DR. CHARLES RICHARD TWILLEY,
Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,

Having enlarged and otherwise added to the convonlences 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.

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 receipes. 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.

DR. H. BENGE SIMMONS,
HOMOEPATHIC Physician and Surgeon.

Office and residence in the house recently vacated by Mr. W. O. B. Knight, opposite Market Space, Chestertown, Md. a28-3t.

DR. J. G. EMERSON,
DENTIST.

☞ Ex-Demonstrator of University of Maryland.

Three Doors from Cahall's Corner,
Chestertown, - - Maryland

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.

LEWIN W. WICKES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Chestertown, - - - Maryland.

WILLIAM W. BECK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Chestertown, Maryland.
Office opposite Market Spuare.

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.

WILLIAM P. IRELAND,
FRUIT, PRODUCE AND LIVE STOCK
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 121 Callowhill Street,
PHILADELPHIA

WM. B. McCADDEN & CO.,
Established 1890.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Fresh Fish, Hard and Soft Crabs, Terrapin, Game, etc.
104 Water Street, Baltimore, Md.
Consignments solicited.
Daily returns made in cash or by check.
WM. B. McCADDEN & CO.

Stewart Fruit Company.
WHOLESALE
FRUIT, PRODUCE AND GRAIN
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
118 E. Pratt Street, Baltimore.
Reference, Merchants' National Bank.

CHAS. B. LONEY. GEO. B. PROBERT.
COMEGYS BROWN
—WITH—
LONEY & CO.,
Sucessors 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 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. 16, 1896.

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, etc. Returns sent daily.

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

DID NOT SELL OUT!
WILL RESUME.

Will furnish those who are in want of

Gal. Smooth Wire,
all sizes;
Cable and Barb Wire,
Poultry Wire,
(old and new style), new style pretty and much stronger than old style. also
Gal. Wire Staples,
all sizes.
Thanks for past patronage
JOSEPPH GUEST,
Feb. 23, 1899. Chestertown, Md.

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

FRANK WRIGHT & Co
FRUIT AND PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
204 SOUTH CHARLES STREET,
Baltimore, Md.

Having removed to 206 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 & C

The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.00 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, APRIL 20, 1899. VOL. XXXVIII—NO. 41.

A DISSERTATION ON TOMATOES.

Before the death of the renowned Chemist, Dr. G. A. Liebig, (we having had a large trade among the Harford county canners) our Mr. Hubbard went to see the doctor to know how to make a good Fertilizer for Tomatoes. He started out by saying: "Eighty-seven per cent. of a Tomato is water, and in the event of dry weather, when your Tomatoes are croping you have a goods that is adapted to the crop, you cannot expect a large yield. Whilst an unless ordinarily compounded Phosphate would do some good, a specially compounded Phosphate would do a great deal more good, and it is the easiest thing in the world to make a difference of several tons per acre by proper fertilization and cultivation. Tomatoes are apt to blight unless the Phosphate is all right. What causes blight is the insect in the soil, either from a former crop, or is there naturally, and if the plant does not move off at once as soon as planted, the insect comes up, attacks the underneath leaves, they drop off, they go on up the vine and consequently permanently injured. Whereas, if you had a Phosphate like our Tomato goods, with three sources of ammonia. 1st. Nitrate of Soda, which is crystalized ammonia, acts at once. Then next in order the acidulated fine ground fish, and last the animal matter on the animal bone, is ammonia by decomposition, which furnishes plant food while your patch is cropping. The Phosphoric Acid is largely from Dissolved Animal Bone. And the Potash, well—it is from two sources of Sulphate, one double Sulphate 90 per cent., the very nature of which is to attract moisture as well as be the finest form of plant food in the world, and the Tomatoes do not have a chance to blight.

We replied to the doctor that we were sure that his advice was good, and that the goods would be O. K., but it would cost money to make a goods like that, and he said: "Hubbard, what's that to a farmer if he puts a dollar or two more on an acre and gets $12 or $15 more in return?" Well, we took his advice and are making our Tomato Phosphate as above described, and it has an enviable reputation.

Yes, we have heard some unsatisfactory reports, but have never heard of one but what upon investigation found the goods had been improperly applied. The ground not adapted, the seed not good, or something.

We do know, however, of a fact that many of our competitors would like to get the proportions of our formula. Making a Tomato Phosphate is like many ladies trying to make Maryland biscuit. You can have the flour, lard, salt, etc., but unless you know the proportions and how to knead the batch and have your oven the proper temperature, the biscuit will not be a success.

You need, however, soil adapted, humus in the soil, either in the form of barnyard or good vegetable matter turned under ahead and decomposed, and the Phosphate applied ahead. If you are going to grow Tomatoes and have not received one of our Leatherette Pocket Diaries for 1899, containing calendar, memoranda, useful tables, how to plant and grow Tomatoes, write us, and we will send you one.

What Some of Our Patrons Say.

Capt. C. R. Dashiel says: Peerless would be cheap at $50.00 per ton on Tomatoes.

Messrs. Chas. Ross and C. Weedman, near Sudlersville, says: Their Tomatoes last year were splendid, big crop, good fruit, and that, too, on poor land.

Senator Wm. T. Hepbron, says: Your Tomato Phosphate is the best I ever saw. I have used it now for a number of years and always have a crop; even last year I had from 11 to 12 tons per acre all over. I want more.

Capt. R. S. Emory says: On one occasion he grew over 16 tons per acre with it.

Mr. Geo. W. Collins, of Magnolia, Del., says: It beats the world, used our goods on three farms. On one he got 12 tons, on another 13 and another 16 tons per acre in 1897; said his tenants got tired picking and hauling, they had so many. The above is his address. Write him.

Baker & Morgan, the great canned goods people purchased over $1000 worth last spring.

J. R. Leager, Chesw old, Del., got at the rate of 13 tons per acre last year and year before.

We also refer you with pleasure to Dr. F. N. Sheppard and J. W. Boggs, of Crumpton, who have used it with success.

Mr. Zac. T. Gilbert grew over 19 tons per acre with our goods.

Mr. Clay Stevens, near Crumpton, says: He has tested it with others and has always done splendidly for him; he realized $50.00 an acre in 1897, and last year had the best in the neighborhood.

Joseph Downey, Rock Hall, says: He could actually tell the difference in the Tomatoes grown and brought to his cannery that were grown with Peerless.

D. F. Loose, Cheswold, Del., got 2 tons more per acre than from another goods costing $3.00 more per ton.

S. M. Taylor, (the representative) of Kenton, Del., says: He not only had a big crop, but his Tomatoes did not blight and all his neighbors did.

☞ If you are going to grow Potatoes, Fertilize your Corn, Feed your Peach and Pear Trees, Top Dress your Grass, Sow Oats or anything that will require Phosphates, SEE OR CORRESPOND WITH US, and we will save you money.

T. R. HUBBARD & SON,
WILBUR W. HUBBARD,
MANUFACTURERS, 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.

Inventory Sale at MRS. S. A. HURLOCKS!



Special Bargains in Hosiery and Underwear.

Boys' Heavy 25c. Hose	19c	All-Wool Dress Goods, per yard,	15c
Fast Black, Double Knee, Toe and Heel	15	Flannelette Wrappers reduced to	98
Black Ribbed Heavy Ribbed Hose, 3 pairs for	25	Cloth Waists reduced to	$1.00
Children's Heavy Hose	5	Underskirts	25 & 35
Ladies' and Gents' Seamless Hose	10	Dress Skirts, our own Make, Wide	1.49
Outing Flannelette, and Muslins at less than city prices.		Lot Children's Rubbers, were 25c., now	12½

A FEW MORE PAIRS BOOTS AND SHOES

that will go at some price, to close out. Our popular line of Edgings, Braids and Dress Makers' Supplies has been enlarged. Come and examine our goods before it is too late.

Yours for Business,
MRS. S. A. HURLOCK,
Cor. High and Queen Streets.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS.

NO MORE CREDIT!

Determined To Give The Very Lowest Prices On All Goods.

NEW GOODS! NEW PRICES! NEW METHODS!

☞ Come to Old Sun Shine and get your Coffee 10c. lb. The best Husk Toot Mats, large size for 20c.

I will take in exchange for goods good Notes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Eggs, Poultry, Butter, Wood, Posts, anything you bring me.

COFFEE 10c. per pound. The best AXE, on Hand-Made Handle, 75 cents. BOOTS, $1.15 per pair. LADIES' SHOES, 75 cents per pair. FLOUR in 20-cent sacks. I will sell for spot cash coal @ $4.60 per ton on Buck Neck wharf. I will pay the highest market price for Wheat, and can offer

The Best Carriage for Sale

in Kent county for $50; CARRIAGE HARNESS from $4.50 to $15.00. A full supply of PLOW HARNESS and PLOWS always on hand. SALT and W. W. Brushes and lime. I will furnish Locust Posts on Short notice. ORCHARD GRASS SEED @75 cents per bushel if order placed at once.

All persons indebted to me please settle at once.

Yours, **M. M RASIN.**

DR. HENLEY'S EXTRACT OF CELERY BEEF & IRON.



A Most Effective Combination.

A Tonic and Nervine of acknowledged supremacy. A cure for Debility, Dyspepsia and Nervous Disorders. Relieves Languor and general debility; brightens thought and strengthens the great organs of the body, improving their functional activity; restores worn-out nerves; aids digestion; promotes assimilation; restores the blood to its proper constitution and is wonderfully efficacious as a General Tonic, appetizer and promoter of physical activity. It is pleasant to the taste, and, used regularly, braces the system against the depressing influences of Malaria.

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

TO THE PEOPLE of Kent and Queen Anne Counties.

I have now on hand the most Complete stock of

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS

that have ever been shown in this town, embracing all the latest style toes and widths, all of which have been selected with the greatest care, and I defy competition on the same lines of goods. All I ask is an inspection of them to convince you that a regular Shoe Store is the place to buy.

Men's Shoes and Boots	$1.00 to $5.00
Ladies' Shoes from	.90 to $3.50
Misses' and Children's Shoes from	.25 to $2.50
Rubber Shoes from	.25 to .75
Also the W. L. Douglas Shoes $2.00, $3.00, $3.50 and $5.00; Boys', $2.00.	

Some Shoes require a lot of talk to sell them, but we have in our $2.00, $3.00 and $3.50 line of Men's Shoes that after you have seen them does not repuire much talking, because they speak for themselves. We have them in Box-Calf, Willow-Calf, Russets and Patent Leather, for a strictly dress shoe, on the new English Toe, Golf cut with back stay Double Sole, right up to date. Inspect this line and satisfy yourself.

Boys', Misses' and Children's SCHOOL SHOES.

A fine line to select from.

See what $1.00 buys.
See what $1.50 buys.
See what $2.00 buys.
See what $3.00 buys.
See what $3.50 buys.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

We believe in so treating customers that they will not only feel grateful to us but will send others to us about the Shoe question. If they come again, that's clear gain; if they bring others, that helps swell the average. In any event, it now begins to look as if people knew where the Shoe Store is. Large lot of Shoe findings, such as Slipper soles, Over Gaiters, Shoe Laces, Cork Soles, Brushes and all the different kinds of Polish.

DON'T GO TO THE CITY

to buy until you have given your home merchant at least a chance to show you what he keeps.

T. G. Wroth,
The Shoe Man, Under Stam's Hal

Eggs For Hatching,



THEN THE CHICKENS.

I have several pens of Barred Plymouth Rocks, headed by fine cockerels and cocks of noted breeders. Eggs $1.00 for 13, or $5 a hundred.

ROBERT W. LUSBY,
march 16-3t. Kennedyville, Md.

LOOK LOOK LOOK

We want eggs and will give

10 cents Cash.

WE WANT
Lard,
Butter and
Other Produce
For Cash or Trade.

Turner & Boyles,
WORTON, MD.

WM. S. CULP,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Coal and Wood,
—ALSO—
Lime, Cement and Baled Hay
WILLIAM S. CULP,
Feb. 16, 1898. CHESTERTOWN, Md.

PRICE and QUALITY OF LEA'S FLOUR IS ALWAYS RIGHT.

Corn Planters.

THE BRADLEY.

Absolute
Force Drop.
Light,
Strong, Sure.

The Hamilton.

The only perfect
Fertilizer Planter.
A first-class
machine.
Call and examine
these Planters
and get my prices.

Whitewash Lime

Wrightsville
Celebrated.

BRUSHES.

Full line,
Attractive prices.

A Full Line of Paints.

Felton,
Sibley & Co.'s
Guaranteed goods.

PLANET, JR.,
Farm and Garden Implements.

Hallocks'
Success Weeder.
None equal.

General stock of
Hardward & Horse Goods.

Isaac Robinson,
STILL POND,
"The Hall," Maryland.

Have You Been Sick?

Perhaps you have had the grippe or a hard cold. You may be recovering from malaria or a slow fever; or possibly some of the children are just getting over the measles or whooping cough.

Are you recovering as fast as you should? Has not your old trouble left your blood full of impurities? And isn't this the reason you keep so poorly? Don't delay recovery longer but

Take
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It will remove all impurities from your blood. It is also a tonic of immense value. Give nature a little help at this time. Aid her by removing all the products of disease from your blood.

If your bowels are not just right, Ayer's Pills will make them so. Send for our book on Diet in Constipation.

Write to our Doctors.

We have the exclusive services of some of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Write freely and receive a prompt reply, without cost.

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

At R. F. Parks'

STOCK CLEARING,
ASSORTING REDUCING,

is going on. Better values offering to-day than yesterday.

SALES MUST CONTINUE.

NET CASH, Low-Down Prices must do the work.

Values Going To-morrow at

Ladies' Fast-holds (Boston Rubber Co. goods), per pair	18c
Ladies' Storm Rubbers, per pair,	30
Gents' Storm Rubbers, per pair,	49
Gents' Plain Sandels, per pair,	48
Ladies' Croque, per pair,	24
MEN'S HEAVY Leather Boots, per pair,	$1.39
Men's Heavy Leather Boots, worth $2.25, per pair,	1.98
Lot of Boys' Shoes, prices were $2, 2.50 and 3.00, any size left of 50 pairs, per pr	1.00
Lot of Ladies' Shoes, prices were $2.25, 2.50, 3.00, any size left, per pair,	1.75
The above all jobs, and rare, too, at the price.	
Good Domestic Flannel, per yard,	10c
Flanneletts, that were 10c. per yard, now	6¾c
Apron Ginghams, Saturday, all you want,	4½c
White Blankets start 39c.	
Grey at 50c., 62½c., 75c., $1.00.	
Closing out at most any price.	
Lap Robes, good plush,	2.75
Horse Blankets,	75c
Extra good Feather Bed Tick,	12½
Extra Good Straw Ticking	8
9-4 Brown Sheeting Muslin,	15
4-4 Extra Bleached Muslin,	6½
4-4 Brown Muslin,	4
4-4 Extra Good Brown Muslin,	4½
Towels 5c., Towels 10c., Towels 12½c., Towels 15c.	
Linen Napkins, per dozen,	75
Linen Napkins, per dozen,	60
Linen Napkins, per dozen,	50
Saturday's Specials—Cash Only:	
Granulated Sugar,	5c
Fine Blended Coffee, 2 lbs. for	23
3 Boxes Lye,	25
13 Boxes Soap,	25
Pack Gold Dust and 5 Bars Soap,	25

Timothy, Clover and Orchard Grass Seeds for sale at Rock Bottom Prices.

Yours for business.
R. F. PARKS.

Plumbing and Machine Work

Executed in a Skillful Manner in Every Detail Steam and Hot Water Heating. Pipe and Pipe Fittings, Plumming Materials, Bath Tubs and Sanitary Arrangements. Also, Rubber Hose and Hose Fittings.

Wind Mills & Pumps, Every Description
Special attention to
REPAIRING ENGINES AND BOILERS.
☞ Also, BICYCLES REPAIRED.
FRANK M. MILLER,
Kent News Building, Chestertown, Md.

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,

Study Your Interest
—AND—
Insure Yur Property
—IN THE—
Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

OF KENT COUNTY.

ITS TOTAL ASSETS ARE:

STOCKS, BONDS, REAL ESTATE, and cash	$64,668 08
PREMIUM NOTES	188,176 00
TOTAL	$252,784 08

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 '95, '96, '97, and '98 saved to the policy holders of the company $16,261.97.

The Company during these years also returned to holders of cancelled policies $27,150.55.

Applications for Insurance can be made to

JAMES R. JONES	Millington
JAMES BRICE	Chestertown.
C. J. SCOTT	Galena
GEORGE E. OWENS	Betterton.
ELLSWORTH BOWERS	Lynch's.
JOS. DOWNEY	Rock Hall.
E. S. VALLIANT	Church Hill.
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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.

FARM AND GARDEN

ORCHARD CULTURE.

Effects of Clean Cultivation and of Cropping.

Whether orchards shall be cropped or given clean cultivation, how cultivation shall be done, whether it shall be continued throughout the season and similar problems depend very largely on local conditions of soil, climate and the like. Various experiment stations have conducted experiments to find out what methods give best results and why they do so. As stated in farmers' bulletin No. 87, a study was made at the Nebraska station of the effect of culti-



FIG. 1—CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED.

vation on the growth of apple trees, the size of fruit and the water contents of the soil. The report says: "The trees in cultivated ground suffered noticeably less from the drought and hot winds of summer than those in sod ground. The foliage was darker and more vigorous in appearance, and there was no yellowing and dropping of the leaves or wilting during hot windy days, both of which occurred with uncultivated trees. Apples from cultivated land averaged nearly 14 per cent larger in weight than those from pasture land and over 17 per cent larger than those from mowed land." The average percentages of moisture in the first 20 inches of the soil in different portions of the orchard in the latter part of October were "Mowed portion, 14; pasture portion, 14.7; portion cultivated till August, 17, and portion cultivated the entire season, 20.4."

Observations on grass land near the orchard showed that alfalfa only two years old took the moisture from the soil as completely as an old June grass sod. These facts show how very necessary cultivation is in a dry climate. That the same is true in dry seasons in moister climates is shown by observations at the Cornell (N. Y.) station.

The California station has recently reported an instance of the beneficial effect of cultivation on the growth and fruitfulness of orchards. Apricots grown in adjacent fields under exactly the same conditions, except for cultivation, showed great difference in behavior. See Fig. 1, where A represents a cultivated and B an uncultivated apricot tree in a dry season. The soil of the region in which the orchards are located has a rather loose texture. One orchard was cultivated several inches deep, and the other was uncultivated. During one season the trees in the cultivated field made a wood growth of over three feet, while those in the uncultivated field made a growth of not over three inches. There was also a great difference in the fruit. The average percentage of moisture in the first six feet of soil was 6.3 in the cultivated orchard and 4.2 in the other one. A recent bulletin of the Illinois station reports marked benefit from clean cultivation of an orchard. In 1890 three rows each of Ben Davis and Grimes Golden apples were planted, the trees being set 15 feet apart each way. These were divided into four plats, the first being given clean cultivation and the second, third and fourth being cropped with oats, clover and blue grass, respectively (Fig. 2). The same treatment was continued each year after planting. The trees grown on the grass plats were decidedly inferior to those grown on the cultivated plat as regards height, diameter of trunk, vigor and abundance of foliage, etc. For instance, in the case of the Ben Davis trees the diameter of the trunks one foot above the surface of the soil was about twice as great in the case of the cultivated plat as in case of that in grass. Similarly the height of the trees in the two plats averaged 18¾ and 11 feet, and the diameter of the tops 15¼ and 8½ feet respectively. In growth and vigor of the trees the clover plat ranked next after the cultivated, and the oats ranked between the clover and the blue grass plats. Fig. 2 shows the effect of the different systems of culture on the growth of apple trees—A, clean cultivation; B, cropped with oats; C, cropped with clover; D, cropped with blue grass.

The injury caused by growing grass in young orchards is shown very em-



FIG. II—DIFFERENT SYSTEMS OF CULTURE.

phatically by an experiment conducted at the Utah station. Parts of an orchard were seeded to alfalfa, timothy, clover and a mixture of timothy and clover soon after the trees were set, and other parts were cultivated, all being irrigated alike. Over half of the trees in the grass plats died and were reset twice, while the cultivated trees lived and grew well. It is not to be expected that growing grass in young orchards is always as injurious as it proved to be at the Utah station, yet the reported experiences of fruit growers and experimenters everywhere show the importance of carefully cultivating young orchards. Even in a climate as moist as that of England grass proves very detrimental to young trees. Notwithstanding all this it must not be understood that clean cultivation is best in all cases.

Dangers In Mercury.

Mercury is a foe to life. Those who make mirrors, barometers or thermometers, etc., soon feel the effect of the nitrate of mercury in teeth, gums and the tissues of the body.

In Iceland men and women are in every respect political equals. The nation, which numbers about 70,000 people, is governed by representatives elected by men and women together.

A philologist estimates that of every 100 words in the French language 13 are superfluous.

Mlions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs are surely cured by it. Call on M. A. Toulson, Druggist, and get a trial bottle free. Regular size 50c. and $1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

SUBSCRIPTION to the TRANSCRIPT $1.00 per year.

DAIRY AND CREAMERY

DAIRYING IN CANADA.

How the Industry Is Stimulated by the Government.

United States Consul General John L. Bittinger at Montreal is impressed by the policy with which the Canadian government has developed the agriculture of the Dominion, especially dairy production. Uncomfortably significant is the statement of the consul general that "a comparison of the cheese exports for the last ten years shows the decrease in United States exports as compared with the evolution among our cousins in Canada.

"It is well to look for the reason of this," Major Bittinger continues. "One fact has often been lost sight of by manufacturers, and that is the absolute necessity of pleasing customers by manufacturing what they like instead of adopting the too often vain and always lengthy process of endeavoring to educate them to appreciate the producer's notions of what ought to be. Business houses are not primarily pulpits for the elevation of the benighted foreigner who prefers his cheese a little browner or his butter of a flavor rich and rare. Too often large fields for business extension are untouched simply because a manufacturer sent out what he thought ought to succeed, and because it did not the attempt was given up without further inquiry. To my knowledge a first class cheese sent to a German trader failed for no other reason than that when cut it would not make a good cheese sandwich. If the shape had been right, the cheese would have been a success. As it is, the sender today declares, 'There is no market there.' In another case a consignment of butter was avoided like the plague by the peasants because it was in barrels like those in which Finnish butter had formerly been sent at a time when that brand had an exceedingly unsavory reputation. Dozens of other examples are familiar to every one who has traveled with his eyes open.

"There is no doubt that the decrease of imports of United States cheese into Great Britain is due to exactly the same sort of thing, together with an unfortunate remissness on the part of some manufacturers to remember it was cheese that was being made."

Dairy School For Kansas.

The Kansas legislature passed a bill making appropriations for State Agricultural college in which $25,000 was allowed for a dairy building, $6,000 for equipment of building and $3,000 for a herd of cows and a place to put them. This is a much needed addition to the equipment of the Agricultural college and will be greatly appreciated by the dairy interests of the state. Beginning Jan. 2, 1900, and lasting for 12 weeks, there will be three courses offered in dairying—a course in creamery butter making, a course in cheesemaking and a course in private dairying. The latter course might also be called a creamery patrons' course. Special attention will be given to the production of milk. For the first time in the history of the state Kansas young men will have an opportunity to perfect themselves in any branch of dairying they desire. Applications are already coming in for next year, and it is to be hoped that a large number of young men will avail themselves of the opportunities at the Kansas Agricultural college.—D. H. Otis.

Teaching Calves to Drink.

Nature teaches the calf to turn its mouth upward to get its food. The unwillingness of the calf to put its head down into a pail is the result of instinct. Some have thought to offset this instinct by never allowing the calf to suck its dam even once, but we think this injures the calf. It needs stimulation when first born and should be allowed to get it in the way most natural to it. In sucking the teat the milk comes slowly, and a good deal of saliva is mixed with it. But after once sucking its dam the calf should be taught to drink out of a pail and to put its head down when eating. It will need to be pretty hungry to do this readily, and the finger should be used, placing it first in the calf's mouth and then putting the finger into the milk. So soon as the calf gets fairly to drinking the finger should be withdrawn.—Boston Cultivator.

Milk and Eggs.

Milk contains most of the elements that go to make the egg. Its casein is chemically the same as the albumen, of which the white of egg is entirely composed and which constitutes a large part also of the egg yolk. But it is not best for fowls to take their casein with so large a proportion of water as is found in milk. Heat the milk until it is curdled, perhaps adding a little rennet to separate the curd from the whey more fully. Then to further dry it mix it with corn and oats ground together, and it will be a winter ration that will not only be greedily eaten, but will make the hens lay in winter better than almost any other that can be given to them.—Live Stock.

Parsnips For Cows.

There is no better root for cows than the parsnip. It has the advantage that part of the crop may, if need be, be wintered in the ground where it has grown. The parsnip, unlike the beet, makes a rich milk. It is equal to the carrot in this respect and undoubtedly, like that root, helps to color winter made butter. Parsnips are a favorite winter feed of Jersey and Guernsey farmers, who by its use have been able to breed cows whose high butter color has become hereditary in these breeds. No doubt the parsnip feeding is in part responsible for the color of Jersey butter.

Cost and Character.

The cost of butter, and indeed of all dairy products, is dependent mainly on the character of the herd. The same feed given to the best cows will make twice as much milk and butter as it will with ordinary scrub animals. The farmer cannot make the price of butter higher, but he owes it to himself and family to get the very best cows that he can buy, so as to make the cost of producing butter less. Of course these better cows must be better cared for and better fed than are the cows he has been used to keeping. But when a farmer makes the right beginning by purchasing the best cows all the other requisites for successful dairying will follow naturally in their course.—Live Stock.

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