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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 advance Dentistry in the most approved style.
☞EXTRACTING TEETH WITHOUT PAIN.
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HIGH STREET, OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND
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G. W. ROEDER & CO.,
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☞The building 121 S. Charles St., being condemned by the Building Inspector, we have removed to 107 W. CAMDEN ST., in a new building where we are better prepared to serve our customers. Thanking our patrons for past favors and soliciting their future orders and consignments, We are respectfully,
G. W. ROEDER & CO.

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Stewart Fruit Company,
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118 & 120 E. Pratt street.
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Highest market prices, Returns same da
Fruits, Berries, Melons, Vegetables, Poultr Eggs, Live Stock, Furs, Hides, Country Produce Oysters, Grain, Hay, Marsh Grass.
Shippers are invited to visit our new store.
Largest Fruit and Produce House in Baltimore
Reference—National Bank of Commerce, Brad street or Dunn.
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FRUIT AND PRODUCE
Commission Merchants
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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 shippers generally a trial, we guarantee top market prices and prompt returns.
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Jan. 3, 1896.

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FRUIT, PRODUCE AND LIVE STOCK
COMMISSION MERCHANT
131 DOCK STREET,
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BROWN & STUBBS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 224 South Charles St.,
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REFERENCE: Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank.

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CUTTING TIMBER.

In marketing the forest crop there are several considerations, more or less at variance with each other, that must be reconciled. It is presumed that the land owner wishes to hold his forest lands in forest, and as such, he desires to make them as productive as possible. It is therefore important that in cutting over the lands no serious injury be done to the remaining trees, or growing stock.

In the first place, the owner wishes to realize as much, money value, as possible out of the crop without seriously sacrificing the good of the forest. More or less injury will necessarily be done in getting out the timber, and in order that this need not be repeated often, the yield for the next ten years may be anticipated in making the cutting a little more severe than the presest conditions would justify. On the other hand, it is desirable to leave certain trees that may have reached merchantable size for the sake of the influence they will exert on the future growth as seed trees, or to protect the ground against the encroachment of grass and weeds. Of course the mature timber will come out since it has completed its growth and is perhaps on the decline. There are also many trees that are crooked and scrubby which will never make good timber, also the dead and deceased. These should be cut out even if they bring no more than the price of cord wood, or even less, since their presence is a detriment to the forest. The ground they occupy should be growing better trees. The same may be said of the undesirable species, such as gum, beech, pin oaks, and the like.

However we must not disregard the forestry principle that the ground will be occupied with a growth of some kind, any way, and if we remove what we do not want, provision must be made for the replacement of what we do want, otherwise we have gained nothing.

MARKET CONDITIONS.

While the woodland owner cannot lay too much stress on the principles that have been given for insuring a second crop, he must generally modify them in their application to suit the market conditions. Where there is no market for cord wood he will find it difficult to dispose of the dead, diseased or otherwise undesirable trees, that may be crowding better ones. Where there is a market for cord wood and the mature and over ripe timber may be sold advantageously for saw logs, the conditions are excellent for not only realizing a good profit, but for moulding the forest into the best form. The is generally a good market for R. R. ties and poles. For chestnut, this is the most profitable form in which to sell the material, especially when sawed ties may be cut from the larger trees. It is not good policy, however, to sell a straight, thrifty chestnut tree that will make but one tie, worth 10 cents on the stump, when a few years more growth of the same tree would make a pole worth $1.50.

The timber buyer knows just what market prices are and, from experience, he can figure very closely what it will cost him to put the timber on the market. He can also judge very closely what he can secnre from a certain tract. When, therefore, he approaches the farmer with his offer, the latter is at a decided disadvantage, having but little knowledge of what his timber is worth. It is usually a case of the one endeavoring to get the timber for as little as possible, and knowing its value; the other holding it for as high a price as he can command, not knowing what the price should be. With good transportation facilities and good markets, the farmers throughout the State should not find it difficult to make good estimates on the cost of getting out timber, and therby judge its worth on the stump. It is only in this way that they will be able to deal satisfactorily with the timber buyer who possesses expert knowledge and who is in close touch with the market.

CASTORIA
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The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Subscription to the Transcript $1.00 per annum.

RULES FOR CONTEST.

The Following Are the Rules Governing Corn Contest to be Held at Approaching Farmers' Institute.

RULES.

1. Competition shall be limited to sons of Maryland farmers, residents of the county in which they compete.

2. No one shall compete who has had a course of instruction in an Agricultural College.

3. The competive exhibit shall be in charge of Mr. Wm. L. Amoss, Director of Farmers' Institutes, a department of the Maryland Agricultural College, and shall be on the first day of the Annual Farmers' Institute in each county.

4. Each competitor shall exhibit ten (10) ears of corn, white or yellow, selected by himself, but not necssarliy grown by himself.

5. The exhibits shall be judged by a competent judge, selected by the President of the Agricultural College and Director Amoss, and judgment shall be made in accordance with the printed scale of points in use at the Maryland Agricultural College distributed by Director Amoss at the Farmers' Institutes last winter and appended to these rules.

6. Each exhibit of corn shall be delivered to Mr. Amoss securely done up in a box or neat parcel, with the name of the exhibitor inside in a sealed envelope, which shall not be opened until the award has been made.

7. After the judge has made his award he shall announce it to Mr. Amoss, who shall afford him an opportunity at the institute to make public his decision and the reasons therefor.

As each exhibit is opened for examination by the judge he shall give it a number, mark the same number on the outside of the sealed envelope containing the exhibitor's name. The envelope shall then be given to Mr. Amoss.

8. No one under fifteen or over twenty-one years of age will be allowed to enter the contest.

9. Each contestant must attend the day sessions of the Farmers' Institute.

10. Each specimen of premium corn will be sent by Wm. L. Amoss via express to the President of the Maryland Agricultural College for the use of the Department of Agriculture.

Eplanation of Points in Corn Judging.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

1. UNIFOMITY, 10 POINTS. The ten ears in the sample should posssess similar characters and be true to the variety which they represent.

2. SHAPE OF EAR 10 POINTS. The shape of the ear should conform to the variety type. The cylindrical or slightly tapering type is to be preferred as producing greatest uniformity of grain.

3. PURITY OF EAR, (a), GRAIN, 5 POINTS. Color of grain should be true to the variety and free from mixture. For one or two mixed kernels make a cut of one fourth point, for three or four a cut of one-half point. For six or more cut one point, differences in shade of color as light or dark yellow, white or cream color must be scored according to characteristics.

(b), COB, 5 POINTS. A white ear with red cob or yellow ear with white cob should be marked zero. Such a mixture indicates lack of purity and a tendency to depart from the type.

4. MARKET CONDITION, 10 POINTS. Corn should be in goood market and seed condition as indicated by freedom from dampness and mould, a clean, bright color, plump and well-developed grain, firmly packed around a firm well-cured cob.

5. TIPS, 5 POINTS. The tip should not taper more sharply than the ear, but should be of regular form, filled to the end with regular sized and regular shaped grains arranged in regular rows to the extremity. Flattend, divvided or projected naked tips are objectionable.

6. BUTTS, 5 POINTS. The rows should extend in regular order over the butt, leaving a cup-shaped depression when the shank is removed. Flat or unfilled butts, swelled butts or those having irregular of spread rows are objectable and must be cut according to judgment.

7. KERNEL (a), UNIFORMITY OF, 10 POINTS. The kernel should be uniform in shape and size. Not only should the kernel be uniform on each individual ear, but the kernels of each ear should be uniform with those of every other ear of the exhibit. They should be true to the variety type.

(b), SHAPE OF, 5 POINTS. The kernels should be wedge-shaped, so that their edges touch from tip to crown. The tip portion is rich in protein and oil, and hence of high feeding value. A large germ is important for vigorous growth and high quality.

8. LENGTH OF EAR, 10 POINTS. The length of the ear varies according to the variety type and the ideal of the breeder, but all the ears of the exhibit should be of the same length. Where no breed standard has been established a length of from nine to ten inches may be taken as a standard. Usually ears much over ten inches long are shallow grained and unfilled at butt and tip.

9. CIRCUMFERENCE OF EAR, 5 POINTS. The circumference varies with the variety, yet there should be a relation between the circumference and the length. If the circumference is very great, there is usually a large cob which makes the ear mature slowly, often retarding the curing until the ear has been injured by frost. Where there is no variety standard the commonly adopted scale is that the circumference should be to the length as 3 is to 4. The circumference should be taken one-third the distance from the butt.

10. SPACE, (a), FURROWS BETWEEN THE TOPS OF THE ROWS, 5 POINTS. The furrows between the rows should be of sufficient size to permit the kernels to dry out readily, but not so large as to lose in porportion of corn to cob. A convenient rule is for a furrow of one-thirty-second of an inch no cut. For a furrow of one-sixteenth of an inch a cut of one-half point. For more than one-sixteenth of an inch a cut of one-point.

(b), SPACE BETWEEN THE TIPS OF KERNELS AT THE COB, 5 POINTS. This is highly objectionable, as reducing the weight of grain and indicating low vitality and feeding value.

11. PROPORTION OF GRAIN TO COB, 10 POINTS. To determine the proportion of grain, weigh every alternate ear of the exhibit, shell off the grain and divide the weight of the ears into the weight of the grain. The result will give the per cent. of grain. As in case of length and circumference there are variety standards for proportion of grain. Where there is no variety standard the proportion should not be less than 86 per cent. In scoring the porportion make a cut of one-half point for every per cent. below the standard.

The proportion of grain depends on the size of the cob. the length and shape of grain, maturity and dryness of ears.

Scribner's Twenty-first Year.

With the January number, 1907, Scribner's Magazine enters upon its twenty-first year. Its very first issue was a notable one in the history of modern periodical literature and established its position at once as a worthy expression of the best traditions of the house that published it. No better statement of the policy of the magazine to-day could be made than the one that appeared in the January number of 1887:

"The magazine will be in the widest sense a magazine of general literature; and its main purpose will be to bring together not only good reading, but literature of lasting value.

"Each number will be fully and handsomely illustrated by the best work of the leading artists, engraved in the most skillful manner, or reproduced by the best methods known.

"The pictures will be in the best sense illustrative of the text; and the artistic side of the magazine will represent the most spirited, sincere and original work in this field."

Young man, if she suggests when you bring a box of candy that you would better be saving your money, it is a sign that it is a good time to ask the momentous question.

The Next Election.

In November 1907 there are to be elected:

A governor.

A comptroller.

An attorney general.

A clerk of the Court of Appeals for a term of six years.

Fourteen members. of the Senate, including city and county districts.

All the members of the house of Delegates.

The two houses in joint convention will be called upon to elect two United States senators, one to fill the unexpired term of Senator Gorman, whose Service will begin at the time of his election and will expire on March 4, 1909, and another to serve for the full term of six years, beginning on March 4, 1909.

The legislature will also elect a state treasurer to serve for two years.

Important year in politics, and the Democrats should elect every canaidate for the above offices as well as the the entire County ticket. We can do it if we are willing to lay aside past differences and all get together for one great victory.

The man who loves his work seldom wants for a job.

Birth of a Hymn.

A song of rational circulation, "In the Sweet By and By," written by S. Fillmore Bennett, of Elkhorn, Wis., had its birth in a country store. Mr. Bennett told the story, which is given in "Wisconsin In Three Centuries," as follows:

It was about time for closing business in the evening when J. P. Webster, whose melodies have made Wisconsin famous, came into the store, feeling somewhat depressed.

I said to Webster, "What is the matter now?"

He replied, "It is no matter; it will be alright by and by."

The idea of the hymn came to me like a flash of sunshine, and I replied: "The sweet by and by. Why would not that make a good hymn?"

Maybe it would," he said indifferently.

I then turned to my desk and penned the hymn as fast as I could write. I handed it to Mr. Webster. As he read it his eyes kindled and his whole demeanor changed. Stepping to the desk, he began writing the notes instantly.

In a few minutes he requested Mr. Bright to hand him his violin, and he played with little hesitation the beautiful melody from the notes. A few moments latter he had jotted down the notes for the different parts and the chorus.

I do not think it was more than thirty minutes from the time I took my pencil to write the words before the hymn and the notes had all been completed and four of us were singing it exactly as it appeared in the Signet Ring a few days later and as it has been sung the world over ever since.

Some 1907 Notes.

Four eclipses of the sun and moon are scheduled for 1907, two in January, on the 14th and 29th, and two in July, on the 10th and 24th. The star event of the eclipse line will be the last mentioned which will be a partial eclipse of the moon visible from 10.40 to 11.41 on the night of July 24th.

Easter will come early this year, falling on March 31st and all the other days in connection with it are correspondingly early; Palm Sunday comes on March 25th and Good Friday on March 29. The first Sunday in Lent comes on February 7, and this makes the social season quite short. The holidays in most cases always come on the same dates. Thanksgiving and Labor Day, however, are two that are set differently. Thanksgiving this year comes on November 28 and Labor Day on September 2d.

No Newspaper Time Tables.—Beginning with the first of the year the skeletonized time table of the P. B. & W. Railroad was withdrawn from the newspapers. For many years it was the custom of the Pennsylvania R. R. to advertise the time of departure of its more important trains. Prior to 1906, the railroads made payments for newspapers advertising on a basis of part in cost and part in transportation. Last January, owing to legislative restrictions and enforcement of the Interstate Commerce laws, the railroad companies considered it adviseable to withdraw transportation privilege, and pay their advertising with cash. Then, of course, the railroads paid the newspapers on the same basis of any other class of advertisers.

To Honor Old Time Doctors.

Drs. Charles M. Ellis and Howard Bratton, of Elkton, George S. Dare, of Rising Sun, and J. J. Wright, of Warwick, attended the meeting of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculy, of Maryland, at Annapolis last week. On motion of the former, a committee was appointed, of which he is a member, to arrange for placing in the historic old Senate Chamder of the State House, where the faculty was organized in 1799 of portraits of two of its founders, to be chosen from five selected by the Committee.

Won His Bet.

General Miles in company with a friend, was walking down Pennsylvania Avenue, when a person, entirely unknown to the veteran soldier, rushed up to him, and grasping his hand, said, warmly, "Well, Nelse, old boy, I'll bet anything you don't remember me!"

"You win!" coldly and laconically replied Miles, as he released himself from the grasp of the stranger and resumed his walk.—Woman's Home Companion.

Force without intelligence is nothing.

A Printer's Pranks.

"I have played many a practical joke on writers in my time," said the veteran compositor. "My last joke was on a bishop. Studying the Russian revolution, he wrote from Moscow to a church paper a descriptive letter that ended:

"'But I can write no more. The gorgeous domes of the city beckon me, and I go.'"

"I," said the veteran, with a loud laugh, "made 'domes' read 'dames.'"

TELL YOUR TROUBLES TO DR. MARTIN.

He Has Cured Thousands and Will cure You.

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They have been used for years with the greatest success.
There are no fake remedies, but have genuine merit and commend themselves to all, while they cannot possibly injure the most delicate constitution they effect a complete and lasting cure even after strong medicines have failed.
Should you go to a Homeopathic Physician and have him put you up a bottle of pellets he would medicate them by guess, whereas, our remedies are compounded with the greatest care and by a regular formulae, and sold at the low price of 10c per bottle, by the druggist, whereas, the physician would charge you 50c or $1.00 for a similar thing only not as good.

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Dr. Martin's General Debility.
Dr. Martin's Cholera Morbus.
Dr. Martin's Pue Soap.

Dr. Martin's Homeopathic Family Medicines are the best that can be produced. Each one is made to cure a distinct disease and each does exactly what it is made for. You cannot experiment with the remedies. They are proven cures. Take the right remedy for your case and there can be no failure. They have cured wherever used. They will cure you.
If your dealer has not the cure you want, we will send it to you on receipt of 15 cents.

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The remedies can be had of The Stam Drug Co., Toulson's, Chestertown, J. W. Ivens, Worto T. B. Durding and S. J. Wickes, of Rock Hall and F. Harper & Son, Still Pond.

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—AND—
Everyone is anxious to have a first-class team. One of the best guarantees of an even gaited horse is in the
SHOEING
and one of the most necessary things about a good Carriage is the
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