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.

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

Having enlarged and otherwise added to the conveniences of my office on Main street, I am prepared to perform operations in advanced Dentistry in the most approved style.
☞ EXTRACTING TEETH WITHOUT PAIN.
☞ 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 receipts. 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. n28-3t.

DR. J. G. EMERSON,
DENTIST.
☞ Ex-Demonstrator of University of Maryland.
Three Doors from Cahall's Corner,
Chestertown, - - Maryland

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

WILLIAM W. BECK,
ATTORNZY-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.

WILLIAM P. IRELAND,
FRUIT, PRODUCE AND LIVE STOCK
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 121 Callowhill Street,
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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.
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Stewart Fruit Company,
WHOLESALE
FRUIT, PRODUCE AND GRAIN
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118 E. Pratt Street, Baltimore.
Reference, Merchants' National Bank.

CHAS. B. LONEY. GEO. B. PROBERT.
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—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. Entaw 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.

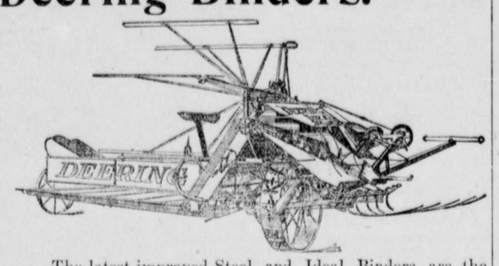
G. W. ROEDER & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
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BALTIMORE, MD.
Grain, Fruits, Vegetables, Live Stock, Poultry, Eggs, Hides, wool, Furs, Feathers, Tallow, Bees-wax, Oysters, Fish, Crabs, etc. Returns sent daily.
REFERENCES.—Traders National Bank, 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,
304 SOUTH CHARLES STREET
Baltimore, Md.
Having removed to 305 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 shippe s generally a trial, we guarantee top mark erprices and prompt returns.
Yours respectfully,
FRANK WRIGHT &CO.

Deering Binders.



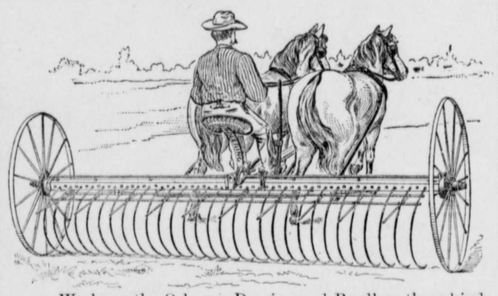
The latest improved Steel and Ideal Binders are the lightest draft, most durable and the best on the market. Our sales on these machines are away ahead of last season. Come examine, see them and get our prices.

Deering Mowers.



We have the 4½ and 5-foot-cut. These Mowers like the Binders, are the finest made, the latest improved, with Roller and ball bearing.

RAKES.



We have the Osborne, Deering and Bradley, three kinds, and our prices on them are low. Come and see them and take your pick.

HAY TEDDER.—We have the Osborne, the best Tedder made, and this is something that every farmer should have to save his hay crop.

Binder Twine.



We have Sisal, Standard, Manilla and Pure Manilla. Have sold about six tons, and have still some left, and to all of those that have not bought, we would suggest that you come and see us.

Harvester Oil and Oil Cans.

Full line and cheap. Come and give us a call at our extensive warerooms, where you will find a full selected line of Implements, Hardware, Machinery and Carriages. Yours very truly,

ISAAC ROBINSON,
Still Pond, Md. Town Hall

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.

ELWOOD WHALEY'S
Horse-Shoei g Shop
ON CROSS STREET,
is open for the year 1899, where he is able to give his trade first-class work. Now a word for my LOW DOWN
Three-Spring Dearborns.
No jolting and shaking you out when you go to the creamery. They ride easy.
I Also Sell the McCormick,
the world's best Harvester. I also keep on hand all the REPAIRS.
Thanking you for your liberal patronage in the past, and soliciting a continuance of the same in the future, I am
Very truly,
ELWOOD WHALEY,
March 30, 1899. East Cross street, Chestertown, Md.

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.

NOW IS THE TIME TO
PAINT and PAPER
Your House
BE sure you get the BEST WORKMEN and the BEST MATERIAL. Don't waste good money on bad material. Masury's Paints are the best on the market. We are the sole agents for this district, and are always ready to show you sample cards and quote prices.
We Will Paper Your Room for $3 and upwards,
and guarantee satisfaction or no money. If
You Want Your Pictures FRAMED,
call and see our selections of Moulding before going elsewhere. They are the finest in town. We can be found at the old stand formerly occupied by P. T. McFeely.
Yours for Business,
W. L. FOWLER,
March 30, 1899. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

WM. S. CULP,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Coal and Wood,
—ALSO—
Lime, Cement and Baled Hay
WILLIAM S. CULP.
Feb. 16, 1893. CHESTERTOWN, Md.

SUBSCRIPTION to the TRANSCRIPT $1.00 per annum.

Keep Your Youth

If you are young you naturally appear so.
If you are old, why appear so?
Keep young inwardly; we will look after the outwardly.
You need not worry longer about those little streaks of gray; advance agents of age.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

will surely restore color to gray hair; and it will also give your hair all the wealth and gloss of early life.
Do not allow the falling of your hair to threaten you longer with baldness. Do not be annoyed with dandruff.
We will send you our book on the Hair and Scalp, free upon request.
Write to the Doctor.
If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Probably there is some difficulty with your general system which may be easily removed.
Address, DR. J. C. AYER,
Lowell, Mass.

LUMBER. LUMBER.
SHINGLES. SHINGLES.
N. C. FLOORING,
GA. FLOORING,
VA. PINE FRAME STUFF,
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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 STAT, and cash	$64,668 08
PREMIUM NOTS	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 $16,761.92.
The Company during these years also returned to holders of cancelled policies $22,156.55.

Applications for Insurance can be made to

JAMES B. JONES	Millington
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INSURANCE!

Fire, Life and Torna o.

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.

The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.00 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, JUNE 8, 1899. VOL. XXXVIII—NO. 49.

AN HONEST INDIAN.

A Singular Experience With Arapooish, a Chief of the Crows.

Arapooish, chief of the Crow Indians, was a man of wonderful influence. In "Bonneville's Adventures" an incident is related showing his method of restraining the evil propensities of his braves. Mr. Robert Campbell, while a guest in the lodge of Arapooish, had collected a large quantity of furs and, fearful of being plundered, had deposited but a part in the lodge. The rest he buried.

One night Arapooish entered the lodge with a cloudy brow and, turning to Campbell, said:

"You have more furs with you than you have brought to my lodge?"

"I have," replied Campbell.

"Where are they?"

Campbell described the place.

"'Tis well," said Arapooish. "You speak straight. But your cache has been robbed. Go and see how many skins have been taken."

Campbell examined the cache and estimated his loss to be about 150 beaver skins.

Arapooish summoned his people, reproached them for robbing a guest and commanded that the skins should be brought back. For himself, he would not eat or drink till all had been restored.

Soon the skins began to come in. They were laid down in the lodge, and those who brought them departed without a word. Arapooish sat in one corner silent. Above a hundred pelts were brought in, and Campbell expressed himself satisfied. Not so the Crow chieftain. He fasted all night. In the morning more skins were brought in, and one and two at a time they continued to come through the day.

"Is all right now!" demanded Arapooish.

"All is right," replied Campbell.

"Good! Now bring me meat and drink," said the old chief.

WORRY.

What This Foolish, Enervating Habit Does For Mankind.

Worry is forethought gone to seed. Worry is discounting possible future sorrows so that the individual may have present misery. Worry is the father of insomnia. Worry is the traitor in our camp that dampens our powder, weakens our aim. Under the guise of helping us to bear the present and to be ready for the future worry multiplies enemies within our mind to sap our strength.

Worry is the dominance of the mind by a single, vague, restless, unsatisfied, fearing and fearful idea. The mental energy and force that should be concentrated on the successive duties of the day is constantly and surreptitiously abstracted and absorbed by this one fixed idea. The full, rich strength of the unconscious working of the mind, that which produces our best success, that represents our finest activity, is tapped, led away and wasted on worry.

Worry must not be confused with anxiety, though both words agree in meaning originally, a "choking," or a "strangling," referring, of course, to the throttling effect upon individual activity. Anxiety faces large issues of life seriously, calmly, with dignity. Anxiety always suggests hopeful possibility; it is active in being ready and devising measures to meet the outcome. Worry is not one large individual sorrow; it is a colony of petty, vague, insignificant, restless, imps of fear, that become important only from their combination, their constancy, their iteration.—William George Jordan in The Saturday Evening Post.

Death of Heroes In Fiction.

It is astonishing what a human interest the reading public takes in an author's heroes and heroines. Mr. Snowden Ward declares that when Dickens was writin · "The Old Curiosity Shop" he was overwhelmed with letters from the most distinguished men and women begging him not to kill Little Nell. They declared it would be too cruel and waited on his verdict as an anxious family on that of the physician.

Dickens did not care to do away with her himself, but it was necessary that he should do so. Little Nell was a character with too little of the earth earthy about her to assimilate with those around her, no matter how well meaning they might have been. Her finer feelings would have made her unhappy, and the little country churchyard was the best place for her.

And Thackeray. How he was implored not to kill Colonel Newcome. How he was rated for reducing so noble a man to poverty in his old age, while the meaner mortals around him lived and throve. Kipling had to give a second version of his "The Light That Failed" in order to please the public, and who knows but Shakespeare was chided for the unhappy taking off of Lear and Cordelia? But the public, though soft hearted in the concrete, is a flint in the abstract. It soaks its handkerchief with tears over the consumptive cough of that shady Parisian Camille and turns a nice homemade understudy out on the cold world to eat snowballs or cold potatoes."—Louisville Times.

On the Wrong Man.

Bret Harte is so frequently complimented as the author of "Little Breeches" that he is almost as sorry it was ever written as is Colonel John Hay, who would prefer his fame to rest on more ambitious work. A gushing young lady, who prided herself upon her literary tastes, said to him once:

"My dear Mr. Harte, I am so delighted to meet you. I have read everything you ever wrote, but of all your dialect verse there is none that compares to your 'Little Breeches.'"

"I quite agree with you, madam," said Mr. Harte, "but you have put the little breeches on the wrong man."—San Francisco Argonaut.

What the Separator Has Done.

The separator has done more to stimulate dairying than all else combined and now statistics show it to be one of the greatest industries in the United States. The dairy interests stand preeminent. For the year 1898 over $900,000,000 was distributed among milk producers and has helped a great deal to overcome the depression which came on in 1893. It is also shown in reports that $1,000,000,000 would be nearer correct or over twice the value of all the wheat crop of the entire country. Why not produce our share—at least, what is required for our own consumption!—Live Stock.

Difference In Tests.

E. C. Bennett of Tripoli, Ia., in an article on dairying says: "Do not lose your temper and say harsh things if the milk does not test the same way every time. The cow is a female, and she varies in her quality and quantity of milk as your sweetheart varies in the sweetness of her smiles. Do your best, as an intelligent and sympathetic man, and look to the average results."

The Greed For Gain.

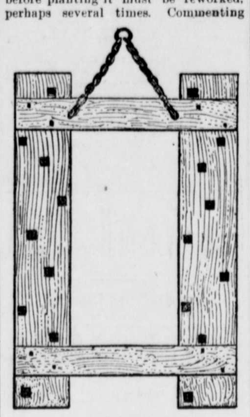
"Greed for gain is the fault of our nation," he said. "Our soldiers in camp, our men of business, our very women are ruled by cupidity. The national standard is the dollar mark."—Bishop Potter, Episcopalian, New York.

FARM AND GARDEN

QUICK CORN PLANTING.

A Pulverizer For Corn Rows and a Convenient Corn Marker.

It is the custom of many farmers to plow for corn and follow with the harrow, roller or plank drag until the ground is level and fine before the corn is put in with a two horse planter. But if heavy rains come and pack the soil before planting it must be reworked, perhaps several times. Commenting



PULVERIZER FOR CORN ROWS.

upon the time thus lost in doing extra work and waiting for the ground to dry off between the plow and the planter, a writer in the Ohio Farmer has said: If instead of harrowing, rolling or dragging all this land before planting, each farmer used an implement that would pulverize thoroughly the row in which the corn is to be planted, leaving the middlers to be rolled, harrowed or dragged, after planting, as the conditions of weather and soil might indicate, there would be saved an immense amount of labor and worry.

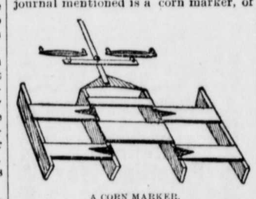
We made a simple implement that has saved labor and time and given us the satisfaction of planting as soon as the ground is warm enough. As soon as the field is plowed, we harrow if necessary and then start this pulverizer ahead of the planter. It pulverizes the tracks for the planter perfectly, leaving the middle as the harrow left it, ready to be rolled or dragged after the corn is planted.

To make the pulverizer we need two planks 6 feet long, 2 by 12 inches, and two boards 4 feet long, 2 by 6 inches. They are bolted together, as shown in the cut, so that the distance from center to center will be the same as the width of the planter or distance between the rows of corn. We remove teeth from a harrow and insert seven to nine in the 2 by 12 sides in such a way that no two teeth follow each other.

The hitch is a chain from a scotch harrow. Two horses attached as to the harrow or plank drag will do the work with the driver riding on the pulverizer if the ground is rough enough to require so much weight. The marker can be taken from the planter and used on the pulverizer, as the track made by the pulverizer will be the guide for the team and driver of planter.

To lighten the work of turning at ends we have used the truck of a riding cultivator, and by the chain attachment to truck and pulverizer we raise with a foot lever the pulverizer clear of the ground for convenience in turning and getting the spacing of rows accurately and easily. The truck and chain attachment and lifting lever we do not attempt to show in the cut.

Another device illustrated in the journal mentioned is a corn marker, of



A CORN MARKER.

which a correspondent says: I think it goes ahead of any of the things of the kind I have ever used, and they have been many.

It is a four row marker, but has hinges on it so it will mark on rolling or uneven ground as well as on level ground. The wings can be turned so as to go through a narrow gate or around obstructions in a field. I used four 6 inch T hinges and a common buggy tongue. My runners are 3½ feet long, 6 inches wide and 2 inches thick. Have a wide board on the center, so as to ride, if you mark by stakes.

Cultivating Sugar Beets.

In the early cultivation of sugar beets the ground should be stirred as deeply as possible. To accomplish this without covering the plants the ideal implement would be a cultivator with numerous long, hooked teeth, not more than an inch wide, one which might be called a cross between a harrow and a cultivator. Such cultivators are now on the market. After the beets have become larger a cultivator with broader shovels may be used in order to cut the weeds more effectually, but deep working of the soil should be carefully avoided after it has become filled with the feeding roots of the crop. The after cultivation should consist in keeping the ground free of weeds and keeping the surface loose, both being necessary to the preservation of the soil moisture.—Ohio Station.

Aprons at Afternoon Tea.

Fine muslin aprons, with a sort of fichu bib, trimmed with lace and insertion and a knot of ribbon on one side, are being worn by young girls in the afternoon in Paris when assisting at "the 5 o'clock." These aprons nearly cover the skirt. They are vandyked or scalloped round the edge and have the appearance of being a white muslin dress over a slip and bodice of color.

Notes From the Jewelers' Circular.

Pink coral stick pins are attractive affairs.

French gray is very popular in the new silver belt clasps.

Large, tinted pearls are much in evidence in rings, pins and brooches.

Pink coral and pearls figure in combination in some dainty little brooches.

The popular pins for the back of the skirt are ornamented with turquoise, moonstones, jade or star sapphires.

A very attractive necklace consists of large pearls, excellent imitations, between each two of which is strung a pierced disk of crystal.

Earrings are much worn, and the fashion undoubtedly grows apace. Solitaires and clusters are popular styles. All rings fit close to the ear.

CLOTHES MOTHS.

Preventing Their Inroads by Cleanliness and Special Care.

The active and elusive little clothes moths are already out, each with an eye to the selection of a good location for carrying on a business in choice woolen goods and fine furs. If, therefore, you have not yet fortified your possessions against their inroads, it is quite time to act, and, in so doing, the following hints from the New York Sun will be found valuable:

If furs and clothing are put away with moth eggs in them, all the odors in the world will not save them, as any furrier will tell you. The time when the eggs are laid is when the warm spring days come and the heavy garment is hung in the closet, but not put away for fear it may be needed again. Then perhaps it is worn once or twice and then hung up again and in the hurry of spring work forgotten until moths are noticed. Then the furs are taken out hastily, perhaps brushed a little and put away smothered in camphor or something else as useless and expensive. In the fall, when the clothes are taken out, there is a wailing, and nobody can understand how it happened when the clothes were put away so carefully and such a lot of moth stuff used.

The proper way is to lay the heavy clothing in a chest as soon as it is not in daily use, but so that it can be taken out and worn when cold days come. When the cold weather is quite gone, then every article should be taken out and hung on the clothesline on a clear day; if there is any wind, so much the better, as the dust will blow away. After beating with a light switch of some kind brush the clothes carefully. Never put clothes away with soiled spots on them. Scour them all out.

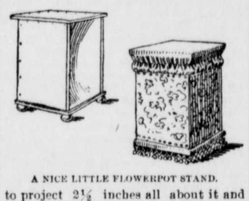
When all the clothes are beaten thoroughly and brushed and cleaned, fold each article separately and with care as to the folding. Then see that the chests are absolutely tight; that there are no cracks in them anywhere. If there are, paste newspaper over the cracks and see that there is not even the smallest crevice for the moth to enter, for if there is one she will surely find it.

Wrap up each article separately, either in old sheets or in old towels or in papers. See that all are absolutely clean. Pack them in with care, so that they will not be crushed or wrinkled, and spread a sheet over the top and tuck it in closely all over the things.

Close the chests, and, if there will be no need to open it during the warm season, paste paper over the edges of the cover. But if it closes tightly there will be no danger from moths. That is the whole secret of keeping woolens safe from moths.

Easily Made Jardiniere Stand.

An attractive little stand for a handsome flower in a handsome flower pot or jar is shown in an illustration from The Ladies' World. It is most easily made. Get a grocery box and nail a board to either end, allowing the one for the top



A NICE LITTLE FLOWERPOT STAND.

to project 2½ inches all about it and the one at the bottom to project an inch. Pretty figured cretonne or other inexpensive material can be used for covering in the manner shown. A bow of harmonizing ribbons adds to the attractiveness of the whole.

Rhubarb Slump.

Prepare and cut fine sufficient rhubarb to measure one quart. Put it in a large saucepan with one scant pint of sugar and simmer gently until tender. Rub together one and a half cupfuls of flour, one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of sugar, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt and one teaspoonful of baking powder. Mix to a soft dough with milk, turn out on a floured board and roll out in a thick sheet which will just fit the top of the saucepan. Lay it carefully over the rhubarb, cover closely and keep where the rhubarb will just simmer for half an hour. Lift the cooked crust to a deep dish and pour the rhubarb over. Serve hot or cold. If the latter, serve cream with it.—Table Talk

SUGAR BEET CULTURE.

Till Early and Often to Keep Ahead of the Weeds—When to Thin.

The Cornell agricultural station has issued some observations and conclusions in regard to the sugar beet, based upon field work during 1898, the data being, much of it, the reports of farmers to whom seed had been sent for the purpose of carrying on this work. One point clearly brought out, according to the report, is the serious mistake made by many growers by deferring the first working of the soil till the plants had attained considerable size and strength. As soon as the rows can be followed a hand cultivator (or lacking this a hand hoe) should be used to loosen the soil near the plants and check any weeds that may be attempting to gain a foothold. Again, some failed to do the thinning till the plants were too large. Not only were the plants injured by the removal of those taken out, but the labor involved in thinning these overgrown beets is several times what it would be if the work were done at the right time.

Bunch the plants with a narrow hoe when they are from one-half inch to 1½ inches high, and thin them to one in a place when they are two or three inches high.

Frequent light tillage is the secret of economically keeping ahead of the weeds, but as a rule beets receiving horse culture made better growth than those receiving hand culture only. The deeper tillage seems to be favorable for best results.

It is usually recommended that beets be thinned at about the time the second pair of leaves appear. It is found in practice that it frequently is impossible to thin the beets at the time recommended. From experiment at the station it appears that the yield per acre was considerably more where the thinning was delayed until the beets had made considerable growth. This indicates that where conditions are favorable considerable range may be taken as to time of thinning. With the weather cool and the soil moist thinning may safely be done when the beets have attained a height of three to four inches. However, thinning is such a slow process that it would better be commenced on time—viz, when the second pair of leaves appear, the plants should at least be bunched. The bunches may then safely be allowed to remain for a week or ten days before the beets are thinned to a stand of one beet in a place. If one could always be certain that the weather would be cool and the soil moist, then there would not be the imperative necessity for beginning thinning early. If thinning be delayed until there exists drought accompanied by hot weather, the growth of the plants may be seriously impaired if the plants are not entirely destroyed.

DAIRY AND CREAMERY

MILK FEVER.

Characteristics of the Disease—Treatment and Prevention.

The New Jersey experiment station issued an exellent bulletin on milk fever. It is claimed that one form of the disease is caused by germs. This may count for the fact that, in some herds and barns, milk fever seems to be contagious.

Treatment should begin a week or two before the calf is expected and should be practiced on every cow whose condition is such as to lead the owner to fear the occurrence of milk fever when she calves. The treatment is to continue for a week after calving. Begin giving short rations; feed sparingly of rich food, such as grains and clover; rather give apples and bran mash. Give salt to provoke thirst and encourage the cow to drink by warming the water if it is cold. Large doses of epsom salts, a pound to the quart of water, may be given once or even twice a week, to provoke an unwonted activity of the bowels and to counteract the tendency of constipation. If the udder is distended, it should be rubbed and milked regularly. The cow should be kept in a place which is dry, clean, airy and cool in summer and warm in winter, away from the other animals. Should the owner fear that his method has not succeeded in reducing the blood sufficiently, as may happen when the time is short, a veterinarian should be called to let out several quarts of blood from the jugular vein of the neck.

Just before calving, the vagina should be washed out with a generous injection of 2 per cent creolin solution, which should be repeated daily after calving for a few days. Immediately after the calving is completed the veterinarian should inject creolin solution into the uterus, as in cases of abortion. Neither carbolic acid nor corrosive sublimate nor iodoform can be recommended for disinfecting the genital passages, but these disinfectants and others may be used liberally upon the soiled bedding, barn floor, etc. If the cow is down, she should be propped up on the brisket to prevent the running of food into the lungs from the stomach.

Norah Is a Milker.

The Shorthorn cow Norah VI is a red and white, the property of Mr. C. Adeane, Babraham, Cambs, says the London Live Stock Journal. She won the first prize at the London show of the British Dairy Farmers' association



SHORTHORN COW NORAH VI.

in October last and has excellent top and under line, good quarters, thighs and middle piece, together with a capacious milk vessel. She was third for Shorthorns in the milking competition, giving 43.3 pounds of milk at the morning and 36.7 pounds at the evening milkings, receiving 70.5 points.

A Summer Resort For the Cow.

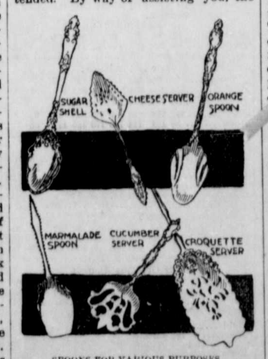
The secretion of milk being in a large measure due to the nervous condition of the animal, it is important that we give her comfortable surroundings where she can recreate and chew her cud, says D. H. Otis. Last summer the Kansas Agricultural college herd was pastured one-half mile north of the college barn, and in order to furnish protection from the hot sun and the flies a small thicket in the lower end of a draw was opened up. The cows ignored this act of kindness and betook themselves to the top of the highest bluff, and there, where the cool breezes would strike them, recreated with seeming satisfaction. The stiff breezes, usually found on such high spots, had the effect of driving away many of the flies, and left the cows free to manufacture pasture grass into milk. Any dairyman having a high knoll or bluff accessible to his cow pasture would do well to fix it as a summer resort for his cows. If possible, select a bluff where trees will furnish plenty of shade. If that be impossible, an open shed will keep off the hot sun. While the cow is thus enjoying her summer outing she will at the same time be hard at work returning thanks to her owner in the form of butter fat.

A Long Lost Leg Covering.

The puttee—described by one writer as a species of bandage and legging combined—is one of the new adjuncts of dress rapidly coming into fashion. It was introduced in this country during the late war, and it has been taken up by men of fashion, just as another article long in the wardrobe of the average man has become immensely popular with the masses—namely, the pyjama. Both of these widely different articles are of eastern origin. The puttee comes from India, where it was originally strips of a suitable material wound around and around the legs like a roller bandage. It is now made in leather or cocoanut cloth and secured by a buckled strap that runs spirally several times around the leg. The puttee, it is claimed, is the long lost leg covering for wheeling. In this and in golf, but especially in the former, it is taking the place of the woolen stocking. The golf stocking was never intended for bicycle riding. The puttee has also the advantage of not becoming soggy when wet and of affording an airtight protection to the leg without being so heavy as to be uncomfortably warm.—Vogue.

The Science of Spoons.

It is a science in itself to know for what special use each of the many queer spoons you see nowadays is intended. By way of assisting you, the



SPOONS FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES.

New York Herald has illustrated a number of them in connection with their rightful designations, as here shown.

SPRAYING APPARATUS.

Points to Consider When Buying—A Homemade Potato Sprayer.

As spraying is hard and disagreeable work at best, in order to do it as economically and easily as possible the best of apparatus will be found none too good. All working parts of the pump should be of brass of good quality to insure wear and should be smoothly fitted. There must also be some adequate arrangement to keep the mixture thoroughly agitated, and the ease with which the working parts can be got at for repairs and the facilities for oiling should be considered.

The thoroughness and economy of application depend very largely on the nozzle used, and one should be chosen particularly adapted to the work that is to be done. To be thoroughly effective a nozzle should throw a fine mistlike spray, thus covering the plants with a thin film of the mixture without using an excessive quantity, and the nozzle must be so constructed as to be easily and quickly disgorged and taken apart for cleaning.

For close range work, such as spraying potatoes, the "vermorel" is excellent, as it throws a fine cone shaped spray. Another good one is the "bordeaux," which will throw a fan shaped spray from any degree of fineness to a solid stream. Perhaps the cheapest and most convenint outfit for general use is a good spray pump, mounted on a common oil or whisky barrel and placed on a strong two wheeled cart. This makes an efficient outfit for orchard work, and, by a proper arrangement of nozzles to cover two or more rows at once, is equally good for spraying potatoes.

The Rhode Island station advances the foregoing suggestions in a timely and very valuable bulletin on spraying and also illustrates a homemade potato sprayer which, according to its owner, has given excellent satisfaction. The cart is arranged from an old tedder, the seat being left on and a floor laid on which to place the cask and pump. A



HOMEMADE POTATO SPRAYER.

piece of one-half inch hose extends from the pump to the rear and is attached to a three-eighths inch brass pipe of sufficient length to reach across the width between two rows and extend half way to the next row on either end. An elbow is screwed on each end. Into this a short nipple is inserted, another elbow screwed on and sufficient pipe inserted to reach two more rows. Trees are inserted in both middle and end sections at the exact distance apart as are the rows. Into these tees 6 inch pieces of pipe are inserted, and to these are attached vermorel nozzles. Thus it will cover six rows at a passage, and the nipples and elbows at the ends of the middle section allow the end sections to be turned up to allow of its passage through a narrow place.

Pumps, nozzles and all the necessary apparatus can be bought, and, with a little ingenuity and judgment, fitted up at home to make a practical spraying outfit.

What Sunflowers Are Good For.

Somebody who claims to speak from practical knowledge has made out the following list of valuable products that can be extracted from the sunflower: 1. Oil from the seed. 2. The seed cake. This is the residue left from the seed after the oil is extracted. It could be used as a food for cattle; also the heads and seeds, if chopped up together, can be used as ensilage. 3. The seed alone is an excellent food for poultry. 4. A yellow dye is made from the blossom. 5. The flower produces very fine honey and wax. In England one or two farmers made nearly $200 a year from honey alone. 6. The fiber from the stalks. By treating it like flax, fine, silky fiber can be obtained in large quantities. The Chinese use it to a great extent in their silk fabrics. 7. Potash from the stalks. 8. The stalks are used as fuel.

Sheep on a Small Farm.

If a farm is dry enough for sheep—and if it is not it can often be made so by drainage—sheep will pay even on small farms. There is a prevalent disposition in these days to believe that there is no money in sheep unless they are kept in large or comparatively large flocks. The idea that a few sheep on the farm are valuable does not seem to find lodgment in the average mind. This no doubt is the result of the common notion that wool is the main thing in sheep husbandry. The production of mutton alone will pay for sheep breeding. There are few farmers who could not keep a small flock of sheep and sell all the mutton they produce in the nearest town or among their neighboring farmers. A dozen sheep will pay on any small farm.—Western Plowman.

The Nitrogen Supply.

All nitrogen available for human use is taken from the air by certain bacteria (very lowly organized microscopic plants). The sole function of these nitrifying bacteria seems to be to take the free nitrogen and combine it into such simple chemical substances—e. g., the nitrates—as can be utilized as food by the higher plants. Through the action of the nitrifying bacteria only can nitrogen be made available for the higher plants and finally for man through the agency of the higher plants. Thus it is seen why the nitrogen available for human economy, though absolutely indispensible, is limited in amount and produced only by a very costly process.—G. W. Field.

Knowledge.

What is knowledge? It is not memory. It is not familiarity with facts. It is not observation. It is not even experience. It is all these put to soak in the human mind. It is all these digested by the human brain. So we put facts into the thought hoppers of boys and girls. They are ground in the thinking mill of life and they come out as knowledge, ideas which can be baked into the bread of wisdom. This gives strength, gives purpose and makes for power.—Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Episcopalian, Chicago.

Sick-poison is a poison which makes you sick. It comes from the stomach. The stomach makes it out of undigested food.

The blood gets it and taints the whole body with it. That's the way of it.

The way to be rid of it is to look after your digestion.

If your food is all properly digested, there will be none left in the stomach to make sick-poison out of.

If your stomach is too weak to see to this properly by itself, help it along with a few doses of Shaker Digestive Cordial. That's the *cure* of it.

Shaker Digestive Cordial is a delicious, healthful, tonic cordial, made of pure medicinal plants, herbs and wine.

It positively cures indigestion and prevents the formation of sick-poison.

At druggists. Trial bottles 10 cents.

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