

FARM ORCHARD AND GARDEN BY FETRIGG
CENTRAL POINT ROGUE RIVER VALLEY OREGON
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED



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CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING.

Producers as a class have made in late years long strides along the line of more intelligent and systematic methods of marketing their stuff. Time was when they were the luckless victims of commission men, then often unscrupulous, who extracted a fat commission and turned over as little as their generosity dictated. But producers grew weary of the holdup game and organized themselves into co-operative associations whose chief object was the securing of a better market. This movement was fought bitterly by those who had waxed fat under the old system of individual buying, but it was of no use. The co-operative movement is here to stay, and its success is assured. First grain growers organized; then followed the organization of growers of oranges, apples, grapes, small fruits and garden truck, and in almost every instance market and price conditions have improved as a result in those sections where such organization has been effected. Not only does such organization make possible the establishment of a standard of excellence in the grade and quality of the produce marketed, especially true in the case of fruits, but it makes possible the hiring of experienced men whose chief business it is to look after and report on market conditions in the various distributing centers. One may give his stuff the most scientific and painstaking care, but if he is held up when it comes to selling it it avails him little, and it would be decidedly to his interest to organize. Producers in any locality who are still marketing individually should look into the possibilities of this co-operative movement, not for the purpose of exacting extortionate prices from the consuming public, but to insure fair returns for themselves, who endure the sweat and bear the brunt of production.

A TIMELY WARNING.

The Rocky Mountain Husbandman, one of the pioneer agricultural papers of Montana, has lately been publishing some timely words of caution for the benefit of the homeseekers thronging into the state from the east and are filling on the bench lands away from the river valley with the intention of raising wheat. It states that these lands must be worked by dry farming methods, which many of the newcomers know little or nothing about. Of the advice and suggestion which a recent issue of the Husbandman contains the following is worthy of reproduction for the benefit of those who are about to go to the semi-arid sections of the west to make their homes: "The worst mistake it is possible to make is to try to raise a crop of grain on soil land the first season. The man with as much money as our dry land farm experts recommend I all right anywhere, for he can eat and his family will have plenty, but the man who undertakes to build a dry land home without ample funds will find it different from a like undertaking on irrigated land. For the wife and children of the dry land homemaker who is short of a year's maintenance our heart bleeds. The dry land home is not meant for such. The proposition is essentially one for the well to do class." The advice which this paper gives is brave and honest, and its suggestions cannot be charged with having been dictated by a selfish interest when the natural tendency would be to minimize rather than give at face value the difficulties with which the settler on the dry lands would be confronted.

CARE THAT COUNTS.

As showing that it is scientific care of orchards rather than an alchemy of soil or climate that is the largely determining factor in raising high quality and prize winning fruit it is worth noting the fact that it was a southwestern Iowa grower who won some of the best prizes offered at the Denver apple show in less than earlier exhibits, and that, too, in competition with the best box fruit of the west. It is doubtless true that conditions are better in Colorado, Idaho, Washington and Oregon for the production of apples than in Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Michigan or New York, but notwithstanding this it is the care which the western fruit ranchman gives his tree that is chiefly responsible for his splendid success. Were methods that are at present in vogue in some eastern orchards to be adopted in the western fruit valleys there would not be enough marketable apples produced on the ranches to pay taxes and cost of tillage from season to season. As we have before said in these notes, it is the painstaking care that the western grower gives his fruit ranch, and that as his primary and chief occupation that makes his labor so profitable. Many an eastern orchard owner has learned this fact and is profiting there by. Many more should profit by it.

Many a municipality has a bad blot on its reputation because of the wretched condition of the thoroughfares leading thereto when timely work done with a road grader and drag would greatly improve their condition. In too many cases these same "rocky" roads are found in townships and towns whose road supervisors or street commissioners are drawing good salaries for taking care of the highways, while the equipment for keeping them in order is acquiring a coat of rust in some vacant lot or alley.

If arrangements were not made at the time the icehouse was built and filled for the drainage of the water therefrom, this should be attended to before the warm weather sets in.

Those who have tried it recommend hot soapsuds as an excellent means of ridding cabbage and cauliflower of the green worms which infest them. A strong resin soap and soft water give good results.

Ground tobacco placed where the sheep can get what they want will rid and keep them free from attacks of stomach worms. This seems to be a case where the acquiring of the tobacco habit is really an aid to health.

Rather oddly, while dairy cows seem to show an instinctive aversion to profane and rough language in their caretakers and will shrink in their milk if this becomes the rule, they do not mind whistling or a song in the least, but seem rather to enjoy it.

Dampness, blight and rot fungus go hand in hand. On this account many irrigated sections of the semi-arid west are almost entirely free from these pests, due to the bright, fine weather which prevails almost uninterruptedly during the growing season.

A dollar a bushel is a good price for wheat, but the first prize bushel which was recently exhibited at the meeting of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association brought \$64. It was of the winter variety and will doubtless be used for seed in the growing of prize wheat for next year.

The spraying of previously untreated orchards can be counted upon to increase the yield of fruit from three to four times as well as to remarkably improve its quality. What it will do for a given orchard can easily be worked out on the above basis. The cost of spraying good sized bearing trees in materials, labor and machinery should not exceed 20 cents annually for three or four sprayings.

The shakes, or long split shingles, which have been used in many sections of the west in place of the ordinary shingle, are cut chiefly from the sugar pine, which possesses a remarkably straight and even grain. The water follows the grooves of the grain very closely, while the method of laying them insures a good circulation of air and tends to check the rot which is so destructive of closely laid common shingles.

The Delicious apple when tasted fully bears out its name, being juicy and of a delicious flavor and possessing a red color that is hardly surpassed by the Spitzenburg. However, it is tender like the Jonathan and of about the same season and should be put on the market by Christmas time if the consumer is to get it at its prime. The Delicious apple has been on the market but a few years, being originated by a southern Iowa nurseryman.

In sections where clover and alfalfa are the chief forage crops many horses are lost annually as a result of the feeding of a ration too rich in protein, and the loss is especially heavy during the winter months, when the animals are taking the least exercise. A partial means of obviating this trouble lies in substituting for a good share of the leguminous ration clean, bright straw and timothy or wild hay where available and allowing the horses to have daily exercise.

The agricultural department at Washington, after making tests with them, recommends yantias, taros and dashens for culture in portions of the south where the land is too wet except for the cultivation of rice. These plants comprise salad plants, tubers which are excellent for table use and as stock feed and roots which are valuable sources of starch and from which alcohol can be made. They have been the staple food of native Hawaiians and an important food crop in Japan, China and a number of other countries.

With a view to doing some advanced work along the line of developing improved strains of standard American varieties of potatoes and to develop new ones the experiment station at Fort Collins, Colo., a state where the Irish potato finds a remarkably congenial home is seeking to learn the history of well known and established varieties for the purpose of knowing of the inheritance which lies behind them. Blanks will be furnished to any person who is able to give the information, while those who aid in the work will be given copies of the publication on the history of the potato.

Not one of the numerous spring vegetables is more toothsome than asparagus, a small bed of which will be sufficient to furnish all a family will want and some to spare. In starting a bed small plants may be used or portions of the roots of an old bed secured before the sprouts start. The plants should be set to a depth of about eight inches in soil made mellow and enriched with a good supply of well rotted stable manure. Asparagus is a gross feeder, and the ground can hardly be made too rich. The bed should be well watered, and if the rainfall is not enough it should be irrigated during the growing season.

Statistics which have been compiled by the department of agriculture at Washington contain some interesting figures relative to exports of farm products during the past sixty years. They show that these exports, consisting chiefly of cotton, grain and grain products and packing house products, have increased in value from an average of \$150,000,000 a year in the five year period from 1851 to 1855 to an average of \$875,000,000 a year in the period 1901 to 1905, while in two subsequent years, 1907 and 1908, they have exceeded in value the above average, totaling \$1,000,000,000. The statistics show that the increase in the volume and value of agricultural exports has far outstripped the increase in the country's population.

A whole lot of farmers will be pulling off the remarkable stunt of husking two crops of corn in 1910. This does not mean that conditions have changed so that they are producing two crops a year, but only that they got balled up in their husking operations last fall.

Recent investigations into the life habits of the mole show that his chief diet, when he is not at it, consists of the large white grub and the larvae of the June bug, which do much damage to lawns, flowers and strawberry plants. On this account alone the mole is entitled to man's protection.

The disk drill is generally recognized as the standard machine for sowing small grain. Not only does it mean economy in the use of seed, but it puts the grain at an even depth, covers all of it and thus insures a uniform germination and even stand, which means uniformity of growth and ripening. The end gate seeder is a relic of a bygone era and should be relegated to the scrap pile.

As a result of the heavy freeze of last December it is estimated that 10,000 cars of oranges were damaged in southern California. This is about one-third of the annual output and will constitute a very heavy loss to the growers. Where the fruit was not entirely ruined its quality was so injured that it not only will not pay for the expense of marketing, but tends to seriously demoralize the prices for good stuff.

As a general rule, sires of merit of either dairy or beef types are high priced. But rather than buy a low priced sire of little or no merit a better plan is for two or three neighbors who are breeding the same type and strain of cattle to unite in the joint purchase of a really good herd animal. When he has been used as long a time as is feasible arrangements could be made to exchange him for another sire equally good, but not related.

Nothing is thought of paying from \$1 to \$1.50 for enough oats or other small grain to plant an acre, yet many a fellow will balk at paying more than \$2 a bushel for seed corn. This seems a bit inconsistent, for at the unusual price of \$10, a figure which prevails in some sections of the corn belt this season, the cost of seed for each acre would be but \$1.25 on the assumption that a bushel will seed eight acres. In determining how much a fellow can afford to pay for his seed corn this spring it is well for one to keep these figures in mind.

As a result of extensive experiments which he has made Professor Bolley of the North Dakota experiment station presents the view that flax does not do well after flax, not because of an exhaustion of the fertilizing elements of the soil, but as a result of the development in the soil of root rots and other blight producing funguses which attack the plants and greatly reduce their vitality. He holds that the same conditions apply to spring wheat and some other small grains. His remedy for this situation is the planting of the seed of blight resistant varieties of flax and grain, the formalin treatment of seed and a rotation of crops, which will prevent the several funguses from getting a foothold in the soil.

It is generally considered that 243 cubic feet of wild hay will make a ton, 400 cubic feet of timothy and 512 cubic feet of clover or alfalfa, the hay being settled in each case not less than a couple of months. One who has measured much hay in the stack has found a convenient method of measuring to be the following: Take one-third of the over-distance from the ground on one side of the stack to the ground on the other—for the square of the stack. This would give the number of cubic feet in each running foot of the stack. For example, if the over were thirty feet, one-third of this would be ten feet, which squared, would give 100 cubic feet as the contents per running foot. If the stack were thirty feet long it would contain 3,000 cubic feet, from which figure the number of tons could be easily ascertained by dividing by the number of cubic feet per ton for the different kinds of hay.

J. E. Trigg

Brown and Black.

In one of the middle west cities there lived a local with and his favorite butt. Both were prominent clubmen and enjoyed the same social set. One was named Brown and the other Brown. Black was inculcated in his dress, while Brown was careless, often wearing his finger nails in mourning and a not immaculate collar with a dress suit. But family connections excused his shortcomings. One evening the pair arrived at a reception and met the hostess simultaneously. The two names mentioned together suggested a bon-mot to Brown, but the opening was disastrous. "The colors are very much in evidence tonight," said Brown. "To which they both replied, 'Yes I see they are, and if rumor is to be credited, they are fast colors.'" "No, no," broke in Black. "Brown won't wash."

Blind Man's Bull.

At a fashionable European hotel four plausible rogues not long ago treated themselves to a capital dinner in a private room and had no intention of paying for it. Having called the waiter and asked for the bill, one thrust his hand into his pocket as if to draw out his purse. The second prevented him, declaring he would pay. The third did the same. The fourth forbade the waiter taking money from either of them, but all three persisted. As none would yield, one said: "The best way to decide is to blind-fold the waiter, and whoever he catches shall settle the bill, while the others shall tip the waiter." This proposition was accepted, and while the waiter was groping his way about the room they slipped out of the house, one after another, and bolted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Stop Women And Consider

This Fact—that in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience with women's diseases covers twenty-five years. The present Mrs. Pinkham, daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, was for years under her direction, and has ever since her decease continued to advise women. Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing well that they ought to have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty causes them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probable examinations of even their family physician. Such questioning and examination is unnecessary. Without cost you can consult a woman whose knowledge from actual experience is great.

MRS. PINKHAM'S STANDING INVITATION:

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established this confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Never has she published a testimonial or used a letter without the written consent of the writer, and never has the company allowed these confidential letters to get out of their possession, as the hundreds of thousands of them in their files will attest. Out of the vast volume of experience which Mrs. Pinkham has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge needed in your case. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has helped thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, should be glad to take advantage of this generous offer of assistance. Address Mrs. Pinkham, care of Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Bran Mash for Horses.

Horses that are worked hard every day in the city should have bran mashes twice a week to cool the digestive system and prevent constipation and the ailments which usually go with it. As made by many horse owners, however, a bran mash is of little value and sometimes is worse than none at all. A little cold or warm water poured over the bran in a pail is the customary formula. Frequently hot water is used, and the mash is given to the horse so hot that it scalds his mouth and he leaves it to sour in the manger. To properly prepare a bran mash requires more than a few minutes of time. Boiling hot water should be used, but instead of pouring the water on the bran the bran should be stirred into the water and a little salt added. Then cover the pail tightly, to keep the steam in, so that the cooling off process takes place slowly and souring is prevented. The mash should be given to the horse in the evening and while warm, but not hot.—New York Herald.

No Time for His Children.

"Do you know," said a lady to her husband, "that for months now you have gone backwards and forwards to the city every day and have never seen anything of the children?" "I don't see how that can be helped," replied the master of the house. "When I leave in the morning they are not up, and when I come back in the evening they are in bed." "Yes," assented the wife, "that is so; but you might at least send them a picture-postcard now and then!"—Modern Society.

He who never had any disappointments is in no position to appreciate good luck.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cook in Comfort You no longer need wear yourself out with the weakening heat of an intensely hot kitchen. You can cook in comfort.

Here is a stove that gives no outside heat. All its heat is concentrated at the burners. An intense blue flame (hotter than either white or red) is thrown upwards but not around. All the heat is utilized in cooking—none in outside heating.

New Perfection Oil Cook-stove

entirely removes the discomfort of cooking. Apply a match and immediately the stove is ready. Instantly an intense heat is projected upwards against the pot, pan, kettle or boiler, and yet there is no surrounding heat—no smell—no smoke.



Standard Oil Company (Incorporated)

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, Anchor Hotel, Westminster, Md. apr15 4t

MARYLAND STATE VACCINE AGENCY
DR. WILLIAM B. BURCH,
828 N. Carrollton Ave.
Baltimore, Md.
C. & P. Phone Gilmore 2062. a22*3t

F. JESSE ALBAUGH, AUCTIONEER
219 E. Main St., Westminster, Md.
TERMS MODERATE.
Satisfaction guaranteed.

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
2111 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

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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. Grumbine, 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

A Judicial Expert.
The native with a stogie met the native with a pipe. "Howdy, Zeb?" quoth the stogie native. "Hear 'bout 'th' fuss down to 'th' courthouse?" "Nope," drawled the man with the pipe. "What was it about?" "Why, Jim Simpson has been suing Abner Hawley for alienation 'th' affections of his wife, an' Judge Musgrove told the jury to bring a verdict of six cents damages, 'cause he thought that was all the damage was worth to Jim. An, Jim's wife got mad an, threw a chair at the Judge, an' he had her arrested an' put in 'th' cooler." "But didn't the Judge go a leetle too far when he fixed her value so low?" "Not at all, not at all. 'Y see, he was her first husband!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Wise Words.
No man feels that he had a right to be left. Many a girl's beauty is spoiled by an ugly frame of mind. The man with a hot temper doesn't always make a warm friend. One good swift kick will often accomplish more than a lot of kindness. The fellow who is full of hot air doesn't always manage to get up steam. Trouble is the most obliging thing in the world. It will not dodge the people who are looking for it. A pessimist is a man who would chew a pill. The man who buys his friends usually pays more than they are worth. There is quite a difference between the man who makes the mark and the man whose wife makes him toe it.—From "Musings of the Gentle Cynic," in the New York Times.

Wines and Liquors.
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

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, Cor. Main & Liberty. apr15 4t

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LOUIS SACHS
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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.

The students at Bryn Mawr have formed a self-government club, the object of which is to abolish all teasing of young girls just entering college.