SANITARY PLUMBING

Hot
Water
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THE QUAKER PIPELESS FURNACE
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FRANK T. SHAEFFER
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AN ADVANTAGE

It is to your advantage to deal with us because we have a complete line of groceries and you will not have to go to several stores to supply your needs.

We Sell The Best For Less.

VINEGAR, pure apple cider	- -	30c gal.
JAR RUBBERS, heavy white and red		8c doz.
JAR TOPS, porcelain lined, Mason	-	25c doz.
CHEESE, best cream, long horn	-	30c lb.
LAKE HERRING, No. 1 quality, 10 lb.		$1.35 pail

JOHN T. ZAHN & SON
GROCERIES, NOTIONS, SHOES & RUBBER FOOTWEAR
[illegible] E. MAIN STREET, WESTMINSTER, MD.
PHONE [illegible]

and satisfaction guaranteed.

The American Sentinel Company.

A Talk With A Westminster Man

Mr. Campbell Tells Something of Interest to Westminster Folks.

There's nothing more convincing than the statement of someone you know and have confidence in. That's why this talk with Mr. Campbell of Main street, should be mighty helpful here in Westminster.

M. E. Campbell, prop. meat market, 71 Main street, Westminster, says: "My back ached and my kidneys were out of order. I used Doan's Pills and they made me entirely well."

Over nine years later, Mr. Campbell added: "Doan's have done me great good and I gladly recommend them to anyone in need of a kidney remedy. I seldom have any trouble with my kidneys now."

Mr. Campbell 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 Mr. Campbell 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."

Dr. Geo. E. Baughman
SURGEON DENTIST
Westminster, Md.

All kinds of Crown and Bridge Work
Teeth extracted, also Filling.
All work guaranteed.

OFFICE 114 EAST MAIN STREET
Opposite Union National Bank.
Phone 37-M. Westminster.

Dr. E. H. Garey
DENTIST
Westminster, Md. Phone 183

NOTICE!

The Home for the Aged at Westminster, Md., is in need of potatoes, and we hope our friends will respond to this appeal as generously as they did last year.

We have on hand a number of empty jars, which we would like to give out to anyone who will fill them for us when they are jarring fruit, vegetables, pickles, and jellies this Fall.

HILDA R. ALBAUGH,
Sec. Ladies' Board.

Catarrhal Deafness

is often caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or Imperfect Hearing. Unless the inflammation can be reduced, your hearing may be destroyed forever.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will do what we claim for it—rid your system of Catarrh or Deafness caused by Catarrh.

Sold by all druggists for over 40 Years.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Your Copy for that newspaper advertisement or circular may express your ideas but effective typographical display is necessary to get best results. With your knowledge of your business and our knowledge of the printing art we can co-operate to mutual advantage.

REMEMBER
We Are Always at Your Service

Connected With "Long Distance"

By ANNA ROBESON BURR

(© by Doubleday, Page & Co.)

The children had kept me up. Billy was fretful—poor little chap!—as he had been every night since that day when the house was filled with white flowers and people in black. The older ones, too, were restless and hard to satisfy. Their world had been upset. Somehow they couldn't seem to understand the absence of that person who had never before willingly left them, and who, if she did, always came running up the nursery stair, her voice calling eagerly ahead of her to ask if all were well there. No wonder they were troublesome, and I was long in soothing them, and longer still afterwards quieting myself, till I fell into a grief-stricken sleep.

It was the telephone, struggling to ring, that roused me. I sat up in bed with an awful dread of some fresh misfortune catching at my heart. The bell couldn't seem to ring, and the thing just stood there, fighting to tell me something, but horribly unable—inarticulate, clicking and buzzing. I pushed the hair out of my sticky eyes and seized it, called into it. . . .

The night was unusually still; no wind moved the trees. On the floor lay bars of bright moonlight. I looked at them as I waggled the hook up and down and tried to win some answer out of the clicking and buzzing. For a few minutes there was a hopeless chaos of sounds and then the disturbance seemed to clear up and die away, giving place all at once to that tense, vibrating hum singing over the wires, which always means a long-distance call. Who could be calling me in the middle of the night from such a long distance?

Now feverishly awake and frightened, I called again, but only that soft song of the wires answered me. My imagination, as always, seemed to follow those wires where they hummed in the night wind or shone in the moonlight—across towns and fields and prairie, over mountains and rivers, from far, so far away—beyond the world, beyond space and from the

"The children are all well, dear. I am doing the best I can. Billy has been a little fretful with his teeth, but Flora's cold is better. Helen went back to school today; she wore her sweater and warm cap. I talk to them about you—every bed-time, I think. I hope they will get used to it soon—they are so young! I shall not let them forget. . . . I am doing the best I can and all is well with them. Be comforted, dear! . . . Do you hear me? Are you comforted?"

No sound save that thrilling of the wires, far, far beyond—beyond what? I hungered to hear, and I called again and again:

"The children are well—well, dearest! Tell me you hear—can't you speak to me?"

No answer save the soft, humming song from infinite space . . . And then—

"What number, please?"

That sharp voice recalled me to the madness of my waiting and to my tears. . . . For awhile they kept me from speech. Then I looked out upon the bars of clear moonlight and I was suddenly quieted and awed. . . .

"Hello! Are you still connected with Long Distance—hello?"

The operator was persistently trying to speak to me. So, before I hung up, I answered the telephone. "Thank you," I said. "I was connected with Long Distance, I believe; but it's ended."

Bullsnake Good "Mouser"

If you don't care to keep a Kansas bullsnake upon the premises to keep rats and mice away, get a bullfrog.

The mousing proclivities of a bullfrog are vouched for by Wade Fatherbee, local sportsman, who captured a giant hopper on a fishing trip, says a Chickasha (Okla.) dispatch to the Indianapolis Star.

"Instantly, the frog secured a safe and steady future at a time when he was headed for the frying pan.

Fatherbee tied the "critter" in the house awaiting execution. During the night the frog broke loose.

"I could hear him hopping about the house and then hear his jaws pop and a mouse squeal. He kept that up throughout the night. The next morning he had the appearance of a swelled-up frog. Now he has a home with me." Fatherbee declares.

Fatherbee says he wouldn't trade the frog for a flock of tomcats.

NOTICE

OF THE TIME AND PLACE OF

REGISTRATION

AND REVISION THEREOF IN CARROLL COUNTY, MD.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of Election of Carroll County, pursuant to and in accordance with the directions contained in Section 14, of Article 33, of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, as amended by Chapter 719, Acts 1914, that the Board of Registry for the several election districts and precincts of Carroll county, Md., will sit for the purpose of registering qualified voters and erasing the names of those disqualified, between the hours of 9 o'clock, a. m., and 9 o'clock p. m.

Tuesday, September 30, 1924

Tuesday, October 7, 1924

and for the purpose of revision only, (on which day no names can be registered) on

Tuesday, October 14, 1924

from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m., at the following places in the several precincts and districts, to-wit:

District No. 1, Precinct No. 1—In Firemen's Building, on Baltimore street, in Taneytown.

District No. 1, Precinct No. 2—In Shriner's Theatre, Emmitsburg side, in Taneytown.

District No. 2, Precinct No. 1—In the I. O. M. Building, in Uniontown.

District No. 2, Precinct No. 2—In the residence formerly occupied by Luther O. Eckard, in Tyrone.

District No. 3—At the Mystic Chain Hall, in Silver Run.

District No. 7, Precinct No. 1—In the old Banking Room of Farmers & Mechanics National Bank, on East Main street, in Westminster.

District No. 7, Precinct No. 2—In the show room of Herr & Babylon, West Main street, Westminster.

District No. 7, Precinct No. 3—In the Westminster Fire Company's Building, on East Main street, in Westminster.

District No. 7, Precinct No. 4—In the building occupied by Lumber, Coal and Supply Company, corner Liberty and Green streets, Westminster.

District No. 7, Precinct No. 5—In the building of J. W. Daley & Son, Plumbers, Pennsylvania avenue, Westminster.

District No. 8, Precinct No. 1—In the Firemen's Building, Hampstead.

District No. 8, Precinct No. 2—In a room in the Spring Garden Hotel, in Hampstead.

District No. 9—At the residence of Mrs. Malinda Smith, Taylorsville.

District No. 10—In the residence of D. S. Repp, Middleburg.

District No. 11, Precinct No. 1—A room of Grant Devilbiss, New Windsor.

District No. 11, Precinct No. 2—In the Firemen's Building, New Windsor.

District No. 12—At the Firemen's Building, Union Bridge.

District No. 13—In the store room of W. R. Rudy, opposite the First National Bank, in Mt. Airy.

District No. 14—In the residence of William Fleming, in Berrett.

ALONZO B. SELLMAN, Pres.,
EDWARD O. DIFFENDAL,
MOSES J. M. TROXELL,
Board of Supervisors of Election for Carroll County, Md.
Test: Jacob M. Long, Clerk.
9-19-5t

The Germans will now demonstrate that they can play their part in the world by proceeding to borrow some money.

Farmers Lose Much on Wheat Dockage

Failure to Clean Grain on Farm Is Cause of Loss.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Farmers in the spring-wheat states lost millions of dollars last year through failure to clean their wheat on the farm. The farmers of four spring-wheat states hauled to market 11,600,000 bushels of dockage mixed with their wheat. They lost millions of bushels of wheat in reduced yields by growing weeds; $675,000 paid for threshing dockage; $800,000 in freight paid on dockage; by weed seeds lowering the grade of wheat, and by losing the feed value of the dockage.

These facts are brought out in an investigation by the United States Department of Agriculture, which is now waging an intensive campaign in the spring-wheat states to induce farmers to clean their wheat on the farm. The quantity of dockage last year, if removed from the wheat, would have fed (with addition of roughage) 8,500,000 lambs, thus adding weight worth about $6,760,000, the department says.

Wheat should be cleaned preferably at the thresher with a portable disk cleaner, or with any good cleaner at the granary. Cleaning at the farm removes the dockage for feed; increases the market value of the grain; provides clean wheat for sowing, and saves freight.

A descriptive illustrated poster emphasizing the need for cleaning wheat at the farm has been prepared by the department, copies of which will be displayed at banks, country elevators, mills, railroad stations and other public places through the spring-wheat territory. A special bulletin entitled "Cleaning Wheat on the Farm" is also being published, copies of which may be obtained free upon request to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Inspection Service on Eggs Expanding Rapidly

Nearly 5,000 cases of eggs were inspected at New York last month under the new market inspection service of the United States Department of

Ducks With Sore Feet

Ducks as well as hens are liable to get bruised or cut feet, causing considerable pain and lameness and occasionally death. In cases of injury and swelling or festering lance the swelling by making a rather wide incision with a sharp knife. Drain the wound and wash it with iodine, and then bandage. Several dressings may be necessary before healing results. Such cases in birds greatly differ. Some may be easy to heal, while others result in lameness and great loss of vigor. Your own inspection of the bird can best determine whether it is worth trying to save through surgery.

FARM NOTES

If you don't dock your lambs the market will.

* * *

A good part of gas engine troubles is due to incorrect timing.

* * *

If you want your descendants to say, "My great grandfather put in these posts," use concrete.

* * *

If hens could talk, they'd probably say it was a waste of time to try to hatch chickens from inferior eggs.

* * *

A penny saved is a penny earned; follow the price movements when buying feed and make your plans in advance.

* * *

If some farmers put as much energy to cutting weeds as they do to cussing the political situation, their farms would look a lot better.

* * *

An ordinary six-shovel corn cultivator is a good implement for cultivating potatoes. More and smaller shovels will be better in a clean and mellow soil.

* * *

Keep the weeds cut close around the fence. Weeds take the water which the vegetables need. They harbor insects, and disease lives over the winter on the old weed stalks.

* * *

When cut for seed sudan grass is usually cut with a binder and shocked until ready to be threshed. This same method may be used when it is cut for hay if the climate is not too wet.

LIVE STOCK

REDUCE DEATH LOSS IN SHIPPING HOGS

At nine of the principal live stock markets during a six-months' period in 1922 there were received a total of 28,375 dead hogs and 38,708 in a more or less crippled condition. Very recent reports from the yards at Denver show that the losses there during the past two weeks have been extremely heavy, five or six dead hogs in a car being nothing uncommon, and in one instance thirteen dead hogs were found in one car-load.

In eliminating the losses the first thing, of course, is to get at the cause. The minimum load for a freight car is 17,000 pounds. In the case above where there were thirteen dead hogs in the load, at the point of origin this load weighed 23,000 which is 4,000 pounds in excess of the maximum allowed by the insurance companies. The insurance company, of course, refused to meet the loss because the car was loaded in excess of their specified maximum. In most of the cars coming into the Denver yards with dead hogs the cars were overloaded, so that overloading is without a doubt one of the principal causes of loss in shipping.

There are other factors which cause losses in shipping during hot weather. Over-feeding at time of loading is without question important. A hog with an empty stomach has a much better chance of reaching the market in good condition than one that has had a full feed just before being loaded. Hogs which are over filled are very apt to become overheated and get sick. If the weather is warm, it is better to feed a little less at the last regular feeding period before loading.

The shipper should see that the car is well cleaned out, especially if it has manure in it as manure is very liable to be a cause of a great deal of heat in the car. After the car is well cleaned, it should be bedded down with two or three inches of sand or

the third was dry.

The highest daily gain per head was made in the alfalfa lot that received shelled corn and tankage. The gain in that lot was 1.4 pounds as compared with .65 pounds in the alfalfa lot receiving no tankage and 1.25 pounds in the dry lot where corn and tankage were fed.

The feed cost per 100 pounds of gain ran highest for the pigs on alfalfa that received no tankage and lowest on the alfalfa lot fed tankage. The three lots ranked as follows: Alfalfa, shelled corn and tankage, $5.11; dry lot, corn and tankage, $5.69; alfalfa and shelled corn, $6.86. Prices at that time on corn were 75 cents a bushel; tankage, $65 a ton, and pasture, one-half cent a day.

The pigs in the lot which received no tankage practically destroyed the alfalfa by rooting, while those receiving tankage and alfalfa did not root at all. It was found that tankage greatly increased the rate of gain, reduced the cost of 100 pounds gain and saved the pasture.

Grinding Buckwheat for Cattle or Hogs Is Best

Buckwheat can best be fed to fattening cattle or hogs by grinding it rather coarsely and feeding it dry. Much better results are secured where buckwheat forms only about one-third of the ration, especially when fed to hogs. Because of its coarse outside hull, buckwheat contains too much fiber to give the best results when fed alone to hogs. The best results will be secured when it is fed along with corn and tankage in a mixture of 60 per cent corn, 30 per cent buckwheat, and 10 per cent tankage. Practically the same results will be secured as where a ration of 90 per cent corn and 10 per cent tankage is used.

Water Supply for Stock

An abundant supply of water is an essential affecting profits in fattening live stock for market. Often hogs do not get enough water, particularly during the hot summer months. Watering twice a day or morning and evening is not sufficient. They should be watered at least three times a day. It requires only a small expenditure to make home-made automatic waterers. A barrel inverted in a cut-down barrel of a larger size makes a satisfactory waterer if kept well filled.

POULTRY · FACTS ·

FLOCK SEGREGATION IS GOOD PRACTICE

Segregating the flock, which means separating the hens according to the approximate time they cease to lay, is advocated as good summer poultry management by the poultry workers at the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca. After the separation has been made, the different groups should be put on range by themselves for the rest of their "vacation."

This practice, the poultrymen at the college say, should result not only in keeping the egg yield at a uniform level, but also should result in a better quality of birds retained for layers or breeders.

In segregating the hens, "they should be transferred to other buildings, and, if possible, separated from the location of the laying flock, turned free on a good grass or alfalfa range, and fed plenty of hard grain," says R. C. Ogle of the college staff. "After being thus permitted to rest and recuperate for a period of six to eight weeks, they may be returned to the laying house and should produce a good percentage of large-size eggs through the most profitable egg-marketing season of the year.

"This procedure of flock segregation may start in August. Regular selection may be made every 15 days, starting about August 15. By this plan, every opportunity is provided for the birds to recuperate, gain their body weight, and store up a surplus of fat in preparation for the winter laying.

"Selection should of course be continued through September, but then the selection may be for the breeding flock. Each group should be handled similarly while on range. Breeders should not be pushed for production until spring.

"Flock segregation pays well and should be in more common practice."

For light cases of roup use a mixture of one part spirits of turpentine and three parts sweet oil, anointing the head and face of each fowl with a few drops daily, with ten drops down the throat. A tablespoonful of potassium chlorate in each quart of drinking water also is a good remedy. Others prefer to use the well-known pink solution of permanganate of potash in all drinking water; it helps cure afflicted fowls and helps prevent well fowls catching the disease.

Breeding Up Hen Flock for Higher Production

If the Oregon experiment station had not bred from their high producing birds, they could not have secured the results they did. As a result they have increased the average of the entire flock.

Not all 300-eggers will reproduce themselves. Heredity does not always pass down to the first generation. Sometimes it skips a generation. High productivity can only be secured in the flock where there is vigor and vitality.

Vigor is not always indicated by the appearance of the bird. Factors which indicate vitality include a heavy production of eggs of good fertility and good hatchability, and the hen's chicks must grow well and develop well.

The average in commercial breeders' flocks over the state of Oregon was about 100 eggs. The college started trapnesting and selecting their birds. In five years from that time we had increased the production from an average of 100 eggs to 200 eggs, done entirely by selective breeding, eliminating the poor producers. We had jumped from the 200-egg individual to the 300-egg individual. At the present time the 300-egg individual is quite common.—A. G. Lunn, Oregon Agricultural College.

Feed for Molting Hen

Molting hens will need a large supply of protein and phosphorus in order to have the necessary elements for the production of new feathers. Possibly there is nothing so much misunderstood as the extreme necessity of the hens at this time along this line. If they do not have the proper materials the molting period will extend over a time two or three months longer than it should. They may even go until the following spring before resuming laying.