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ORCHARD GLEANINGS

LIME-SULPHUR SPRAY BEST WINTER REMEDY

The standard lime-sulphur solution has been the most generally satisfactory winter spray for fruit trees for many years. This spray has the advantage of killing insects and plant diseases, and thus combines insecticidal and fungicidal effects. It is a fool-proof spray for dormant use, and there is practically no danger of injury to the trees, according to the entomologists here.

Lime-sulphur may be purchased from commercial insecticide dealers or it may be made at home. In a number of communities one grower has constructed a cooking plant in which he prepares concentrated lime-sulphur for all of the growers of his community. The plant consists essentially of a small boiler and a cooking vat. In many cases the boiler of a gin or sawmill already present on the farm is used. The cooking vat is usually an ordinary 50-gallon barrel. Neither the plant nor the process is complicated, and a community of growers can make the lime-sulphur for considerably less than it can be purchased commercially.

The strength of the concentrated lime-sulphur solution is determined by a hydrometer, usually termed the Baume test. Solutions sold by commercial dealers usually test from 32 to 34 degrees Baume, and recommendations for dilutions are based on this strength of solution. Growers who use the homemade solution should test the concentrated solution to determine how much water to add.

As a winter spray on fruit trees one gallon of standard concentrated lime-sulphur solution should be used to 80 gallons of water. On apples this spray may be delayed until the buds begin to show green in the spring, when lime-sulphur 1-8 with the addition of nicotine sulphate will serve to control scale, scab, and aphids. Peach trees should be given a winter spray of lime-sulphur 1-8 for the control of scale and peach leaf curl.

Control Grape Diseases by Pruning and Spraying

Black rot and anthracnose are two diseases that cause trouble to those who are growing grapes. These diseases not only attack the fruits and leaves, but also infect the twigs and stems, as well. The fruits and leaves are usually disposed of through picking and the forces of nature, but, unless removed by man, the infected twigs will remain on the vines, and will subsequently cause widespread dissemination of the diseases when new growth begins. By studying the existing conditions one can readily see that sanitary measures are the best means for keeping down these diseases, says Dr. W. D. Moore, extension plant pathologist of the Clemson college, who suggests the following plan of work in the grape vineyard for this winter:

Prune the vines in the proper manner, but see that every arm and twig that looks diseased is cut out. The diseased parts are easily detected by the rough sunken and torn places in the bark. After pruning is completed, rake up all fallen vines and twigs and burn. Don't throw them in ditches or waste places, but burn them. Then clean out all leaves and trash from around the vines. This can best be done with a good hoe. When the ground will do to plow, turn the land thoroughly in the vineyard, as this will bury thousands of small twigs and leaves that could not otherwise be disposed of. Then, just before the buds begin to swell in spring, spray the dormant vines with a bluestone solution of 3½ pounds of bluestone to 50 gallons of water.

Severe Pruning Produces Better Growth of Trees

Severe pruning only seems to produce a better growth of the tree because the growth is concentrated in a few strong, succulent shoots, near the cuts. This excessive growth in the tops is made at the expense of the lower part of the tree, both because the shoots get more than their share of the food and because they shade out the lower growth. The result is that the number of growing points in the tree is greatly lessened and, as a consequence, the total growth of the tree is diminished. It is for this reason that pruning dwarfs a tree. On the other hand, the tree that is pruned lightly has few, if any, succulent shoots, but the growth is distributed all over the tree in a very large number of growing points. Thus the total growth of the tree is increased and at the same time the growth of the individual twigs is lessened, so that the tree comes into young or early bearing.

Incomplete Fertilization

A few years ago nobody would have thought of improper or incomplete fertilization of peach blossoms. Quite recently the New Jersey experiment station has shown that there are some relationships between peaches. It has been shown, for example, that the J. H. Hale peach requires cross-pollination for good fruit production. Apparently there are other varieties that are benefited by cross-pollination but it will take time to tell the entire story. Greensboro seems to be self-fruitful.

ORDER NI SI

No. 5583 Equity.

In The Circuit Court For Carroll County.

David H. Zimmerman et al Mortgagees vs. Same Fonte and wife, Mortgagors.

Ordered this 20th day of March, A. D. 1925, that the account of the Auditor filed in this cause be finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 6th day of April, next; provided a copy of this order be inserted for two successive weeks before the last named day in some newspaper published in Carroll county.

EDWIN M. MELLOR, Jr., Clerk.

True Copy Test:

EDWIN M. MELLOR, Jr., Clerk.

3-20-3t

NOTICE!

—OF—

TRANSFERS AND ABATEMENTS

The County Commissioners of Carroll County, Maryland will sit for transfers, abatements and revision of taxes on the following days for the following districts.

Dist. Nos. 1 and 2, April 1st, 1925
Dist. Nos. 3 and 4, April 2nd, 1925
Dist. Nos. 5 and 6, April 3rd, 1925
Dist. Nos. 7, and 8, April 8th, 1925
Dist. Nos. 9, 10 & 11, April 9th, 1925
Dist. Nos. 12, 13 & 14, April 15th, 1925

and there will be no revisions or abatements after the 15th day of April, 1925 for the levy of 1925.

CHARLES W. MELVILLE, President.

Samuel J. Stone, Clerk.

3-204t

GRAFANOLA FOR SALE

Large Grafanola, used only four months, and good as new, with about 30 records. A bargain.

Apply at

70 Liberty street,

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NOTICE!

OF FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, in Bankruptcy. In the matter of Laura V. Welty, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Laura V. Welty, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2nd day of March, 1925, Laura V. Welty was adjudicated Bankrupt, and that the first meeting of her creditors will be held at my office, Pythian Castle, Court street, Frederick City, Maryland on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1925,

at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee or Trustees, examine the Bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ARTHUR D. WILLARD,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
Frederick, Md.

Used Cars For Sale

1918 BUICK TOURING
1919 BUICK TOURING
1918 F. A. CHEVROLET
1920 FORD COUPE
1920 FORD SEDAN

These cars are in first-class condition and if you really want a bargain in a used car it will pay you to consider the low price of these cars.

Yours for service.

HELWIG & ECKARD

Rear of Post Office

Westminster, — Maryland.

3-13-3t

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LEATHER GOODS,
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J. W. Shunk & Son,

Next to P. O.

Westminster, — Maryland.

2-20-tf

The Next Best Thing

By JAY HEMINGWAY

(©, 1925, Western Newspaper Union.)

IF YOU believe that that implacable old lady Fate doesn't give her chessmen a little shove sometimes, one way or another, after they are in place for the game of life, just listen to the story of little Mary Ellen O'Hagen and her bronze slippers.

For a whole year Mary Ellen's behavior had been simply incomprehensible. Mrs. O'Hagen was exasperated. Not that she wanted her beloved daughter to marry and leave her, of course not! But whatever did she expect with all those nice fellows who came sailing and asking her out to parties and things, and her acting so offish-like. Did she think that the prince of Wales, perhaps, would be coming back to ask her to share his throne? It looked that way, it did indeed.

But at last the pressure had been too much for her, and this evening Mary Ellen had promised to go to the party Caroline Murphy was giving for her mother's sister's boy who was visiting them, and Carrie had invited Tom Eldridge especially for her, knowing how crazy Tom had been about her.

As Mary Ellen was getting into her beaded georgette with the sleeveless blouse and buttoning up the little bronze slippers that she hadn't worn for so long, she sat thinking.

No one but herself knew the beginning of the romance that Mary Ellen had put in her heart when she put on those little bronze slippers and tripped off to the party with solid, dependable Tom Eldridge.

It was almost a year since Mary Ellen had donned those same slippers for the first time and started out to spend the afternoon with Sue Parker. She went through the park as usual, and in crossing over to the bench where the squirrels played, she caught one of the very high heels that dad had scolded so about, between two stones and off it came. Picking it up she hobbled over to the bench. As she sat down on one end a big bronzed chap in a uniform rose from the other. "Beg pardon, Miss, but did ye turn your ankle? I have a sister who is always doing that very thing."

It was then that Mary Ellen knew romance had come into her life. She didn't say a word, but held out the wooden travesty of a heel in explanation and the boy took it gingerly between his big thumb and forefinger.

"Such a thing for a girl to be a-wearing of," he scolded, for all the world as though he had known her years. "It's no wonder you tripped on it. It's stilts you might as well be wearing, instead of shoes."

"Dad made a great old fuss when I brought them home. But they are pretty," and she tipped her head over on one side and smiled shyly.

"Here, let me have your shoe," he demanded masterfully, and when she had taken it off and tucked her stockinged foot up under her, he went over to the graveled path and pounded the heel into place with a flat stone.

Of course one can't run right off when a young man has been so very kind. So Mary Ellen lingered on her end of the bench and discovered that the soldier was in town to attend a Legion meeting, and that he hadn't cared much about girls since he had gotten home from France, and that it did seem good to him to find that there were some of his kind left. And he didn't discover a single thing. He asked if a squirrel couldn't introduce them. He said he would be on the very self-same bench at the very same time the very next afternoon.

Then they said good-by and Mary Ellen went on to Sue's. There she found a phone message telling her to come straight home. Aunt Ellen Hilton who lived out west had died, and the whole family were to leave at seven the next morning for the funeral. Of course the adventure was over.

For a whole year Mary Ellen had waited, hoping against hope. And now she had stopped hoping, and was on her way to the party with Tom Eldridge.

When they got to Caroline's the girls were herded into the parlor and the boys told to smoke on the porch until summoned. When they came in they found a curtain stretched across one end of the room and all that could be seen of the girls were twenty pairs of pretty slippers of every sort and description. Each boy, in turn, according to a number he had drawn was to choose his partner for the evening—Cinderella fashion from the feet under the curtain. Of course it was thrilling. Everyone's heart was beating high. Then imagine the consternation when a deep Irish voice began to speak. "No siree, Cousin Carrie—I am not going to wait my turn. You said I was the guest of honor at this shindig, and I'm going to claim a guest of honor's privileges. I take the girl with the bronze shoes." And to the amazement of everyone, retiring little Mary Ellen O'Hagen stepped out from behind the improvised curtain, and went straight into the guest of honor's arms.

"I sat on that bench every afternoon for a week," he whispered "and you didn't come. But I felt it in my mones we would meet sometime. I wasn't discouraged but it did seem a long time a-coming."

Of course he took her home from the party. Tom manfully giving up his prerogative, in his favor, and when he was introduced to the O'Hagens the next day Mary Ellen put her arms around her mother's neck and whispered: "He's so much nicer than the prince of Wales, mummie, I don't think I will wait for his majesty after all."

LIVE STOCK NEWS

CORN STANDS ALONE AS GREATEST FEED

Corn stands unchallenged as the greatest single feed for all classes of live stock. From this plant comes the grain which affords the greater part of the concentrates in all sections where the plant grows well. In addition to this, the leaves and stalks go to make silage and stover, which comprise a large part of the roughage used in wintering the different classes of live stock, says Prof. L. V. Starkey, chief of the animal husbandry division at Clemson college, in discussing the value of corn as a live stock feed.

However, great as the corn plant is, it is not without its limitations and deficiencies. Corn is low in protein, and the protein which it has is incomplete and of poor quality. Corn is also deficient in minerals. Probably the most outstanding objection to corn in South Carolina is the fact that it is high in price. This objection will never be overcome until the yield per acre is increased.

The wise farmer will not feed corn alone to his live stock, explains Professor Starkey, but will supplement it with feeds which make up the protein and mineral deficiencies. For instance, corn and soy-bean hay or pea-vine hay will make a well-balanced feed for horses and mules. Corn and soy-bean pasture, after the pods are filled, will make a well-balanced ration for swine. Corn silage and cottonseed meal with straw for a roughage will make a balanced ration for wintering beef cattle, and silage and legume hay will make a splendid ration for sheep.

There are times when other feeds are cheaper than corn, and the winter of 1925 is one of those times, thinks Professor Starkey. For example, rice meal is worth about 90 per cent as much as corn for hog feeding and can be had much cheaper than corn. Pound for pound oats is worth as much as corn for horses and mules. Farmers having sheaf oats are well fixed. If cottonseed meal is cheaper than corn, it may be used as the sole concentrate for wintering beef cattle where a carbohydrate roughage is fed. Velvet beans at $25 a ton are decidedly cheaper than corn.

It is a wise farmer who studies the relative values of feeds and balances the rations accordingly. These times of high prices are hazardous to those who make mistakes, but profitable to those who follow correct methods.

Sheep Bulletin Issued by Minnesota Expert

Maintaining a flock of from 25 to 100 breeding ewes as part of the live stock on the average quarter-section or half-section farm is the best sheep production plan for the average Middle West farmer, says Phil A. Anderson of the division of animal husbandry, University of Minnesota, in a bulletin on "Sheep Raising in Minnesota."

"A small flock for the average farm will fit in best with average farm conditions," says Mr. Anderson. "The beginner will be safest in starting with grade ewes. Management, care and feeding of the small farm flock are not difficult or burdensome and afford an attractive enterprise that might be turned over to the boy as a means of giving him a share in the management of the affairs of the farm."

Mr. Anderson's bulletin treats of the selection of breeding ewes, of summer grazing, sheep managing and handling, fattening sheep and lambs, marketing, etc. Copies can be obtained without cost on request to the division of publications, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

Horses Poorly Cared For

Many farm horses are cared for so poorly during the winter that they are unfit for work in the spring. Poor care in winter often weakens them and lowers their resistance. As a result losses from disease occur in the winter or in the spring when they go into hard work. Idle horses, with the exception of growing and breeding stock, can be carried through the winter to a large extent on roughages.

Live Stock Notes

Warm water for stock pays big dividends on the fuel used.

* * *

Dock and castrate the lambs when about ten days of age.

* * *

A live stock sermon in six words: Better sires, better stock, better success.

* * *

Too much bedding in the hog house causes the hogs to sweat badly. There should be just enough to keep hogs from piling up.

* * *

Nearly every farmer in the corn belt has or needs a feed wagon for fall and winter hog feeding.

* * *

Cattle that are not used to sweet clover hay do not take to it so readily at first, but they soon learn to like it.

* * *

Prairie hay and corn is a poor combination of feed for a pregnant ewe. She is growing a fleece that is very rich in nitrogen or protein, at the same time she is developing a lamb. This requires muscle and bone-building feed.

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