The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.00 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, APRIL 22, 1897. VOL. XXXVI—NO. 50.

More Potash in the fertilizers applied on the farm means larger and better yields of crops, permanent improvement of the soil and

More Money in the farmer's pocket.

All about Potash—the results of its use by actual experiment on the best farms in the United States—is told in a little book which we publish and will gladly mail free to any farmer in America who will write for it.

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Chestertown Md.,
MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND.
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Teeth extracted by local anesthetics and comparatively without pain.
Having enlarged my office and added many new conveniences, I am able to offer my patients much greater comfort while under treatment than in the past. Nov. 29-tf.

DR. CHARLES RICHARD TWILLEY,
Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,
having enlarged and otherwise added to the conveniences of my office on Main street, I am prepared to perform operations in advanced Dentistry in the most approved style.
EXTRACTING TEETH WITHOUT PAIN.
To prevent needless delays, patients may, in person or by mail, make engagements for any hour or date desired, if not already engaged.
I will be at Rock Hall, every Thursday and may be found at the residence of Mr. Bartus J. Wilkins, Jr. All persons desiring first-class work are invited to call.
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EBEN F. PERKINS,
ATTORNEY,
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Money for several clients to loan.
Office in the same building as the TRANSCRIPT. a6 3m.

HENRY W. CATLIN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Chestertown, Maryland
Office opposite Court House.

CLARENCE W. PERKINS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Room 2, Glenn Building, 12 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md., will attend the regular terms of the Circuit Court for Kent county.
All business intrusted to his care will receive careful and prompt attention.

C. H. B. MASSEY,
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COMECYS BROWN
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Successors to Wright & Loney
FLOUR, GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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Live Stock
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We handle Live Stock, and have all facilities for this line of trade. We solicit the patronage of shippers, and guarantee to make prompt returns. Give us a trial and be convinced. Jan. 15, 1896.

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IS CARRIED BY
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CITY PRICES on All Goods.

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Shaving Saloon,
STILL POND.
I desire to inform the people of this and surrounding neighborhoods, that I am permanently located in Still Pond. Shaving neatly and cleanly done. Hair cutting in the latest style. Ladies' and Children's Bangs Trimmed. Shampooing a specialty. Give me a call.
Respectfully, etc.,
NATHAN BROOKS,
Jan. 24, 1896—y. Still Pond.

W. S. WALKER. H. M. BROWN.
Beck, Walker & Brown,
FERTILIZER MANUFACTURERS,
Offer to the Farmers of Kent and Queen Anne Counties
FERTILIZERS OF ALL KINDS.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO OUR
Special Brands for the Spring Crop of 1897.
CORN AND TOMATOES.
We are also prepared to fill orders for special mixtures for all crops, POTATOES, OATS ASPARAGUS, GENERAL TRUCK, Etc.

All of these goods will be in first-class condition, and only the best materials obtainable will be used in their composition. They have been used by a number of our prominent farmers for the past five years, and in all cases have given satisfactory results. We would be glad to refer intending purchasers of Fertilizers to the parties who have used them. All our brands of goods are prepared under the personal supervision of Mr. P. B. Hollis, who is well-known in this community as an experienced agricultural chemist.

BUSINESS OFFICE in the Kent News Building, where we shall be pleased to see our friends and the public. March 11, 1897.

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HAS RECEIVED A NICE LINE OF
Spring Goods!
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DRESS GOODS IN ALL SHADES,
and Fancy Silks for Waists and Trimmings. Also, Wash Goods for spring wear. We keep nothing but the best brands of Muslin (no seconds) in 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4, and sell them at rock bottom prices; also, the best quality long cloth, for Children's wear.
A FULL LINE OF WHITE GOODS
for Aprons and Dresses; also, a select line of Embroideries in Muslin, Nainsook and Swiss in all widths. Drapery for covering Furniture always on hand.
Millinery, Millinery, Millinery.
MRS. BERGEN
is prepared to show her early line of SPRING MILLINERY, consisting of Chiffon in Fancy Shades in narrow and wide widths. All kinds of Gulmps for making Hats and Early Spring Flowers. Also,
HATS
in Plain and Fancy Straws, always on hand. A very fine stock of Millinery to select from. All kinds of Plain and Fancy Ribbons for Neckwear. Also, the latest styles of Ruchings.
We Make Black Dress Goods a Specialty
When in want of Fine Goods and Low Prices, call at
R. BERGEN'S.

WESTCOTT & DODD.
Prices Low! Lower! Lowest!
TURDAY'S SNAP SHOTS.
Come and grab while they are going for the cash. You might as well have them as many of the rest.

Water White Oil	9¾c	$3.00 Gum Boots, now	$2.50
3 boxes best Lye	25c	What we have left of Sport Hip Boots	$3.00
11 bars American Bleecher Soap	25c	We have always enjoyed the reputation of keeping the very best grades Teas, Molasses, Syrups and Vinegar. Our 20c. Syrup you ought to try.	
6 bars Phil. Oline Soap for	25c	All Lamps reduced.	
We are the exclusive dealers in it. 3000 cakes now on hand.		Our Sattines in black for 10c. and 12½c. are very superior.	
R. J. R. Tobacco	50c	All Underwear reduced.	
1000 yards 7c. Muslin of extra value, no fake, now	5c yrd	Special bargains in Table Linens and Napkins. 31 pairs of those extra fast black double knee rib Hose left. This is all for the cash.	
Blankets all Reduced. Balance of Leather Boots at cost.			

WESTCOTT & DODD.

Just Think for a Moment!
If you are looking for a place to get your work done cheap, just stop in at Urieville and give McKnett, Jr., a call—he will surprise you. A Sixty-tooth Harrow and Chain for $8.50; a Seventy-two tooth Harrow for $9.50. Wheels Hooped for $1.25. New Dearborns for $35. Also, if you are going to have any sawing done, I am prepared to do all kinds.
You may be looking out for someone to thresh your wheat this season, if so, I have a first-class Traction Engine, Thresher and Stacker that I expect to start this season. The old saying—"Kill two birds with one stone," now you have a chance to kill three.
Give me a call.
WATTIE McKNETT,
March 18, 1897. URIEVILLE, MARYLAND.

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MORTON C. STOUT & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS
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THE BABY'S COMFORT, THE MOTHER'S FRIEND.
Once tried, always used. Will cure Colic in 10 minutes; cures curd or sour stomach, relieves all forms of indigestion, can be given to babies 1 day old. Will prevent Cholera Infantum and keep the baby in good, healthy condition through the period of teething. An over dose does no harm; nothing injurious in it. 25 cts. at druggists.
Made only by DRS. D. FAHRNEY & SON, HAGERSTOWN, Md.
Trial bottle sent free if you mention this paper.

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THE KEYSTONE,
THE ELLWOOD,
THE McMULLEN,
THE SEDGWICK,
THE DeKALB,
All for sale at but a small margin above cost by
JOSEPH GUEST.
Chestertown, Md.

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LEADING LIVERY,
GEO. B. McWHORTER, Chestertown, Md.
MY TEAMS
are First-Class in every particular, and satisfaction always given to my customers. Travel ing salemen conveyed to all parts of the Peninsula at moderate prices. Teams for private parties furnished at short notice.
Give me a call. Resp'y, etc.,
GEORGE B. McWHORTER.
Feb. 21, 1895—r. Chestertown, M

FOR EARLY APPLICATION THIS SPRING!
TRADE MARK
We Offer the Following Brands of Fertilizers:
The leading farmers and canners in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland speak in its highest praise, declaring our goods to be positively the CHEAPEST, the SAFEST, and the BEST in use. Once a trial, always a patron. Wouldn't it be a good idea for you to try our Fertilizers? Many farmers think that all Phosphates are alike, but a Fertilizer appar ently the same by analysis on paper may show a vast difference when tested on the soil.

For Asparagus.
We have an article that has given more satisfaction as a feeder for this plant than $30.00 goods. We will sell it to you for $16.00 per ton. Send for one of our regular Asparagus circulars, giving you full information concerning it.

For Oats.
Use our Special Oat Fertilizer, which has stood the test now for years. It has grown as high as fifty-five and sixty bushels per acre, and many patrons use it year after year.

For Grass.
As a top dressing for Grass our Phosphate has no equal, but it should be applied as early in March as possible. Many of our patrons claim that an application of 200 pounds per acre has made from a third to a half more hay. We have delivered already considerable goods for this purpose. It is cheap and acts well.

For Potatoes.
We have been selling the Truckers of Gloucester county, New Jersey, as well as through Delaware, Pennsylvania and other points, a Special Potato Manure, which has stood the test in competition with Mapes', Yarnell's and Baugh's, in fact, all the high grade goods on the market.

For Tomatoes.
We manufacture a Special Tomato Fertilizer that is particularly adapted to this crop. We sold last year nearly 1,000 customers for this crop alone.

For Corn.
We have a splendid Fertilizer for Corn, which our patrons claim will not fire or burn this crop. The mechanical condition is unsurpassed, and it goes father than most any Fertilizer you ever tried for this purpose. We can sell a special bargain this season on this article.

Then, as Another,
Do not forget your PEACH TREES by failing to give them an application of OUR FRUIT GROWER. One patron wrote a few days ago that he received 45 cents more per basket from a buyer for his Elbertos last year that were phosphated with OUR FRUIT GROWER than those which were right alongside of them which were not. He buys again, as well as his neighbors. It will cost you less to fertilize this crop per acre than it would to haul manure and put upon it. We recommend sowing broadcast over the ground in the centre of the row, 250 pounds per acre, as early as the ground will permit to plow, then turn it under, and as the sap ascends, along during the spring, and the goods being unusually available, takes it up in the tree, increases the size of the fruit as well as makes new wood.

We will be glad to have you call in person or correspond with us before purchasing your spring supply. If you have not received one of our Pocket Diaries for 1897, kindly drop us a postal and one will be duly forwarded to you, which contains much useful information for farmers and planters.
Respectfully,
T. R. HUBBARD & SON,
WILBUR W. HUBBARD,
Manufacturers of Standard Bone Fertilizers, Chestertown, Maryland.

Farmers, Look to Your Interests!
WE ARE STILL ON THE LINE OF REDUCTION.
Special Attention to Horseshoeing.
TILGHMAN SHAFER,
AT THE OLD STAND, KENNEDYVILLE, MD.,
is now better prepared than ever to do all kinds of Blacksmithing and Wheelwrighting. REPAIRING a specialty.
WE KEEP FOR SALE THE GENUINE
OLIVER CHILLED Plows
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And All Kinds of Agricultural Implements.
THE CELEBRATED TIGER CORN PLANTER.
McCormick Harvesting Machines,

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, NO-TOP BUGGIES, ROAD CARTS,	DAYTONS, SULKIES, CARRIAGE TOPS, CARRIAGE POLES,	CARRIAGE HARNESS OF ALL KINDS, FARM WAGONS AND DEARBORNS.

Power Feed Cutters, Cucumber Pumps, Barbed Fence Wire and Belting of all kinds. Class of work and quality of material used considered, we can compete with any maker in the county in prices.
Also Fire Insurance Agent.

THE POT CALLED THE KETTLE BLACK
BECAUSE THE HOUSEWIFE
DIDN'T USE
SAPOLIO

WE HAVE NO AGENTS
but have sold direct to the consumer for 24 years, at wholesale prices, saving them the dealers' profits. Ship anywhere for examination before sale. Everything warranted. 100 styles of Carriages, 90 styles of Harness. Top Buggies as low as $35. Phaetons as low as $65. Spring Wagons, Road Wagons, etc. Send for large, free Catalogue.

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No. 606. Surrey—Price with curtains, lamps, sun shade, apron and fenders, $60. As good as sells for $90.
ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO., W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

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SHINGLES. SHINGLES.
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GA. FLOORING,
VA. PINE FRAME STUFF,
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VA. PINE SIDING,
WHITE PINE SIDING,
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CYPRESS FENCING,
DOORS, SASH
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SUBSCRIPTION to the TRANSCRIPT $1.00 per year

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EMBALMING A SPECIALTY.
Bodies Preserved for Any Length of Time.
Our Burial Equipments are First-Class in every particular.
Special Attention Given to Disinfection and Fumigation of Rooms in Cases of Contagious Diseases.
All orders promptly attended to. Telegraph and Telephone Messages paid by us. First-class service. Moderate Charges.
Address
R. W. MOFFETT,
Sept. 24, 1896. Millington, Md.

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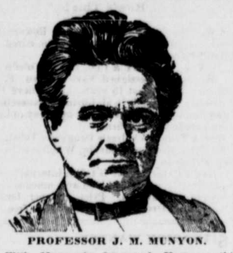
The Best Lehigh Grades of Coal.
Carload lots at reduced rates delivered at any station on the Baltimore and Delaware Bay Railroad. Also at retail prices as reasonable as any dealer in the county.
2240 Lbs. Guaranteed to the Ton.
Authorized Agent for W. S. HILL for the purchase of GRAIN.
For further particulars, address
A. S. TURNER,
June 25, 1896. WORTON, MD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With Munyon's Improved Homoeopathic Remedies in the house there is no doctor to hunt or wait for when DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS. Munyon's Guide to health will tell you what to use and how to SAVE DOLLARS IN DOCTOR'S FEES. Sickness often comes suddenly, and every mother should be prepared by having MUNYON'S REMEDIES where she can get them quickly. They are absolutely harmless, and so labled there CAN BE NO MISTAKE.
Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price 25c.
Munyon's Cough Cure stops all coughs and speedily heals the lungs. Price 25c.
Munyon's Colic and Crying Baby Cure cures griping pains of every description, promptly relieves pain from teething, and quiets crying babies. Price, 25c.
Munyon's Sore Throat Cure prevents diphtheria and cures all forms of sore throat. Price 25 cents.
Munyon's Fever Cure will break any form of fever. Price, 25c.
A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, mostly 25c. a vial.
Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

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At Massey's, Maryland,
A. F. HUEY, Prop.
BUGGIES, Fine Quality, Cheap.
SURRAYS,
CARTS, WAGONS,
CARRIAGES, DEARBORNS
The Best to be had anywhere.
Farming Implements
of all kinds.
A. F. HUEY,
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FRESH
Garden Seed.
Largest Stock! Lowest Prices
BEST SEED!
We are fully prepared to supply our customers with the Best Quality Garden Seed in the market, as we have taken every pains to make a choice selection. Market Gardeners can obtain their supplies from us at city prices for large quantities and save freight. For canning purposes we have the Standard Varieties of TOMATOES, STONE, PARAGON, QUEEN and PERFECTION in large quantities, with special prices for hard times.
We are also headquarters for
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Celebrated Flower Seed!
Come in and look over our stock.
COLIN F. STAM,
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407 E. FAYETTE STREET.
ROOMS, 50 CENTS,
MEALS, 25 CENTS.
LOUIS KIEFER, Proprietor,
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BURKE & KENNEY,
Restaurant, Buffe & Pool Room.
FINE WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.
Meals at Popular Prices and served to order.
Ladies Dining Room on 2d floor.
Elegant Furnished Rooms for gentlemen only.
Furnished Rooms 25, 37 and 50 cents.
714-716 E. BALTIMORE STREET,
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Opposite Monumental Theatr
When you visit Baltimore, try one of our famous

Corn Wanted.
Shelled or in Ear, delivered either on water or railroad, for which the highest market price will be paid.
W. HARRISON NEWNAM,
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Will be found at G. W. Smith's in Chestertown every Saturday morning and Tuesday afternoon.

FURS SIGMUND —OF— BALTIMORE
Fur Manufacturers.
Established 1846.
Write for Estimates
ON REMODEL AND REPAIR WORK.
ALBERT SIGMUND & SON,
103 East Baltimore Street.

DAIRY FARMING.

Delivered Before the Kent County Farmers' Club at Kennedyville, April 10th, 1897.

With the changed conditions which confront most Eastern farmers, especially those located in communities like this, it is very natural to find many holding under advisement new systems of farming or modifications of the old systems. Some of you whose land and location would permit have turned your attention to fruits and vegetables successfully; but to the majority in this section this class of farming is out of the question, and to many of such the dairy has appealed as being probably the best adapted to their needs, permitting them to continue raising crops which are suited to these soils, and converting so-called staple crops into products which are more easily and cheaply marketed and will not have the same competition. It is to those who have already adopted dairying or are considering it that I have been asked to say a few words upon this occasion. Almost all are dissatisfied with the results attending the old time methods and they do not want to turn into a new road unless more or less success will reward the venture. To all such it may be well to say in starting out that success in dairy farming depends really upon three facts:—The man, the cow and the feed.

The man:—One thing more than any other that causes agriculture to occupy the place it does to-day is the men who are following it. We find in the ranks everywhere a considerable number who are following agriculture either because they have had no opportunity to enter any other pursuit or because they have made a failure at other pursuits. There is the fallacious idea in the minds of many that if a man can do nothing else he had better go to farming. Whereas, the truth is, that there is no profession or business that a wider range of knowledge can be applied in or that requires better business methods. This is certainly true in dairy farming. We cannot expect every man to make a successful dairyman any more than we can expect him to make a successful lawyer or merchant; nor can we expect every man who has been a successful general farmer to make a success out of dairying. Dairying has as many peculiarities of its own as has green house management, only they are of a different character. Dairying is a business that requires constant and regular attention. It means being at a given place and doing a particular thing at least twice each day for 365 days in a year. It has no Sundays and no holidays, consequently the man who enters dairying should be one who is seeking constant employment and of the most regular kind. The dairyman should have a mild and even temperament; should be a lover of animals and a keen observer of their individualities and idiosyncrasies; should have a full appreciation of the importance of the word "Now," and crowning all should possess an unusual degree of sensibility of cleanliness and neatness. There are some who are born dairymen; others acquire it. The latter will require a higher degree of intelligence than the former.

A good dairyman can take entire care of at least 25 cows and the accumulating young stock from same, or give an equivalent amount of labor. Of course to do this will require that all the stable arrangements shall be of the most convenient sort. Such a man can be procured at from $30.00 to $40.00 per month, and house, which will make the attention cost about $17.00 per cow per annum.

The cow:—The cow is the foundation of the whole dairy business. Success depends more on the herd than any other one point. Much of course depends upon the feed and care, but the best of feed and care will not make a poor cow a good one or will not bring a cow with capacity of 2000 lbs. of milk or 100 lbs. of butter up to 6000 lbs. of milk or 300 lbs. of butter annually.

In selecting a dairy herd it is not my purpose to advise you as to a particular breed, only let it be special dairy animals and not general purpose ones, and in this connection I would say that good dairy animals do not necessarily mean fancy bred stock; yet I would not say a word against pedigree stock as it is a grand thing and has its place; but at the same time if buying pure bred cows insist on getting more than pedigree. Buy a cow that has performance or the desired marks of a good cow and then have the pedigree thrown in, rather than buy the pedigree and have any sort of a cow thrown in. The progressive dairymen want a cow whose temperament and functions are for milk or butter, and the problems confronting hundreds of dairymen and those about to enter upon dairy husbandry is how to obtain these desired qualities in a herd economically.

What I have to say in this connection is more applicable to the butter herd than to the herd from which the milk is sold as milk, as some figures which I shall give you later will indicate; yet it has more or less application for all.

Those who are at present engaged in dairying will find upon investigation that they have undoubtedly some fine and profitable dairy animals in their herds but at the same time they will find that the majority are not what they should be, and some are not only absolutely worthless but are in your debt for their keep. To such dairymen I would say adopt at once some plan of improvement and the only rational plan is to open an account with each cow. This is the first place where real business principles of the highest order should be adopted in the dairy. None of you would for an instant pay regularly one dollar to a man who had ability to perform only ten cents worth of labor; but that is just what many are practicing with cows. In a general way you know what each cow costs for feed and attendance. Now then know what each cow gives in return. This information can only be obtained by keeping a record of milk each cow gives, and if that milk is made into butter know the amount of butter she makes. This data can be obtained by weighing daily the milk of each cow and for the butter factor make a Babcock test every month (using a composit sample for at least five days) of the milk of each cow. This is a little more labor than usual, of course, but not nearly as much as it takes for the merchant to keep his books. With this data at hand it is a small matter to determine which cows have been kept at a profit and which at a loss. Then is the time to dispose of every one that has not contributed to the profits.

To those who are about to start a dairy I should advise your buying the best natives and grades obtainable and buy them by test and open up an account with each as soon as purchased.

You can afford to pay much more for a cow that will make 300 lbs. of butter than you can for one making 200 lbs.; in fact, under ordinary conditions the former will make enough butter to give a profit on her keep and the latter will require more expended on her than she gives in return.

To all who are interested in the dairy at all, whether it be one cow or fifty, the only way to improve your herd and be reasonably sure you will get what you are after is to select carefully, weed out, and breed and raise a herd. This can only be done by using a good male, from well-known milk and butter strains, upon your best cows and raising the females. This is the place to invest your money in high bred pedigreed stock. Never on any account breed from a cross bred or scrub bull.

Dairymen cannot expect to find what they want on the market or get the best cows by purchasing them, for it is exceptional for a man to sell a good cow, and the more advanced a community becomes in dairying, keeping records and making tests of their cows, the harder will it be to secure a good cow by purchase.

To illustrate to you more thoroughly the way the average dairy is conducted and the quality of the animals in them, I will give you the record of a herd of eleven cows selected from among the farmers in Montgomery county (Sandy Spring and vicinity) and which at least, represent the average herd in this community, and I venture to say, after having the opinion of a considerable number of dairymen, is rather above than below the average herd. This herd has been well cared for and fed.

The following table shows the milk, cream and butter given by each cow, and the values of the respective products when sold. Milk is estimated at 2 cents per pound, about 4c. per quart; cream at 8 cents per pound or about 65 cents per gallon, and butter at 20 cents per pound. All should be able to obtain as high prices as these, and many can obtain much more.

TABLE 1.—*Milk, Cream and Butter, yields and values of same at Station Herd for 1896.*

COW No.	PRODUCED. Milk.	Cream.	Butter.	VALUE OF PRODUCT, IF SOLD AS Milk at 2c. lb.	Cream at 8c. lb.	Butter at 20c. lb.
1	3805	761	261.34	$76.10	60.88	52.20
2	3392.5	678	185.41	67.85	54.24	37.08
3	3014	551	166.44	60.28	44.08	33.12
4	2918	584	158.39	58.36	46.72	31.68
5	4890	978	219.25	97.80	78.24	43.85
6	3613.5	723	227.74	72.27	57.84	45.55
7	4995.5	999	285.79	99.31	79.44	57.15
8	5329	1064	303.08	106.40	85.12	60.62
9	5423	1085	279.87	108.43	86.80	55.97
10	5653.5	1131	242.66	113.07	90.45	48.59
11	4535.5	907	248.44	90.71	72.56	49.69

The feed for these cows, as will be shown later, cost approximately $31.00 per cow; this with $17.00 for attention makes the annual keep of each cow $48.

An examination of the value columns shows that when the product was sold as milk that all of the cows yielded a profit, and in most instances a very handsome profit. Had the product been sold as cream one cow (No. 4) would have found herself slightly in debt for her keep, and had the product been made into butter selling at 20 cents per pound, five of the eleven cows would have proven to be unprofitable. The cost of keep ranging in excess of the returns from $2.50 to $26.00 per annum. The profits from the six cows range from 50 cents to $12.50.

These figures illustrate what is going on in every herd in the country. In some to a less extent, but in the majority of instances the percentage of unprofitable animals is much greater than the above table would indicate.

In these calculations no account has been taken, from the fact that it would make the figures too complicated for our present purposes, of the value of the manure, or of the calves from the cows, or of the skim milk from the cream or butter; but all these would contribute to the profits of dairy farming, and I believe, if properly managed that these factors can be made to give almost as great returns as the direct products.

From what has been said and illustrations given in the table, it should be evident to all that there is much more in the individuality of the animal than is credited to her by ordinary dairymen, and that it is desirable on the part of all to pay more attention to selection and breeding up dairy herds. Especially is this applicable to those who are going to practice dairy farming in this section, where most of the products must be disposed of as cream or butter.

From the figures in the table we can well understand how dairymen near cities, who sell milk generally at retail at from 6 to 10 cents per quart can afford to practice buying cows in the open market and depending on any kind of a cow they happen to get; for we see that it is a poor cow that does not pay at least a small profit, and that the ordinary cow will pay well for her keep.

So we can sum up that the principles and practices for cream and butter producers are different from that of the milk producer, and that the former cannot look to the latter for advice or follow in his footsteps in the matter of selection or management of the herd, for often in so doing instead of being on the road to success you would find ruin your terminus. The following verses printed in the Rural New Yorker contain much truth applicable to those keeping cows, such as No. 4 in the above table, and may serve to impress some more than figures will.

The scrub cow is supposed to say:

If I should die to-night—
Then would you look upon my quiet face
And wish me back within my stall?
Would the many years of eating I have spent
Devouring all your hard-earned grain and hay,
With scant return in butter, milk and cream,
With little save a pile of leached-out dung
And my society to leave behind—
Would such a life-work make you wish me back,
If I should die, to-night?

To which the farmer replies:

If you should die to-night—
I'd be ten dollars better off by spring,
That money represents the difference
Between the food that you will swallow down
Before the snow melts, and milk and cream
That you can manufacture from that food,
If you should die to-night—I'd thank my stars.
And if you think of dying, let me take
My ax and turn you into beef, at least,
Before you die to-night.

FEEDING COWS.

After producing good cows, the next point is to feed them properly. This, in a nutshell, means plenty of good nutritious food and water. By nutritious food I mean such as is well adapted to milk production and keeping the animals in a perfectly healthy condition.

After a thorough understanding of the principles of feeding, the question is how to obtain the desired feeds or foods which will make combinations furnishing the desired qualities economically.

Under the present system of farming, and by the practice of pasturing cows, it requires on the average about four acres per cow; with the most approved system the dairyman should carry at least one cow for each acre, or in other words, should devote but a single acre to a cow. This may seem to some only a theoretical statement, but I have often been told by dairymen that they were doing exactly this thing, and have even been told by some dairymen that they were doing much better than a cow to the acre. One instance which comes to my attention was a visitor from New Jersey at the Experiment Station a few days ago who was keeping ninety cows on forty acres, and his herd, by the way, averaged last year over 6,000 lbs. of milk per cow.

This goal in dairying can only be attained through the use of a combination of the soiling system and the silo. Lands which are specially farmed for soiling crops can be made to yield enormous crops. By a proper management of the soiling system, it is possible to have plenty of green succulent food for cows at least eight months in the year in this latitude. The crops which I would suggest as well adapted for this purpose are in order of time of use, beginning in spring: Kale, rye, crimson clover, red clover and mixed grasses, corn, and then wiading up the season with kale.

The silo is an invaluable accompaniment of dairy farming, from the fact that it admits of putting a corn crop in a shape to be used economically by cattle and will furnish the cows a succulent food in the winter season or even help over a severe drought in summer. Silage will act as an appetizer to cows and keep the digestive system in good condition. In the use of silage it is necessary to keep in mind the fact that milk needs to be handled with greater care than when dry food is used, as the odors from the silage are quickly absorbed by milk and will cause milk and butter to have a disagreeable odor, and sometimes taste. Consequently, I would advise silage being fed in the open air or in a separate building from that in which the milking is done. On no account have the silo opening into the milking stable.

The corn plant is the best adapted for putting in the silo and making silage of, and to use this crop most advantageously and economically, grow it as though you were growing the crop for grain. Then cut and put in the silo when the grains are beginning to glaze.

So far we have considered only the long feed for the cows, but successful feeding means a grain ration in addition. With most farmers the matter of compounding a grain ration which will make up the element which the fodder ration is deficient in, and make the whole a well-balanced ration, and one well adapted for milk production is a difficult problem which is little understood, and consequently very generally overlooked. In making a proper grain ration it will usually be found more economical to purchase some of the cheap by-products rather than depend on balancing the ration with grains which can be raised on our farms, and when it comes to purchasing feeds, purchase them in car-load lots so as to get bottom prices. If no one of you feels justified in buying a car-load, two or three in the same community certainly can combine to that extent at least. The minimum car-load of feed is twelve tons and the maximum 20 tons.

We have either purchased or had quoted to us at the Experiment Station this year, feeds at the following prices, by the car-load delivered at College Station. The feeds are in sacks which are worth five cents each or on the average at least $1 worth of sacks with each ton:

Hominy chop	$11.00	per ton.
Wheat bran	11.00	"
Cream gluten meal	13.50	"
Linseed meal	16.50	"
Cotton seed meal	17.00	"

The hominy chop will take the place in the ration of corn meal, though it is a little richer. To these prices I have placed in the estimates of the cost of rations which I give later the following values upon some of our fodders:

Cut and shredded fodder	$ 5.00	per ton.
Silage	1.00	"
Clover hay	10.00	"
Mixed hay	12.00	"
Corn and cob meal	10.00	"

The following are examples of some grain rations which may be used:

NO. 1.—GRAIN MIXTURE.

Hominy chop	500 lbs.
Wheat bran	300 lbs.
Gluten meal	100 lbs.
Linseed meal	100 lbs.
	1000 lbs.

To an average cow feed 10 lbs. per day of the above grain mixture and all the cut fodder she will eat, which will be about 10 lbs. per day. Such a ration will have a nutritive ratio of 1 to 6.6, and cost 8½c. per day for each cow. Roughly speaking, nutritive ratio means that the ration will have one pound of digestible albuminoids to each 6.6 lbs. of digestible starch and sugar.

If instead of feeding fodder alone you were to substitute half the fodder by 20 lbs. of silage per day, the cost of the ration would be reduced to 8½c. and have a nutritive ratio of 1:7. The same grain ration with mixed hay would have a nutritive ratio of 1:6.3, but would cost about 10 cents per day.

NO. 2.—GRAIN MIXTURE.

Hominy chop	400 lb.
Wheat bran	600 lbs.
	1000

Such a mixture would cost about 5½c. per day for an average cow eating 10 lbs. per day, and would go well with a fodder ration of 20 lbs. corn silage and 5 lbs. clover hay per day per cow.

NO. 3.—GRAIN MIXTURE.

Corn and cob meal	600 lbs.
Gluten meal	400 lbs.
	1000

This grain ration would cost 5½c. per cow per day, and could be fed with a fodder ration of 10 lbs. cut fodder per day. Such a ration would have a nutritive ratio of 1:6.3.

NO. 4.—GRAIN MIXTURE.

Corn and cob meal	400 lbs.
Wheat bran	400 lbs.
Cotton seed meal	200 lbs.
	1000

Ten pounds of this and ten pounds of cut fodder per day will make a good ration for an average cow and will give a nutritive ratio of 1: 6.3 and cost 8½c. per day per cow.

These few rations will give you an idea of what rations are and how they are made up, but may not be applicable to any individual case. The selection of the by-product will vary from time to time with the market and should be chosen with reference to cheapness, other things being equal.

The prices fixed on the home products are about as much as can be realized at present market prices, so feeding to cows

(*Continued on Fourth Page.*)

In a letter to the manufacturer Messrs. Davis & Buzard of West Monterey, Pa., says: "Chamberlain's Cough remedy has cured people that our physicians could do nothing for. We persuaded them to try a bottle of it as they now recommend it, as do the rest of us." For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle. M. A. Toulson druggist.

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