Horticultural News

BREEDING TO GET NEW STRAWBERRIES

Have you ever attempted to raise a fine patch of luscious strawberries such as you have seen pictured in nursery catalogues, and then had so small a crop that you received only a good taste? Experiences of this nature caused the horticultural department of the Nebraska experiment station to see whether new strains could not be produced which would be more adapted to Nebraska conditions. A series of experiments was begun in 1913, in an attempt to produce new varieties, by breeding methods, which would outyield our standard varieties and compare favorably with them in all other desirable qualities. Of 800 hybrid or crossbred plants as a beginning, five strains have been saved for propagation and distribution.

Strawberries are propagated by runners because they will not breed true from seed. Seedling plants from pure seed probably would have shown as great variation as those from crossbred seed, but the latter kind was used exclusively in the experiment. All of the promising hybrids saved were from crosses in which Enormous, Senator Dunlap, or Howard 17 was one of the parents.

The work of producing the hybrid seed was done in the greenhouse in winter. Pollen parts were removed from flowers of several plants of each standard variety and fertilized with the pollen from some other standard variety. Each of these 800 crosses was numbered and the seed planted in plats outside in the spring, and allowed to colonize to about 25 plants during that year.

Of these 131 of the best were saved and planted in matted rows 30 feet long the next two years. All but 40 of the new sorts were eliminated at that time. These were then grown in 40-foot matted rows with a row of some standard variety between each row for comparison. At the end of two more years the fruit from the 10 highest yielding ones was put in storage to test its keeping qualities. The fruit also was chemically tested for sugar, acid, and solids content in comparison with some standard variety. Five of the new crosses outyielded Dunlap and other varieties at the Nebraska station, and proved to be equally favorable in hardiness, prolificacy, uprightness, color, flavor and other desirable qualities.

The new hybrids have not been named, for it is not known which ones will respond best under average middle western conditions of soil and climate.—Goner V. Jones, in the Nebraska Farm Journal.

Old Fruit Trees Stage Profitable Come-Back

To show the actual value in dollars and cents of taking care of home orchards, the extension service of Clemson college arranged last year to keep accurate records on a number of home orchards where directions had been carried out. At the close it was found that the cash value of fruit produced averaged $202 per acre. None of these orchards had ever been sprayed before and none had ever been profitable in any way. For example, one home orchard demonstrator near Easley, South Carolina, had 98 trees. These trees were planted several years ago, but they had served no other purpose than as a support for the clothes line or as shade for a hammock on a hot summer afternoon. They furnished very small crops of fruit that were always wormy and worthless. Last year they were sprayed for the first time in their lives and their blossoms changed into fine fruit. The owner was proud of his achievement for he sold $233 worth of fruit, but best of all, the home of this farmer ceased to be a home where they had to buy fruit from a grocery store. Has your home orchard been producing crops of the value of $200 per acre? If not, why not?

Protecting Fruit Trees From Rabbits, Mice, Rats

The best method for protecting young fruit trees against rabbits and other animals which live above ground is to use rather fine mesh gravel screen, forming a cylinder around the base of the tree. Wooden boxes are sometimes built around the trees extending up to the lower branches and being about six inches square. If the trees are bothered by mice or rats, about the most effective remedy is to bring the earth up around the base of the tree to a height of about 12 or 14 inches. Even a better method is to poison or trap the mice or rats. A young orchard under clean cultivation is seldom bothered by animals.—Farm Life.

Horticultural Facts

Fresh fruit from your back yard! Why not?

* * *

One rabbit can girdle a dozen trees in a day unless precautions are taken to prevent it.

* * *

Rabbits attack trees that are from one to six years old; mice injure trees of any age. It is better and cheaper to protect the tree trunks now than to try to save girdled trees next spring by bridge grafting.

LIVE STOCK NEWS

STOMACH WORMS IN SHEEP CAUSE LOSS

That stomach worms in sheep may be held in check and loss prevented by copper sulphate treatment is shown by some 90 lambs recently slaughtered at the Ohio experiment station.

Examination of the stomachs of the group of untreated lambs which had been running with infested, untreated ewes on permanent blue grass pasture showed heavy infestation with stomach worms. Another group under the same management except that they received the copper sulphate treatment at weaning time and once each month for four months thereafter showed only 10 per cent as much infestation as the untreated lambs. Another group receiving nicotine sulphate treatment showed almost 30 per cent as much infestation as the untreated lambs.

Lambs on pasture until weaning time with infested ewes, and then placed on continuous rape forage showed rather heavy infestation. Eight lambs of this lot received four treatments of copper sulphate. Three of these treated lambs were entirely free from worms, and only 53 worms were found in the other five.

Lambs kept in the barn with infested, untreated ewes until weaned, and then placed on rape forage and given the four treatments of copper sulphate were raised entirely free from stomach worms. Thirty-two lambs raised in this manner whether with, or without medicinal treatment showed but one nodule of nodular disease. The others were entirely free, while the lambs with and without treatment on permanent pasture, all showed nodular disease.

The copper sulphate or blue stone treatment was prepared by dissolving one ounce powdered blue stone in two quarts of water. Each lamb was given two-thirds to one and one-third ounce (20 to 40 c. c.) depending on age.

The nicotine sulphate treatment was prepared by mixing 10 c. c. (two teaspoonfuls) of "Black Leaf 40" with one quart of water. One to two ounces was given to each lamb depending on age.

Barley Found Excellent for Growing Fat Lambs

What with the keen competition for available corn between hogs and cows, it may leave the sheep to shift as best they may on leavings. Sheep do quite well on farm wastes, but this has been the trouble with sheep raising in some localities—they have been forgotten until all other animals have been well provided. Barley is one kind of grain that grows well in our best sheep sections, and good barley has been found nearly equal to corn for growing fat lambs, or for older sheep where some legume hay is on hand, says the Wisconsin Farmer. Where other hay is used barley and 10 per cent of oil meal or cottonseed meal will give good maintenance and gains.

Where conditions warrant it, or where the quality of the balance of the ration requires grain for breeding ewes, there is nothing better than equal parts of barley and wheat bran by weight. One-half of a pound or a little more of this concentrate daily per head will answer requirements. After the ewes have lambed and milk flow needs to be sustained, then make the ration three-fourths of a pound of bran and barley, and perhaps add 10 per cent of oil meal to it. For the small lambs on their first grain feed we mention the ration used sometimes by Frank Kleinheinz, Wisconsin shepherd. This is ten pounds each of ground barley and ground oats, 20 pounds of wheat bran, and one pound of oil meal. The lambs should have access to a separate trough by means of a creep. There is no objection to mutton produced on rather heavy barley feed.

Farmers Urged to Keep Hog Herds in Condition

"This is a time to stick to hogs." This was the word left by Gilbert Gusler, market expert of Chicago, who spoke to farmers and university men at the annual Swine Feeders' day at University farm, St. Paul, Minn.

Mr. Gusler also thought it was a time to watch costs and to sell at a little lighter weight than usual, especially where the farmer does not have enough corn of his own raising to finish out his hogs fully. He advises against selling in a skippy condition however, because such hogs will be plentiful and will be discriminated against.

"After the winter run begins to diminish, hog prices can be expected to rise," said Mr. Gusler. "It need be no surprise anyone to see a $12 top on the hog market at Chicago by next March."

Mange Cause of Loss

Hog mange causes a great loss to the farmers of South Dakota. Not only do mangy hogs bring a lower price on the market, but they also fail to put on economical gains. Dipping or sprinkling with crude petroleum is advised by the veterinarians at South Dakota State college. The hogs should be dipped twice, ten days apart. Where a dipping tank is used it can be filled two-thirds full of water with eight or ten inches of oil on top.

The Problem of Jimmy

By ELEANOR C. KOENIG

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JOHN RUTHERFORD wondered why, in the midst of his dilemma he should pause to consider how charming a vision Miss Bryce was as she blew into the office like a fresh spring breeze. These unspoken poetic words were really his and, it may be added, they were quite contrary to his usual prosaic trend of thought. They were contrary, too, to his usual practice of ignoring just what Miss Bryce had on—the trim lines of her dark blue dress, the fall of lace against her white throat and the most becoming hat she wore.

She actually did not look sixteen, he thought, and thereupon felt a rather queer sensation in his throat. Foolish thoughts for a man of forty to be thinking, and a widower, too, with the ever increasing difficulty of trying to manage the proper upbringing of a seven-year-old boy, who, to use the expression of Mrs. Hills, his long-suffering nurse, was nothing less than a "wild colt."

This last thought led him straight back to his dilemma, which was the immediate and proper care of Jimmy who was to be this very day deprived of Mrs. Hills' care.

On his desk lay the letter received from her this morning to the effect that she was bringing him back from Silver Sands Beach, whither they had been sent a month previously by Jimmy's father, in the hope that there Mrs. Hills might recuperate her flagging energy and Jimmy receive the benefit of the sea air.

The letter also recorded Mrs. Hills' absolute resignation from her arduous duties.

Somehow or other, Miss Bryce's bright "good morning" sent flying the dark clouds which had settled around this perplexed father, and furthered half-formed resolution to confide his difficulty to her. Come to think of it, he had confided quite a little in her of late. Perhaps he had better tell her his plans for the future; his settled determination to have a "real mother" for Jimmy and of the letter that was on its way to Miss Emily Stephens.

His mind conjured up a picture of Miss Stephens; not at all like Miss Bryce. Miss Bryce was small, with a little, round face. Miss Stephens stood five feet ten and, now that he thought of it, must wear at least a number eight shoe.

Miss Stephens was thirty-nine, a credit to her community, and a good woman. In short, she would instruct Jimmy in such a way as to raise him to self-respecting manhood.

Acting upon the impulse, he tapped on Miss Bryce's door, and, receiving encouragement from her bright smile, was soon outlining his purpose.

Miss Bryce knew Jimmy, but Mr. Rutherford did not know of the wonderful times she and Jimmy had had when he was away from the office. The instinctive motherhood in her had seen at a glance what Jimmy craved—companionship and understanding. There had been one glorious afternoon when Jimmy had sat unceremoniously on the floor and eaten popcorn, several conversations when a complete understanding had been established between them and a warm, throbbing mad love had, in some strange manner, sprung up for the child.

Strangely, too, she felt a mean little prick somewhere around the region of her heart when she heard of Miss Stephens. Then a deep look came into her eyes.

"Has Miss Stephens ever seen Jimmy?" she asked.

"No," Rutherford replied. "That's what bothers me. You see, Jimmy is what is termed 'wild,' and in my proposal to Miss Stephens I did not tell her of this. I am sort of wondering what she will think of him. I met her only last winter in California, and she struck me then as being a good, upright woman who would make a good mother."

"Then, in justice to them both, they should know each other thoroughly before you marry," said Miss Bryce, and mentally accused herself of meanness.

This suggestion accounted for the fact that a week later, the unsuspecting Jimmy was on his way to visit Miss Stephens for an indefinite period.

Meanwhile, Rutherford found himself reluctant to think of his approaching nuptials. Really, it was strange how thin and shadowy Miss Bryce was growing. Then one night when he had unexpectedly returned to the office he had found her face bowed on the desk, crying. What was the reason, he wondered then; and that night he had paced back and forth, calling himself a blind fool and hurling numerous other like epithets at himself.

The next morning he dreaded to go near the office and it was not until late in the afternoon that he ventured there. When he opened the door, he saw a strange sight. Miss Bryce sat in the big leather chair, reading out of a highly-colored book, and on her lap sat Jimmy, in utter content.

"Why, Jimmy, what does this mean?" asked Rutherford.

"Miss Stephens didn't like me and I didn't like her," said Jimmy, "and I like Miss Bryce and want her for my mother."

Which assertion was borne out by a letter that had arrived earlier in the day and which was lying on John Rutherford's desk.

This letter settled forever the question of Miss Stephens, and Rutherford read it with a shining face.

At any rate, Jimmy had found a real mother.

Mortgagees' Sale

—OF—

House and Lot

IN WESTMINSTER, MD.

The undersigned, by virtue of a power of sale contained in a deed of mortgage from Same Fonte and Frances Fonte his wife, bearing date 21st. day of March A. D. 1921, and recorded among the Real Estate Mortgage Records of Carroll County in Liber E. O. C. No. 74 folio 101, default having been in the covenants and conditions of said mortgage, will offer at public auction, on the premises, situated on the south side of East Main street in the town of, Westminster, Carroll county, in the State of Maryland, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7th., 1925,

at 2 P. M., all that lot of ground fronting 15 feet and 3 inches on the south side of East Main street and extending back 198 feet to a 16½ foot alley in the rear, which was conveyed, mentioned, and described in said deed of mortgage in fee simple.

The improvements thereon consist of a

Two-Story, Six-Room Frame Dwelling House,

with bath and toilet, and is now occupied by Adam Gernand as a tenant. This property adjoins the residence of the late Judge Charles L. Reifsnider.

TERMS OF SALE:

Cash on day of sale, or security for the same until sale is finally ratified and confirmed by the Court, when cash must be paid; other terms may, however, be made with the undersigned.

David H. Zimmerman,
Annie Zimmerman,
Violetta Zimmerman,
Mortgagees.

Joseph D. Brooks, Solicitor.

1-16-4t.

Dr. Geo. E. Baughman

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Westminster, Md.

All kinds of Crown and Bridge Work. Teeth extracted, also Filling. All work guaranteed.

OFFICE 114 EAST MAIN STREET
Opposite Union National Bank.
Phone 37-M. Westminster.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE

Hereafter, and until further notice the County Commissioners of Carroll County will meet at their office in Westminster every Monday and Tuesday of each week for the transaction of business.

By order,

SAMUEL J. STONE.
Clerk.

NEW GARAGE AND Repair Shop

Pennsylvania Ave., Extd.,
Westminster, Md.

The undersigned, formerly employed as a mechanic for Erskine & Rudy, has opened a new Garage at the above location, and will be glad to render service for the public at any time.

J. E. EVERHART,

1-9-tf

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of

JOHN PAUL SMITH

late of District of Columbia, deceased, under the provisions of chapter 146 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1912. All resident or non-resident creditors of the decedent are hereby warned to exhibit their claims against said decedent with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, and to file the same in the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, on or before the 30th day of July, 1925, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 30th day of December 1924.

NATHAN H. BAILE,
1-2-5t Administrator C. T. A.

WEHLER & KING — GET IT AT THE Rexall DRUG STORE — WESTMINSTER MD — PROPRIETORS

Notice To The Public

On February 1, 1924
I installed a

COUPON SYSTEM

for cash and carry purchases. Come in and ask me about it. I am sure you will like it.

Geo. N. Hunter,

23 E. Main Street.

Dealer in select meats, green groceries, fish in season and McNaney's extra fine oysters.

Freight! Freight!

NOTICE

Farmers and Business Men

The Western Maryland Transportation Co., which, for some years, has been operating a freight-truck line between Westminster and Baltimore, has secured a permit from the Public Service Commission to operate a freight line from Manchester through Greenmount, Hampstead, and Reisterstown to Baltimore in conjunction with its present business.

Due notice of schedule will be given.

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance of all Kinds

Having taken over the business of the late firm, we will continue at the former offices on East Main street, the Insurance business in all its lines and ask the patronage of all our former Policy holders and others who may want to take insurance.

By giving strict attention to business we hope to receive and continue your insurance as heretofore. Our companies are all first-class and we offer you rates as low as any other sound financial company can do. Respectfully yours for business.

JAMES E. SMITH & SON, Inc.
WESTMINSTER, 9-22-tf MARYLAND

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