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A REGENERATED COTTON FARM.

During the past four or five years the department of agriculture at Washington has issued bulletins giving account of some of the best managed farms of different types to be found in the country with the idea that such practical object lessons would be beneficial to other farmers not meeting with so large a measure of success. The plan has seemed to be a decided success, and much interest has been manifested in the published bulletins. The latest to be put out by the department is farmers' bulletin No. 394, which gives an account of a profitable cotton farm in South Carolina. Seven years ago, when the present owner took possession of this piece of land, it was a played out, rundown proposition, a type of sores to be found in the cotton belt, producing but five to eight bushels of corn or 300 pounds of seed cotton per acre. The methods adopted for its regeneration were a deep and thorough cultivation of the soil, the use of barnyard manure and some commercial fertilizers, the rotation of crops and the exercise of industry and good judgment on the part of the owner. The farm contains 122 acres, only half of which is devoted to crops. The first year the new methods were tried one and one-half bales of cotton and thirty-seven bushels of corn were produced per acre. At present the owner gets a yield of two and one-quarter bales of cotton, eighty-five bushels of corn and eighty bushels of oats per acre. He keeps twenty-four head of native cattle, mainly for the manure, though they give him a small profit besides. From a discouraging and bankrupt proposition this farm has been brought to the point where it yields a large income and a handsome profit. The bulletin, which may be had by writing one's representative or senator or to the department at Washington, should be in the hands of every cotton state farmer who is not making the most of his agricultural opportunities. It will give him light.

TIME TO WAKE UP.

It is becoming more apparent every day to those who have a thought for the future welfare of our varied and extensive horticultural interests that congress should take up at an early date serious consideration of laws which will secure a stringent and thorough inspection of fruits and all kinds of nursery stock brought into the country or shipped from state to state. Measures of this kind have been before congress at previous sessions, but somehow the nurseryman has seemed to have a bigger pull than the enormous fruit growing interests of the country. It's time this thing was turned about and the large class who suffer from the shipment of diseased nursery stock were given a hearing. These people have representatives at Washington; but, as in a good many other instances, it is the "other fellow," the special interest chap, whose claims are first considered. To show the need of the enactment of a law of the character referred to, there may be cited from many instances the importation last year of pear and apple seedlings from France of numerous nests of the brown tailed moth, the worst insect pest known, and the scattering of it all over the country. Much the same thing took place in the case of the European scale, resembling the San Jose scale, which was likewise scattered broadcast. There are cases in which an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure and costs but an infinitesimal part as much. A number of states have stringent inspection regulations, but these only effect a partial relief. Such laws should be made nation wide.

OPENINGS FOR HUNTLERS.

Opportunities for securing cheap land that has real value are about gone. Henceforth the energies of those who do not go to Canada or elsewhere will have to be devoted to a better handling of lands already under cultivation or the restoration of those which have been reduced to bankruptcy through long continued soil robbery. While there would be discouragements at the start, it would seem that along this line there are many good openings in eastern and southern states for any man who has the grit and intelligence necessary to succeed in a pioneer proposition. The regeneration mentioned can be effected through a more thorough cultivation of the soil, the use of natural and commercial fertilizers, the adoption of a crop rotation which should include use of the legumes—clover, alfalfa, peas or beans—and a change from the selling of the raw products of the farm to marketing the finished products in the shape of beef, mutton, pork, poultry, dairy products, etc. Many a farm in the sections mentioned is being made over by the adoption of these methods, and hundreds of others may be if the right man gets hold of them.

The annual meeting of the National Horticultural Society will be held at Council Bluffs, Ia., Nov. 15 to 20. Forty-two states, Canada and Mexico will exhibit their varied horticultural products. Prizes aggregating \$35,000 will be awarded in a great many different classes. It is the aim of the directors of the association to make the congress instructive and entertaining to the greatest degree possible. Any desiring to enter vegetables, fruits or flowers should address the superintendent, F. L. Reed, Council Bluffs, Ia.

Two or three small pieces of blue vitriol will kill the bacterial life that is responsible for the bad smells in the soft water cistern.

The presence of some forms of vegetable life in the soil seems to be a poison to others. For instance, rock-lice in a piece of soil have been found to be very detrimental to a growth of red clover.

It is better for a fellow's satisfaction and peace of mind if he doesn't inquire too closely just how much his prairie chickens or partridges cost him in time and money the first day of the open season.

The largest apple of which there is authentic record was a specimen of the Wolf River variety exhibited at the national apple show at Spokane last December, which measured seventeen and one-half inches in circumference. It need not be added that it was just as poor in quality as it was large.

The safest as well as most effective method for the disposal of the carcasses of animals that have died of disease is to burn them completely. This may take a bit more time, but it will keep dogs or other scavengers from uncovering and scattering the remains about as a fruitful source of contagion.

According to a London paper, the gross income of Scotland yielded a revenue in rentals of from \$1,000 to \$2,500 annually. The practice of letting the moors seems to have started in 1805, when \$25 was received for one near Pitlochry, but for twenty or more years after this the revenues amounted to little or nothing.

If the young pigs are weak boned and break down on the way to market or before, it is pretty good evidence that the ration given them has not had enough bone forming material in it. This is just as necessary as the fat and flesh forming elements and may be provided by feeding the pigs wood or cob charcoal and ashes during the growing period.

Recent inspection of a great many fields of tilled crops—corn, potatoes, etc.—seems to indicate without exception that the poorest crops are to be found on the fields which have been given least cultivation and bear the largest and rankest crop of weeds. There's a vital connection here that a good many tillers of the soil ought to be waking up to.

A farsighted landlord we once knew used to hurry up the fall plowing by offering his tenant a premium of so much per acre for all of the plow land that was turned under before the 1st of September. Under this plan the tenant was forbidden, while a whole lot of weeds were kept from seeding and fouling the land for the following year. The plan is one that many another owner might follow with profit.

While an overfeeding of immature corn may not be the direct cause of hog cholera or swine plague, as it is commonly known, it undoubtedly does cause a disordered condition of the system, which makes it easy for disease of any kind to get a hold. Corn is likely to be cheaper and hence more generously fed than last year, and naturally the danger from the source mentioned will be correspondingly increased.

Some private and co-operative creameries in Illinois and other dairy states are following a plan which does much to encourage patrons to increase the size of their dairy herds. The plan consists in helping the patron to select good cows and in lending him money with which to buy other cows. One-half of the amount of his subsequent milk checks is withheld until the cows bought are paid for. This plan not only gives the farmer of small means a lift, but is a direct benefit to the creamery whose volume of business is thereby increased. Within reasonable limits this plan would seem to be most excellent.

Fifty-one millions of dollars is given as the extent of the damage to chestnut trees in portions of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, near New York City, from a bark disease which has been found to be of European origin. In Forest park, Brooklyn, alone 10,000 trees have succumbed to the pest. The department of agriculture has made a study of the disease and suggests as means of prevention that all nursery stock shipped be inspected and that all affected trees be cut down and completely burned in the shape of fuel and brush. It is thought that this disease came from Japan in shipments of nursery stock, though the fact has not been fully established.

Radical measures sometimes have to be adopted to stamp out diseases among farm animals. During the recent outbreak of the foot and mouth disease in some of the eastern states the plague was discovered in a herd of 125 cattle near Lasalle, N. Y. As soon as the government inspectors were notified they had a trench dug 10 feet wide, 8 feet deep and 175 feet long. The herd was driven close to the edge of this pit and shot, the bodies toppling over into it or being pushed in and later covered with several feet of earth. Measures of this kind impose a heavy loss on the owner of infected herds, but only in such way can a spread of plagues be prevented.

Not all real estate agents are liars, but enough are so given to exaggerating that it is a pretty good idea for the land seeker before trying up his hard earned money in a proposition to inspect very thoroughly the piece he contemplates buying. This should include digging down several feet with a spade to ascertain exactly what the subsoil is, whether soil at all or only gravel and stone, and whether the water comes too near to the surface. This procedure may be deemed "risky" by some, but it is likely to save a good deal of fruitless "fussing" later on. If the land in question were a gift such minute examination of what lies beneath the surface would doubtless be in poor taste, but not so if it is received in exchange for good hard money.

The chief drawback with the best hired men that one can get is that they are likely to possess brains and energy enough so that just as soon as possible they like to go into business on their own hook.

While it is not an infallible sign, it is usually the case that the fewest weeds are found on the farms which are best and most profitably managed, as the strength of soil consumed in producing them cannot be utilized by growing crops.

The temper and disposition of the cow are largely determined by the care she receives as a heifer. This is brought to mind by a fine little Jersey heifer we know of that was bothered by some thoughtless little girls. She has sharp horns and now makes for any girl of the same size who happens to come near her. A bad habit has been formed, and the horns will have to come off.

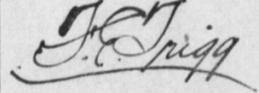
Argentina exports more beef to the United Kingdom than does the United States, and no small part of her ability to do this lies in the 9,000,000 acres of alfalfa which at present furnish much of the forage for her beef cattle. It takes from one to two acres of the legume to carry a mature steer through the year. The best steers raised are sold for export and fetch the grower about \$50 per head.

For two or three years past sheepmen of the southwest have sustained some loss from what is styled by the Mexicans "pingue," an ailment resulting from the eating of the rubber plant or weed. While little systematic study has been given the disease, a ranger on the Carson national forest reserve in New Mexico has tried drenches of hot water and salt with very good success, the drenches being given every hour until the animals showed improvement. Speedy relief followed the application of the remedy, which, to say the least, is cheap and harmless.

It is frequently stated by those opposed to the tuberculin test as a means of ridding dairy herds of tuberculosis that if the tuberculin is injected into the system of an animal not affected it will contract the disease as a consequence. This misconception seems to overlook the fact that the culture which is used in making the test is thoroughly and completely sterilized before it is used, making a contraction of the disease in this manner by a healthy animal an impossibility. Moreover, the extensive use of the tuberculin in testing hundreds of dairy herds gives practical proof that healthy animals do not contract the disease in the manner suggested.

The farmers' wives in a section of the small grain belt this year are on a strike in the matter of furnishing symptoms spreads for from fifteen to twenty thrashing hands and declare that hereafter thrashing crews that come to their places will have to bring along their own mess tent and cook. It's a wonder this strike hasn't come sooner, as in good conscience the average farmer's wife has enough to do in the line of routine duties without being swamped with cooking for thrashers. A feature that has made a bad matter worse in the past is the fact that there has been a bit of rivalry between the housewives of some localities to bear the reputation of preparing the most elaborate fare.

The Wisconsin and Minnesota experiment stations, in co-operation with the department of agriculture, are this season conducting a series of experiments in the northern parts of the states with a view to finding out what are the cheapest as well as the most effective methods of removing the stumps from cut over lands, many of which at present, owing to the difficulty of getting rid of the stumps, are not being readily taken up by settlers for agricultural purposes. Statistics will also be collected from farms at present engaged in clearing land, and the gist of the findings and the results of new experiments will be later embodied in a bulletin. This clearing of the land after it has been lumbered is an expensive as well as a mighty gross job, and if methods can be discovered by which it can be done any easier the efforts of these investigators will be well worth while.



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TO DEMOCRATS! Next Tuesday, October 5, is the last 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.

MONEY IN WEEDS.

Children Could Be Taught to Find and Market.

This country is actually importing for medicinal purposes plants that are growing wild all around us, but which no one seems to think it worth while to gather. This fact is pointed out by the Department of Agriculture in a bulletin called "Weeds Used as Medicine," which it would be worth while for the boy who reads this to write for if he wants to make a little money out of the vacant ground all around him. The bulletin will explain how to prepare the weeds for the market and will give some idea of the price that the industrious boy can expect to obtain for the weeds that are marketable.

Belgium and other European countries ship to this part of the world every year about 50,000 pounds of burdock root. The root sells for from three to eight cents a pound and the seeds for from five to ten cents. This will probably be news to most of those diligent workers who have been weeding out burdock from thousands of farms and carefully consigning it to the flames, while the more thrifty Europeans have been selling it to us in consignments that come more than three thousands miles to a country that abounds in it.

Who has not wondered at the sight of an Italian digging for dandelions. The country boy knows that dandelion greens are not bad for the table, but what few but the astute alien are wise to take that druggists derive part of their income from the sale of dandelions as a tonic and that from four to six cents a pound can be obtained from the root that flourishes everywhere ready for the picking. Instead of gathering the dock root that goes to waste all around us the American nation pays for the importation of 125,000 pounds of this plant every year. The dried root sells at from two to eight cents a pound and is considered an excellent blood medicine. The waste lands are alive with it and any boy could make money by gathering and preparing it for the market.

A quarter of a million pounds of dog grass, a remedy for kidney troubles, comes to this country annually from abroad. Is it because we cannot grow dog grass in America? No, but because for some reason this unthrifty nation imports it instead of pulling it up and preparing it from the places where it grows all around us. It brings from three to seven cents a pound. Here's a chance for the boy who finds the long vacation begin to pull upon him to show he is as industrious as his competitor in the old world.

Then there is pokeweed, a skin and blood remedy, the dried roots of which sell for from two to five cents a pound; mullein, which is a nerve tonic and a cough medicine, and which sells for good prices, but is not thought to be salable by the boys of

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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.,

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 Storeroom, 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. Caple.
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 Storeroom, 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 Storeroom 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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