C. W. PERKINS and E. F. PERKINS 3RD, SOLICITORS
10 South Street
Baltimore, Maryland

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

GROW HEALTHY CHICKS—BROOD HATNCHES SEPARATELY—NOT HARD TO RAISE CHICKS—KEEP BROODS SEPARATE—OTHER NOTES OF INTEREST

BY POLK T. BRAMBLE
(Proprietor Bramble Poultry Farm)

We hear a good many strange things regarding poultry from the large number of people that come into our hatchery, but the one thing that seems to happen to most of them in the raising of baby chicks is that they let the fire get low or overfeed their chicks. These two things will cause the poultryman all kinds of trouble. Experienced chick raisers guard incessantly against these two things.

The two local hatcheries are turning out thousands of chicks daily which are being raised by real poultrymen. These hatcheries turn out first-class chicks as good as can be purchased at any price anywhere. The local mails are being flooded by hatcheries that cannot sell their chicks. These chicks, in a great many cases, are worth about what is being asked for them or less. Seldom more. The best policy is to patronize the hatcheries that furnish reliable chicks.

It has been said, "If the money and effort spent in trying to cure sick birds were directed along sound lines of prevention and control, we would have a much better and more profitable poultry industry."

This statement probably fully explans the aims and objects of the "Grow Healthy Chicks" project now being conducted in a number of states with the most gratifying results.

Connecticut poultry raisers who grew their pullets according to the "Grow Healthy Chicks" program in 1926 secured an average of thirty eggs more per pullet for the year than those poultrymen who did not follow the program. This, in part, shows how far-reaching proper practices in raising young stock are, to say nothing of the lower mortality of the young stock that results.

I. Hatch early and only from disease-free stock of good production.

It takes five to six months to produce a good laying pullet with full body and sexual maturity. To secure good production in fall and early winter, when the egg market is high, the pullets must be hatched early enough to have full maturity. Pullets commencing to lay at less than five months of age are apt to lack body maturity and hence will likely molt in the winter and endeavor to complete their growing period. Pullets which are hatched too early are also likely to molt in the winter.

March and April are the best months to hatch pullets of the heavier breeds in Maryland, and April and early May are preferred for the lighter breeds.

If the pullets are to develop into good producers they must come from stock of good quality. Breeding stock which is diseased, low in vitality, and of low egg production will be sure to produce chicks and pullets of similar qualities, to say nothing of the probable losses of chicks and pullets from disease or parasites.

Trying to get good results from chicks and pullets which come from stock valued and cared for on the basis of market value of eggs and poultry is like trying to get a good crop of corn by planting feed corn for seed.

If you are in the market for better chicks, eggs or stock, visit the flocks from which you are to buy and be assured of their quality.

Don't expect the best results from cheap eggs or chicks of untraceable ancestry. If you would get the best results be guided by the fact that "Blood will tell."

Kill all weak chicks at start as pointed out on information card recently published by the Extension Service. Weakling and diseased chicks are a menace to the rest of the brood and will make nothing but culls if they live. They are poison to poultry profit.

II. Clean house on clean ground not used by poultry in recent year.

Scrape, sweep out, scrub with a strong solution of hot lye water, and then spray the house with a strong disinfectant.

Strong, healthy and clean chicks may become contaminated when put in unclean houses or placed amid unfavorable environment. Clean the diseases and parasites out before putting the chicks in. (One pound of concentrated lye to eight gallons of water will clean a 10' x 12' room.) Brooder houses with ground floors should have four or six inches of the top dirt removed and replaced with clean sand or dirt from a field where poultry have not been running.

For most farms movable brooder houses are best to use. Place the house on ground that has not been used by poultry and has had no poultry manure spread upon it for at least a year, and two years is better.

Many poultry diseases and parasites, such as coccidiosis and intestinal worms may be carried over from one season to the next in the ground. Place the brooder house as far as possible from the adult birds, and confine the laying and breeding flocks to fenced runs. Keep the brooder house away from stables, manure piles, and avoid ground over which surface water from laying houses, manure piles, stables, etc., flows.

Commercial poultry raisers with large permanent brooder houses should remove old soil and replace with clean soil to a depth of four to five inches. Some may prefer to use concrete runs or runs with floors of hardware cloth in front of the houses to keep the chicks off the contaminated soil, later removing the pullets to colony houses on clean runs.

Bare spots around the houses should be raked and limed every few days, especially after rains.

Keep the house clean. Shavings or clean straw make the best litter. Barn chaff and sand may cause trouble. The litter should be cleaned out and replaced at least once a week to remove possible sources of coccidiosis or intestinal worms. In case of an outbreak of any trouble clean the house and renew the little every three days until the trouble clears up.

III. Brood each hatch separately.

It should be borne in mind that the brood is managed and fed as a whole, therefore the more uniform the brood, the better management it will receive. Mixing chicks of different ages should be strictly avoided, as the older will abuse the younger and this may result in an outbreak of trouble in some form. Heavy losses may be avoided by adhering to this rule.

Different breeds should be brooded separately. The various breeds respond somewhat differently to different methods of feeding and management. The chicks should preferably by of the same strain or blood lines as there are considerable differences in the characteristics of strains within the same breed.

Everything else being equal the brood which is all of the same age, breed, and strain will be apt to thrive best. Uniformity of the brood is important.

IV. Feed balanced ration feed cleanly.

A balanced ration should include a good clean grain, a good growing mash, milk in some form, green food, ground poultry bone and water. (See Extension circulars No. 61 and No. 49 for recommended formulas and methods of feeding for chicks.)

Some use hoppers for both mash and grain for growing chicks. Grain may be fed in the litter if the litter is kept clean by frequent cleaning, but the chicks should be kept from eating their droppings as disease and paracites are spread in this way.

Avoid wet and damp places for feeders and fountains. Moisture and filth are breeding places for disease. When the chicks spend a good part of their time outdoors, place the hoppers and fountains outside for them. Move hoppers and fountains to a new spot each day.

Care for the chicks first to avoid traveling direct from the layers' quarter to the chicks' quarters.

Keep flies away. Clean up manure around the premises and destroy the breeding places of flies.

V. Separate pullets and cockerels.

The cockerels grow strong earlier than the pullets, crowd them away from the feeders and abuse them generally.

The cockerels can be gotten to the desired weight for broilers much earlier if they are separated as soon as the sex can be distinguished and given more liberal feeding than the pullets should receive. Three gains may be had by separating the sexes early. If the cockerels are gotten to the desired weight earlier, it means less cost of production, earlier marketing and perhaps a better market price. The pullets also benefit by their increased room and have a better chance to develop properly.

Cockerels and pullets should be separated at ten weeks of age at the latest.

VI. Keep mortality and feed records.

Many poultry raisers who do not keep records might be surprised at their mortality losses and feed costs if they but had accurate records.

Keep tab on the number of chicks that die and the reasons for the mortality. Jotting down the costs of feed is a simple operaion, but of great value in determining what it costs to raise a pullet.

Maryland demonstrators in "Grow Healthy Chicks" are keeping mortality and feed cost records.

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