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SETTING FRUIT TREES.

Since trees in crooked rows are unsightly and make trouble in plowing and cultivation of any crop put in rows it is just as well to set them straight. While there is more than one way of doing this, there is no better method than the running of three rows of sighting stakes both ways across the area to be set. Of course if the tract is very large or the surface quite rolling more rows of stakes should be set. It is well to begin at one side, measuring off the distances for the stakes and at the same time sighting them, so that they will set true and straight. A row should then be run in the same way on one of the other sides at right angles to the one already set. Two rows should then be set near the middle of the tract parallel to the rows already set, and, lastly, two other rows should be run through on the two edges of the field not already staked. These last rows may be quickly set by sighting those already in. From this point on no measuring stick is needed, it being possible to quickly determine the location of all the rest of the trees to be set by sighting from the rows of stakes already placed. While the work of planting is expedited if two work together, one person can sight both ways alone and do very good work. Another aid in setting the trees true is a board about four inches wide and four feet long, in the middle of both ends of which notches have been cut about an inch square and a third cut in one edge at the middle and extending half an inch beyond the exact center of the board, so as to make an opening about an inch square at the center. A long straight stake should be used for the center—the one which will mark the location of the tree—while two pegs considerably shorter should be used for the ends.

When the tree stake has been properly set the board described should be slipped on it so that the stake will be at the middle. The end pegs should then be put in the notches referred to, when the middle stake may be pulled and the board removed while the digging of the hole is in progress. When the hole is ready the frame should be adjusted over the end pegs and the tree held in place in the notch at the center of the board, where the long peg was. This equipment will work best if the three pegs used are rounded somewhat and are made a trifle less than an inch in diameter, so that they will not stick in the notches of the board. If this method is followed carefully straight trees can be set so true that a rifle ball shot from the end row would strike more than half of the trees.

A CORN BREEDING PLOT.

It would be well if every farmer who is seriously engaged in the growing of corn had a few acres of the best soil on the place as a corn breeding plot. On such a plot could be raised the seed needed for the general crop, while valuable tests in determining the productivity of various types of corn could be carried on and would not only give a new interest to the farm operations, but would have a direct bearing on the financial consideration. The field set apart for this purpose should be by itself and separated from the main field of corn by twenty or thirty rods, which would reduce to a minimum a pollination of the breeding plot from the main field. If it is desirable to produce seed of especial vigor by cross, rather than self fertilization of the stalks in the breeding plot, this may be done by detasseling alternate rows and selecting the seed for the ensuing year from those stalks from which the blossoms (stamens) have been removed. Another instructive experiment is planting a given number of hills with kernels from several desirable types of ears, the seed from each ear being in a row by itself. When the corn from such ears is measured at harvest time a good idea is obtainable of the vigor and productivity—and this means real value—of given types as well as varieties of corn.

A NEW POTATO DISEASE.

As if it were not enough for the "murphy" raiser to contend with scab and blight and commission men, a new disease, the potato wart, a fungous disease which causes unsightly warts and in severe attacks completely destroys the crop, has lately attracted much interest. It was discovered in Hungary a number of years ago, is prevalent in many sections of England, has been carried to Newfoundland, and the chances are that it will spread to Ireland and this country unless the greatest precautions are taken. Once the fungus gets into the soil it is impossible to grow a crop of potatoes for several years. It is introduced from section to section by using affected seed, and it is in this respect that great caution should be exercised.

Before the present year's growth of the shade trees gets well started it will be a good idea to inspect those bordering the public highway and to prune the limbs hanging down over walks and driveways. It is not calculated to induce kindly feelings in the lady next door if she has the feathers on her best hat knocked loose by one of these overhanging limbs nor to promote the religious instincts of the fellow who has his eye punched while riding by on a load of hay or double box wagon.

The scrub farmer will do well to confine his attention to scrub stock and not launch into the business of raising full bloods, which to do well must have first class care.

Light weight in seed grain usually means a shriveled berry and low vitality. Herein lies the justification of the use of the fanning mill in the cleaning of all small grain intended for seed.

While a cypress or cedar hedge about a place has its drawbacks, it furnishes an ideal retreat for many species of interesting birds that frequent it continually, making their nests and rearing their young there.

The untilled orchard or berry patch means not only a checking of the growth and a reducing of the productive capacity of tree and bush, but it also means an un molested harbor and place of retreat for their many insect enemies.

The service which birds render to man as insect destroyers can hardly be measured. For this practical service alone, if there were not other grounds, some pains may well be taken to see that nesting places are provided or left for them about the premises.

It would be better for folks' stomachs as well as their pocketbooks if they should reduce their meat ration and substitute therefor as a breakfast ration some of the excellent cereals which are to be had at reasonable prices. One of the results of this change in diet would be a much greater relish for the meat rations of the other meals of the day.

In France on roads which are as good as engineering skill can make them a single horse will haul 3,200 pounds at a load as against 1,400 pounds per horse over the level dirt roads in this country and 1,000 pounds over hilly dirt roads. There would seem to be abundant evidence in these figures that it pays a country or community to have firm and level highways.

Publishers of magazines and the reading public would view in better spirit an increase in pound postage rates (the brunt of which would fall on the individual subscribers) if congressmen and other folks engaged in the public service were not enjoying a franking privilege which makes it possible for them to transport free of charge anything from private correspondence to poodle dogs, freesees, cookers, pianos and automobiles.

There is probably no type of farming or ranching that is more remunerative or accompanied with less risk one year with another than the growing of alfalfa. Especially is this true in and near sections whose area is largely devoted to some other purpose—as, for instance, fruit raising, for uniformly high prices can be secured for the hay owing to the limited supply raised. Here is a fine opportunity for many an energetic fellow who likes farming, but doesn't like to put up with the exacting care which the raising of fruit entails.

Until lately pea vines, the byproduct of pea canneries, were a waste product, the handling of which involved a good deal of expense. As a result of experiments which have been conducted by the federal department of agriculture it has been found that these same vines can be made into a hay that is considered better than clover hay and is a satisfactory feed for cattle, horses and sheep, while they may be converted into a silage which makes an excellent ration for dairy cows. The vines may be cured best by spreading them on sod land, giving a forage crop which is worth from \$3 to \$5 per ton.

The Jack rabbit nicely illustrates the protective coloration with which nature has provided certain animals as a partial means of protecting them from their natural enemies through a change in the color of the coat with the change of season to harmonize with the general tone coloring of their surroundings. In countries of snowfall the jack's summer coat is of a brownish dun color which corresponds very closely to the color of the grass and brush and leaves. In winter his coat changes to pure white with the exception of the black tip of his tail, though in sections where there is no snow the winter coat is not materially different from that of the summer.

For planting in northwestern states the Norway poplar gives promise of being a most valuable tree. It is a quick grower, making a diameter of from six to ten inches in eight or nine years; is hardy, does well under a great variety of conditions, possesses a smooth and straight grain and can be used for a variety of outdoor and indoor purposes and for butter work, berry boxes, wagon and buggy boxes. The tree may be propagated by soaking the cuttings in water for a week before planting. They should be planted large end down about five inches deep and in rows 5 by 7 feet apart in mellow soil and cultivated during the first two or three years, after which the trees will shade the ground and take care of themselves.

In view of the present scarcity of corn of sufficient vitality to justify its use as seed, the farmers in the northern part of the corn belt, which was visited by the severe freeze of last October, are up against a very real proposition. If they cannot secure seed which will give them at least two-thirds of a stand they would better put in small grain in place of the corn. They will be tempted to use seed grown farther south because it will germinate, but this is almost as serious a mistake as using poor seed, for in all probability corn from such seed would not mature in time to escape the fall frosts, in which case they would fare no better. If good seed of the proper type can be secured at a cost of even \$12 per bushel it would be better to use this than to use seed that will not germinate or mature a crop of sound corn.

A woman will work her fingers off and be cheerful and light hearted about it if she is now and then made to feel that the service she renders is appreciated. Spoken appreciation costs the one who gives it nothing. In fact, it enlarges his nature and, on the other hand, is as rain to thirsty plants to those on whom it is bestowed.

The state of Minnesota has 10,000 quarter sections of land subject to homestead entry. Much of this land is good for farming purposes, but before being filed on should be carefully inspected when there is no snow on the ground. Information regarding homestead lands over the country may be secured by writing the department of the interior, Washington.

While a calf may have nothing but skim milk from birth and make a go of it, it will never be the calf it might have been had it been started on new milk and gradually changed to a skim milk ration re-enforced by a handful of oilmeal at each feed and later by oats and shelled corn. Scrimping the feed of the calf in order to sell a little more cream or butter is not a good plan for any animal which is being raised for profit.

There seems to be an extraordinary demoralization in the spud market, due to last year's unusually heavy crop and a holding of a large per cent of it close to the time when new potatoes will be on the market. Notwithstanding the slump in prices, no good reason will exist for reducing the acreage of the tubers materially, as enough will be led to do this to materially raise the price for those who stay in the business on the same scale.

Where possible a first hand inspection of the nursery stock which one buys is advisable, for in such case one not only has opportunity to size up the general appearance of the stock, but to examine the type of roots which the stuff has, which is of more importance than any other factor. And this holds whether the order be of small fruit, bushes, vines, fruit trees or evergreens. The root of a plant or tree is the capital with which it starts in the business of growing, and if this capital be lacking its operations are bound to be limited and unsatisfactory.

While conditions vary greatly in different sections of the country affecting the care which ought to be given to newly set fruit trees, it is the verdict of the best experience that they should be given most thorough cultivation, with no crop grown close enough to appropriate the moisture which the trees need for their best growth. Too often mistakes are made along both these lines, with the result that the young trees, instead of making a healthy growth, become stunted and never develop as they might have done. That cultivation should be given which will insure loose and mellow soil about the trees, and under no circumstances should it be allowed to become hard and baked.

The University of Wisconsin has of late inaugurated a custom which might well be followed by other institutions as a part of the whole of the energies of which as institutions are devoted to the teaching and exemplification of a better type of agriculture. This consists of presenting degrees—testimonials appropriately engrossed—to men who have achieved distinction by service rendered to their fellows through their contributions to the upbuilding of the country's agricultural interests. Three men were honored a short time ago by the university, one of whom was a leader in the organization of farmers' clubs and an able institute leader, the second for the good work he had done as a breeder of fine horses and the encouragement he had given the industry, while the third introduced the culture of Japanese rice in the southwest and has been a pioneer in the work of establishing the very valuable demonstration farms in a dozen southern states, being at present in the employ of the federal government. With agriculture occupying the fundamentally important place that it does in our life as a people the recognition thus of service rendered is becoming indeed and tends to give to agriculture as a vocation the emphasis which it rightly deserves. There ought to be more of these degrees for farmers.

J. E. Trigg

WHY JAP BABIES ARE HEALTHY.

They Escape the Ordeal of Wearing Uncomfortable Clothing.

Americans wonder at the amiable temper of our Japanese babies; the real marvel is the measure of good nature which the American baby manages to retain after all he is called upon to go through in dressing. How on earth can the most perfect of saints, let alone a baby, be expected to retain his Christian virtues! His legs and neck are twisted into all sorts of queer knots three or four times a day, that they may be squeezed through a tight-fitting shirt. Our baby clothes are certainly simpler. Incidentally, they are wide-minded and wide-sleeved enough to let a baby grow in them without its putting up a single fight.

Baby dresses are cut, along general lines, the same as the kimono of the grown-ups. Only for the babies the sleeves and skirts are longer and wide in proportion, so that they will cover the bare feet; besides protecting the bare hands, the long sleeves save faces from heartless scratchings.

MISCELLANEOUS. AFTER SUFFERING FOR YEARS

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Park Rapids, Minn.—"I was sick for years. I was passing through the Change of Life and was hardly able to be around. After taking six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I gained 20 pounds, am now able to do my own work and feel well."—Mrs. E. LA DOR, Park Rapids, Minn.

Brookville, Ohio.—"I was irregular and extremely nervous. A neighbor recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to me and I have become regular and my nerves are much better."—Mrs. R. KINZINSON, Brookville, Ohio.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotic or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female diseases we know of, and thousands of voluntary testimonials are on file in the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., from women who have been cured from almost every form of female complaints, inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion and nervous prostration. Every suffering woman owes it to herself to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

If you want special advice write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for it. It is free and always helpful.

Equity and Farmers' Union.

A joint convention of the Farmers' Union and the American Society of Equity is to be held in St. Louis, beginning May 2 and continuing till May 18. The Farmers' Union has extended the invitation which has been accepted by the directors of the Equity Society. It is hoped to make the convention one of the largest gatherings of the kind ever held anywhere in the United States, and farmers from all parts of the country will be invited to attend, including those who are not members of either association.

In numerical strength these two bodies represent the principal farmers' organizations now in existence. The membership of the Society of Equity is mainly in the North while that of the Farmers' Union is largely in the South. Both are working along practically the same lines, the chief end being an effective co-operation among farmers in marketing the products of the farm. The advisability and the possibility of amalgamation will be considered at the St. Louis meeting. If a merger should not be effected, it is likely that efforts will be made to reach a working agreement for extending the power of the respective bodies.

In the event of consolidation, the resultant organization would be well nigh nation-wide. Should there be obstacles to a combination of forces an amicable division of territory probably would be the advantage of both bodies. The Society of Equity has had a State organization in Kentucky for a number of years, with a large membership. The Farmers' Union is of more recent establishment in the State, but has made material progress in some localities.

The pooling idea appears to have come to stay. In one form or another, it is in practice in various parts of the United States. As an economical method of handling the products of farm, orchard, garden and vineyard, and as a means of procuring the best returns, it appeals strongly to producers. The joint meeting of two large organizations devoted to the pooling plan will be of interest in deciding the progress that has been made, or is likely to be made, toward the elimination of the "middle man," that ancient enemy of farmers, both organized and independent.—From Courier Journal.

Demonstration Woodlot Forests.

In order to promote by object lessons the practice of forestry throughout the State, the Board of Forestry makes an offer to woodlot owners that should meet with general approval. In the presence of any one interested may apply to the State Forester, Baltimore, Maryland, for an examination of his woodlot with a view of making it one of the model demonstration forests. The State Forester will then examine it and if found suitable for the purpose, a plan of management will be submitted to the owner for his acceptance or rejection. There is no expense to the landowner on account of the examination. If the plan is mutually satisfactory, work begins. The general scheme is indicated by the following extract from a circular that has just been issued: "Since the object of this work is to demonstrate practical forestry in all of its phases, the aim will be to treat each woodlot in the most approved manner to secure its greatest productivity, thereby meeting the needs of the owner and showing his neighbors who may be similarly situated, what they can do for themselves. The general plan will be for the forester to outline the work in detail and to organize and superintend it, when possible. Where thinnings and improvement cuttings are to be made he will mark the trees to be cut, where fire lines are to be constructed he will lay them out; where planting is to be undertaken he will locate the acres to be planted and recommend the species of trees to be used and show how the planting is to be done and so with all parts of the work that may be required. The owner will be required to furnish all the labor that may be needed and he will have full control of the disposal of the products from the woodlot, and receive all revenues derived therefrom. In consideration of the advice and assistance given and in order that the woodlot may be fully protected, the owner shall agree to carry out in good faith the plans agreed upon and to permit the State Forester to give public demonstrations of practical forest operations, while the improvement work is in progress and to publish such results of the work from time to time as he may think proper."

WANTED. A woman to help do general house work. Apply to L. A. COOK, Anchor Hotel, Westminster, Md. apr8 tf

WESTMINSTER IRON AND METAL COMPANY, Corner Green and Bishop Streets, WESTMINSTER, MD.

Having organized under the above firm name, we will buy all Iron and Casting at 55 Cts. per 100 lbs. Delivered. Also Rags, Gum and Bones. Highest Cash Price paid for all Metal Delivered at the Yard. CHARLES COHEN, Manager, jan 21 3m C. & P. phone, 37 R.

Bark Wanted AT.....

TANNERY STATION! WE WILL PAY EIGHT DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS (\$8.50) per ton of 2,000 pounds for 2,000 Tons Prime Chestnut Oak Bark, AND..... SIX DOLLARS (\$6.00) per ton for BLACK OAK BARK of this year's peeling, delivered in good order and condition at the Carroll Tannery, before the 1st day of July, 1910. We will not buy any Span Oak Bark this year, and will only buy Black Oak Bark from parties who will sell us their Rock Oak Bark. The Carroll Oak Tanning Company, Of Carroll County, Maryland. Tannery Station, on Western Md. R. R. mar4 3m

WANTED 200 MEN.

100 at Security, Washington county, 2 miles from Hagerstown, Md. Board \$4.00 per week on the job or in the town

ALSO... 100 at Berkeley, West Va., on C. V. R. R., 2 miles from Martinsburg, West Va. Wages at both places 15 cents per hour.

Security Cement & Lime Company.

ARE you going to buy a cook stove or range? We have a line that is worth while. Don't take our word for it though, ask your neighbor. D. S. GEHR, apr15 4t Cor. Main & Liberty.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Poisel's Cafe. Best \$2.00 Whiskey in Town. Meals at all hours. Oysters in and out of season in all styles. Stable room. - Bowling Alleys. Permanent Boarding. Ladies' Dining Room. Bar stocked with best Liquors. June 11-6m

LARGE STOCK OF.....

WINES AND LIQUORS. Best \$2.00 per gallon Whiskey in the county.

I have recently added to my place of business a RESTAURANT

Where MEALS and OYSTERS will be served at all hours. LOUIS SACHS 73 E. Main St., Westminster, Md. C. & P. Phone 51-R. 11-19 SALE BILLS PRINTED ON SHORT NOTICE AT THIS OFFICE.

MISCELLANEOUS. SAY, if you intend to paint this season listen to this. In Monarch paint, there's everything there should be and nothing there shouldn't be. Pretty broad statement, but we are here to prove it. D. S. GEHR, apr15 4t Cor. Main & Liberty.

LICENSE NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons and bodies, corporate or politic, to whom it may concern, that they MUST OBTAIN A LICENSE, or renew the same, on or before the FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1910,

according to the provisions of the Code of Public Laws of the State of Maryland. BENJAMIN D. KEMPER, apr8 4t Sheriff of Carroll county, Md.

FOR LIQUOR AND DRUG ADDICTIONS. THE Keeley Cure ESTABLISHED 1880 ALL CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. ADDRESS: THE KEELEY INSTITUTE 211 N. CAPITOL ST. WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB SPRING MEETING

PIMLICO April 20th to May 7th, inclusive.

RUNNING RACES AND STEEPLE CHASES.

Six Races including Steeple chases each day. FIRST RACE 3 P. M.

Admission including Grandstand, \$1.00

LICENSE NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons and bodies, corporate or politic, to whom it may concern, that they MUST OBTAIN A LICENSE

or renew the same, on or before the FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1910, according to the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 84, 85, 86 and 89; also including Ordinance No. 151 relating to Dog Licenses, due May 1st, 1910, passed by the Mayor and Common Council of Westminster; also Ordinance No. 185 relating to the sale of Liquors in the City of Westminster, passed by the Mayor and Common Council of said city, April 6th, 1908. All licenses are to be paid to the Clerk at his office in the Firemen's Building, Second Floor. JOHN B. SAYLOR, Mayor. SIMON P. WEAVER, Clerk. ap 15 3t

CORPORATION ELECTION. Notice is hereby given that under the new charter for Westminster, an election will be held on

MONDAY, 2nd DAY OF MAY, 1910, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 6 o'clock in the evening at the former residence of the late Mrs. Mary E. Grumble, No. 72 E. Main Street, for one person to serve as MAYOR AND FIVE PERSONS to serve as members of the Common Council of Westminster, Maryland. The person elected Mayor, and of the candidates for members of the Common Council, the two receiving the highest number of votes, will hold office for the next two years; the other three members of the Council elected will serve only for the ensuing year. JOHN B. SAYLOR, Mayor. SIMON P. WEAVER, CLERK. ap 15 3t

HAVE YOU BROKEN OUT?



Is your complexion beginning to show the effects of the usual heavy winter eating of rich food and drink? If it is, it's Nature's warning that your system needs a general cleaning out and toning up—it's a hint that a GOOD spring tonic would do you a world of good. In our EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA we have "just" the tonic that'll make you feel like a new man or woman—restore you to a healthy, active, excellent physical condition.

75c the Bottle. MOORE'S DRUG STORE, 77 E. MAIN STREET.

FOR SALE. LIME FOR SALE.

Always on hand fresh burnt Lime at "Goodwin" kilns for agricultural or building purposes at 12 cents per bushel cash, or 14 " " " credit. Apply to THE GEO. W. ALBAUGH, R. E. & B. CO. apr 15 3t

PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR SALE. PUBLIC SALE. At Harry Cover's Stock Yard, 2 carloads of buggies and 75 sets of double and single harness, on SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1910, at 1 o'clock, sharp. Sale to be called rain or shine. D. W. GARNER. apr8 3t

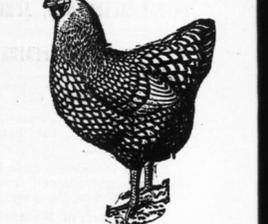
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. FOR SALE—My residence on West George street; desirable located. Terms to suit purchaser. DAVID E. WALSH, feb 26 ts Westminster, Md.

FOR SALE. I will sell at private sale, my residence, 85 Liberty street, consisting of 8 rooms, with bath room, hallway, stable, corn crib, &c. MRS. JOHN B. T. SELLMAN, jan 21 tf Westminster, Md.

FOR SALE. The desirable home of the late Nicholas D. Norris, at Eldersburg, this county, 3 miles from Sykesville, about 20 Acres of Land fronting on the Liberty Road, and improvements. All in good condition. Apply on the premises, or address N. DORSEY NORRIS, Roland Park, Md. july 31 tf

MISCELLANEOUS. DEAD CHICKS. Saves Baby Chicks.

B. B. Gocknauer, Fauquier Co., Va., writes—"I have used your 'Square-Deal' Chick Starter with excellent results. Have lost less chicks since feeding it than ever before.



PREVENTS DIARRHOEA! Chas. S. Grason, Baltimore Co., Md., writes—"I have found by actual comparison that Bolgiano's 'Square-Deal' Chick Starter has a great advantage over all prominent foods on the market, it does not give the baby chicks diarrhoea!

BEST HE EVER PURCHASED, Eli L. Griest, Cessna, Pa., writes—"Your 'Square-Deal' Scratch or Poultry Food is the best I have ever purchased at any price. I have no trouble to sell it, my customers like it."

SQUARE-DEAL Chick Starter 1st five Weeks. Chick-Food 5 Weeks to 10 Weeks. Scratch Food Makes hens lay.

DON'T BE FOOLED. If your local merchant don't sell "Square-Deal" Foods, drop us a postal we will tell you who does. Send us 5c in stamps to pay the postage and mention the name of this paper, we will send you package each of Pansy, Nasturtium, Asters, Sweet Peas, Scarlet Sage, also our Garden and Flower Seed and Poultry Supply Catalogue.

J. BOLGIANO & SON, Seed Growers, Importers, Manufacturers. Four Generations of Unbroken Success. BALTIMORE, MD.

HORSES AND MULES. HORSES & MULES: I will receive at my stables, at Hanover, on Saturday, April 23, 1910, one carload of horses by express, and one carload of mules. H. A. SMITH, Hanover, Pa.

Franklin's Livery Having bought the entire Livery outfit of Benjamin Dorsey, and improved same by adding some first-class horses and vehicles, would like to serve you when a team of any kind is wanted. Will board your horses by the meal, day, week or month at a fair price. Give me a trial.

JOS. L. FRANKLIN, Prop., At the Old Thomson Stand, Westminster, Md.

Fox's Auction EVERY WEDNESDAY, 20 and 22 SOUTH PACA STREET.

Any Kind of a Horse or Mule You Want. M. FOX & SONS CO., LARGEST HORSE AND MULE DEALERS IN MARYLAND, 20 AND 22 SOUTH PACA STREET, BALTIMORE, MD. jan 7

GROCERIES. DINST'S FANCY GROCERY and Ladie's and Gent's DINING ROOMS, 187 East Main Street, Westminster - Maryland.

Try our Famous 35c Dinner. MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS. PRIVATE DINING ROOM FOR LADIES.