DR. J. G. EMERSON,

DENTIST.

Ex-Demonstrator of University of Maryland.

ROCKWELL BUILDING,

Chestertown, - - Maryland.

DR. CHARLES RICHARD TWILLEY,

Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,

taving 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.

I will be at Rock Hall, every Thursday and may be found at the residence of Mrs. Abe Casey.

Office 115 Main street, with Dr. J. T. Twilley.

C. P. GILPIN, DENTIST,

Chestertown Md.,

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND.

OFFICE HOURS:—8.30 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 4 P. M.

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.

MEDICAL ANNOUNCDMENT!

I take pleasure in announcing to the friends and patients of the late Dr. T. H. Cooper and to the public generally, that I have purchased all of Dr. Thomas H. Cooper's SPECIAL REMEDIES and offer them to the public. The merit of these remedies are widely known and I am in full possession of his recipes. Any one needing these remedies will find me at

344 High St., next door to McFeely's Furniture Store, each day in the week.

DR. F. W. HODGKIN,

April 7-tf. Chestertown, Md.

LEWIN W. WICKES,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Chestertown, - - - Maryland.

WILLIAM W. BECK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Chestertown, Maryland.

Office opposite Market Square.

CLARENCE W. PERKINS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

10 South Street, Room 35, Baltimore, Md., will attend the jury terms of the Circuit Court for Kent county.

All business intrusted to his care will receive careful and prompt attention.

CHAS. B. LONEY. GEO. B. PROBERT

COMEGYS BROWN

—WITH—

LONEY & CO.,

Successors to Wright & Loney.

FLOUR, GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 215 S. Charles Street Baltimore, Md.

REFERENCES.—Drovers and Mechanics National Bank, cor. Eutaw and Fayette, Sts.

Established 1877.

J. E. HENDRICKSON & CO.,

Live Stock

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

30th & Market, Philadelphia.

We handle Live Stock, and have all facilities on this line of trade. We solicit the patronage of shippers, and guarantee to make prompt returns. Give us a trial and be convinced. Jan. 16, 1896.

WILLIAM P. IRELAND,

FRUIT, PRODUCE AND LIVE STOCK

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 121 Callowhill Street, PHILADELPHIA

GEO. E. LAMBERT

—WITH—

WM. B. McCADDEN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

ALL KINDS COUNTRY PRODUCE

Fish, Crabs, Oysters and Terrapin Specilties.

5 E. Camden St., Baltimore, Md.

Daily returns in cash or by check. [m31-y.

G. W. ROEDER & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

S. E. Cor. Charles and Camden Sts.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Grain, Fruits, Vegetables, Live Stock, Poultry, Eggs, Hides, Wool, Furs, Feathers, Tallow, Bees-wax, Oysters, Fish, Crabs, &c. Returns sent daily.

REFERENCES.—Traders National Bank, Bradstreet's and Dunn's Mercantile Agencies, and the Business Community.

Stewart Fruit Company,

WHOLESALE

FRUIT, PRODUCE AND GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

118 E. Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Reference, Merchants' National Bank.

FRANK WRIGHT & Co

FRUIT AND PRODUCE

Commission Merchants,

304 SOUTH CHARLES STREET,

Baltimore, Md.

Having removed to No. 304 South Charles St., in the centre of the jobbing trade, and having ample room on the first floor to handle Produce of every description, we respectfully solicit a continuance of past favors, and from shippers generally a trial, we guarantee top market prices and prompt returns.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK WRIGHT & CO.

Jas. W. Stevens. R. Nelson Stevens.

STEVENS BROS.,

Members Chamber of Commerce,

Grain, Fruit and Produce

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

206 S. CHARLES STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

REFERENCE-Merchants National Bank

SAMUEL ROLPH WITH

J. GEO. WALTER,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES and LIQUORS,

Old Rye Whiskey a specialty.

326 AND 328 LIGHT STREET,

Opp. Piers 6 and 7,

Baltimore, - Maryland.

April 7 6m.

MRS. D. GRUBER'S BAKERY.

Nearly 30 Years at the Same Stand.

I respectfully call attention to my old-established Bakery business up town.

PIES AND CAKES OF ALL KINDS,

BOTH TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHOICE CONFECTIONERY!

AT SPECIALLY LOW PRICES.

A call solicited. Resp'y, etc.,

009 MRS. D. GRUBER.

The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.00 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, OCTOBER 6, 1898. VOL. XXXVIII—NO. 22.

STILL POND'S

WIDE-AWAKE

AGRICULTURAL AND IMPLEMENT HOUSE

can be found at the busy corner in the Town Hall, where we have a fine stock of Fall Goods on hand.

GENUINE OLIVER CHILLED

PLOWS AND CASTINGS.

Buckeye Glass Force Feed Grain Drill.

Owego Metal Force Feed Grain Drills.

Scientific Corn Harvesters.

Deering Corn Harvesters.

Champion Farm Wagons

Osborne Disc Harrows.

" Spring Tooth Harrows.

Bells Centre Disc Harrows.

Buffalo Pitts Disc Harrows.

Buffalo Pitts Spring Tooth Harrows.

Peg Tooth Harrows of Differnt Styles and Sizes.

FEED CUTTERS all sizes.

CUCUMBER PUMPS.

BARB WIRE.

FARM ROLLERS.

Plain Galvanized Fence Wire.

Advanced Wheat Fans, a Sure Cleaner for Seed Wheat.

Sheet Iron Roofing Steel Stock Troughs, all sizes and lengths.

CORN SHELLERS of Different Styles and Sizes.

The Celebrated WILTHINGTON Steel Picket Fence.

We have it and can furnish material to put it up. Also labor to do it with.

Fertilizer and Coal.

These two important articles, we are handling by the TONS, and our prices are meeting with the requirements, and our sales have been enormous.

Visit our Ware Rooms and you will find that we are Headquarters for Goods and prices.

Isaac Robinson,

TOWN HALL. STILL POND, MD.

BUY YOUR SHOES

—FROM—

A SHOE STORE,

Where you can get a large assortment to select from, and where prices are lower than from a general merchandise store, because an exclusive Shoe Store makes a specialty of Shoes, and specialties are always sold cheaper.

Men's Shoes from $1 to $5. Ladies' Shoes from 90c. to $3.50. Childrens' Shoes from 25c. to $1.50.

Watch for change of advertisement next week.

No trouble to show goods.

T. G. WROTH,

Under Stam's Hall, Chestertown, Md.

FARMERS AND LAND OWNERS

Why not Look to Your Interest

In the Improvement of your lands, while grain is a good price and the indications have an upward tendency. Does it pay to let your land sour and degenerate for want of a stimulant? We answer no. The question arises how are we to get the best results from our crops and at the same time raise the standard of our land? We answer by the use of lime. Well, what Lime do you think will give the best results? We think

The Celebrated Kerr's Wrightsville Lime,

which has stood the test for many years by our oldest and most prosperous land owners. We can furnish you with other limes as you may wish, all of which will be delivered to any station on the Balto. & Del. Bay R. R. at short notice on reasonable terms. Last but not least is the well known

Standard Lime and Stone Company's Lime,

which has been the greatest selling Lime on the market; this Lime runs 97 per cent. of pure Carbonate of Lime. We can deliver this Lime by water to any point on the Chesapeake Bay or tributaries on reasonable notice, We would be pleased to have you call on or write us before placing your orders.

COAL AND WOOD.

Building and White Wash Lime, Cements, Baled Hay, Roofing Felt and Terra Cotta Piping, all of which will be sold at city price. Hoping you may favor us with your orders and we will promise to try and please you. Thanking you for past favors, I remain, yours for business,

J. D. BACCHUS,

March 3, 1898. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

FERDH PAAR,

MAKER OF

Gents' Fine Footwear,

No. 104 N. Howard Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

SOME PEOPLE

Want the Earth.

The undersigned only wants to

Fence it in.

well, yes, I would not mind putting a

STEEL ROOF

of some sort over it, and then strew the surface of it with

Black Residuum,

to raise a big crop of corn to feed our soldiers on during the coming war. Leave your orders for

Residuum, Roofing, Fences

you may also get wire Netting, a brand new kind, never before sold in this town. Also Ratchets, Ttaples and Pickets. About 25 miles of Fence sold this season already by

JOSEPH GUEST,

LUMBER.

LUMBER.

SHINGLES. SHINGLES.

N. C. FLOORING,

GA. FLOORING,

VA. PINE FRAME STUFF,

GA. " " "

VA. PINE SIDING,

WHITE PINE SIDING,

WHITE PINE BARN & CULL B'DS

CYPRESS FENCING,

DOORS, SASH,

BLINDS,

MOULDINGS, ETC.,

—FOR SALE BY—

T. W. ELIASON,

Great Reduction Sale

—OF—

Lawns, Dimities, Percales

—AND—

MEN'S SUMMER SHIRTS.

Men's regular $1 Percale Shirts, with 2 collars and pr. cuffs, for 65c

Men's 75c. Shirts 49c

Men's 50 and 60c. Shirts for 39c

Men's 25c. Shirts for 19c

We are showing a beautiful line of Dress Ginghams, Lawns, Crashes and Covered Cloths at Rock Bottom Prices.

Respectsully,

J. F. THOMPSON.

A New Summer Corset, the best we ever had, for 49

The Time Has Come

FOR YOU TO BUY AT

M. A. Toulson's Drug Store,

CLOVES, ALLSPICE, GREEN GINGER, TUMERIC, WAX AND JAR RUBBERS.

MEDICINES of All Kinds!

Bring him your Prescriptions, he fills them cheap.

OILS!

Oils! Oils!

—GO TO—

M. A. Toulson's

FOR OILS OF ALL KINDS

WHEAT! WHEAT! WHEAT!

Farmers,

Before selling your Wheat, it will be to your interest to see W. C. ROLPH, buyer for I. M. PARR & SON, of Baltimore. 100,000 bushels wanted at once, for which highest market price will be paid.

W. C. ROLPH, Millington, Md.

j30-tf.

Do You Want Consumption?

We are sure you do not. Nobody wants it. But it comes to many thousands every year. It comes to those who have had coughs and colds until the throat is raw, and the lining membranes of the lungs are inflamed. Stop your cough when it first appears, and you remove the great danger of future trouble.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

stops coughs of all kinds. It does so because it is a soothing and healing remedy of great power. This makes it the greatest preventive to consumption.

Put one of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters over your lungs

A whole Medical Library Free.

For four cents in stamps to pay postage, we will send you sixteen medical books.

Medical Advice Free.

We have the exclusive services of some of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Unusual opportunities and long experience eminently fit them for giving you medical advice. Write freely all the particulars in your case. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

PRICE and QUALITY

OF

LEA'S

FLOUR

IS ALWAYS RIGHT.

Insure Your Property

—IN THE—

Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

OF KENT COUNTY,

ITS TOTAL ASSETS ARE:

STOCKS, BONDS, REAL ESTATE, &c., amounting to	$64,375 00
PREMIUM NOTES	170,000 00
TOTAL	$234,376 00

Their New Policies cover all losses by lightning whether fire ensues or not.

Their New Policies cover all losses from fire occasioned by the use of fire engines when used with proper care. See regulations of policies.

Their New Policies are transferable upon approval of treasurer.

Liberal in Terms and Settlements.

The business of 1897 saved to its policy holders over $4,000.00 and returned to policy holders over $4,300.00 due them on cancelled policies.

Applications for Insurance can be made to

JAMES R. JONES, Millington.
JAMES BRICE, Chestertown.
C. J. SCOTT, Galena.
G. E. OWENS, Betterton.
ELLSWORTH BOWERS, Lynch's.
JOSEPH DOWNEY, Rock Hall.
E. S. VALLIANT, Church Hill.
A. M. KENDALL, Fairlee.

THOMAS W. ELIASON, Pres.

GEO. B. WESTCOTT, Sec. and Treas.

INSURANCE!

Fire, Life and Tornado.

WHY take such risks when the rates are so reasonable in the following old reliable companies?

Continental, of New York, Fire;
Agricultural, of Watertown, N. Y., Fire;
North British and Mercantile, of Eng., Fire;
Norwich Union, of England, Fire;
Maryland Home, of Baltimore, Fire;
Fidelity Mutual Life Association, of Philadelphia.

Before placing your Insurance, I would be glad to furnish you with the lowest current rates.

Prompt and careful attention given all business. Address or call on

JAS. G. BECK, Agent,

Chestertown, Md.

Office in Simpers Building, opposite court house.

SUBSCRIPTION to the TRANSCRIPT $1.00 per year.

DAIRY AND CREAMERY

AERATION AND COOLING.

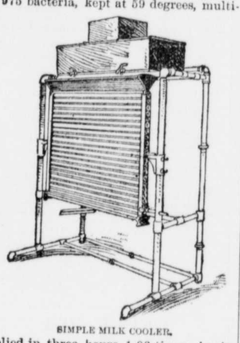
A Matter of a Million Dollars to American Dairymen.

Scientists tell us that the milk coming from a healthy cow, fed pure food, is virtually free from germs and pure, but practice teaches us that it is impossible to secure the milk in that condition.

Even if the milk comes from a perfectly clean stable, where the cows and all surroundings are kept clean, the immediate aeration and cooling of the milk are of incalculable value, providing always that the work is done in a room where the air is pure.

Though no scientific explanation can be given us as to the reason why aeration improves the milk, yet it seems to me possible that it may be caused by the fact that many of the bacteria causing taint are anaerobic and develop best where the air is excluded and that even if the lactic acid bacteria should develop a little these are, if limited, really of benefit, giving flavor as shown in cream ripening. That aeration eliminates many odors caused by gases is acknowledged by all.

That cooling the milk at once after milking is an enormous help in preserving it is easily understood when we know that the development of all spores and bacteria is retarded exactly in proportion to the reduction of the temperature. This is best understood by the bacteriological experiments, which showed that milk containing originally 975 bacteria, kept at 59 degrees, multi-



SIMPLE MILK COOLER.

plied in three hours 1.06 times, in six hours 2.5 times and in nine hours 5 times, whereas at 77 degrees it multiplied in three hours twice, in six hours 18.5 times and nine hours 107.5 times, and at 95 degrees they multiplied in three hours 4 times, in six hours 1,290 times and in nine hours 3,794 times. On the other hand, if kept at 45 degrees, having been cooled to that temperature at once after milking, there is hardly any increase at all. It is thus evident that, combining aeration with cooling as soon as possible after milking, we gain a double effect, and this is best obtained by letting the milk flow over a surface of tin or tinned copper, which is cooled by cold water or ice.

It is also evident that the easier such an apparatus is kept clean the better it is. If for unavoidable reasons (?) the milk cannot be treated at once, I feel inclined to advise reheating it to 98 or 110 degrees before aerating and cooling.

In view of some practical experiments made by me, I cannot urge the aerating and cooling of all milk too strongly, not only for direct consumption, but for creameries and cheese factories.

I do not fear being accused of exaggeration if I claim that if all milk brought to our factories were thus treated, it would improve the quality of our butter with at least one-fourth cent, and our cheese with one-half cent per pound, and this would virtually be an increased annual value of these products aggregating over $1,000,000.—Prize Article by J. H. Monrad.

Cold Barns.

Those whose cattle barns are not warm enough to work in comfortably without an overcoat and mittens in the winter or even without any coat in ordinary winter weather may be sure they are not warm enough for the cows to do their best in, or for calves and young stock to grow rapidly without extra allowance of heating food. Covering up cracks and seeing that windows and doors shut snugly will help some, but we remember when a boy and when cows were kept in a barn with unshingled sides and ends having to help line the walls back of stock with old boards and slabs nailed on the inside of the posts and stuffing the space between this lining and the outer boards with bog hay, so that no wind could come through. Taking out the old board slide window where the manure was thrown out into the yard and putting in a larger half window from an old building so that we had light enough to take care of the cows without leaving door or window open was another improvement, and all was done at small expense and but little labor, which were important considerations in those days to poor farmers, trying to do the best they could with what they had.—Boston Cultivator.

Milk In Different Seasons.

The flush of young grass in the springtime stimulates the production of a large quantity of comparatively poor milk. The dried, brown pasture in the hot weather of autumn causes a shrinking of the same, with a corresponding increase in the total solids—that is, more particularly in the butter fat—and no alteration in the feeding to counteract these effects has a permanent material influence on the composition of the milk.

Temperature of Milk.

A temperature of about ordinary summer heat is found to be the best for the production of milk both as regards quantity and quality. A sudden frost in winter time will not only reduce the quantity of the yield, but will also reduce the amount of butter fat in the milk, the greater demand on the material in the food being represented by a lesser production of fat in the milk, and so on.

Nervous Cows.

The animal with a highly nervous organization will give the most milk of the best quality if she is properly treated. Conversely an animal of this nature is most likely to be influenced in her milk yield by rough treatment both in quantity and quality.

Yellow Jaundice Cured.

Suffering humanity should be supplied with every means possible for its relief. It is with pleasure we publish the following: "This is to certify that I was a terrible sufferer from Yellow Jaundice for over six months, and was treated by some of the best physicians in our city and all to no avail. Dr. Bull, our druggist, recommended Electric Bitters; and after taking two bottles, I was entirely cured. I now take great pleasure in recommending them to any person suffering from this terrible malady. I am gratefully yours, M. A. Hogarty, Lexington, Ky." Sold by M. A. Toulson, druggist.

SACRIFICE.

It seems a dream—I cannot make it clear—
That 'twas but yesterday, dear love, that thou wert here,
But one brief day ago I felt thy pulsing breath.
And this is death.

The world is changed; no, nothing, nothing's right.
My soul is bathed in deepest, darkest night,
A few short hours, and yet the sun's bright ray
Cannot transform my darkness into day.

For freedom! Ah, will Cuba ever know
How her redemption fills my life with woe?
Be brave, O heart, like unto him who gave,
As thou, his all, those suffering souls to save.

—Rose Van B. Speece.

NAVAL NAVIGATORS.

THEY HAVE MANY VERY SERIOUS DUTIES TO PERFORM.

Besides a Thorough Nautical Training the Officer Who Navigates a Man-of-war Must Be Possessed of a Vast Fund of Technical Scientific Knowledge.

It is doubtful if any office in the navy, aside from an absolute command, involves so vast a responsibility as that of navigator of a man-of-war. The duties of this important station in former years fell to officers of the rank of master, but with the abolition of that grade its affairs devolved upon the lieutenants holding the highest numbers on the list. Upon the navigator of a warship depends not only the task of shaping the vessel's course for any point across the seas to which her destinies may direct her, but also the responsibility of piloting her in and out of harbor and of selecting a safe anchorage for her in every port visited during the period of her cruise. Hence, it follows that, combined with a thorough nautical training, the competent navigator must be possessed of a vast fund of geographical, meteorological and hydrographical knowledge. While at sea, he must know the vessel's position to a degree, which necessitates his taking frequent observations of the celestial bodies and making solutions of intricate problems in geometry and trigonometry, such as constantly arise through deviations, brought about by innumerable causes, from her given course.

Unquestionably the most important element in navigation, because of its infallibility under ordinary conditions, in determining the latitude, longitude and error in the ship's compass, is what is known in maritime phraseology as "nautical astronomy." With the aid of a sextant or quadrant for measuring the altitude of the heavenly bodies above the horizon or their distance from each other, a timepiece to mark the instant of an observation, a chronometer to show the time at the first meridian, a nautical almanac and an azimuth compass, the navigator can readily determine his position with the utmost exactitude.

The average voyage is more or less characterized by erroneous estimates in distances sailed, in varying currents, careless steering, deviation in the compass and numerous other obstacles, and upon the navigator rests the responsibility of adjusting such errors. In long passages across the open sea the navigator is governed by a rather complex combination of motives, which may be summed up as follows: To cover the required distance in the shortest space of time with the smallest expenditure of fuel and the least wear and tear of the vessel that is possible.

With these objects in view the navigator must prior to sailing superintend personally the stowing of the hold, the arrangement of ballast, water, provisions, stores, etc., and the inspection and adjustment of the motive appliances of the ship, all of which features, severally and collectively, greatly affect her speed and seaworthiness.

If his vessel possesses the facilities for making sail, he must while at sea exercise the keenest judgment and foresight as to utilizing the same, for sail used to good advantage is a great saver of coal, while otherwise, if used indiscriminately, it may entail much loss of time. The expert navigator draws the line with exceeding fineness between a high fair wind and a gale, making the most of the former as long as his vessel is not jeopardized, heaving her to at just the proper period and getting under way again at the first sign of moderation in the weather. The commander of a warship reposes the utmost confidence in a skilled and careful navigator and rarely interferes with his plans. Another of the numerous details coming under the navigator's supervision is the keeping of the ship's log. This is commenced by him at the time the vessel is placed in commission, and its pages record the events of each succeeding day. There is absolutely nothing which transpires officially on board of a man-of-war that is not written in the log, and each day the navigator must carry it to the commanding officer for his inspection. At the expiration of every six months the ship's log must be closed and forwarded to the navy department at Washington, where it is placed among the records.

The navigator is provided with a large and varied assortment of instruments and appliances designed to facilitate his work. While in port he is often detailed to make surveys of portions of the coast line which may be defective upon the charts or to determine the exact location of rocks or shoals which hitherto have not been marked with sufficient accuracy.

The navigator has charge of all the various weather indicators of the vessel and must render quarterly reports of all meteorological observations. These are taken at regular intervals by the quartermaster of the watch and fully entered upon the ship's log. The navigator must regularly inspect the steering gear, compasses, anchors and chain cables of the ship and daily report their condition to the commanding officer. He must also keep a separate book in which are recorded all calculations relating to the navigation of the vessel and in which no erasures are permitted to be made. At the expiration of the cruise this book is forwarded to the bureau of navigation.

The duties of a navigating officer are more than sufficient to fully occupy his time, but, notwithstanding this fact, he frequently stands his watch at sea. While in port he is ex officio the executive officer during the latter's absence from the vessel.

The illustrious Dewey was, during the earlier period of his career, an acknowledged expert as a navigator, and to his excellent ability in maneuvering may be largely accredited his splendid victory at Manila.—Philadelphia Times.

A Really Historical Novel.

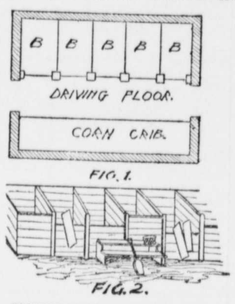
To produce a so called historical novel has been attempted by many, but with indifferent success by the majority, so far as history is concerned. Alike the best known and the most successful authors of this class are Scott, Kingsley and Lytton. In grouping books of this type in an order of merit based on their historical worth, it cannot be denied that "The Last of the Barons" should be awarded the first place, with "Henry Esmond" and "Hereward the Wake" bracketed as second. Victor Hugo's "L'Historie d'un Crime," which has been called "the apotheosis of the special correspondent," is a notable example of a contemporary history written under a thin disguise of fiction.—Pearson's Weekly.

FARM AND GARDEN

CORNCRIB AND GRANARY.

Conveniently Arranged Bins and a Self Discharging Crib.

A plan for a combined corncrib and granary, which is 30 feet long and 24 feet wide and 14 feet high from stone foundation to the eaves of the roof, is presented in the Ohio Farmer. It has a driveway through the middle 10 feet



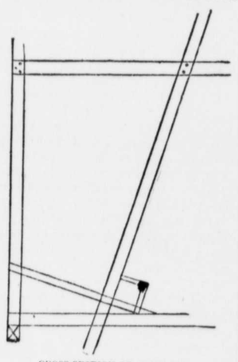
PLANS FOR CORNCRIB AND GRAIN BINS.

wide and double doors at each end hung on rollers to slide back each way, by which ample ventilation may be secured in warm weather.

The bins, B, B, etc., 8 by 6 feet in size and five in number, are upon one side, as shown at Fig. 1.

The mode of constructing the bins is shown in Fig. 2. The posts have grooves into which the boards are slipped as the bins are filled. They can be removed when not needed. The boards should be numbered that they may be always properly placed. Portable steps are very convenient when the bins are deep.

The second cut is a cross section of a self discharging corncrib on the other side of the granary. A corncrib from which corn can be taken when wanted without opening any part of the upper portion or without the use of a ladder or steps may be made as shown. The floor slopes from one side to the other, and its lower margin projects beyond the side of the crib sufficiently to permit a box in which a scoop or shovel can be used. The projecting part of the floor is made the bottom of the box that is built upon it and which is opened on the side next to the crib so that the corn will slide into it. A cover is hinged to the box so that it may be turned up when corn is to be taken out. To facili-



CROSS SECTION OF CORNCRIB.

tate the use of the shovel the opening into the crib is closed for a space of two feet either in the middle or at the ends. At these closed places there will be no corn upon the floor of the box, so that it will be easy to shovel out the corn.

Stairs three feet wide lead to the upper floor from driveway, where damp grain may be stored beneath the roof to dry.

Protecting Stable Manure.

On the subject of keeping manure a correspondent of The New England Homestead says: I have a shed in one corner of the barn so situated that the manure from the stalls can be pitched directly into it. To make a considerable quantity of manure it is necessary to have plenty of bedding. For this purpose I use straw and forest leaves. It costs but little to gather the leaves in the fall and store them in a convenient place in the barn. My method is to make a good bedding of leaves or straw. Add a little each morning, with a sprinkling of road dust or plaster. The stalls are cleaned once a week. To the heap are added the weekly cleanings of the henhouse and the refuse of the premises. As it is kept dry there is no danger of heating, and it is left to accumulate until ready to spread in the spring. The dry road dust and plaster absorb the moisture and retain the ammonia, which would otherwise be largely lost.

Exhibitions and State Fairs.

American institute, New York	Sept. 26-Oct. 8
Massachusetts, horticultural, Boston	Oct. 4-7
Pennsylvania, horticultural, Philadelphia	Nov. 8-12
Washington, Spokane, fruit	Oct. 4-15
Colorado, Pueblo	Sept. 28-30
Illinois, Springfield	Sept. 26-Oct. 1
Kansas, Wichita	Sept. 19-24
Maryland, Timonium	Sept. 15-17
Michigan, Grand Rapids	Sept. 26-30
Missouri, St. Louis	Oct. 3-8
New Jersey, interstate, Trenton	Sept. 26-30
North Dakota, Mandan	Sept. 24-30
North Carolina, Raleigh	Oct. 24-29
South Carolina, Columbia	Nov. 7-11
South Dakota, Yankton	Sept. 26-30
Texas, Dallas	Oct. 1-16
Wisconsin, Milwaukee	Sept. 19-23

Of several varieties of tomatoes grown this season a New York vegetable grower says in Gardening that Sutton's Peach Blow is the most prolific.

Smut In Oats.

A cheap and simple method is to soak the seed in water heated to about 133 degrees F. for five or ten minutes. This treatment is said not only to kill the smut, but to hasten the germination of the oats and increase the yield to such an extent as more than to pay for the treatment. It is well to have two tubs, one containing water heated to 130 degrees and the other to about 140. Put the oats in a loose sack. Dip first in the cooler water for a minute or two, let drain for a minute, then dip in the other tub for from five to eight minutes. Turn and knead the sack to get the oats all wet thoroughly. Empty the oats on an airy floor and let dry thoroughly. Another method is to dissolve one pound of sulphate of copper in a bucket of hot water, and add enough cold water to dampen seven or eight bushels of seed. Stir thoroughly, drain and dry before sowing.—Rural New Yorker.

How to Prevent Croup.

We have two children who are subject to attacks of croup. Whenever an attack is coming on my wife gives them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and it always prevents the attack. It is a household necessity in this county and no matter what else we run out of, it would not do to be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. More of it is sold here than of all other cough medicines combined.—J. M. NICKLE, of Nickle Bros., merchants, Nickleville, Pa. For sale by M. A. Toulson.

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YIELDS OF WHEAT.

A Comparative Test of Varieties at the Ohio Station.

In the Ohio experiment station's variety test of cereals corn, oats and wheat are grown in rotation in the order named, followed by clover and timothy. The land is laid off in five tiers of plots, 90 plots to each tier, each plot being 16 feet wide by 272 1-3 feet long and containing one-tenth acre. The plots are separated by spaces two feet wide, and under each alternate dividing space a tile drain is laid. The plots have been slightly ridged and are now plowed across, so that all get the same treatment. The land is top dressed uniformly with stable manure for the wheat crop, the manure spreader, like the plow, being driven across the plots. No other manure or fertilizer is used during the five years of the rotation. The crop of 1898 was the sixth crop of wheat grown in this test and was located on tier I, being the second wheat crop on that tier.

A standard variety of wheat (Penquite's Velvet Chaff) is grown on every third plot of the series, and the varieties under test are compared with the plots of Velvet Chaff between which they lie, this method being employed to eliminate as far as possible the inequalities which are found in the most uniform soils. The Velvet Chaff has been selected for the standard because it is one of the earliest sorts and its straw is relatively stiff. The average yield of the 30 plots of Velvet Chaff in 1898 was 28.54 bushels per acre and for the six years 20.27 bushels per acre.

Taking the six year average, the following seven varieties have yielded two bushels per acre more than Velvet Chaff: Early Ripe, Gypsy, Mealy, Mediterranean, Nigger, Poole, Red Russian.

The following seven varieties have yielded an average of from three pecks to two bushels per acre more than Velvet Chaff: Bearded Monarch, Currell's Prolific, Egyptian, Geneva, New Monarch, Tuscan Island, Valley.

The following three sorts have yielded more than two bushels per acre less than Velvet Chaff in the average: Jones' Square Head, Jones' Winter Fife, Royal Australian (synonym of Clawson).

The following eight sorts have averaged between three pecks and two bushels per acre less than Velvet Chaff: Early Red Clawson, Hickman, Hindustan, Martin's Amber, Missouri Blue Stem, Silver Chaff, Theiss, Yellow Gypsy.

The Poole is apparently at the head of the list in the six year test, with the Mealy close behind. We regard these as the most promising for the soil and climate in which the test is made. The apparent falling behind of the Mealy in this year's test may have been due to a fault in the plot on which it was located. Its average weight per bushel, however, is low, and it has given some unsatisfactory yields on black lands. For such soil we believe there is no better variety than the Velvet Chaff.

For good strong bottom or gravelly soil the valley meets the conditions perhaps better than any other soil, while Poole, Fultz, Democrat and Nigger are better suited to the lighter and thinner soils.

Tuscan Island and Geneva both show good average yields, but both are weak strawed varieties; otherwise they are among the best producing kinds.

Late Turnips.

Results of some Canadian experiments show that growth in turnips late in the season proceeds rapidly as long as the weather remains open and point to the importance of allowing these roots to remain in the ground as long as is practicable, especially if the seed has been sown late. On the other hand, a farmer who leaves a large area of roots in the ground to a very late date is liable to be caught by severe frost, when the pulling of such a crop is disagreeable, difficult and expensive.

A Capital Tomato For Forcing.

Some specimens of Best of All tomato, grown near Philadelphia, are illustrated in Gardening and a correspondent says of it: This is an exceedingly prolific variety and capital sort for forcing under glass. The weights of the fruits in one cluster are: 10¼, 10¼, 6¾, 9¼, 8¼, 7¾, 8¼, 7¼, 4¾; total, 72¾ ounces. From all appearances Sutton's claims for this tomato are well founded. They are as follows:

"When first offering this fine tomato in 1895, we especially recommended it as the most profitable variety that could be grown for market purposes, and in-

BEST OF ALL TOMATO.

creased experience has confirmed our opinion. It sets very freely and is an immense cropper, producing heavy bunches of fruit at short intervals all over the plant. In a given space we question whether any other variety would produce so great a weight of fruit. A peculiarity of this tomato which has attracted the attention of experts is that the first cluster is borne very low on the stem. The color is a deep scarlet; form admirable; good size, and the fruit is so solid that very little seed is produced."

I do not know whether any one has tested Best of All in comparison with the Lorillard which is at present considered our best forcing variety. When selected stock of the Lorillard is available, it is hard to beat, but in Best of All there are evidently some additional points of excellence.

Children as Grammarians.

Two little tots of 4 and 5 years respectively, living out of town, were anxiously awaiting the arrival of a favorite uncle from whom they were expecting a visit. The train came in, but no guest appeared, to the bitter disappointment of the little ones. They ran to their mother for consolation, the younger one saying:

"Mamma, don't you think Uncle Ned oughter come?"

"You mustn't say oughter; say shooder," put in the 5-year-old, with all the dignity that such a correction would imply.—New York Tribune.

An English Joke.

Mother—Why don't you play with that American boy?

Boy—He tells stories.

Mother—He does?

Boy—Yes. He came from New York, and he says he never saw an Indian or a buffalo.—London Sun.

An Old English Firm.

For more than 300 years a drapery business has been carried on in the same building at Sheffield, under the title of the Sign of the Crowne, and since 1750 the business has been conducted by one family.

In fasting feats the sect of Jains, in India, is far ahead of all rivals. Fasts of from 30 to 40 days are not uncommon.

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