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What My Neighbor Says

Is of Interest to Westminster Folks.

When one has had the misfortune to suffer from backache, headaches, dizziness, urinary disorders and other kidney ills—and has found relief from all this sickness and suffering, that person's advice is of untold value to friends and neighbors. The following case is only one of many thousands, but it is that of a Westminster resident. Who could ask for a better example?

Mrs. Lewis Berman, 131 Pennsylvania avenue, says: "I had a severe attack of kidney trouble and my back pained as if it were pierced by a sharp instrument. At times, I couldn't get up to do my work. My kidneys didn't act right, either. The doctor didn't do me any good and when a friend advised Doan's Pills I procured some and they gave great relief."

Several years later, Mrs. Berman said: "Doan's never fail to help me if I have any sign of kidney trouble."

Mrs. Berman is only one of many Westminster people who have gratefully endorsed Doan's Pills. If your back aches, if your kidneys bother you, don't simply ask for a kidney remedy, ask distinctly for DOAN'S PILLS, the same that Mrs. Berman had, the remedy backed by home testimony. 60 cents at all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y. "When Your Back is Lame, Remember the Name."

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DENTIST

Westminster, Md. Phone 183

Order Ni Si

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE JOHN J. BABYLON, WHO IS SUPPOSED TO BE DEAD.

In the Orphans' Court of Carroll County.

At a hearing held in open court on the 18th day of August, 1924, the court took evidence for the purpose of ascertaining whether the presumption of death of the said John J. Babylon is established, and after hearing evidence on the part of the petitioner, Harry F. Babylon, the court was satisfied that the presumption of the death of the said John J. Babylon has been established.

It is thereupon this 26th. day of August, 1924, by the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, Maryland, adjudged and ordered that if the said John J. Babylon, if alive, or any other person for him, shall produce to this court within twelve weeks from the last insertion of said notice, as above provided, evidence satisfactory to this court of the continuance of life of the said John J. Babylon and if said evidence shall not be produced, as above required, letters of administration upon the estate of the said John J. Babylon will be granted to the person entitled thereto.

THOMAS J. HAINES,
J. WEBSTER EBAUGH,
LEWIS E. GREEN,

Judges of the Orphans' Court of Carroll County.

(SEAL)

Test: William F. Bricker,
Register of Wills.

8-29-3t

POULTRY FACTS

PROPER BALANCE OF RATIONS IN SUMMER

Thousands of hens are practically forced to stop laying because of the fact that many farmers stop feeding mash and increase the grain feed of their flocks. To get the most eggs from the flock, it is just as necessary that the hens have dry mash in the summer as it is in the winter.

Laying hens should be forced to eat more dry mash than they do grain in summer. A good way to do this is to give the hens a supply of mash and keep them penned up until ten o'clock in the morning without any grain. If the hens cannot be confined they can still be forced to eat enough mash, if grain is fed only at night and the dry mash kept before them at all times in self-feeders or hoppers.

One of the main reasons for keeping up the feeding of mash during the summer is to insure the best results when the flock is culled in the fall. All flocks should be culled sometime between the middle of July and the first of September, but if the hens are not properly fed during the summer they will all stop laying, thereby making it impossible to tell the good layers from the poor ones at culling time.

A good dry mash can be made from 150 pounds of bran, 150 pounds of shorts, 100 pounds of cornmeal and 100 pounds of tankage containing at least 60 per cent protein. Some grain should be fed along with this mash. Corn alone will do, but if oats or wheat are available it is best to add 30 pounds of one of these grains to every 70 pounds of corn, to give variety in the ration. Oyster shells or ground limestone should be before the hens at all times, as they need this material in making the egg shell.

If as much milk as one gallon for every 30 hens is available, the dry mash can be omitted from the feed of the hens and only the grain and the milk fed.

Doctoring of Chickens Not to Be Recommended

The doctoring of poultry is not to be recommended except in case of a few diseases such as chicken pox, colds and cases of intestinal worms. There are two very good reasons for this belief: First, the unit of production of the individual bird is so small on the commercial plant that if a man's time is worth anything it is too valuable to spend treating sick chickens individually unless they are show specimens of great individual value. Second, the cured chicken is always a menace to the health of the flock, because its identity is likely to be overlooked or forgotten, and it goes into the breeding pen and may perpetuate through the offspring that constitutional weakness that was one of the primary causes of its being ill. The opinion of practically all poultrymen who rear large numbers of fowls is that in a large proportion of cases of disease the birds ought to be killed. The only treatment recommended for the poultryman is to give treatment when it can be applied to a flock conveniently and with reasonable expectation of beneficial results. Treat individuals only when the treatment is simple, easy and needs to be administered but a very few times.—Storrs (Conn.) Egg Laying Contest.

Egg-Eating Habit Quite Difficult to Overcome

The egg-eating habit is one easily acquired but very difficult to break, once it becomes firmly established. Often the hatchet is the best remedy. However, if one takes certain measures, it may often be stopped without resorting to the extreme penalty.

One should arrange all nests so that they will be quite dark by placing under dropping boards or by having entrance from back of nest. Catch birds that show egg stains about head and file or clip front of bill till quite blunt.

Feed birds plenty of oyster shell or lime and include some animal feed like milk, meat scrap, or tankage in the ration. A craving for substances in meat often leads to the habit.

The hens should be kept busy and interested by providing deep litter to scratch in. Let birds run out of doors whenever weather conditions permit.

Finish Broiler Cockerels

Finish the broiler cockerels by milk feeding, ten days or two weeks. While carrying on this feeding, take time to look up the best market outlet. This is best done by getting in touch with several poultry buyers in near-by cities. Tell them just what you have, and if you fit the broilers for market you can, as a rule, get top quotations.

Sunshine Hurts Chicks

Too much hot sunshine is not good for baby chicks and causes many inexplicable losses among birds that are apparently perfectly healthy in every way and ought to thrive but do not. For the first two or three days the little fellows should be sheltered from the sun entirely and given conditions of semi-shade thereafter. They should at all times have cool shade that they can run to whenever they want it. This, of course, applies to all classes of chickens.

HER BLOUSE IS SUBJECT OF PARAMOUNT STYLE INTEREST



"TIS a reckless mood in which we find Dame Fashion, in regard to the separate blouse. "The more the merrier," says she, a blouse for every occasion if you will. It may be as gay as gay can be, none too bizarre striped, plaited or otherwise, sleeveless or sleeved to the wrist, severely tailored or super-elaborated, thus are we given latitude in the choice of a separate blouse.

Nevertheless, there are many definite style points which indicate the fashion trend. A leading trend is expressed in straightline silhouettes. The model here pictured illustrates the idea. Again striped flannels and crepes are quite the newest fabrics for blouse fashioning, just such as the type here shown. And again, flowing ties and scarf effects mark the majority of sportswear blouse types.

It is apropos that the fanciful tie on the blouse in the picture be embroidered with tennis racquet designs, which no doubt settles the matter that this particular blouse is designed to be worn especially at tennis court.

Speaking of smart tie effects, the slotted tie model is the last word in fashion. Slots are cut in the blouse front, and the tie which may or may not form part of the collar slides through the openings. Sometimes a monogram is worked on the cross piece formed by the slots.

Another recent development is the pendant-tie blouse. A long streamer starts at the shoulder at each side of the neck line. Nearly to the waistline the two streamers are brought together either by means of a four-in-hand knot or run through a metal slide which weighs the tie down effectively. Exaggerated versions of the pendant tie are noted, the streamers dropping almost knee length.

Very handsome is a blouse of all-over eyelet embroidery, which dispenses entirely with sleeves. Of course this is an exaggerated type, but it goes to prove the extremes to which the modern blouse trends. For fall the outlook is for the long tunic blouse, fanciful and colorful.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

(©, 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

CONSERVATIVE CLOTH DRESS IS FORECAST FOR FALL WEAR



ALREADY in matters of dress are we anticipating autumn. If we are wise, in times of midsummer we prepare for coming fall weather. The stylish striped cloth frock in the picture answers the problem of what to choose for forthcoming cool days.

It is just such a costume as gives a smart appearance at the office, for shopping or for any practical daytime affair. If it is good to look upon in newspaper print, it is infinitely more so in the original of its rich brown, hair-lined with white. The straight tube-like silhouette is maintained, for fashion decrees long slender lines for the street coat dress. The collar and frill are of white crepe, the latter piped with brown satin. Long tight sleeves here give warning of their vogue for the immediate future.

The beltless silhouette dominates the fall showings of cloth and flannel street dresses. For practical everyday wear, flannel in solid bright colors or fancifully striped is one of the smartest among advance materials. Strict simplicity is adhered to in the fashioning of the one-piece flannel or cloth dress. Wool rep and heavy bengaline silk are also featured.

A novelty touch is the capelet, which is usually fitted into the shoulder lines. Glimpsing advance models, one notes interesting trimming details such as stenciled leather collar and cuffs, and buttons sewed on fancifully.

Many of the early dress models reflect the directoire trend.

Very fetching are the new gold leather belts, which appear on some of the imported cloth dresses. Gold kid, trimming a navy cloth rep, suggests fashions in store for autumn.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

(©, 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

UNCLE TED'S BED TIME STORIES

"BRASS TACKS" Vs. BOMBAST

To say that Ruth and Jack had helped around the house would be putting it mildly. True, it had not been the easiest thing in the world to get them started in the early morning, following a big, hearty breakfast, but with promises from Uncle Ted of a story that night and ice cream for dessert, they took to their work and were hard at it all day. Jack cut the grass, dug out the weeds from the flower garden and trimmed the edges with a knife, until the yard looked nothing short of beautiful.

Ruth had helped her mother in the house. First there was the dusting and cleaning and then getting bread to bake and cleaning the kitchen. Yes, and she washed the windows in her own room and made all the beds.

"You kiddies have worked today," remarked Uncle Ted as he watched them eating their supper. "Anyone would know from your appetites that you hadn't been sitting around doing nothing."

So at bed-time, keeping his promise, Uncle Ted gathered the kiddies around him and began his story.

"You know, children, there are many things I could tell you about, but there is one subject that really should interest us all at this time. That is politics and the trend of the campaign. General Dawes made a point in his speech accepting the vice presidential nomination that stuck out above the rest of speech, although it all was filled with splendid material. That point was this: 'This is a campaign of brass tacks—not bombast.'"

"What does that mean?" asked Jack.

"It means, Jack, that the Republicans are acting and talking in words that need no explanation. Brass tacks is an expression that means there can be no misunderstanding as to what is being said or done. When a man gets down to 'brass tacks' he deals with facts, not theories. Bombast, is defined in Webster's dictionary as 'stuffing, padding, high- sounding words, inflated style, etc.' In other words it is just the opposite of brass tacks.

"In that phrase of General Dawes, we have the exact difference between the methods of the two major parties at the present time. General Dawes, because he represents a party that has done things, is able in his public speeches to state facts and quote figures while Bryan, the Democratic vice presidential nominee, talks in terms of theories—in other words his long suit is bombast. It is a question today of one man talking of things that have been done and the other man talking of what he says he will do.

"Just listen to this from Mr. Dawes: 'This Administration has reduced the cost of government operation and it was not an accident. As a result, under our new tax law, approximately six million dollars a day less, for national purposes, will be collected in 1925 from the taxpayers than for the fiscal year of 1921, and our public debt has been reduced during the budget years, under this administration, in the sum of $2,722,396,331.49.'

"Mr. Bryan somes along, probably the echo of his brother, and says, 'Woman's rightful place is by the side of man.' Anyone reading that would think Mr. Bryan was trying to make his listeners and readers believe that the Republican Party was opposed to woman suffrage. Why, if such an insinuation were not so serious it would be funny. The Republican Party is responsible for woman suffrage. No party, group or individual led the fight for it as did the Republican Party. It furnished the larger proportion of votes in Congress for the submission of the amendment.

"Another amusing attitude taken by Mr. Bryan (also probably whispered into his ear by brother William Jennings) is that he promises to abolish Child Labor. Child Labor has thrived chiefly in the South, the very center of the Democratic Party and the Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution was passed by the last Congress, a Republican Congress under a Republican Administration, and it is well on its way now to becoming a part of the Constitution.

"Mr. Bryan promises also to 'outlaw war.' What does he think the Republican Party has been doing, as compared to the Versailles Treaty fiasco and the World Club plan that has proven itself to be worse than a joke? It was President Harding who took the first step to 'outlaw war' by limiting armaments and President Coolidge has already pledged himself to call another world-wide conference when the proper time comes.

"The whole argument boils down to General Dawes' well-put statement—'a campaign of brass tacks—not bombast.' The country is in the hands of a safe, sound, businesslike administration—why change? That is your little political lesson tonight. Now run along to bed. Good-night!'"

Much Milk Lost During Summer

Best Plan Is to Reduce Bacterial Count by Carefully Cleaning Cow's Body.

The quantity of milk spoiled through souring during the summer can be reduced by the simple precaution of having the cows clean at milking time, advises F. C. Button, professor of dairy industry, New Jersey state college of agriculture.

The mud, manure, scurf and loose hairs that accumulate on the cow's body all carry a considerable number of bacteria. A single gram (about 1-28 ounce) of fresh cow manure has been found to contain 49,000,000 bacteria. Since this material often constitutes a large proportion of the filth on a cow's body the importance of cleaning the animal can readily be seen.

Experiments with dirty cows have shown that washing the teats and udders will reduce the bacterial count from 23,000 to about 7,000 per cubic centimeter. When cows are cleaned in addition to having their teats and udders washed, the bacterial count may be reduced to 2,000. This assumes that the utensils in both cases are clean and sterile.

Boards of health are becoming stricter in their requirements of what constitutes clean milk. For the protection of the public they demand that bacterial counts be kept within reasonable limits. This, besides the fact that clean milk does not sour as quickly as bacteria-laden milk, makes it a point of good business for the dairyman to thoroughly groom his cows.

Clipping long hairs from the belly, udder and flanks facilitates proper cleaning. Grooming is best done an hour or so before milking, as this will leave time for the dust to settle.

The best results can be secured only when udder and teats are washed or wiped with a clean, damp cloth, just previous to milking. When udders and teats are soiled with manure or mud, washing with clean water is necessary. Water should be changed frequently, so that a clean supply is always in use. After washing, surplus moisture should be removed by wiping with a dry or slightly damp cloth. Then there will be no surplus water to drip into the milk pail, or to wet the milker's hands. When milking starts, the udders, teats and flanks should be clean and slightly damp.

Poison Gophers to Save Various Big Money Crops

Any time is gopher killing time, according to A. E. Oman, rodent control specialist of the Kansas Agricultural college. Encouraging reports are coming in from communities that have used poisoned oats. Many farmers report 100 per cent eradication from one treatment. Mr. Oman urges dilligent use of the poison method to save potato crops. A few quarts of poisoned oats or of treated carrots will protect a large field. Gophers working in alfalfa fields can be effectively poisoned after the first hay crop is removed.

The zoology department of the college filled orders for 280 quarts of poisoned oats, five ounces of strychnine and 100 pounds of cyanide flakes during the week of May 19 to 24.

The five ounces of strychnine would treat two bushels of oats, enough to kill 2,000 gophers. The 100 ounces of cyanide flakes would treat 1,600 prairie dog holes.

For Success With Bees Furnish Plenty of Room

In order to be successful with bees, swarms must be kept down, and powerful, vigorous colonies built up. One of the secrets of swarm control is to give the big colonies an additional hive so there will be plenty of room and the queen can keep on laying eggs and not have to loaf until some of the eggs hatch to make room for more.

Bees are industrious. As long as they have work to do and things to work with they are satisfied, but just as soon as the hive is full and they are forced to loaf they become restless and are no longer contented and trouble starts.

Profitable Pig Gains

Pigs full fed on pasture will make more profitable gains when fed tankage in addition to the grain ration. The older the pig the less tankage it needs per 100 pounds of live weight. One-fourth of a pound of tankage per head per day will do the job for hogs of different ages. Skim milk, buttermilk linseed-oil meal or soy-bean meal could be substituted for tankage, but it should be remembered that one pound of tankage is equal to two pounds of linseed-oil meal or soy-bean meal and to two gallons of skim milk or buttermilk.

Care for Work Horses

A few simple precautions will increase tremendously the efficiency of the farm horse during the heavy working season. One of the most important is to take a barrel of water to the field and give the team a drink of water every time you take one. Let them rest and cool off a bit at noon and at night before feeding. Feed one-fourth the day's hay allowance in the morning, one-fourth at noon and one-half at night. Wash the necks each day with cold water to which a small amount of vinegar has been added.

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