Would You Mar the Beauty of Your Home Just to Save a Few Dollars?

THE interior woodwork for your home should be selected with the greatest of care. It is possible, of course, to save a few dollars by specifying ordinary millwork, but the beauty, comfort and value of your home will be decreased accordingly. It is false economy to select anything but the very best. Let us show you how Curtis has made it possible for you to have the best in design, craftsmanship and woods—at a final cost very little more than for ordinary woodwork.

Curtis Woodwork is made to endure. The designs are authentic in every detail and the woods and workmanship the best.

Regardless of what plan you choose, we can show you items of Curtis Woodwork that will add much to the value as well as the comfort of your home. There are wide varieties of entrances, doors, windows, mouldings and trim, from which to make your selections, as well as numerous built-in items.

We will gladly give you the advantage of Curtis home suggestions—without obligation. The new booklet "Curtis Woodwork" is free upon request.



Curtis Entrance C-106
This is but one of the many entrances from which you may make your selection. Curtis entrances are recognized by their fine design, choice material and finished workmanship

CURTIS
See that the woodwork you buy bears this trademark—the Curtis guarantee of quality

Lumber, Coal & Supply Co.,
Westminster, Md.

Auto Painting And New Tops

WHEREAS, you have been parking too long under a shabby car that slanders your car, bears false witness about its age and condition, and is suspected of old age.

THEREFORE, you are summoned to appear, as soon as convenient before

JOHN E. ECKENRODE
70 Liberty St., Westminster, Md.
"A Judge of Good Painting"

if guilty, you will be sentenced to a stylish job of Painting guaranteed to be first class, for which the fine assessed will be very moderate.
Phone 15-M.

Money Saving Reduction Sale

$18.00 and $20.00 Suits, reduced to	$13.50
STYLEPLUS and SCHLOSS $25 & $30 suits	18.00
Handsome $35 and $40 suits	27.50
$35 and $40 Overcoats now	25.00
$25 Overcoats Reduced to	18.00
$18 Overcoats reduced to	12.00
Special in gray and black coats	10.00
Some coats in this lot were	20.00
Boys' $10 overcoats reduced to	6.66
Boys' $15 overcoats reduced to	10.00

BIG REDUCTION ON BOYS' 2-PANTS SUITS
PATRICK wool $12 Mackinaws now ..... $ 7.50
BIG BARGAINS IN MEN'S AND BOYS' SWEATERS
ALL WINTER GOODS REDUCED.

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CARROLL COUNTY'S BIG AND ONLY EXCLUSIVE CLOTHING STORE.

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AUTOMOBILE BODIES and CARRIAGES
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VAL-SPAR VARNISH	VAL-SPAR STAIN	VAL-SPAR ENAMEL

HOUSE PAINT AND BRUSHES

DISTRIBUTOR FOR
KING-BUFFALO RADIOS

Phone 104-J. Westminster, Md.

Advertise In The Sentinel.

PUBLIC SALE

March 5, at 12 M.—Live stock and farming implements by J. Ray Nusbaum, on Westminster and Baltimore state road, 2 miles east of Westminster, John W. Reaver, auctioneer.
2-18-3t*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, Md., letters testamentary on the estate of

JOHN H. SPENCER,

late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 19th day of September, 1927, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 18th day of February, 1927.

DAVID H. SPENCER,
2-18-5t Executor.

EASTVIEW

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gore made a trip to Blue Ridge Summit last Saturday to visit his sister Uneda. The storm being so bad he returned on Sunday leaving his wife and baby there for a week.

Monday Mr. Harry Barnes made a trip to Oella to visit his father and brother of that place.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ogg and Mr. and Mrs. Alden Dobson were evening guests Tuesday of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Arnold.

The telephone men were in this place repairing the electric line which they found in a very bad condition as poles were down, wires broken and the wire so rusted that the line had to be replaced with new wire to give satisfactory service.

Mrs. Earl Walkling and children who had been in Baltimore and other places visiting, returned Tuesday and found the roads in such a condition that they left their car on the roadside and in company with her father, Mr. Flora, walked and carried the children to their home.

Tuesday evening Messrs. Ernest Glover and Thomas Jones, Virginia, Edwin and Glen visited Mr. and Mrs. John Conaway. Games were played.

Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Alden Dobson and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ogg were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Leppo.

Mrs. Carrie Bitzel spent Tuesday noon with Mrs. Alberta Wicks. They went prospecting and found what they sought.

Wednesday Mr. Harry Ogg and Mr. Alden Dobson were out horseback riding and called on Mr. James Barnes.

Wednesday noon and evening Rev. and Mrs. Ports were out making pastoral calls on those whom they heard were sick and visited Mrs. M. O. Conaway, Mrs. Thomas Jones and Mrs. Albert Arnold.

Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Ray Hook entertained Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ogg and Mr and Mrs. Alden Dobson.

Thursday night quite a surprise was sprung on Mr. and Mrs. John Conaway, when it was announced to them that they should be ready to receive company, and not very long after the following guests made their appearance: Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Bitzel and children, Robert and Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Walkling and children Oneda and Doris, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wicks and son Edward, Ernest Glover, Jack Brothers, Thomas Jones, Jr., Edwin Jones, Virginia Jones, Roy Shriver and Glen Jones. Everyone took part in games even down to the smallest tot and the evening was enjoyed by all. At a late hour Mrs. Conaway served refreshments of peaches, cocoa, pretzels, crackers, apples and various kinds of small cakes. All were invited to soon repeat the visit as country life is a lonely one without neighbors.

Friday last Mrs. Hilda Arnold made a trip to the home of Mrs. James Barnes.

Those who are on the sick list here are Mrs. Hussy, who is confined to her bed with a heavy cold; Mr. Martin's family all have been down with grip but are one after the other making their appearance; Miss Elsie Conaway is still slowly improving but we do not know when she will return if she meets with many shocks like last week as an electric car and coal truck came together, the glass flew and the car and truck came to a stand still but she says no one was hurt only badly shaken.

Some of our neighbors went automobiling on Washington's birthday but as their car refused to go further than suited its notion they made calls on their nearby neighbors.

Messrs. John Conaway and Ernest Glover are erecting a small brooder house on Mr. Conaway's premises.

Mr. Thomas Jones, Sr., has completed his hen house.

RADIO

Radio Beacon to Aid Ships at Sea

Device Will Obviate Danger Hovering Over Ocean-Going Vessels.

Collisions between ships passing in a storm or fog will be avoided in the future by the use of a new radio invention. This announcement was made by Federal-Brandes, Inc., following exhaustive tests along the Pacific coast by the United States Lighthouse service, the Standard Oil company and the Federal Telegraph company, of California, and has created a stir in shipping circles.

The new device, which has proved satisfactorily that it will remove the danger hovering over vessels at times of low visibility, causing loss of life and valuable shipping, has been named the Kolster mobile radio beacon in honor of its inventor, Dr. F. A. Kolster, who also invented the radio compass. It is described as a low power automatic radio transmitter, which sends out a characteristic signal over a short distance.

Installed in Pilot House.

Installed in the pilot house, independent of the ship's radio telegraph, it is "turned on" in thick weather. The radio signal it transmits is heard by any ship within a short distance, which by the use of the radio compass or direction finder, determines the position of the approaching vessel.

The official tests were made by Captain Rhoades, superintendent of lighthouses, on board the lighthouse tender Sequoia; by Dr. Kolster, who was formerly chief of the radio division of the bureau of standards, and by the Standard Oil tanker J. C. Fitzsimmons, between San Francisco bay and San Pedro harbor. Reception of the instrument's automatic signal was declared as satisfactory for tracing a ship's course as seeing the craft's lights on a clear night.

The mobile beacon is about as large as a radio receiving set placed on a living room table and will be inexpensive. It can be placed anywhere in a pilot house and does not require an experienced operator.

"It is a well known fact that danger is ever present, in foggy weather, of ships coming together," said E. C. Bennett, chairman of the technical committee of the American Steamship Owners association, in commenting on the invention.

Inventor Is Distinguished.

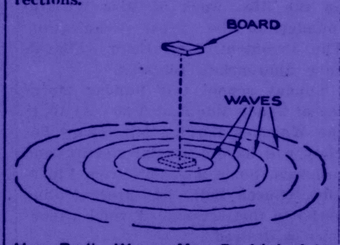
"The present method of one ship locating another by attempting to note the sound of the siren, whistle and bell is at best primitive. Any device that will permit one vessel to locate accurately another vessel in foggy weather, as the Kolster mobile radio beacon gives promise of doing, will be welcomed by all who are engaged in the shipping business."

Doctor Kolster, the inventor, has become distinguished in the development of radio during the last 25 years. He invented the radio compass, the decremeter for measuring wave lengths, and the radio fog signal. The small rotating loop now used on broadcast receivers originated in his radio compass as a direction finder. In 1912, while in charge of radio in the bureau of standards, he was appointed technical adviser to the American delegation at the International Radio convention in London. At present he is in charge of the research laboratories of the Federal Telegraph company at Palo Alto, Calif.

SIMPLICITY OF RADIO

By POWEL CROSLEY, JR.

For today's discussion we had best go down to the old swimming hole, for there we can study at first hand some analogies of important radio phenomena. We will pick up some stones from the edge of the pond, and toss them out into the clear, still water. As each pebble splashes through the surface it will start a train of circular waves, traveling out in all directions toward the shore. In a similar manner the radio waves from a broadcasting station travel out in all directions.



How Radio Waves May Be Linked to Water Waves.

If we can find a small board, or piece of wood, we will perform an experiment that will clear up another point. When we throw this board into the pool it will bounce up and down several times, sending out a train of waves. Now we may picture a vibrating electric current sending out radio waves in a similar manner. These radio waves are supposed by some scientists to travel in a certain invisible substance, called the "ether," that pervades all space and all material bodies. Now we may picture the vibrating currents bouncing up and down, and splashing the surrounding "ether" up and down, so that a train of waves is formed in it. Whether or not this "ether" idea is perfectly accurate scientifically does not matter. At least it gives us a picture to help us understand how radio transmission is possible.

Radio waves seem very strange and mysterious because we cannot see them, nor hear them, nor feel them—like water waves, for instance. But, after all, when one talks into a telephone one cannot see, nor hear, nor feel the electrical energy traveling along the wire to the other party. Nevertheless, when our friend at the other end of the line calls us several kinds of names for waking him up so early in the morning, we are inclined to believe that something—whatever it is—did travel along that little wire. Scientists tell us that this something is an electric current, controlled by the voice of the speaker; and we accept the scientists' word for it, and regard it no longer as a mystery. Now it is just as logical to accept the scientists' word for the existence of radio waves, and to regard them as intimate friends rather than as mysterious strangers.

After all, many every-day experiences are due to waves, or wave motions. Heat, light and X-rays, as well as radio, are supposed to travel as waves. Sound is known to be due to vibrations, or waves (a wave may be said to be simply a traveling vibrating motion) in the air and other material substances. Strike a key on your piano and with your finger you can feel the string vibrate as it sends out sound waves.

So the mechanism in one's telephone transmitter picks up the sound, and, by means of it, controls the strength of an electric current traveling over a wire; and when this electric current reaches the receiving station it creates sound in the telephone receivers. In a radio system, on the other hand, space is substituted for the wires, and radio waves for the electric current. Otherwise the action is the same.

Many Kinds of Radio Tubes Now on Market

The great variety of tubes on the market today makes a confusing problem for the uninitiated. There are amplifier, detector, ballast and rectifying tubes, and in each of these classes there are many subdivisions.

As a general rule, any tube except an amplifier, rectifier, or ballast tube may be used most anywhere in the set. A tube such as the 201-A or the 301-A will operate as a radio-amplifier about as well as when it's used as a detector or audio-amplifier. The peculiarities of individual tubes may cause one to operate a little better in one position than in another, but by switching them around you will soon discover where they are most efficient.

Tubes? There were never so many different kinds as there are today, and at such low prices. It wasn't so long ago that a tube cost $7 or $8; now they almost give them away.—The American Boy Magazine.

277 Stations Operating Outside United States

A total of 277 broadcasting stations are now being operated outside of the United States, as against more than 500 stations that are licensed in the United States, according to the most recent statistics of the electrical division of the Department of Commerce. In addition to these foreign stations there are approximately 50 other plants now projected or actually under construction in all parts of the world.

The most important of these new stations will be the two voices of the Irish Free State at Cork and Dublin and the station that is being erected by the International Esperanto association at Geneva. Madrid has two new plants that are expected to be opened this winter. Milan and Naples are erecting their first stations and Austria is developing a project for the installation of five new stations.

Wave Trap Is Not Cure for Poorly Made Set

A properly connected and operated wave trap will eliminate the signals of an unusually strong and nearby station that causes interference, but it cannot compensate for broadness of tuning inherent in the receiver itself. If the dial settings for all stations are rather broad do not look forward to a wave trap as a cure-all for the trouble. Overhaul the set and make arrangements for a more selective circuit.

Radio in Russia

The progress of radio in Russia is shown by the installation of more than 6,000 receiving sets in workers' clubs and nearly 12,000 sets in public reading rooms.

DAIRY FACTS

FEEDING GRAIN TO COWS ON PASTURE

Does it pay to feed grain to cows on pasture? The answer is that it depends largely upon how much milk the cow gives and how good the pasture is.

If a cow is producing less than a pound of butterfat each day, the necessary food can be obtained from a good pasture. If she produces more than this, some grain can be fed with profit. This means that a Holstein should be able to get food enough from grass alone to make 25 to 30 pounds of milk daily, and a Guernsey or Jersey about 20 pounds. It will pay to feed grain to all giving above this amount as it is impossible for the animal to gather sufficient feed in the form of grass.

To produce a pound of butterfat daily requires at least 25 pounds of dry material. Fresh pasture grass contains only ten to twelve pounds of dry matter in a hundred pounds, making it necessary for a cow to gather and digest from 200 to 250 pounds of grass to produce from 20 to 30 pounds of milk. It is clear from this that it is impossible for a really high-producing cow giving 40 to 50 pounds daily to do so long on grass alone.

A cow yielding a pound and a half of fat daily should receive about five pounds of grain, and about seven or eight pounds of grain for two pounds of fat. When not more than five pounds of grain is needed, it may be corn, barley, oats, or any combination of grain that is cheapest. The grass supplies a good amount of protein so the danger of a shortage of this necessary material is not serious. With a high-producing cow requiring more than five pounds of grain daily, a small amount of bran, linseed meal, or other high protein feed should be added.

These recommendations hold good only when pastures are good. In midsummer it will often be necessary to feed more grain to high-producing cows or to give some silage or green feeds to help out the pastures.—C. H. Eckles, chief of the division of dairy husbandry, University Farm, St. Paul.

Dairy Calves Need Right Feed to Make Best Growth

Dairy calves should be taken from their mothers when twenty-four hours old. They must have their dam's first milk in order to get started off right. Place them in a clean stall or pen and teach them to drink by letting them suck your finger until they get a taste of the milk. Feed two or three pounds of whole milk morning, noon, and night. Do not neglect the noon feed. If you do they will gulp down the night ration, and the result is scours and other intestinal trouble.

When a month old drop the noon feed and begin to add separated milk, about four pounds at a feed. After feeding the milk, put some bran and corn chops before them in a pan. This will keep them from sucking each other to some extent though when several calves are being fed it is better to tie them separately or put them in stanchions.

Keep plenty of pure water before the calves and nice bright hay or pasture grass. It is surprising how much water they will drink. Provide shade in summer, be kind and gentle in handling them, and if you have any foundation at all you will raise a real dairy cow.

Why Fifty-Dollar Scrub Is Most Expensive Bull

Usually they figure "What is a pure-bred sire worth?" That is fine, but just for variety let us figure what a scrub bull costs his owner. United States dairy bureau figures show that scrub bulls cost 13 dairymen a decrease of 56,848 pounds of butterfat, and $29,762.42 in decrease in sales. This is a cost to each owner of the scrub bull of $2,289.47. Wouldn't that money buy a dandy bull? The cost of these scrub bulls to the 13 dairymen, when computed on a cow's basis, was $56.15 per cow. Is a $200 pure-bred bull an expensive bull in a herd? Absolutely not. The expensive bull is the $50 scrub sire that we pick up because he is cheap.—B. W. Fairbanks, Extension Service, Colorado Agricultural College.

Dairy Hints

Good cream is clean cream cooled.

* * *

Let the milk scales judge a cow's worth.

* * *

Milk and cream are in great demand and have always received good prices.

* * *

The successful dairyman is ever on the alert and keeps a close watch over his herd throughout the year.

* * *

No farm, however small, operated by the owner or a tenant, should be without a few milking cows properly cared for and fed.

* * *

A good high-producing cow has a tremendous capacity for feed and it is economical to give her the feed that she can handle. This means that she must have a balanced ration with sufficient proportion of concentrates.

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