The Transcript.

SUBSCRIPTION, $1.00 PER ANNUM.

THURSDAY, DEC. 9, 1897.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Extra Work.—Mr. Jeff. D. Bacchus has unloaded five hundred tons of coal during the present week and the extra work has come in alright to some of the farmers.

Orphans' Court.—Judges, Burgess and Jacobs present. Mrs. Anna E. Ireland was appointed guardian to Philip B. Ireland and bonded in the sum of $4000, which was approved.

Forced Out.—A rush of job work and numerous changes for Christmas advertisers have forced out much local and editorial matter this week. With an extra force the TRANSCRIPT during the past few weeks has been unable to meet the full demands of its patrons. The reading public will doubtless be willing to excuse this deficiency along the line of news in this and possibly one or two succeeding issues. The advertisements of our advocates of "printers ink" make profitable reading for the purchasing public at this season.

Was it Accidental Shooting.—The community was shocked Monday, by the reported attempt to murder his wife, made by a colored man named Wright, near Melitota, the scene of the murder of just one week before. It was reported that the man became incensed with his wife for some cause and deliberately shot her, the ball taking effect in the arm. The woman states that the shooting was accidental. Wright, however, promptly left for parts unknown and the officers will keep a lookout for him and make an investigation of the case.

Officers Elected.—Chestertown Conclave I. O. Heptasophs, on Thursday night elected the following officers: Archon, J. B. Clothier; provost, John Bell; prelate, J. F. Newcomb; secretary, R. H. Collins; financier, W. T. Matthews; treasurer, John E. Matthews; inspector, Wm. F. Blyman; warden, Joseph Lewis; sentinel, Robert Moffett; trustees, Stewart Matthews, Frisby Newcomb, J. B. McIntyre. Amicadle Lodge No. 177, I. O. O. F., elected the following officers on Monday night: N. G., F. D. Leary; V. G., Harry T. Hoyle; sec't., Wm. M. Culp; treasurer, J. W. Chapman; chaplain, Rev. S. C. Roberts; Representative to Grand Lodge, Wm. T. Matthews; trustees, Rev S. C, Roberts, C. J. Reiche, Wm. T. Matthews; D. D, G. M., C. J. Reiche.

A Rock Hall Opening.—Messrs. Miller Bros., the progressive young merchants of Rock Hall, for several years past have been the TRANSCRIPT's most extensive Christmas advertisers and are emphatic in their statements that advertising when judiciously placed *does pay*. The extremely readable quarter page advertisement of these gentlemen now running each week in this paper is a pace-setter for merchants in every town and village of the county. Their Christmas opening yesterday was a splendid success and the extent, variety and beauty of their goods amazed those who witnessed their opening display. "Printers ink pays" is a standing motto with these hustling young businessmen. Their monster advertisement has attracted the attention and favorable comment of every reader of the TRANSCRIPT.

A Harrowing Experience.—Mrs. S. A. Hurlock passed through an ordeal on Friday night well calculated to test the bravest. Mrs. Hurlock was nursing her son, sick with depthteria, both being in an isolated room in close quarantine. The patient nurse lighted a coal old stove, the only means of warming the room under the circumstances, and in an instant the stove was a mass of flame. With wonderful coolness and courage born of the desperate situation, the sick boy rushed to the window, hoisted it and his mother hurled the burning stove out of the window. The stove fell on the roof of a back building and the next moment the roof was covered with the burning oil; the flame ran along the water spout and dropped in sheets to the street below. Fortunately a deluge of rain was falling at the time and a serious conflagration was averted. The shock to the devoted mother was very great.

A Matrimonial Flurry.—Three pretty Gypsy maidens from the camp of "Gypsy Dave," now camping near town, drove into Chestertown on Tuesday afternoon and created quite a flurry. The young ladies were accompanied by a picturesque gentleman who gave every evidence of Gypsy lineage. It soon leaked out that two of the party were looking for a marriage license and a preacher. It later became known that an irate mother, all unconscious of what was going on remained at the camp. But the fun commenced when, after the couple had been married in a parlor in the rear of one of the stores of High street, it became known that the groom, instead of marrying the girl who came to town to marry him and whom, so far as was known, he came to town to marry, he had married her sister during the temporary absence of the first intended bride. The intended bride made matters intensely interesting on the street when the real situation dawned upon her. She upraided her false lover in most vigorous English.

A Rare Treat for To-morrow.—The young ladies composing the Chestertown Circle of King's Daughters, are completing arrangements for one of the most entertaining and delightful entertainments of the year, at Stam's Hall, to-morrow, Friday evening. The programme will open with a splendid Christmas supper from 5.30 to 7.30 o'cl'ck. This will consist of one of those suppers which have gained a most enviable reputation for the ladies in the past. A novel feature will be the giving to each guest of a souvenir stocking. Commencing at 8 o'clock a charming musical programme will be given by talent from Baltimore, Centreville, Church Hill and Chestertown. No lover of music should fail to enjoy this rare treat. The evening will close with the rich, rare and racy Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works, with Mr. William F. Russell, that local master of humor, as the widowed exhibitor of the "celebrated" show. Mr. David Ford, too, will assist Mr. Russell. In short, the entertainment will be a most delightful combination in which all tastes will find cause for pleasure. The circle of King's Daughters has done a noble work in the community for several years past, and the public will assist them in a continuance of their splendid efforts by encouraging in the fullest sense this effort to replenish the treasury of their circle.

New Advertisements.

A. D. Maxwell, the well-known piano man is still at the Armstrong House. Mr. Maxwell reports that in spite of hard times and financial depression among farmers, merit continues to win. He has placed between fifty and sixty pianos and thirty or forty organs in Queen Anne and Kent counties. Mr. Maxwell will continue at the Armstrong House.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

Bits of News and Gossip Gathered Here, There and Everywhere.

† Mr. J. W. Chapman cut a beautiful double rose from a rosebud in his yard on Friday. A perfect double rose is a novelty at any season but particularly so in December.

† Chestertown prices for coal have a somewhat upward tendency.

† This time last year potatoes were selling in Chestertown two peach baskets full for a quarter, this year they are selling at forty cents for one basket full.

† Mr. Colin F. Stam, druggist, has added considerable to the size of his fine store room by tearing out the partition and throwing the "back rooom" into the store proper.

† The property, 700 High street, Chestertown, was sold on Tuesday by Hope H. Barroll, trustee, to John S. Vandegrift for $375. Mr. Vandegrift subsequently sold the property to Mrs W. S. Pennell for $400.

† Constable John Duyer bonded with the board of commissioners on Tuesday, offering the same bond which was refused by the republican board more than a year ago. The board of county commissioners appointed Elias T. Lockerman a constable in and for the first district on Tuesday. Constables Jones, of the third and Dill, of the fourth district, also bonded and are duly accredited officers.

† Richard Bordley, colored, was run over by a wagon near Morgan Creek Bridge on Tuesday, and sustained painful injuries.

† Jeff Wilson, colored, of Melitota was arrested on Saturday charged with selling whiskey. Wilson is held in $900 bail for his attendance at court.

† The Athletic Association of Washington College has concluded to postpone its dramatic entertainment until some time after Christmas.

† A horse being driven by Mrs. Wm. T. Cooper dropped dead in the road, near Edesville, on Thursday.

† The pupils of the Rock Hall public school have purchased a handsome new organ for the school.

† Capt. G. C. Haddaway has killed a hog weighing 413 pounds, but was beaten by Mr. James H. Baker with a porker which tipped the beams at 424 pounds.

† Because of a rapidly increasing business, Manager Rouse states that two additional oil tanks will be erected at Chestertown and one at Massey's by the Standard Oil Company.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Miss Nellie T. Ford, daughter of Mr. James T. Ford, of Cecil county, was united in holy wedlock to Mr. Evan Carey, of Baltimore, on Tuesday, Nov. 9th. The marriage ceremony was performed at Hampden Baptist church, at Woodberry, by the Rev. Mr. Wicker, of that place.

A quiet wedding took place Wednesday night at the residence of Mr. J. W. Cahall, near town. The contracting parties were Miss Florence Cahall and Mr Albert Clow. Dr. C. A. Grise performed the ceremony.

Mrs. William Emory, of Queen Anne, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. F. Hines.

Mrs. Rachel Redmile has issued invitations to the marriage of her daughter, Ida May, to Mr. Clarence Scotten, Wednesday evening, December 15th, at half-past seven o'clock, at her residence near Locust Grove.

Miss Katie Busteed, of Centreville, is the guest of Miss Mary Hurtt.

Miss Anna Bell, of Baltimore, has been visiting her brother, Mr. John Bell, at Rose Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. William S. Walker, accompanied by Miss Nelie Walker, left yesterday for St. Louis, where they will spend the winter with their son, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Walker, Jr., and their daughter, Mrs. Walter Beck.

Many friends of Mr. H.L. Chew, heard with regret on Monday the report that Mr. Chew had died in Washington, where he has been located in business since leaving Chestertown about a year ago. While the report of death was not true, he was extremely ill and his death was hourly expected on Saturday.

By the death of an aunt, Rev. W. P. Compton, has inherited a legacy of about $8000. The reverend gentleman received a similar amount about a year ago from the estate of his uncle.

Short Church Notes.

The address of Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh at the Chestertown M. E. Church, on Sunday evening, produced a most profound effect upon those who heard it. It was a scholarly, motherly and christian talk which every christian mother and father should hear and inwardly digest. Mrs. Unruh was delightfully entertained by Mr. Wm. J. Vannort during her stay in town, and many ladies were invited to meet her.

Rev. A. D. Melvin, President of the Maryland Conference of the M. P. Church, will preach in the M P. Church, Crumpton, next Tuesday and Wednesday, December 14 and 15. Everybody invited.

Revival services began at the M. P. Church, Crumpton, on Sunday night. Rev. James Carroll, of the M. E. Church, is conducting extra meetings at Double Creek.

From Still Pond.

Dr. J. N. Urie has just finished moving his large barn across the street from Mr. Coleman's to his own property opposite the hall.

Mr. Joseph Bowers has begun putting up a new residence on Main street for Mr. Medford Porter.

Mr. H. C. Green will move his meat shop to his lot next to W. H. Thompson's shoe shop.

Church Directory

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Everybody welcome—seats free. Services next Sunday and next week are as follows:
Preaching by the Pastor, Dr. C. A. Grise at 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.
Class meetings—Sunday morning at 9. Monday and Wednesday nights at 7.30.
Weekly prayer meeting Friday night.
Sunday School at 2 P. M.
Epworth League service at 6.45 next Sunday evening.
This is a cordial invitation to you to go to any or all of these services, and take your friends.
C. A. GRISE, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S AND I. U.—The afternoon hours of service in these churches is changed from 3.30 to 3 o'clock. Sunday 17th St. Paul's 3 P. M and I. U. 10.30 A. M. CHRIS T. DESROCHE.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Worton: Rev. K. M. Bull, pastor—Sunday School at 9.30 A. M. Song service and preaching at 7.30 P M.

GRACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Kennedyville: Rev. K. M. Bull, pastor—Sunday School at 2 P M Preaching at 3.15 P M.

How to Prevent Pneumonia.

At this time of the year a cold is very easily contracted, and if left to run its course without the aid of some reliable cough medicine is liable to result in that dread disease, pneumonia. We know of no better remedy to cure a cough or cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it quite extensively and it has always given entire satisfaction.—Oolagah, Ind. Ter. *Chief*.

This is the only remedy that is known to be a certain preventive of pneumonia. Among the many thousands who have used it for colds and la grippe we have never yet learned of a single case having resulted in pneumonia. Persons who have weak lungs or have reason to fear an attack of pneumonia, should keep the remedy at hand. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by M. A. Toulson, druggist.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Interesting Addresses and a General Discussion of Pertinent Questions.

TALK TO THE LADIES.

As announced in the TRANSCRIPT, the session of the Farmers' Institute was held in the court house on Monday and Tuesday, and the only regret is that a greater number did not avail themselves of an opportunity to hear the interesting and instructive addresses of the speakers.

The first address on the programme was a talk on Fertilizers, by H. J. Patterson, chemist and vice-director of the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station. Because of the small attendance the meeting was of an informal but instructive character, consisting of questions by the farmers and answers by the gentlemen who accompanied Prof. Amoss. One of the interesting questions was in regard to the cost of spraying apple trees, which was answered by Prof. Powell of New York, who stated that for two sprayings the cost was $3 per acre. As to the number of sprayings it depended upon circumstances, and he was sometimes forced to spray three times. Bartus Trew asked in regard to the non-blossoming and non-bearing of fruit trees. He reported that he had a number of trees of the Lady Apple variety thirty years old but which had never blossomed. He also had a number of cherry trees which always blossomed but never fruited, and he had a pear tree one hundred and fifty years old which never failed to blossom and fruit. Prof. Powell suggested that there must be some fault in the fertilization of the trees which blossomed and failed to fruit, while in the case of the apple trees they must have been of *wood* rather than of fruit grafting.

John Bell put the highly practical question: "Is there any use for rotten corn?" Prof. Rice, of New York, stated that such a thing was almost unknown in his section and that he had never seen "rotten corn" until his visit to the Eastern Shore. He suggested to *compost* it. Prof. Amoss stated that he scarcely knew of the trouble until visiting the lower Eastern Shore. John Bell stated that geese would eat rotten corn and he had heard that it would fatten them and make the flesh white. Prof. Amoss stated that Prof. Galloway had secured specimens of the corn rot at Easton and after exhaustive investigations would make a report.

J. Cordry Loud asked for a remedy for the corn flea which has done considerable damage in this section in recent years. Prof. Rice called the insect the "flea beetle" and stated that while it greatly damaged some plants in his section it had never attacked the corn, and said that spraying had always been an effective remedy. He could see no other recourse if the trouble continued to become more serious, but that farmers would be compelled to spray their corn just as they have been treating their tomatoes, potatoes and other plants. An interesting discussion took place among the farmers as to the actual cost of producing a bushel of corn.

While all of the talks were interesting and instructive we give the following in some elaborated detail because of their peculiar interest to the readers of the TRANSCRIPT. These rates are given with apologies and credit to the *Easton Gazette*.

Poultry Raising.

Mr. Rice urged that fowls be kept more particularly for egg production, especially fall and winter production. He said: "The demand for fresh eggs in all the cities and towns is practically unlimited at good prices, many times from 5—10 cents yer dozen above the regular wholesale rate. There is little danger in over stocking the market at this season because it takes some special care and good feeding to induce hens to lay at a time when every law of her nature rebels against it. It requires skill and anything that is difficult to do always commands good profits. The thing that is easy to do everybody is doing and there is not much profit in it. If one will observe the habits of hens he will see that in the spring every fool hen in the country is laying because she can't help it.

"All the conditions are favorable for egg production. The cold winter is giving away to sunny spring, and fowls respond to the warmth and to the wide range and abundance of vegetable and insect food. Under these conditions they are perfectly happy, and as a result we expect, and usually get, lots of eggs. To get eggs during the fall and winter we must make the conditions as near like spring as possible. You are wonderfully blessed here in Maryland with a mild sunny climate. You have naturally what we in the State of New York have to build expensive poultry houses to get, namely, warmth.

THE POULTRY HOUSE.

"Always build the poultry house in a spot sheltered from the wind, either by trees or buildings or behind a hill and facing toward the south. There is a difference of several degrees in the temperature of a house thus located as compared to one on a bleak northern exposure.

"As a rule the old poultry house can be made quite as serviceable as an expensive new one, by battering up the cracks, lining with building paper and stuffing with straw.

"In building a new poultry house there are some points well to observe.

"It is relatively cheaper to build a wide house than a narrow one, especially if the building is to be a long one, because the sides in either case would be the same the only extra lumber would be a little on the ends and roof. I would prefer to have a house 15 feet wide.

"A one span roof is a little easier and cheaper to make than a gable roof. It should slope toward the north in order to keep the roof surface from being exposed to the sun. The direct heat from the sun ruins tarred paper and makes the house much hotter in summer. The high vertical front makes a wind break and reflects back the sunlight in winter, making a warm dry place in front. It also makes it possible, to put the window high up 7½ feet, which throws the light clear to the back side of the room fifteen feet away. Where windows are placed low down the sun only goes back a few feet and the rest of the room is in shadows or darkness.

"A board or cement floor is far dryer and easier to keep clean than dirt. In either case dust and plenty of straw should be provided, the former to keep the floor dry and the latter to keep the hens busy hunting for their food.

FEEDING POULTRY.

"We should begin with the chicken to make a good laying hen. Give them all they can eat of food that will make them grow large frames rather than put on fat. The first food should be rolled oats, milk and bread. Also some fine oyster shell for grit. Then feed a custard made by mixing two eggs in a quart of skim milk, stirring well and left in the oven until it forms a custard; in this put a little finely chopped onion and corn bread. Feed in a crumbly condition. Cracked corn and wheat should be given freely at night. Water and plenty of green food should always be provided.

"The common mistake in feeding hens is to feed too much corn, which makes fowls too fat to lay and even so fat that they often die of apoplexy. Hens to do their best must have all the food they can eat given to them regularly and of the right kind, which means a good variety of grains, meal and green food that are rich in albumen, the part of the food that makes blood, muscle, and the white of the egg. Part of the food should be ground, and this we like to feed at noon as hot as the fowls will eat it, especially in cold weather. A good mixture 100 lbs. corn meal, 100 ground oat, 200 wheat bran, 50 oil cake meal, 50 animal meal (Bowker's). That is all mixed and each day enough should be fed scalded as the fowls will eat. It is a good plan to boil potatoes, carrots, turnips, cabbage, etc., and mix with this.

"Corn and oats should be thrown in the straw litter to make the hens work and get warm early in the morning and again before they go to roost.

"Wheat at 60--75 cents per bushel is the best all round grain for hens but at $1 00 per bushel it is too expensive to feed much.

"Always provide water and oyster shells. Nearly 75 per cent of every egg is water, so if a hen is to manufacture eggs she must have plenty of pure water whenever she wants it. Oyster shells or some form of lime are necessary to make the egg shell. The shells also serve as grit for the fowls to do their grinding.

"The color of the yolk and the flavor of eggs is quite perceptibly changed by the food which hens eat. Green food and yellow corn tend to make them deep yellow, while wheat, oats and buckwheat have the opposite effect.

BREEDS AND BREEDING.

"The various breeds of fowls are so decidedly different in their characteristics that we may select a breed that is exactly adapted to one's special needs and tastes.

"The Leghorn, Minorcas and Hamburgs have been bred for special purpose of egg production.

"So much so that the maternal instinct to raise chickens has almost been bred out of them. Therefore if they are to be kept, another one will have to be called upon to do the hatching or an Incubator and brooder will have to be used. The so-called artificial means is decidedly to be preferred where several hundred chickens are to be raised each season. Ordinarily on the farm where only a few chickens are to be grown it is less trouble to let the hens do it in their "good old way."

"The Minorcas lay the largest and finest white eggs of any breed, and are splendid layers, but their awful large combs and black plumage are against them. The Humburgs lay too small eggs. All things considered, I believe that the single-combed white Leghorn that has been bred large and strong is the best egg-producer. They, of course, are not real good for eating fowls, but will do pretty well when properly fed. Where a good large, clean-legged, yellow-skinned, handsome, hardy fowl is wanted; one that will make a good layer and is splendid to eat as a chicken or an older fowl, no better can be found than the good old American barred Plymouth Rock. The white Wyandottes are also good general purpose fowls and have the advantage of white plumage, making them easier to prepare for market, but in my experience with them they have not been quite as satisfactory layers as the Plymouth Rocks. One test of a breed will never prove anything, however, because there is quite as much difference between different strains of the same breed as between some of the breeds themselves. It is always well to inquire when buying stock if the fowls are kept and bred for egg production and not for fancy points alone. It will usually pay better to have thorough-bred fowls, because a person will, as a rule, take better care of stock in which he takes pride. However, it is foolish to invest money in high-priced eggs until we are in good shape to take care of them. Often it will prove far more satisfactory to pick out the best hens in a flock at home and grade up with a white leghorn male. You would be surprised to see what a fine productive flock of high-grade Leghorns will be obtained the first year. They will produce more eggs with the same care and feed than would be possible to get from the ordinary mongrel fowls upon the farm."

At the close of his lecture Mr. Rice described the working and the way to make a poultry arrangement which he uses in his hen houses. Following is a brief description:

"The device is the only thing in the poultry house. All the roosts, old nest boxes and barrels are torn out so that the lice shall have no place to hide and breed. Then this arrangement is placed in the centre of the room. Out of it the fowls eat and drink, in it they lay, on it they roost, and under it they go to get away. It stands on legs, therefore takes up no floor space. Its being in the middle of the room prevents lice from getting on the sides of the house. They are cornered, as it were, and are quickly killed by brushing the perches with whitewash and kerosene. It can be taken apart quickly without pulling a nail. It provides a dark place where the hens can make their nests, where egg eating is less apt to occur, and where the eggs can be easily and quickly gathered. The droppings are all caught on a platform easy to clean. The perches are low down and on the same level which prevents injury to the fowls in falling or jumping from the roost. Anyone who can use a hammer, saw and square can make one. The expense for lumber should be only a dollar or two. It is not patented.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING.

"It consists of a table ten (10) feet long and one and one-half (1½) feet wide. This is supported about eighteen inches from the floor by two sets of cross legs, which are made of 2x4 inch scantling. To make the legs, saw two pieces 32 inches long with the ends cut at an angle of 45 degrees, cutting in the same direction.

"For the top cross piece, to hold the table, saw a strip 20 inches long with the ends cut at an angle of 45 degrees, cutting in the opposite direction. For the lower cross piece to hold the feed trough, saw a strip 28 inches long with ends cut at an angle of 45 degrees, cutting in the same direction.

"Time can be saved and mistakes avoided if patterns of this work are made ready for all the parts. This is especially true where one wishes to make several of the devises. Put these cross-legs together so that the cross-pieces shall be between the leg pieces. If all the parts are made of 2x4 scantling, no morticing will be necessary. If the legs are nailed together so that they stand level on the floor and across the top, the height (18 inches) will be all right. The lower cross-piece should be one foot from the floor. Set the two cross-legs up eight feet apart and nail the table boards on firmly, leaving one inch of the cross-piece projecting on each side of the table.

"On the table place the nesting box This consists of two side boards one foot wide and ten feet long, with end pieces nailed on twenty inches long and one foot wide. The inside is partitioned off with six-inch boards into an alley-way six inches wide and nest boxes one foot square. Holes are cut in the end pieces, so that fowls can enter either end of the alley-way and pass through. The nest box is not nailed to the table.

"On the nest box place the platform. This is 32 inches wide and 12 feet long, made of matched boards which are held together by three cleats one inch thick nailed on the under side. To prevent the platform from slipping off the nest box when it is raised to gather the eggs, blocks should be nailed on the cleats nine inches from the side. The cleats serve the purpose better than hinges, and do not cost anything. A strip about 18 inches long is nailed to the front side of the nest box by a large wire nail that is clinched. The strip holds the platform up while the eggs are being gathered, and is turned to one side when the platform is let down.

"A two-inch strip, with a sharply beveled edge to prevent the fowls roosting on it, is nailed around the platform to prevent the manure from falling off. A small space is left on this border on one side so the manure may be taken off. On the platform two perches are placed. They are 12 feet long and are nailed 14 inches apart on two cross-pieces made from 2x4 scantling cut 32 inches long with ends sawed at an angle of 45 degrees, cutting in the opposite direction. This frame is not nailed to the platform. Make a trough V-shaped, 10 feet long, of half-inch stuff 4½ inches wide. Nail the trough on two blocks at such a distance apart that they will slide in the space between the legs and rest on the lower cross-piece. The top of the trough should then be about ⅞ of an inch below the edge of the nest and half under it.

"On the opposite side from the feed trough and under the nest box can be placed a shelf held up by cleats nailed to the legs. On the shelf are placed pans holding milk or water. The pans can project from under the nest box so as to be filled without removing. If the manure is allowed to remain until the platform gets too heavy to lift, a door can be made on the side by hinging one-half of the nest box.

Agriculture in the Schools.

The address of Hon. George T. Powell upon the subject: "Nature Study for Children, or Teaching the Principles of Agriculture in our Public schools," was an intellectual treat which it is regretted that every teacher and pupil in the county did not hear. Prof. Amoss visited Washington College and the public schools and extended a special invitation to attend, and a number of teachers, students and pupils were present. Prof Powell said in part:

"One of the most important problems before the farmers to-day is the education of their sons and daughters. It is a fact two many of our bright young men are leaving the farm. Our educational system is to a certain extent responsible for this condition. It has generally been thought that anybody could 'farm it.' The fathers educated their sons for the ministry, sent them to the law schools, medical colleges, but failed to realize that the son who remained upon the farm needed anything beyond a district school education.

"The fact is that a successful farmer to-day needs as much or more education than most professional men, because of the varying conditions of soil and intricate problems that he is called upon to meet. Therefore we shall never see the highest agricultural development in the country until these elementary nature studies are incorporated in the common schools, where all children can see the hidden beauties all about them, and understand them. To hold boys on the farm they must feel a real interest in it, they must see a prospect of money return and enjoy social advantages. Without taking up any time discussing the reasons and benefit of this instruction I proposed to take up the teaching exactly as it would be done in a school. We do not need any new text books. The best teachings is from the natural objects themselves. Some day, when the children are tired and restless from long study, the teacher asks the school to put aside the books for 15 or 20 minutes. She then presents some one of the many interesting nature studies, in insect or plant life or in physiology, etc., and from each one draws a practical lesson which will be remembered forever because it is seed. To illustrate how quickly such a lesson was applied, I know of a case where the teacher gave a talk on anatomy and physiology and explained about bandaging a broken limb, and how the food being digested contributed to mending the broken part. Soon after the father discovered a lot of chickens limping about the yard with rags on their legs and soon detected his little son breaking the chicken's legs and then setting them. That son has since become one of the most noted surgeons in U. S.—Dr. Sweet. These lessons throw children's minds into new lines of thought.

"Teachers sometime shrink from the undertaking, but soon get wonderfully absorbed in the studies. They should familiarize themselves with the commonest things about them, seeds of plants, kinds of grasses, the way the roots of various plants grow, etc. There are at least 250 kinds of grasses in this country yet few people could pick out more than half a dozen.

"These studies teach the children to observe and keep on the lookout for interesting things and this faculty once developed will serve them in all their studies and in later life. It is a good plan to let the children go to the black board and draw the things they are studying, thus training the eye and hand.

"Let us take up a little study of the clover and timothy plant. It will add greatly to the interest if the plants are brought in roots and all. Teaching by contrast, one plant with the other, makes the lesson more valuable. You will notice the roots of the timothy branch near the ground and spread in all directions in fine fibers. It is called a fibrous rooted plant. On the crown you will notice a little bulb or tube which is characteristic of this plant. The stalks grow erect and straight having long, slender leaves. On the summit the flowers are formed in a head. The children can be taught to estimate size by guessing at the height of the plant. The chemistry and feeding value of the two plants are also interesting. Take now the clover plant It grows with a long tap root that goes straight down deep into the soil in search of fertility.

"From it springs side branches, all over which are seen little nodules about the size of a pin head. In these the tiny bacteria lie that transform the free nitrogen of the air so that the clover can use it. That is why a clover sod when turned always gives a good crop. Timothy has no such power and the land gradually becomes poorer and poorer by constant cropping. The children will go to the fields and find these for themselves. One little fellow asked his father when he went home from the lecture why clover made the soil richer. The father could not tell so we had the child teaching the parent. If that one lesson had been taught fifty years ago the good to the farmers would be untold. The branches and leaves also the blossom of the clover differ very decidedly from the timothy. From this a study of the different clover could follow.

"Entomology is an interesting field for study. Its importance grows greater as agriculture becomes more intensified. If I had known twenty years ago what any child can know to day about the insects injurious to my fruit it would have saved me thousands of dollars. On this chart you see the four stages in the life history of the cotton worm. It starts with the moth that flies about and deposited these eggs, which hatch into this green worm that does all the damage. After a while the worm spins a cocoon about himself and quickly transforms during the winter to hatch out a moth again in the spring.

The next illustration is the pear tree psylla the worst enemy that is known to the pear. It lays eggs so small that they can scarcely be seen without a microscope. These hatch into what are called nymphs that suck the juices from the leaves and secrete a honey dew that covers the leaves and fruit. Ants like this dew and are seen eating it in large numbers. Unless these Psylla are destroyed they will kill the trees. I lost 900 beautiful pear trees before we knew how to fight this insect.

"The next chart shows the codling moth, the insect that makes so many wormy apples. I would always try to bring before the children some wormy and some perfect apples. This insect is so common everywhere that it has been difficult to find a perfect apple on the fruit stands. Ask the children which apple they prefer and why, what's the matter, and what caused the worm hole, etc. We usually get many bright answers, but few really know much about the worm. Here is the parent, the moth that flies about while the apple blossoms are falling. The eggs are laid anywhere on the little apple. In about ten days if the weather is good these hatch and the worm crawls toward the calyx end of the apple, that is now standing erect and eats his way inside where he remains until the apple drops. Then if a pig or sheep, or the poultry don't get him, he comes out and crawls up the side of the tree under the bark and builds a little covering about himself and stays there until spring when he again comes out as a moth. The way for the farmer to kill this worm before he does damage is to spray all of his trees with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green just as soon as the blossoms fall and again about ten days later. The poison then rests in the open upturned calyx. Soon after the blossoms drop, the calyx in most varities of apples closes and keeps the poison from being washed out and the little worm gets a good dose when he tries to enter, which kills him on the spot. The teacher should always give the practical conclusion to be drawn from the lesson and the remedy. Because the school should educate the whole community old and young. You see all can be interested and the teacher will be a pupil with the scholars. After the study has been made, a comparison of the different insects can be made showing how they differ in habits and in their life history.

"For instance the cotton worm has four stages in life, and as a worm, eats on the surface. The codling moth has also four stages of transformation but eats as a worm on the inside of the apple, while the Psylla has but three stages and instead of *eating*, it sucks the juices through a bill thrust into the leaf. This shows how we must spray the two former with a poison which they will eat while the latter would not be affected by it, but must be killed by kerosene emulsion that strikes his body. It would be interesting to take up the study of seeds and flowers, but what I have said illustrates the idea. It would come as a God send to the children, and would be of interest to teacher and of value as well."

Public Notice!

As we mentioned in the TRANSCRIPT of last week that we were selling out in two weeks, and as that is a fact, you only have one week more to buy bargains.

Glance Over Some of the Prices Below.

Apron Gingham, few left 3½c
Calicoes 4½
" 3
" 3½
" 4
" 4½
Best Medicated Red Flannel 5
Real value was 35c. 20
We still have some Shaker Flannel 9
Fine piece of Cotton Flannel 6
A few pieces of Fine Dress Ginghams, worth 10c. 6
Two pieces each of Black and Brown Cashmere, 40 in. wide, real value 25c., now 12½
Call and look at our Crash and Towling. The Salt Sack Towling is something ever farmer ought to have.
Grey Flannel for Skirts at 12½ is something the ladies ought to look at.
Bleached Muslins 5, 6, 7 and 8c. can't be beat.
Also some Remnants of Extra Heavy Unbleached Muslins from 2 to 10 yards at 5½c., real value 8c.

One Piece of Carpet left at 16c.

A few more pairs of Gents' Half Hose, 2 pairs for 5c. Fine line of Suspenders "Cheap."

Another Drop in Men's Gloves.

A Glove that's worth 25c. for 18
" " " 20c. for 20
A Ducking Glove worth 40c. for 25
Gents' Black Felt Hats, worth 75c. for 40
Childrens Red Flannel Pants ..... 20c.
A few more Blankets left. White 10-4 Blankets, worth 90c., now 60. Bed Comforts, large size, were $1.25, now 90c.
Buy your boy a beautiful Jockey Cap, sold every where for 25c., we ask 10c.
Men's Heavy Extra Overalls, 38c., worth 50.
Cotton Rope, was 15c., now 12c. Jute Rope, was 10c., now 8.

The Last Drop in Agate and Tinware.

3-qt. Agate Coffee or Tea Pots 18
3-gal. Agate Coffee Boilers, was $1, now 65

Farmers, This is Your Chance.

Two Large Skillet Pans for 25
Large Dish Pans ..... 10, 12 and 16c.
Farmers, call and get a Rake for 18
Also Hoes and Long Handle Shovels while you can get them Cheap. A Splendid $1 Cook Book for 25c. Very nice Xmas present.

Don't Miss a Gum Coat,

when you can get one at $1.00, worth $2.00.

☞ We will sell a Good Stove, Show Case, Fairbanks Platform Scales, Two Counter Scales VERY CHEAP. Now this is your last week, so come and get goods at your own price.

Resp. yours,

ANDREW J. LINK,

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

XMAS GREETING!

A Merry One

to all our many patrons! We want you to be with us during the holidays—we are making preparation for you.

MOTHERS!—Do you want comfort at home? Then don't neglect to go to PARKS'. Look at his big line of New Carpetings, in Rag, Jute and Ingrain in two and three-ply. The price is in your favor, ranging from 28½c. per yard up.

LOOK, TOO.

Also, at his Ladies' and Misses'

Coats and Plush Capes!

At greatly marked-down prices. Must reduce stock on same, and we mean to slaughter them from now on.

OIL CLOTH, Floor and Table.

Floor Oil Cloth from 4-4 to 8-4. Table in 5-4 and 6-4 from 15c. per yard up. Also Chinelle Table and Stand Covers 4-4 to 8-4. Also Lace by the yard for Curtains.

Underwear!

For Young and Old. Ladies' Vests from 16 cents each up to $1.00 each. Children's Vests from 10c. up. Handkerchiefs upon Handkerchiefs—Pros-ents looked for. Cotton, Linen and Silk. Hem-Stitched and Plain. Colored Bordered and White. Silk Mufflers for ladies and gents in variety.

TOWELS AND NAPKINS,

All the time sought for.

Plain White and Colored Bordered. Linen and Cotton Towels from 5c. to 75c. each.

Table Linen, Bleached and Unbleached. Also Red Damask from 25c. per yard up. Look at our 50c., 75c. and $1.00 pure Linen—Damask things of beauty. What could you give better?

CLOTH LEGGINGS,

for Misses and Children, also Ladies. New features.

Marseilles Quilts & Blankets

A perfect beauty at $2.50—good Quilt for 65c. Blankets from 49½c. up per pair. Comfortables in variety, from 62½c. each up.

We can't name half we are getting for you. We have the cheapest line of ☞GLASS LAMPS☜ ever shown. Have more of the famous ☞$1.99 CHAMBER SETS☜ to arrive, too. Also Dinner and Tea Sets.

Boots and Shoes

in variety.

GROCERIES in Abundance.

☞ Bring your Geese, Turkeys, Butter and Eggs. We serve you properly.

Respectfully,

R. F. PARKS

Lookout

—FOR—

FLOUR

Made from Unsound Wheat.

The Market is full of it.

Lea's Flour

is ground form only the Choicest Grain.

Livery & Feed Stables.

I AM now prepared at my Livery and Feed Stables, on East Cross street, to supply the traveling public with

FIRST-CLASS TEAMS AT ALL TIMES.

☞ HORSES also taken on Livery and careful attention given to them.

SAMUEL D. SHAWN,

East Cross Street. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

What are the People Talking About Now?

Well, the Most Talked of Thing is WESTCOTT & DOOD'S Big GLASS FRONT and Store Full of

Christmas Bargains.

Some of the things you ought to try now that you are killing hogs, and sausage doesn't go so good without FIRST CLASS BUCK WHEAT. Well, from what sales you have heard about we will not take up our valuable space and time with it. Everybody concedes it to be the best.

Flannels, Flannelettes, Vicugna Cloths, Teasel Downs

Finest line of Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Underwear.

Raisins, Currants, Citron, Prunes, Pickles in all styles, Mince Meat, Sage, Pepper, Saltpetre and Salt.

We have a full stock of

Cattle, Horse & Poultry Powders

and there is nothing better for hogs.

We are the Leaders in the Finest Table Linens Napkins and Damasks of all styles Stand Covers.

Our Extensive improvements has enabled us to greatly add to our stock of

Shoes and Boots.

Our Cigars and Tobacco will satisfy any one that wishes a first-class smoke or chew.

Biggest Job in Blankets, Comforts and Horse Blankets. The Finest Lap Robes in town.

WANTED.—Fifty Turkeys and Thirty Geese for Christmas.

WESTCOTT & DODD.

Souvenir Photographs.

Xmas Announcement.

A Speaking Likeness of our dear ones at home is always a valuable possession, and when bereavements come and steal away our earthly treasures, they are doubly dear and beyond price. There is no necessity to go to the city for speaking likenesses at Low Prices, but for Fine Single or Group Protographs, go to

JOHN M. SOUTH,

Dec. 2, 1897—4t. THE THESTERTOWN PHOTOGRAPHER.

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WE ALWAYS ARE AHEAD.

TIME IS MONEY, BUT

Stop and Read