The Chestertown Transcript.

VOL. XLI—NO. 29. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1902. $1.00 PER ANNUM.

FOR SALE.

TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING.

with lot, located in Still Pond, on street leading to the creamery, and adjoining the Parrott property. For particulars address

MRS. ANNIE M. BUSICK,
321 N. Calhoun St.,
Baltimore, Md.

f1-3t

TWO FARM HANDS WANTED.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS WHITE FARM HANDS. One to commence work as soon as hired and the other on March 1. Am willing to pay good wages to right men. Apply at

TRANSCRIPT OFFICE.

f1-tf.

A PROMPT SETTLEMENT.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society makes a specialty of paying claims promptly, an average of over 95 per cent. of all death claims being paid within one day after receipt of proof. A check for $5,000 in payment of claim under policy on the life of the late Mr. Theo. E. Hayes having been issued within 24 hours of receipt of proof. This is, indeed, commendable, and speaks well for the Equitable and its methods.

TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES.

I have trust Funds to loan on Mortgages at 6 per cent., $500, $600, $800, $1000, $1500, $2000, $2400, $2500, $3000, $4000, $5000, $7000 and $10,000. Some of these sums can be placed for 5 years.

HOPE H. BARROLL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Chestertown, Md.

j25-6t.

CAUTION NOTICE.

All persons are forwarned against crossing or trespassing with dog, gun or otherwise on the farms of the undersigned. The law will be enforced against all offenders.

C. H. PRICE,
WM. R. PRICE,
WM. T. JEWELL.

*j-18-3t

WESTCOTT & DODD. WESTCOTT & DODD.

Eggs! Eggs! Eggs!

Wanted! Wanted! Wanted!

MONDAY, MONDAY, MONDAY.

Just count your loss or what you would have saved if you had sold to

WESTCOTT & DODD.

ARMOUR'S Poultry Food

MAKE HENS LAY,
Make Eggs in Winter Time.

MEAT-MEAL, 2½c. per lb.,
MEAT and BONE, 2¾c. "
CRUSHED BONE. 3c. "
OYSTER SHELL, ½ "

Above goods in 50 or 100 lb bags f. o. b., Baltimore, Md.

Free Egg Record Card and Feeding Formula on application.

PERCY G. SKIRVEN,

Long Distance 'Phone. Arlington 151. ARLINGTON, MD.

THE E. K. PEDRICK CO.
BALTIMORE, MD.
BRIDGES. STEEL FACTORIES.
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS
Estimates and Designs FREE

Notice To Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Kent county, letters testamentary upon the personal estate of

THEODORE E. HAYES,

late of Kent county, Md., deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the 2nd day of August, 1902, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of January, 1902.

ANNIE E. HAYES,
Executrix.

j25-4t

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent County, letters testamentary upon the personal estate of

R. BENNETT WILLSON,

late of Kent county, Md., deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned on or before the 25th day of July, 1902, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under our hands this 14th day of January, 1902.

R. B. WILLSON,
PAUL A. WILLSON,
Executors.

j18-4t.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent County, letters of administration upon the personal estate of

JOHN Z. CLARK,

late of Kent county, Md., deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned on or before the 25th day of July, 1902, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under our hands this 14th day of January, 1902.

MRS. ROSEN CLARK,
WILLIAM CLARK,
Administrators.

j18-4t.

KENT COUNTY FARMERS IN SESSION.

The Farmers' Institute a Most Gratifying Success in Every Respect—The Court Room Filled With Ladies to Hear Lady Speakers.

DIRECTOR AMOSS EXPRESSES HIMSELF AS HIGHLY GRATIFIED WITH RESULTS.

In spite of unfavorable weather conditions the Farmers' Institute of this week was by far the most gratifying in its results of any previous institute held in the county.

The meetings were all well attended and the most reassuring feature of the matter from Director Amoss' standpoint was the representative character of those in attendance. "I am not working for numbers," declared Mr. Amoss, "I want the thinkers and doers among the agricultural and horticultural masses, and the rest will be reached in due time."

Mr. Amoss had with him no theorists, but every subject was treated by practical, common sense men in a practical and common sense way. Mr. C. E. Chapman, who spoke on "Poultry for Profit" is an every-day and successful poultry raiser and is an authority upon the subject of making poultry raising pay.

Poultry For Profit—The speaker emphasized the fact that poultry raising, while adapted to old and young alike, is a practical business and requires energy, strong common sense and a strict observance to detail; it has the strong advantage over soil crops in that it is not affected by weather conditions--droughts or wet seasons fail to affect well-cared for poultry; the expense is not heavy and it can be operated upon a limited capital. The poultry product in the United States when reduced to dollars and cents, he declared to be four times the value of the total gold and silver output from the mines. The poultry product of New York State, he said, is double the value of the State's wheat crop, and greater than her valuable dairy interests. As illustrating his claim that there are handsome profits in the hen when properly handled he gave the following figures to show the results from a flock of 600 hens for one year or 365 days:

Number of hens	600
Average number of eggs	196
Average price per doz	21½ net
Eggs net	$2,107
Stock sold	170
Manue value	270
Total recepts	$2,547
Cost of feed	$600
Labor for year	360
Interest	50
Total	$1,010
Net Profit	$1,537

HEN'S FEEDING RATION.

In the morning—mixed grain in chaff or litter, 2 quarts to 50 hens, for exercise. Noon—warm mash, all they will eat by weight, of one-half bran, one-sixth corn, one-sixth oats, one sixth meat meal, cooked with potatoes, cabbage, beets or turnips, and cut clover hay, salt and charcoal in limited quantities. Night—a variety consisting of whole corn, wheat or boiled oats; pure water, milk, ground oyster shells, ground bone or grit, road dust. For chickens—a cake made of sour milk, salt or soda and a portion of hen ration. Stir very thick, (bake till it will crumble) and cracked wheat.

Mr. Chapman insisted that two absolute essentials for every henhouse are warmth and dryness. Cold hens do not lay eggs, and most poultry diseases are due to dampness. Many windows make the house cold at night and hot during the day—avoid unnecessary windows. Have as few inside arrangements as possible and let the roosts be poles suspended by wire. The hen's form indicates her capacity for consuming large quantities of food, and hens for laying purposes should be carefully selected. To secure an egg supply during the entire year, depend upon the early hatch pullets for fall and winter laying and the year-olds for spring and summer. Never allow hens to stand on snow or ice—cold hens will not lay.

Care of the Horse.—Dr. H. P. Miller's talk on the Care of the Horse was one of the most interesting discussions of the Institute. Dr. Miller is a graduate veterinarian and a practical horseman and stock raiser. He said in part:

"Through the introduction of modern machinery upon the farms the horse is constantly becoming a more important factor, yet the methods for caring for him have not improved as his importance requires. This is largely due to the lack of accurate knowledge of the anatomy of the horse, of the functions and process of the various organs. The horse has a stomach not over one-tenth the size of that of a cow of same weight, so should not be fed such large quantities of bulky food. He requires concentrated food, such as grain principally. If given large quantities of water immediately after feeding some of the food is washed on into the intestines and escapes digestion, and the horse suffers from indigestion.

"When confined to dry feed, however, give a small amount of water after feeding to aid in digestion. Always water before feeding in warm seasons, and when at work water in middle of half-day periods. A horse is never too warm to drink a small amount of water if he is breathing naturally. Frequent swallows of water will keep the horse from panting. Feed less than usual rather than more just before the horse is put to heavy or rapid work. He will work with greater comfort on an empty stomach than on full. Give the principal amount of hay and heavy grain feed at end of day. Give 30 minutes for digestion after feeding before putting to work.

"To prevent bruised shoulders, raise the collar every hour or oftener and rub the shoulders gently to restore circulation, and upon removing collar dash the shoulders with coldest water available.

"To relieve bruised shoulders wash frequently with hot water. To prevent azaturia or "stiffs" give daily exercise when horse is not at work, or reduce feed The proper treatment is to apply blankets wrung out of hot water over the loin and hip, and renew every twenty minutes until relieved. Give as a physic two-ounce doses of nitre. Keep the animal up, if possible. In lieu of hot water apply blistering liniment and rub vigorously. Make stops short and frequent for resting. Never allow animal to cool off while working or driving. Drive slowly first mile until lungs are expanded. More horses are injured the first mile than the last. Sweeny is caused from exhaustion of muscles, not accustomed to work, nourishing food and frequent rubbing with mild liniment will cure.

Dr. Purnam—The program of the evening session was a delightful innovation upon old lines. Mr. Amoss conceived the happy idea of introducing subjects intimately connected with home life on the farm, the domestic side of agriculture was to be interestingly treated. Miss R. M. Purnam, M. D. and trained nurse from Washington, D. C., discussed the subject of "Protecting children and adults from infectious diseases." The ladies of Chestertown and the county had been especially invited and a large and highly complimentary audience of ladies, together with many men braved the intense cold and icy streets to enjoy the lectures. No more representative audience of ladies ever welcomed speakers in the town. Dr Purnam is a graduate in medicine as well as a graduate trained nurse. Her talk was thoroughly practical, touching points of peculiar interest to parents in dealing with infectious diseases. She took the more serious of the infectious troubles and dealt with them separately and offered practical suggestions relative to nursing such cases. The speaker suffered an attack of stage-fright at the opening of her address but this soon wore off, and her treatment of the different phases of her subject was highly intelligent, practical and interesting.

This Delighted All.—A subject of peculiar interest to Kent county housewives is cookery. The Children's Lunch Basket as treated by Miss Emma Suter Jacobs, director of cooking schools of Washington, was a most charming success in every respect. The ladies had looked forward to this as the most attractive feature of an interesting program, and they were in no respect disappointed. Of an unusually attractive personalty, a thorough master of her subject, from the very first moment of her lecture until the close at nearly 11 o'clock Miss Jacobs held the undivided attention of her audience. Her equipment of oil stoves, dainty pans, jars, etc., was perfect and each of the points which she made was practically illustrated in her work.

She stated that in Washington cooking is a part of the regular course of study for pupils in the two grades below the High School, and in a special of the high school class. The first two schools were opened in 1887, and the work has gradually grown until at present there are twenty teachers and twenty-nine schools. During the first year very little more than the actual mixing and cooking of materials was taught, but gradually a course of study was worked out along lines which should correlate it with the plant work, geography, arithmetic and language work of the regular school course, and at the same time teach the mixing, cooking and serving of the food materials and such house work as in necessary to keep the kitchen in proper conditions. The school kitchens are so located that pupils can walk to them in about fifteen minutes or less, the pupils being sent in classes of fifteen for an hour and a half lesson each day. Miss Jacobs insists that "As the home is the bulwark of the nation they (the girls) should be instructed along those lines which will enable them to make and keep homes in which, as Froebel says, the children shall be trained to regular habits of eating, sleeping and breathing; to habits of punctuality, obedience and regularity;" with as little labor as an ordinary cook would peel a potato, Miss Jacobs made out buns, turnovers, rolls, and cooked them in the presence of her delighted audience. The whys and wherefores of everything done was fully explained. Light bread was prepared and set to rise but not cooked.

A FEW RECIPES.

The following are a few of Miss Jacob's recipes:

Plain Bread—One-half pint milk, ½ pint water, 1 teaspoonful salt, 1 tablespoonful sugar, 1 tablespoonful shortening, ½ yeast cake, flour to make a soft dough. To the scalded milk add the salt, sugar and shortening. When the butter has melted add the water and cool the liquid until it is lukewarm, after which the yeast, which has been dissolved in a little lukewarm water; then enough flour to make a drop batter and beat until smooth. Cover and set aside for one or two hours or until it is full of bubbles. Add enough more flour to make a soft dough, mix it well and knead until smooth and elastic. Return to the bowl, grease the surface, cover closely and put in a warm place until it doubles in bulk, which will be in three or four hours. When molding knead as little as possible to have it in shape. Bake loaves in small pans.

Date Rolls—One-half pint milk, three tablespoonfuls butter, ½ pint of water, 1 tablespoonful sugar, 1 teaspoonful salt, ½ cake yeast, ½ lb. dates, flour to make a soft dough; make as directed for bread, adding the dates cut in small pieces, to the batter after it has become light.

Rolls.—One-half pint milk, 3 table spoonfuls butter, ½ pint water, 2 tablespoonfuls sugar, 1 teaspoonful salt, ½ cake yeast, flour to make a soft dough.

It was nearly 11 o'clock when Miss Jacobs distributed her buns, date-rolls and turnovers to be sampled by the ladies, and yet not one impatient auditor left the room until the close.

The Lunch Basket idea was introduced in the dainty preparation of the plain, but wholesome products of cookery in their purest form for school children.

On Tuesday morning upon invitation of Miss Hobbs, Miss Jacobs visited Washington College and gave a brief but interesting outline of her work and its importance to the ladies of Normal Hall. She, a little later in the day, visited the public school and was more than pleased with her reception.

Swine Breeding.—Mr. Chapman's talk on Swine Breeding on Tuesday morning was one of the most interesting talks during the institute. He is a profound friend of the hog, and this friendship is, as he says, the result of long and intimate association. The supposed uncleanliness and other "bad habits" charged against swine, he declared to be the result of unwholesome environment produced by man. They wallow in the mud to wash themselves, but in the pen they love cleanliness and dryness. He asserted that there is 100 per cent. profit in swine breeding and came near proving his proposition.

The Speaker bought two pigs at $2 each; at 207 days old they had cost him $15.35. They grew at an average of 1¼ pounds each day. One dressed 276 lbs. which at 5½ cents per pound netted $15.12; the other dressed 246 pounds, which at 5½ cents meant $13.53 for the pig. Then the manure was worth one dollar, making a total of $29 65 or a profit of $14.30. It costs to keep a brood sow one year $17.30. He insisted that sows be bred at one year old. As the profit of a four-year-old sow which was bred at one year old Mr. Chapman gave these figures,—dropped 78 pigs, four of which were not marketable, leaving 74 which were sold at $6, making a total of $444. Putting the sows board at $20 per year or $80 for the four years, this left a profit of $364.

Feeds and Feeding.—In discussing this subject Mr. Miller insisted that to get the best results the reasons for feeding should be fully understood. If feeding for energy, then one thing is necessary; if for fat, then another combination of feed stuff is required. In regard to feeding wheat straw he considered wheat straw better for bedding, shedding and use in providing warm quarters for animals than for food. Nothing, he said, furnishes so much food as corn. In cotton seed meal for pigs the danger is that too much be fed. Feed it in small quantities if at all.

Water.—In opening his discussion on the Value of Water and its Conservation, Mr. Chapman declared that farmers work too much with their hands and not enough with their heads. The Biblical command is that "By the Sweat of thy Brow"—not *hands*, etc. He showed the absolute necessity for an abundance of water in every department of life. One pound of potato requires 17 pails of water to grow it, and one ton of potatoes requires 500 tons of water. He declared that lime, while not a plant food in itself, unlocks plant food in the soil and makes it available for plants. "Lime will help *your* crops," he said, "But will leave it poorer for your *children*."

Tersely Put Facts.—A number of questions were asked and the speakers put a number of facts in terse form in their talks. Some of these facts were: Corn and water an unprofitable way of producing pork, wheter in pen or pasture. The greatest profit in pigs is in the first six months. Never keep lambs beyond six months for profit. No danger in feeeing corn if care is used. No advantage in grinding corn unless it is very dry. Keep young animals growing every month; keep in stable during July and August, when pastures are low. Best time for calves to come is September and October. Keep colts growing, keep them warm and get them to eat as early as possible. Lampers results from stomach trouble—get stomach right and lampers will disappear. Corn bran has only trifling value in milk production. There is very little difference in the food value of corn fodder shredded and chopped and timothy hay,—depends somewhat of course upon how both are cured. Clover hay better than timothy hay for young colts.

All of the speakers were strong advocates of Cow Peas. Mr. Amoss would seed them one bushel to the acre. Corn plant and cow peas come very near giving all the forage a farmer wants. Furnish lime in form of oyster shells finely ground to avoid soft-shell eggs. If egg shells are fed to hens, they should be fed in a form that the hens will not recognize what they are eating.

To get set of red clover Mr. Chapman advised the seeding of the clover seed so late in the fall that the seed would not germinate until spring. Ten or twelve pounds of hay a day is enough for 1000 pound horse for any kind of work. If young pigs have thumps, and are fat, which is usually the case, stop food of mother. If older hogs are too fat and have thumps, cut off food. Thumps is usually the result of lack of exercise; whenever animals have the trouble make them move about. A horse will eat too much hay if he can get it.

CHESTER LEAGUE'S ANNIVERSARY.

An Elegant Feast, Speech-Making and Music Constitute a Delightful Annivesary Program.

The members of Chester League celebrated the tenth anniversary of their organization, in their beautiful rooms, on Thursday evening. The League has twenty-three members almost wholly of young men, and their room is one of the daintiest, most artistic and attractive to be found in any rural town in Maryland. An air of comfort, refinement and good taste pervades the home of the League, and the moral atmosphere is sweet with manly vigor and moral consistency.

The pleasant program of Thursday evening opened with an elegant banquet consisting of fried and scalloped oysters, turkey, ham, chicken salad, mixed pickles, celery, cranberries, cold slaw, Maryland biscuits, coffee and chocolate. Mrs. J. Cordray Loud served this splendid feast, after which came a season of speech-making and music. President Hodgkin extended an address, welcoming the visitors and giving an interesting sketch of the organization. Then short speeches were made by C. C. Hopper, W. B. Usilton, Jr., John R. Rollison, G. B. Twilley, Samuel Crouch, Vernon Barnett, J. Allie Russell, and W. S. McDonnell. Mr. E. Cordray Loud sung with telling effect—Go way Back and Sit Down, and Messrs. George B. Twilley and Samuel Crouch gave enjoyable solos.

A quartet, composed of Messrs. George Twilley, Samuel Crouch, Warren Hurlock and Harry Fallowfield, sung several selections. Iula, the harpist, and his son, were expected to furnish music, but because of the close of navigation did not come, and in their place a gramophone concert was a feature of the evening's exercises.

The officers of the League are: President, Harry Hodgkin; vice-president, George B. Twilley; recording secretary, J. Allie Russell; corresponding secretary, John Loud; treasurer, W. S. McDonnel; warden, J. Cordray Loud.

DIED IN PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. Walter K Goodhand Dies as the Result of a Fall.

The death of Mr. Walter K. Goodhand, at 6.30 o'clock on Thursday morning, in a Philadelphia hospital, came as a great shock to a wide circle of friends. He was 37 years old, and had been clerking for Mr. R. F. Parks for eighteen years, having entered Mr. Parks' store upon first coming to Chestertown. Mr. Goodhand was a son of the late W. W. W. Kirby Goodhand, for many years a prominent farmer of Kent Island. A mother and several brothers and sisters survive him.

Mr. Goodhand was thrown from his carriage while driving in Quaker Neck on Sunday evening, January 26. He was rendered insensible by the fall and the carriage was badly wrecked. Mr. Goodhand complained of pain in the head but told Dr. Dodd, his physician, nothing of having received a serious blow on the head for some days after the accident, but on the contrary led the doctor to suppose that he was suffering with neuralgia. So soon as Dr. Dodd was told of the fall he made a searching examination and found that the patient's condition was serious and on Tuesday morning of last week took him to a Philadelphia hospital. A closer examination disclosed the fact that the skull at the back of the head was cracked and that inflammation had set in. The only hope was in an operation, which was as promptly as possible performed, but the patient never rallied.

Mr. Goodhand, in opposition to the advice of friends and his physician, insisted upon being at his place of business when he should have been at home under careful nursing and treatment.

He was a man possessed of the happy faculty of keeping his own counsel, and, at the same time, making many warm friends. Those who knew him best knew of many most admirable qualities of heart and head.

The remains will be taken to his old home on Kent Island for interment.

PACKERS AND GROWERS.

An Important Question Still Unsettled on the Eastern Shore.

So far as learned but few, if any tomato contracts have been signed in Kent. William Numsen, the popular Baltimore packer, with a large plant at Chestertown, has not yet been in the county arranging for the coming season.

The following from Greensboro is interesting as indicating the situation in other counties than Kent:

Greensboro, Md., Feb. 4—The joint meeting held in Roe's Hall, Greensboro, on Saturday, by the farmers of this vicinity and the canners, for the purpose of agreeing upon a price for tomatoes for the coming season, availed nothing, and the breach between the growers and canners is wider than ever.

At a recent meeting of farmers a resolution was passed whereby the growers demanded 15 cents per basket for their fruit. Fred P. Roe, of the packing firm of Fred P. Roe & Bro., replied to the demand made by the growers, saying that they could not possibly pay more than 12 cents per basket, and if they could not get tomatoes grown for that price they would close their factory. This statement was resented by the growers, who refused the offer and stood firm to their previous demand of 15 cents per basket.

It is claimed by the farmers that with the changed condition in the prices of canned goods the price this year should be in excess of that paid last season—$6 per ton. The farmers claim that within the last six months the prices have advanced 75 per cent., and that there is but a light stock of last season's pack in the hands of the packers and wholesale grocers, and further claim that under these conditions there is no reason why the present satisfactory quotations will not be maintained during the present year. One of the important factors which contributes to the determined stand taken by the growers, is the fact that last year they were under contract with the packers at $6 per ton. Those who were not under contract received in the open market from $18 to $30 per ton. The disparity of prices and the enormous profits suggested by these figures, which were realized by the packer at the expense of the grower, has caused much serious consideration.

IN CECIL COUNTY.

A majority of packers who operate canning houses in Cecil county are closing negotiations with the farmers for this years supply of tomatoes at the rate of $8 per ton. The farmers last year received $6 per ton, and at the outset they were offered an advance of $1 per ton which was refused. Their demand for $8 has been conceded in most cases, and those packers who have as yet failed to contract have been served with notices by farmers that unless they are given $8 per ton they will not grow any tomatoes.

Packers of tomatoes in various sections of the Peninsula are offering prices considerably higher than those of former years. The price usually offered by the Caroline packers is $7 per ton, or at a rate per basket slightly higher. At Trappe $7.80 per ton is offered, at Centreville $7; at Elkton, $8; at Cambridge, $9.

Denton Journal.

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