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Paul Waner

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Order of Publication

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR KENT COUNTY IN EQUITY NO. 2509.

James A. Nowland vs. James A. Nowland, Jr., Elizabeth Allen Holmes, the unknown heirs of Henry A. Nowland, the unknown heirs of Dennis J. Nowland, the unknown heirs of Edward F. Nowland, the unknown heirs of Louisa H. Staples, Immanuel Church, of New Castle, Delaware, St. Stephens Church, of Cecilton, Cecil County, Maryland, the unknown heirs of Alfred C. Nowland.

The object of this suit is to have the Court decree a sale of two farms in Kent County, Maryland, devised under the will of Alfred C. Nowland, and to hold the proceeds thereof in trust as the rest of the real and personal property is so held under the provisions of said will.

The Bill states that Alfred C. Nowland being the owner of fee simple property in Kent County, Maryland, died on the 16th day of February, 1888, leaving a last will and testament and codicil dated the 14th day of May, 1883, and recorded in Kent County, in Wills Liber S. G. C. No. 1, folio 266, etc.; that under the terms of said will the rest, residue, and remainder of his estate was devised and bequeathed to his wife, Ann J. Nowland, for life, and after her death to his nephew, Henry A. Nowland, his heirs and assigns in trust for his grandson, James A. Nowland, if he be living at the testator's death and at the death of the testator's wife, to be held in trust and the income therefrom to be for the use and benefit of the testator's grandson, James A. Nowland; that if James A. Nowland should attain to twenty-two years of age, then the trustee aforesaid should convey and transfer all the estate and property, real and personal, so held in trust to the testator's grandson who should manage and control same; and if the said grandson should die without leaving children or the issue of such, if any have died, then the testator devised and bequeathed his real and personal property to certain other persons, namely:

To Edward W. Staples a specific piece of real property.

To Henry A. Nowland for life with remainder over to Augustus James Nowland in fee simple a specific piece of real property.

To Dennis J. Nowland for life with remainder over to his children in fee simple a specific piece of real property.

To Harriet L. Welch in fee simple a specific piece of real property.

To Kate P. Spencer for life with remainder over in fee to Robert Nowland and Frank Nowland, a specific piece of real property.

To Henry A. Nowland and Dennis J. Nowland each the sum of Five Thousand Dollars ($5000.00).

To Edward F. Nowland the sum of Two Thousand Dollars ($2000.00).

To Louisa H. Staples One Thousand Dollars ($1000.00).

To Immanuel Church, of New Castle, Delaware, Two Hundred Dollars ($200.00).

To St. Stephens Church in Cecilton, Cecil County, Maryland, Two Hundred Dollars ($200.00).

That Ann J. Nowland, wife of the testator, has died, and that James A. Nowland, grandson of the testator, has attained the age of twenty-two years, and that the trustee named in the said will has conveyed and transferred to the said James A. Nowland the real and personal property so held by him in trust, and that the said James A. Nowland still holds said property under the terms and conditions of said testator's last will and testament, and particularly, the two farms located in Kent County, Maryland, one known as "Glen Cove" in the Second Election District, and the other known as "Shrewsbury Farm" or "Belle Chester" located in Shrewsbury Neck, these two farms being the land sought to be sold in this suit; that these two parcels of land were not specifically devised by the said testator's will and are still a part of the estate now in the hands of James A. Nowland, trustee. That Henry A. Nowland, Dennis J. Nowland, Edward F. Nowland, and Louisa H. Staples have since died leaving unknown heirs. That James A. Nowland and his son, James A. Nowland, Jr., and his daughter, Elizabeth Allen Holmes, who are residents of the City of San Francisco, State of California, and Immanuel Church, of New Castle, Delaware, all non-residents, and the unknown heirs of Henry A. Nowland, Dennis J. Nowland, Edward F. Nowland, Louisa H. Staples, and of Alfred C. Nowland are all the persons interested in said property; that the said properties are cultivated as farms, and it is for the interest and advantage of all parties to this proceeding that these said properties be sold.

It is, therefore, this 21st day of March, 1928, ordered by the Circuit Court for Kent County in Equity, that the plaintiff, after inserting a copy of this order in some newspaper published in Kent County once in each of four successive weeks before the 23rd day of April, 1928, give notice to the absent defendants of the object and substance of this Bill and warning them to be and appear in this Court in person or by solicitor on or before the 7th day of May, 1928, to show cause if any they may have why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

ROBERT A. SHALLCROSS, Clerk

True Copy, Test:
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mr24

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POULTRY NOTES

ITEMS OF VITAL INTEREST THAT WILL HELP OUR READERS SOLVE THEIR MANY PROBLEMS

BY POLK T. BRAMBLE
(Proprietor Bramble Poultry Farm)

The poultryman's real problem right now is how to raise as many as possible of the youngsters. The only way is to stay on the job and keep the chicks growing.

Canada is making a strong bid for poultrymen to colonize its frontier areas, as well as developed sections. Cheap, virgin land with the chance of rapid increase in value, is a strong argument.

Last year the State of Oregon established a quarantine against live poultry from outside the State. The measure seriously interfered with interstate shipment of chicks on the west coast and the Must Hatch Incubator Co. of California took the case to the courts. The State was upheld in this extreme method of fighting disease because an old Act of Congress did not regulate the movement of poultry. It merely mentioned "cattle and other livestock." On February 7th Pres. Coolidge signed a bill which will place poultry in the same calss with other livestock and subject to the same regulations in inter-state commerce. This is a much needed recognition for poultry interests.

You farmers better look up the subject of raising turkeys a little more carefully. Last fall there was an article in the Transcript in this Column, by Mrs. H. M. Baker, on success with turkeys. We in the East have rather fallen down on the culture of this great bird. The result is that we have to pay sixty-five cents a pound, live weight, for one when we want a real up-to-date Thanksgiving dinner.

The article to which I refer declares that turkeys can be raised just as easily as chickens. Here's a challenge for you my farmer friend. What will you say to it? Think of having from seventy-five to one hundred 30-pound turkeys to sell in the markets this fall at Thanksgiving time! If others can raise them, why can't you?

This great American bird must not be so neglected. The larger ones grow well up toward fifty pounds in weight. They vary from ten pounds up. This paragraph in another reminder of what I said last month about these wonderful banquet birds. Let's bring them back in larger numbers this year.

Cannabalism in the laying flock usually starts with picking at birds suffering from prolapse. "Pickouts" follow and mortality is often heavy. It is almost impossible to stop "pickouts" unless prolapse is cured first. Darkened nests, thick tar put on rear of picked birds, extra green feed, pieces of newspaper thrown into the pens, etc., all help and may entirely control the trouble.

A successful Massachusetts poultryman states that he has been able to entirely control cannabalism by soaking the evening feeding of grain in gasoline. He claims that this has proved absolutely effective for three successive years. We have not yet had opportunity to test this thoroughly so offer it merely as a suggestion without our recommendation.

As a matter of common sense, poultry houses should be both durable and inexpensive. This does not mean that it is necessary to have them unattractive or a blot on the landscape. Needless expense should be avoided, but it is possible to build a very satisfactory poultry house at comparatively low cost and at the same time have it look well. Over high cost for buildings handicaps the poultryman from the start, calls for too great an outlay of needed capital. As that successful veteran poultryman and able writer, George H. Pollard often said, in advice to beginners, "Don't throw money away, it's valuable!"

If I were to build another hen house it would be comparatively inexpensive, would be made of wood, single walled, and built on a concrete foundation with a substantial waterproofed, hard, cement floor. While I have never had any sickness result in flocks from use of dirt and wood floors, there is altogether too much labor and expense involved in keeping such floors in a sanitary condition.

There is more in the name than in the inherent qualities of new or foreign breed when seeking public acclaim. Two breeds may practically be the same in point of meat and egg production, differ but little in type, size and color, yet the one will survive while the other perishes. The White Java, a sport of the Black Java, one of the first breeds that came to America, is obsolete today. It was admitted to the American Standard of Excellence in 1888, allowed to remain in the 1894 edition, but at the next revision of the Standard in 1903, the White Java was dropped as a subvariety of the Java breed. The White Plymouth Rock became a Standard variety in 1888, after a rather stormy period during which breeders of White Javas, Dirigos— a white breed first shown at Bangor, Maine, in 1875 —and White Plymouth Rocks, originated by Oscar F. Frost, of Monmouth, Maine, clamored for recognition by the American Poultry Association for their respective breeds or varieties, which were similar in type and color of plumage, the White Plymouth Rocks and Dirigos having yellow shanks, while the White Javas had willow shanks, altho some sported yellow ones. The White Plymouth Rocks and White Javas were recognized as distinct varieties, the only real distinction being the leg color. So we presume the Dirigos and yellow-shanked White Javas occupied the same pew with White Plymouth Rocks in the old time chicken meeting house. The original White Plymouth Rocks sprang from a pair of white sports of the Barred Plymouth Rock of the Essex strain.

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Important Announcement to every owner of a Model T Ford

ON MAY 25, 1927, when Henry Ford first announced his plans for making a new car, he announced also that he would continue to make parts for the Model T Ford. He said:

"The Model T Ford car was a pioneer. It blazed the way for the motor industry and started the movement for good roads everywhere. It broke down the barriers of distance in rural sections, brought people in these sections closer together, and placed education within the reach of everyone. We are still proud of the Model T Ford. If we were not, we would not have continued to make it so long."

For twenty years, the Model T Ford led the automobile industry and it still serves more people than any other automobile. Over one-third of all the automobiles in use today are Model T Fords — an indication of the sturdy worth of the car and its value to people in all walks of life the world over.

The Ford Motor Company will continue to make replacement parts for these cars "until the last Model T is off the road." That is a part of Ford service. That is what Henry Ford meant when he said: "We believe that when a man buys one of our cars we should keep it running for him as long as we can and at the lowest up-keep cost."

Because of this policy a considerable part of the Ford manufacturing plants is given over to the making of parts for the Model T Ford. These replacement parts are made of the same material and in the same way as those from which your car was originally assembled.

Make it a point, therefore, to see the nearest Ford dealer and have him look over your Model T Ford. You may find that a very small expenditure will enable you to get thousands of miles of additional service, and at the same time protect the money you have invested in your car.

Ford

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

Detroit, Michigan

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