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A fortune awaits the man who can invent a fly blanket for cows which will keep off the flies, stay in place and stand the wear and tear.

Many a weed spotted pasture could be cleaned up and kept clean were a small flock of sheep kept on the place. This would mean sheep tight fences, but it is taken for granted that the good farm is well fenced.

The mourning dove takes little pains when it starts housekeeping to build a substantial nest, and as a result it is often broken up. There are a good many folks whose marital enterprises are short lived and for the same reason.

A reader of the Rural New Yorker reports the odd instance of damage to steers in his feed lot while the animals were resting at night by weasels that crawled over them and gnawed holes in their backs and sucked their blood.

We know a fine row of hard maple shade trees that were thinned three or four years ago, but they will never have the symmetry and uniformity of size and shape that would have been possible had the job been done a dozen years ago.

We sometimes wonder how the peddlers and collectors who pick up played out copper utensils get enough to make it worth while, yet figures for 1910 show that 34,042,090 pounds of just such scrap copper was collected and sent to smelters.

Never were more automobiles being sold per week than right now, and never did it take more to buy a well matched team of draft or driving horses. The doleful prophecy that the automobile would put the horse out of business is not materializing.

There is no succulent crop that will be relished by or do the flock of sheep more good than turnips, which should be sowed on a rich and rather low piece of land and preferably one that is as free as possible from weed seed. For a field crop the seed may be sowed about the middle of August for the northern latitudes.

It is all too often trees that are "sick" or have been injured that are most likely to set too heavy a load of fruit. If one wishes to save such a tree it is often a good idea to remove a good share or all of the fruit so that the strength of the tree can be utilized in the production of new wood grown instead of fruit.

Some trouble was caused in western orchards during the spring following smudging with crude petroleum through the smoke from the oil pots loading the blossoms with soot. This coating is offensive to bees and in some instances has kept them away to such an extent during blossom time that there has not been proper fertilization of blossoms, with the result that there has been a scant setting of fruit.

The experience of an Alameda (Cal.) resident who lives some ten miles from Oakland in trying to get rid of the eighty-five foot trunk of an unusually fine eucalyptus gum tree, and thus early in the game, would tend to cast suspicion on the extraordinary claims made for the growing of the eucalyptus as a money making scheme. No buyer who would make commercial use of the tree in question was found, and it was cut up by Japs for cordwood.

An "Independent" oil wagon made the rounds of a locality not far from where the writer lives the other day and disposed of a lot of fair quality oil in barrel lots at 17 cents per gallon when the same or a better grade of oil could have been got from the nearby country store at from 12 to 15 cents per gallon. Either the chaps that bit on this game did not take their local paper or the merchants of the town where it was located did not make use of it as an advertising medium.

Reports from a good many brick and tile plants are to the effect that as a result of the drier weather which has prevailed during the past twenty months a good many farmers having low land have decided not to tile just now, as their low land seems to be producing good crops without the artificial drainage. Any farmers who may be working along this theory are apparently cousins of that fellow down in Arkansas, so often referred to, who couldn't fix his leaky roof when it was raining and who didn't have to repair it when it wasn't raining. There is mighty little in the weather data of the past fifteen or fifty years to encourage the belief that these droughty conditions are going to last. If they don't it would seem the part of good sense to "single" this job of laying tile while it is nice and dry. The tile can be laid with less expense, while no damage will be done as a result of the tiling if dry weather conditions should continue for some time. On the other hand, if the wet seasons should return, as there is every reason to believe they will, the job will be done and the low land can be utilized for crop production instead of lying largely idle.

Both the disposition and training of the colt are greatly influenced by the kind of treatment it gets during the first few months. It is because of this fact that cheap, careless and impatient hired men may often prove an expensive proposition.

We hear much about the copper production of Michigan, and yet a fact not generally known is that two states excel her in the production of this metal. In the year 1910 Arizona produced 299,606,971 pounds of copper, Montana 284,242,403 pounds and Michigan 221,400,804 pounds.

The general investing public so often overlooks the fact that very seldom is stock in business enterprises put up for sale when it is giving as good a return as 6 per cent on the money invested. Stock that really is giving a good dividend is held for the dividend and not sold to trap suckers.

It is interesting to see how soon a pair of wrens will take possession of a tin can put up for them to nest in. The writer has cut a hole an inch and a quarter in diameter in the end of two of these cans and nailed them up under the eaves of barn or shed, and the cheery occupants, the wrens, are now at home in them.

It is a very open question whether the growing of mushrooms, ginseng or other fad crops will bring in any more revenue than the same time and energy given to tomatoes, onions or cabbage, while there is little question that the risks run in the growing of the special crops mentioned are considerably greater than in the case of the more common.

One or two states of which we have heard lately have passed laws which make it possible for the owner of a farm to secure a copyright on any name he may select for his farm by paying a registration fee of \$1. This gives him exclusive right to the use of this name in advertising, on his stationery and in any other way in which he may choose.

Professor Halpin, head of the poultry department of the University of Wisconsin, expresses the view that many farmers confine their poultry too closely, resulting in an increase of their feed bill from a third to a half and a good deal less health and vigor for the individual chickens. He attributes this to the fact that when closely confined the poultry quarters become contaminated and tend to produce bacterial diseases.

The truth about mining investment propositions can be put in a nutshell in the statement that any mine which is being or can be worked on a profitable basis will not be hawked in the public press at from 10 to 30 cents per share nor for 80 or 90 cents. Men who really get next to a good mining proposition are not selling stock in it; they borrow money on their own account so that they can get a bigger slice of the actual profits.

Notwithstanding the fact that fruit raising in the Rogue river valley, in Oregon, on a small scale traces back some fifty years, it is interesting to note that no spraying has to be done to combat fungus pests, as has to be done in practically every state east of the Rocky mountains. While we have never seen an explanation of this fact, there is little question that the warm and dry summers have much to do with it. Some Yellow Transparents that we picked last July, though sprayed with arsenate of lead and water only, were as clean and waxy skinned as could be.

Missouri Chief Josephine, the Holstein cow owned by the University of Missouri, concluded a year's milk and butter fat test not long since, but was not able to maintain to the end of the year the pace she set in the first six months. Particularly was there a slump in the last four months. The milk record for the first half year was 17,000 pounds, which exceeded any showing ever made by any other cow. Her milk production for the year was 26,861 pounds, which is 571 pounds more the yield of Colantha IV.'s Johanna. Missouri Chief Josephine's butter fat production for the year was 740.5, equivalent to 870.6 pounds of butter on an 85 per cent basis.

What is known as the June drop often removes from overloaded apple trees the fruit that should be removed. In case it does not, however, hand thinning should be resorted to. In this the apples should be thinned to about six or seven inches apart, and in the progress of the thinning all defective and undersized fruit should be removed. With those who are thinning for the first time there is a decided tendency to not remove enough apples, and sometimes the job has to be done a second or third time. It is well to keep in mind when doing the thinning that at maturity the apples will likely be several inches nearer each other and to act accordingly.

SHOULD WAKE UP. Many a young man—and you will find him in the small towns and cities oftener than you will on the farm—who pays attention to some nice girl insists on wearing good clothes, open-work socks and the latest color of tie, but is mighty loath to look at life seriously and buckle into some of its hard work that he may lay something by for himself and for the girl whom he may some day hope to call his wife. The point we are driving at is that it takes something more than fairly good looks, a buttonhole bouquet, good nature, good intentions or moonlight nights to furnish a home. It takes cash—the stuff that is got in exchange for hard work—to buy clothes for two, bacon, flour and potatoes for two, pay rent and buy washing machines, baby cabs, cook stoves and various and sundry other incidentals. The whole lineup of stuff need not daunt the heart of any young man who has gumption and a moderate supply of red blood, but it's a cinch that there is a scad of half baked molluscoids who are contemplating matrimony in a sort of dreamy, hazy way who will have to wake up and

get next to some good hard work with both hands if they ever expect Mary to share life with them in some vine clad cottage. There is no influence so potent for good as the affection of a good girl and the home which both unite in making, yet the right kind of home and the furnishing of it come not by chance, but by hard work and much pain. Simple as are the above statements, yet there are literally thousands of young fellows who apparently do not realize the force of them.

THE GRIMM ALFALFA. The hope for alfalfa raising north of latitude 42 degrees seems to rest on the Grimm alfalfa, the history of which is full of interest. Early in the fifties there lived near the village of Kulsheim, in the grand duchy of Baden, Germany, a substantial and progressive peasant by the name of Grimm. There had been grown for three or four hundred years in the valley where he made his home a strain of true alfalfa. But in Grimm's patch this became crossed with the wild yellow flowered sickle lucerne. At this stage of the game, in 1857, Grimm came to America and settled in Carver county, Minn., and, as good fortune would have it, brought with him a few pounds of seed from this mixed field and sowed it. Most of the plants which the seed produced died, but a few lived, and in time this type of alfalfa got used to 20 and 30 degrees below zero weather of the Minnesota winter. Grimm made money raising it, and so did his neighbors, but only recently has the full value of the service rendered by this hardy Teuton been appreciated. That he succeeded in producing a type of alfalfa possessing exceptional hardiness was shown not long ago when plants raised from seed procured from Grimm's native German valley were given a winter test alongside those of the acclimatized Grimm variety. It was found that 75 per cent of the former, but only 3 per cent of the latter, winter killed.

CO-OPERATIVE EGG MARKETING. The patrons of a creamy within fifty or sixty miles of Duluth, Minn., have inaugurated a system of co-operative egg marketing that might well be adopted in many other rural communities where poultry raising is carried on as a side line with the dairy business. Briefly, the plan is as follows: The patrons enter into an agreement to collect their eggs daily, wash them if necessary, stamp on them the date on which they were laid, separate white eggs from brown and deliver them at the creamery in packages bearing their individual name and label. When a sufficient number of eggs have been received they are shipped in refrigerator cars with the butter product to Duluth, which is the market center for this particular section. Using the care that the producers do in packing, the eggs do not have to be candied or otherwise handled at the creamery. A demand has been established for these certified eggs, with the result that the farmers who produce them are receiving from 5 to 10 cents per dozen more for them than for eggs of uncertain pedigree and character, marketed in the usual slipshod manner. There is no patent on this plan, and it is one that the patrons of every creamery might look into seriously.

PLENTY TO DO. Neither boy nor girl just graduated from high school need feel especially discouraged because they do not land a remunerative job right away or cannot continue their studies at college or university. The chances are that a year at home will be a good thing for them, as it will give them time to sort of get adjusted to the new conditions, while it is also likely that there will be plenty for them to do and give demonstration of their executive ability. The girl graduate can learn to make as good bread and pies as does her mother and put the house in order, while the boy can get a job during the vacation on some farm where he will get a whole lot of practical schooling, develop a swarthy complexion and strengthen and harden his muscles. Perhaps the most important thing to remember is that the big world is full of things that need doing, folks that need helping, and that the real value of life consists in lending a hand to bring these things about.

J. E. Trigg

Explained. Two ladies, previously unacquainted, were conversing at a reception. After a few conventional remarks, the younger exclaimed: "I cannot think what has upset that tall blond man over there. He was so attentive a little while ago, but he won't look at me now." "Perhaps," said the other, "he saw me come in. He's my husband."—Penny Pictorial.

Sarah Bernhardt says one grows old slowly who works.

P. T. Bennett, of Sykesville, sells the best medium priced Buggy on the market for the money.

Foley's Honey and Tar
Will cure a cough or cold no matter how severe and prevent pneumonia and consumption.
A Guarantee. This is to certify that all druggists are authorized to refund your money if Foley's Honey and Tar fails to cure your cough or cold. Contains no opiates. The genuine is in a yellow package.
For Sale By SHAW DRUG COMPANY

"Everything that enters into the construction of a building from foundation to finish."

German Siding - - - - \$17.00
Flooring - - - - - 16.00
Cypress Shingles - - - - 4.50
Plastering Lath - - - - 3.75

Wade H. D. Warfield & Co.
Established 1889

The Sykesville Lumber & Coal Co.
Established 1909

ABSORBED BY

The Sykesville Lumber, Coal & Grain Company, Inc.

Capital, \$50,000.00

We beg to announce that the business and good will of **The Sykesville Lumber and Coal Company** has been purchased by **Wade H. D. Warfield & Co.** The combined business has been incorporated with **Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000)** capital and will be known as **The Sykesville Lumber, Coal & Grain Company, Inc.** Mr. Wade H. D. Warfield becomes president of the new corporation. Mr. A. F. Arrington, the proprietor of the Sykesville Lumber & Coal Co. withdraws from the business to devote his time to his other large business interests.

Mr. Charles H. Sullivan, manager of the above company, is now associated with the new firm and will have charge of the **Mill Work Department.**

The purchase not only embraces the stock of lumber, mill work and coal, but also the lumber yard property of the Sykesville Lumber & Coal Co.

The business of the two firms will now be operated with one office and selling force, which will materially reduce the expense of handling the output, and which will make the cost of Building Material to the public cheaper than ever before. The entire stock will be handled both wholesale and retail. The firm has an interest in one of the largest mills in the South and will distribute lumber not only over Maryland but adjacent states as well. The buying public will save the middleman's profit, as all material will be handled direct from the manufacturer to the consumer.

The stock as heretofore will embrace besides building material—**Hardware, Coal, Cement, Lime, Fertilizer, Salt, Grain, Flour, Feeds and Seeds.**

The Farmers' Exchange Elevator will become a public elevator and will be operated by the new firm.

The management means to cover a much larger territory and to make Sykesville one of the largest distributing points for **Building Material** in Maryland. Especial attention will be devoted to furnishing supplies in **large quantities** to Individuals, Contractors, Farmers' Clubs and Corporations.

Low Prices, Complete Stock and Prompt Delivery will be our constant aim.

Your patronage is solicited.

The Sykesville Lumber, Coal & Grain Co., Inc.

WADE H. D. WARFIELD, President.

Standard Binder Twine - - - 7c
Lubricating Oil, as good as is usually sold at 40c, for - 25c
Grain Cradles - - - - \$4.50
Ladders, 20 ft., useful at Harvest Season - - \$2.00

The Best Wheat and Farm Produce Market in Carroll or Howard County.