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OVERPRODUCTION OF APPLES.

The point has been raised by many who have visited sections of the west where large areas are being planted to apple trees under conditions which make possible the production of a maximum quantity of fruit of the highest quality whether so many trees are being set as to result in a serious overproduction and a reduction of present prices to the point where there will be little or nothing left for the grower after necessary expenses and freight charges have been met. The question is one which may and should be taken into account, but does not seem to furnish cause for alarm for a good many years to come. Among some reasons for this attitude may be mentioned the fact that many orchards in New England, Michigan, Missouri, Arkansas and lesser apple states are past their prime either through advanced age, insect and fungous pests or lack of tillage of the soil and are today producing less fruit than in years gone by and will produce less in the future than now. Coupled with this decline of old orchards is a quite limited planting of new trees in the sections mentioned. This means that much of the western planting will be required to take the place of orchards that are now doing business in other sections. Another factor to be taken into consideration is that the highest grade fruit wherever produced never comes into competition with that which is undersized, undercolored, scabby and wormy. It is likely, too, that should there be an enormous increase in the production of high quality apples the well organized fruit growers' associations will take pains to see before that time comes that a market is developed at home or abroad where the surplus can be disposed of at good prices. In fact, this is already being done, a demand having been created for American apples in a number of European and Asiatic countries. A last factor that may be taken into account is that even under the most favorable conditions of climate and soil there will always be many who through lack of knowledge or of foresight and industry will not be able to maintain their orchards or ranches on a profitable basis. Another commendable safeguard will be to set only the best varieties of apples, so that in seasons of heavy crops the fruit produced may be disposed of at remunerative prices.

THE SCHOOLHOUSE WELL.

A reader who lives in a township in which there are no wells on any of the eight or nine school grounds in the area calls attention to the fact that there ought to be wells, made from dug holes, so that the boys and girls would have a convenient and pure water supply and would not have to go to neighbors in the vicinity going after water and often leaving gates unfastened and windmill out of gear. He makes the further suggestion that it would be advantageous all around if the schoolhouse well were located just outside the fence beside the road, so that it could be used not only by the school population, but also by travelers along the highway, who, if a small trough were provided, would find it very convenient for the watering of their horses or in furnishing a drink for themselves. A distinct advantage of this over the usual location would be that with the increased use of the water it would keep fresher and purer and be much less liable to become fouled through disease during vacation time.

AN OREGON MOSSBACK.

One old mossback who lives in an Oregon fruit valley, whose case was reported to us not long since, sold out a short time ago and moved out of the state because the fruit inspector insisted that he spray his fruit trees. The old codger said he'd be hanged if he'd stay in a state where he couldn't enjoy personal liberty and do as he pleased. It is the discouraging of the type of horticulture that men of this character would follow if left to themselves that is largely responsible for the splendid reputation a number of western states are making as producers of high grade fruit. If other central and eastern states would go after this reputation in the same hammer and tongs fashion a long step would be taken toward putting horticulture on a rational basis.

CHINA WAKING UP.

Prospects are certainly brightening in China, as shown in the recent decision of the government to establish agricultural schools in Manchuria, where young men of agricultural tastes may acquaint themselves with better methods of farming. The crops to be grown will be much the same as those produced in the northern part of the United States. Naturally the Chinese government is looking to this country for instructors and has set aside \$1,000,000 for the support of the new school.

Cold storage experiments which have been conducted by the pomological division of the department of agriculture seem to show quite conclusively that apples will keep most perfectly in storage which are picked when full ripe and a minimum of the starch content is turned to sugar. The keeping quality of the fruit is further increased by the carefullest possible handling in picking and packing and placing in storage as soon as may be after picking. It was found that underripe fruit tended to shrink in storage and lost much of its sweetness and flavor.

Spraying the backs of infected animals with crude petroleum has been found to be an effective means of ridding them of ticks.

If the colts are halter broken by weaning time and used to bridle and harness by the time they are yearlings, the task of finishing them up as tractable, well broken horses will be a simple one.

Preliminary returns indicate a winter wheat crop of 432,000 bushels, with a yield of 15.5 bushels per acre. While the total yield is a trifle less than 5,000,000 bushels below that of last year, the yield per acre is 1.1 bushels better.

A good many folks will burn kerosene lamps all night, with the doors and windows closed, and then wonder why they feel thick headed and dull in the morning or are afflicted with nervousness and indigestion, when the thing is a plain case of cause and effect.

Unadulterated milk should contain about 87 per cent of water and 13 per cent of solids. It also contains bacteria which hasten the souring and ripening processes. The number of harmful bacteria which it may contain depends largely upon the degree of cleanliness observed in handling it.

Danish dairymen seek to head off an infection of their calves by tuberculosis by removing them from their dams at once if the latter are found to be tuberculous. This usually is one that is not inherited at birth, but contracted by drinking germ laden milk. Thus removal and giving the calves pure milk insure their healthy development.

It is estimated that 300,000 people in all registered for the land drawings held in Spokane, Billings and Coeur d'Alene. If each person on the average spent \$20 in car fare and hotel bills to make the trip to one of the three places the process of registering alone cost in the aggregate \$6,000,000. This is a good round sum and would have bought 69,000 acres of land at \$100 per acre.

It has been found as a result of experiments in sections where peat soils prevail that the application of a good supply of barnyard manure will do much to make them workable and will set bacterial life to working, which will make the fertilizer content available for plant life. In this respect natural fertilizers seem to be much more effective than commercial fertilizers, which are of an inorganic nature.

A lot has been written and considerably done of late along the line of eradicating tuberculosis from dairy herds for the sake of these animals and the hogs that may follow them. It is about time the babies in town and country homes who are compelled to subsist largely on milk from tubercular cows had a word said in their behalf. It may be that dollars don't talk so loud for them as for the animals in pen or feed lot, but common decency and humanity should.

According to a bulletin recently issued by the department of agriculture, milk and the products derived therefrom constitute one-sixth of the total food of the average family. In North America this milk is produced almost exclusively by cows, in the hilly districts of Europe by the goat, by the buffalo in India, the llama in South America, the camel in desert countries and the mare in Russia and central Asia. Sheep's milk is used in some countries for making cheese and other purposes, while in arctic regions the milk of reindeers is commonly used for food.

Trials which have been made with "hogging down" corn by experiment stations and individual feeders seem to demonstrate quite clearly that a corn crop fed in this way is handled with the least possible expense, while the hogs make more rapid gain in weight than under any other system of feeding. This is a somewhat rare instance of where that which seems to be the easiest way of doing a thing is also the most to be commended from the standpoint of dollars and cents. To make the plan most effective the field should be fenced off in small areas and the hogs made to eat one section up clean before being turned into another.

One of the first things that strike the attention of the eastern tourist in California is the extensive use of crude petroleum as a substitute for coal. Steam engines have an oil tank instead of a coal tender, the oil being drawn from elevated tanks in the same way that water is for the supply of steam. Manufacturing plants not operated by electricity use the crude oil almost exclusively, as do ocean and river steamboats as far north as Seattle. The crude oil is also used extensively in sprinkling railroad tracks, suburban streets and country roads, and when the road is once "made" but a single application of oil is needed in eight or ten months to keep it in excellent shape. The discovery of oil in California has been a boon to her transportation and manufacturing interests that it would be difficult to estimate as it is cheap, economical and easily handled.

The Turkish red variety of winter wheat is being sown this fall by many a farmer in the small grain belt who has not raised a bushel of wheat on his place for a score of years or more. Among the advantages of substituting winter wheat for oats in a crop rotation may be mentioned the fact that where conditions are at all favorable it will give a larger net return per acre than oats, while it matures two weeks earlier than early oats, enabling one to turn under the stubble early and thus keeping myriads of weeds from maturing a crop of seed. Where one wishes to make a fall sowing of alfalfa, winter wheat makes an excellent preceding crop, as there is time to give the land several diskings before the alfalfa is sown. With conditions at all favorable there should be a yield of from twenty-five to thirty-five bushels per acre, while the price should be not less than \$1 per bushel.

The Cuban orange crop of 1908 was a record breaker, aggregating nearly 500,000 crates. The output of pineapples was 1,000,000 crates, and the bulk of it was shipped to New York city.

Any person who does the common work of life which falls to his lot faithfully and well deserves credit as a benefactor of his fellow men just as truly as do those who labor higher up. It is not so much the kind of work as the way in which it is done that makes it worth while.

Goats have lately been used in the Lassen national forest in California for the purpose of denuding strips of land of vegetation to make fire lanes. Not only do the goats eat vegetation of almost every description, but they have been known to tear bark loose from good sized trees and strip it up a dozen or more feet.

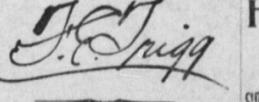
Venezuela has 200,000 acres devoted to the raising of coffee. The number of plantations is 33,000 and the annual product about 50,000 tons. Argentina, the great wheat granary of South America, exported 86,672,000 bushels of wheat from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1. This is about 32,000,000 more bushels than for the corresponding period last year.

Light clothing and cool drafts of water are just as refreshing for little babies in hot weather as for grown folks, and a lot of their fretfulness and crying during the heated season are very likely due to the fact that their needs in these two particulars are not given the attention they deserve. Babies have feelings the same as old folks, but aren't endowed with capacity to kick up as much disturbance if their wants are disregarded.

A north Iowa farmer claims to be the only registered Arab in the world who is raising thoroughbred Arabian horses. Twenty years ago he brought three colts with him from his native land. Today his herd numbers fifty-two, and ten of them have been selected for ring purposes and will be exhibited at neighboring state fairs. These Arabians are very attractive in appearance, having silver manes and tails and glossy coats of a beautiful buff color. The owner has on his farm, besides stables and quarters for his men, a complete circus equipment for the training of his horses.

Owners of telephone, telegraph and power transmission companies in some sections of the country are reporting considerable damage to poles from the attacks of the common red headed woodpecker, which, with the gradual decrease in number of trees, has come to look upon the poles as a legitimate place for the building of a nest. The excavation for the nest, which is usually three inches in diameter and five or six inches deep, not only weakens the pole by so much, but the nest becomes a point where the rotting process sets in. Attempts which have been made to stop the work of the birds by filling the nest with stones has made a bad matter worse, as they usually proceed to excavate another nest adjacent to the old one and thus enlarge the cavity. A soaking of the poles in creosote has proved quite effective, but this involves a larger expense than most companies are at present willing to stand.

Town health officers should inquire more carefully than is customary into the practice followed by many slaughter house proprietors of hauling the carcasses of animals which have died of one disease or another to the hog pens and allowing the porkers which are to furnish the people of the community with toothsome pork chops and sausages to devour the diseased and often germ laden flesh from the dead animals' bones. This might be all right for Fiji Islanders or Patagonians, but it is too much for the stomachs of supposedly civilized Americans, at least when they know of it. Federal authorities have cleaned up the big packing houses. It is about time the town slaughter houses by state and local authorities. It doesn't make matters better if this practice is followed only with hogs that are shipped to the big packing centers, as this is merely a transference of the proposition from pork chops and sausage to ham and bacon, which the customer of the local shop eats a few months later.



A Keen Observer.

Ethel, aged three, had been to visit her cousins, two fun loving and romping boys. She climbed upon her father's knee and was telling him of her visit. "Papa, every night John and George say their prayers they ask God to make them good boys," said she. "That is nice," said papa. Then, thinking soberly for a few minutes, she said, "He ain't done it yet."—Delineator.

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on the positive guarantee that if it does not give satisfaction we will return the entire amount of money paid us for it. We ask all those who are run-down, nervous, debilitated, aged or weak, and every person suffering from stubborn colds, hanging-on coughs, bronchitis or incipient consumption to try Vinol with this understanding. SHAW DRUG CO., WESTMINSTER, MD.

TO DEMOCRATS! Next Tuesday, September 28, is Registration Day. If not registered go and attend to it. If you have moved into a new district, get a transfer. Do it at once.

Ask Her This Question

"Do you know of any woman who ever received any benefit from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?"

If any woman who is suffering with any ailment peculiar to her sex will ask her neighbors this question, she will be surprised at the result. There is hardly a community in this country where women cannot be found who have been restored to health by this famous old remedy, made exclusively from a simple formula of roots and herbs.

During the past 30 years we have published thousands of letters from these grateful women who have been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and never in all that time have we published a testimonial without the writer's special permission. Never have we knowingly published a testimonial that was not truthful and genuine. Here is one just received a few days ago. If anyone doubts that this is a true and honest statement of a woman's experience with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound write and ask her.

Houston, Texas.—"When I first began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was a total wreck. I had been sick for three years with female troubles, chronic dyspepsia, and a liver trouble. I had tried several doctor's medicines, but nothing did me any good.

"For three years I lived on medicines and thought I would never get well, when I read an advertisement of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and was advised to try it. "My husband got me one bottle of the Compound, and it did me so much good I continued its use. I am now a well woman and enjoy the best of health.

"I advise all women suffering from such troubles to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. They won't regret it, for it will surely cure you."—Mrs. Bessie L. Hicks, 819 Cleveland St., Houston.

Any woman who is sick and suffering is foolish surely not to give such a medicine as this a trial. Why should it not do her as much good as it did Mrs. Hicks.

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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, that the Board of Registry for the several election districts and precincts of Carroll County, Maryland, will sit for the purpose of registering qualified voters and erasing the names of those disqualified, between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m., on

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, and on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1909, and for the purpose of revision only (on which day no name can be registered) on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1909, at the following places in the several precincts and districts, to-wit:

- District No. 1, First Precinct—In Firemen's Building, on Baltimore street, in Taneytown. District No. 1, Second Precinct—In Eckenrode's Shop, on Church street, in Taneytown. District No. 2, First Precinct—At Johnson Hollenberry's Store, in Uniontown. District No. 2, Second Precinct—In the residence of Thomas Eckard, in Tyrone. District No. 3—At the Mystic Chain Hall, in Silver Run. District No. 4, First Precinct—At the Old Hotel Property, in Sandyville, owned by Lewis W. Cagle. District No. 4, Second Precinct—In Thos. Paynter's Building, in Bird Hill. District No. 5, First Precinct—In the building of Selby & Frizzell, in Eldersburg. District No. 5, Second Precinct—At John H. Conaway's Store, in Berrett. District No. 6, First Precinct—At the Firemen's Building, in Manchester. District No. 6, Second Precinct—In the vacant room adjoining the residence of Mrs. Sarah Trump, in Manchester. District No. 7, First Precinct—In James Boylan's Barbershop, on Court street, in Westminster. District No. 7, Second Precinct—At the Store of Doyle & Magee, West Main street, in Westminster. District No. 7, Third Precinct—In the building formerly used by Robert Frizzell as a Hotel, opposite Albaugh Building, on Main street, in Westminster. District No. 7, Fourth Precinct—At the Lumber, Coal & Supply Co.'s Building, corner Green and Liberty streets, second door on Liberty from Green, in Westminster. District No. 8—At the Firemen's Building, in Hampstead. District No. 9—At the residence of Mrs. Malinda Smith, in Taylorville. District No. 10—At the Hotel of Mrs. Lynn, in Middleburg. District No. 11—At J. Edward West's Shop, in New Windsor. District No. 12—At the Firemen's Building, in Union Bridge. District No. 13—In Office Room of The Mt. Airy Milling and Grain Co., in Mt. Airy.

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