THE CITY STORE---THE HUB

End-of-The-Season SALE

9 DAYS 9 ONLY

Commencing Friday, September 7th, and continues until September 15th.

Three reasons why you should attend this end-of-the-season sale.

First

School opens soon and this sale offers wonderful values in BOYS' SUITS, SHOES and CAPS; also Girls' Dresses and Shoes.

Second

This sale will suit our patrons better to purchase now as they are better prepared.

Third

This sale will offer a wide range of Suits, Pants, Shoes, Hats, Furnishings and also Ladies' Dresses, Waists, Skirts, Millinery and Shoes at a much lower figure than ever before.

This SALE will last nine days only. To continue it any longer would be a large loss to this store.

This is the final windup of the summer season.

The Hub Store,

Millington, Md.

Established 1877.

J. E. HENDRICKSON & CO.,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
30th & RACE STS., PHILADELPHIA

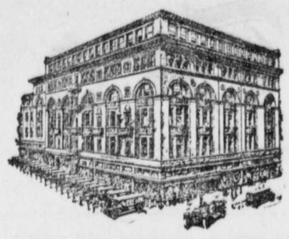
We handle Live Stock, and have all facilities for this line of trade. We solicit the patronage of shippers, and guarantee to make prompt returns. Give us a trial and be convinced!
n. 8. 1296.

Subscription to the Transcript $1 per annum.

AUCTIONEER

THIS IS TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC THAT I HAVE REMOVED TO CHESTERTOWN AND AM PREPARED TO CRY SALES IN KENT AND QUEEN ANNES COUNTIES ON REASONABE TERMS.

JOHN T. JESTER, Auctioneer,



Hochschild Kohn & Company

Howard & Lexington Sts.
Baltimore

The Store that Gets The New Styles First : :

¶ When you come to Baltimore to shop—as you probably do at intervals during the year—you will naturally feel safest in the store whose stocks are are always fresh.

It is a matter of pride with us--and a matter of principle as well--not to allow old-style or shop-worn merchandise to accumulate.

¶ Periodically, we hold special sales in which this merchandise is disposed of at ridiculously low prices. We would rather give it away than permit it to remain in stock.

As a result, whatever is shown to you as new at Hochschild, Kohn & Co.'s is new.

¶ The woman that does not keep in touch with the styles can buy here with perfect safety—and our peo- will be glad to give helpful advice and assistance to any one who is in doubt as to what to choose.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co.
Baltimore, Md.

WAR! Prepare before DRAFT

Infantry Drill; School of the soldier; technica terms of Navy; Motorcycle Dispatch Girls; Chronology "Spanish War." 10 cts. a copy, postpaid. Pocket size (Special Edition Boys of '98) condensed. Captains select bright men for non-commissioned officers—Be a bright one. Published by Veteran of Spanish War. Address, VAN BUREN, 320 15th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Agents wanted. jy14-4t

Allen's Foot Ease For The Troops.

Many war zone hospitals have ordered Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder, for use among the troops. Shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath, Allen's Foot-Ease gives rest and comfort, takes the friction from the shoe, and prevents the feet getting tired or foot-sore. Drug and Department Stores everywhere sell it, 25c. *Don't accept any substitute.* Try it to-day.

OLD FALSE TEETH BOUGHT

roken or any condition. We pay up to $5 a set ccording to value. Mail at once and get our offer f unsatisfactory, will return teeth.
DOMESTIC SUPPLY CO. Binghamton N. Y.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
BALTIMORE

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

STATE SCHOLARSHIPS IN ENGINEERING COURSES

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS for the Department of Engineering, as well as for the College of Arts and Sciences, will be held in Gilman Hall, September 17-20, 1917, beginning at 9 A. M., each day.

APPLICATIONS FOR SCHOLARSHIPS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING, established under the provisions of the Laws of Maryland, Chapter 90, 1912, will now be received. If there is more than one applicant for a particular scholarship, a competitive examination must be taken Friday, September 21, 1917, beginning at 9 A. M. Appointments will be made soon after.

Each Legislative District of Baltimore City and each county of the State with the exception of Caroline and Somerset counties, will be entitled to one or more scholarships for the year 1917-1918, in addition to those which have already been assigned. In the two counties mentioned above, all the available scholarships have been awarded.

Under the provisions of the Act of Assembly, the County and City Scholarships in the Department of Engineering are awarded only to deserving students whose financial circumstances are such that they are unable to obtain an education in Engineering unless free tuition be granted them. The scholarships entitle the holders to free tuition, free use of text-books, and exemption from all regular fees. *The expense of attendance for those who do not receive scholarships is no greater than at other Maryland institutions.*

Scholarships may be awarded to graduates of Loyola College, St. John's College, Washington College, Western Maryland College, Maryland Agricultural College, Mt. St. Mary's College, Rock Hill College, and one scholarship will be awarded "at large."

Applicants should address the Registrar, The Johns Hopkins University, for blank forms of application and for further information as to examinations, award of scholarships, and courses of instruction. a25-4t.

DRAFTING AN ARMY

Conscription Had Its Origin In France In 1798.

THEN SPREAD OVER EUROPE.

The Terrible Power It Placed In Napoleon's Hands Forced the Other Nations to Adopt the System—its Introduction Into This Country.

Conscription originated in France in 1798. At that time the country had just passed through the long and bloody war of the French revolution, which the monarchs of Europe had banded together to crush. France, under Napoleon, had come forth victorious, but her army was exhausted, and it was evident that some new system of recruiting would be necessary, as volunteer enlistment no longer sufficed.

It was then that General Jourdan brought forth and passed the law establishing conscription. Since then it has been the basis of all French military legislation and, to a certain extent, of that of all other countries.

It was through the terrible power of conscription that Napoleon was enabled to carry on the gigantic wars which characterized his reign and by means of it, after losing in the snows of Russia the largest army that up till that time had ever been put into the field, to reappear a few months later with another army almost as large.

Out of necessity the other nations were forced to follow France's example, and conscription became general.

Under the French regime every citizen between the ages of twenty and twenty-five was liable to service for five years. Prussia, however, still further developed the powers of conscription by reducing the period of service in the ranks and passing her soldiers as soon as they were sufficiently trained into a reserve force, thus by degrees training her whole population.

This latter system, which was considered as one of the most farreaching and important events of the last century, owed its origin to the conditions imposed on Prussia by Napoleon at the treaty of Tilsit, whereby Prussia was restricted to a standing army of 43,000 men. She kept to the letter of the law by maintaining her army at the prescribed number, but her trained citizen reserve force was limited only by the population of the country.

The military history of the United States is as remarkable as the rise and rapid growth of the nation itself. In 1790, as fixed by an act of congress, the rank and file of our army amounted to 1,216 men, and in 1814 an English expedition with only 3,500 men was able to seize and burn Washington.

Conscription first made its appearance here at the time of the war between the states. At the beginning of the war in 1861 our whole regular force was but 14,000 men. At first the northern army was increased by volunteer enlistment, but the unexpected prolongation of the war proved this method too slow to replenish the waste of the armies, and in 1863 the government resorted to a draft.

The first attempt to carry it out met with forcible resistance and led to a serious riot in the city of New York, which lasted for several days. All opposition, however, was put down and the draft executed with all possible forbearance and justice. Exemptions and substitute purchases were so freely given in the north that the draft had little effect except as a stimulus to the states in bringing to full strength their quotas of volunteers by voting bounties.

In the south, however, conscription was sweeping from the first, and toward the end of the war it became omnivorous. Every man between the ages of seventeen and fifty-five was legally liable to service, the only excuse being physical incapacity.

The total number of men called under arms by the government of the United States between April, 1861, and April, 1865, amounted to more than 2,750,000, nearly half of this number being raised by conscription. If to this we add the 1,100,000 men from the southern states the total armed force of the country at that time amounted to almost 4,000,000, drawn from a population of only 32,000,000.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Why They Have Green Backs.

Why the United States banknotes are printed with green backs is not generally known, although there is a most excellent reason for it. The great drawback to paper currency, says the Baltimore American, is the likelihood of its being counterfeited, and therefore experts are constantly at work to contrive ways of making it impossible to copy such bills.

Stacy J. Edson was the man who in 1857 invented the green ink that Uncle Sam uses on his bank bills. The ink, which was patented, is anti-photographic—that is, it cannot be photographed, nor can counterfeiters in trying to get a facsimile of the notes move it with alkalies. The secret of the ingredients of the ink of course is carefully preserved.

An Arabian Titbit.

Cheese today is not common among the Bedouin Arabs, butter being preferred. There is a substance closely corresponding to cheese mentioned in Samuel. This consists of coagulated buttermilk, which is dried until it becomes quite hard. It is then ground and the Arabs eat it mixed with butter.

He is twice a conqueror who can restrain himself in the hour of victory —Cyrus.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit.
Helps to eradicate dandruff.
For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair.
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

SAVING TOMATO SEED ON THE FARM

College Park, Aug. 30.—It is the custom with tomato growers to buy their seed from the market. This has been done, but often times with considerable loss to the grower. The seed, of course, can be secured in this way at little cost, which no doubt, has appealed to the growers more than anything else; however, there is another consideration in this connection. The seed bought upon open market may have come, and often does come from plants that are more or less diseased. The plants may not only be diseased, but they are in many cases weak and unprolific. This is especially true of seed that is saved from the general run of tomatoes at the canning houses and hundreds of pounds of seed are saved every year by this method.

A much better way to secure good tomato seed is to save it from the best plants in the field. This can be done by marking the plants with a stake about the time they begin to ripen fruit and by gathering the fruit from the marked hills separately. This seed is squeezed out into a barrel or the whole fruit of the tomatoes themselves placed in the barrel and crushed, after which water is added to the contents, and allowed to stand for two or three days, or until fermentation takes place, at which time the pulp will rise and the seed will sink to the bottom. The water is then poured off, together with whatever pulp may be removed with the water, and a fresh supply of water added. After stirring the contents, allow it to settle and pour off again. This may be repeated until the seed is fairly clean, after which it is removed and spread out to dry in a place where birds and mice cannot feed upon it.

Some of the canners of the State are co-operating in this good work by paying either the usual price or within a few cents of the usual price for the seed tomatoes, and still allow the grower to take home with him the seed. This can be done very well where the canner puts up a pulp or a catsup.

Seed saved as suggested here will yield a very good income on the extra expense of saving it.

This is not a new theory, but a demonstrated fact, as many of the growers are now practicing it. This method of improving the crop has already been applied to other crops such as potatoes, in which case the seed is saved by the hill method, and seed corn saved in the field, and wheat in which the plant berry is selected from the most prolific strains, thus producing higher yielding strains and varieties.

BEEKEEPERS SHOULD REQUEEN THEIR COLONIES NOW.

College Park, Aug. 30.—The proper time to prepare for the season's honey crop is the fall before. If the preparation is left until next spring a considerable reduction in the crop of 1918 will result. Prepare now.

All beekeeping operations previous to the honey flow should have for their object the securing of the greatest possible number of bees ready for field work when the flow starts. A colony cannot be too strong in field bees at this time. However, the condition of the colonies previous to and during winter determines to a large extent their strength in the spring. Also, if they are weak in the spring it is almost impossible to increase their strength sufficiently to secure much honey from the early flows in Maryland. It is essential for best results that preparation be started this coming fall.

Successful wintering depends upon the quality and quantity of food, sufficient protection and room and young, vigorous bees. Colonies should be wintered in double bodies with 40-50 pounds of honey in the top body. They should also be in a sheltered place, and packed thoroughly to protect them from the cold. If these conditions exist a colony of young, vigorous bees will winter successfully, increase rapidly in the spring and be sufficiently strong to produce a maximum crop even from early flows.

Numerous and vigorous workers are the results of a young and vigorous queen. Usually a queen's best efforts are limited to the first two years of her life, consequently it is advisable to requeen consistently every two years where honey production is the main business. A young newly-mated queen will produce quantities of vigorous workers, a condition which is highly desirable in the fall when the older queens are so apt to check their brood rearing.

August is the most profitable time, therefore, to requeen. New queens may be purchased from some reliable dealer or raised in the home apiary. Care should be used in their introduction to avoid loss as it is a bit difficult to secure the acceptance of a new queen at this time of year. The beekeeper should acquaint himself with the best methods of queen rearing and introduction so that he may take every opportunity to produce a few queens every year thus cutting down the expense of buying from queen breeders.

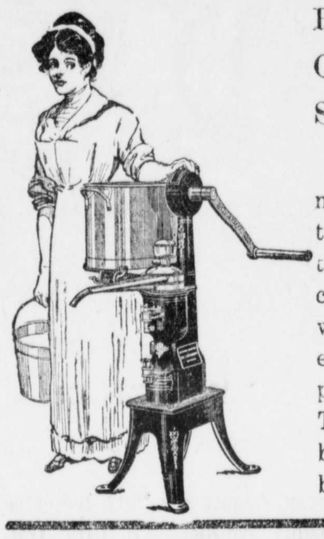
Colonies headed by these young prolific queens will develop a great number of young bees late in the season capable of successfully withstanding the winter and living long enough in the spring to rapidly build up the colonies for the honey flow.

CORRECT Coal-burning HOVER
(Patented Nov. 14, 1916)
$10.75 Costs Less to Buy—
You can pay more—but can't get more. Capacity 50 to 1,500 chicks. Self-feeding and regulator. Gas and spark tight. Portable and sectional. Coal only once in twenty-four hours. Costs but 5c. a day to run.
Don't take an imitation.
This is the only BIG value.
Write for circular.
CORRECT HATCHER CO.,
Department 33
Lessville, Detroit Co., O.
$11.85 ~ 52 INCH CANOPY
$10.75 ~ 41 INCH CANOPY

Royal Wheelbarrow Grass Seeders.

Single or double hopper. Positive chain feed that is very accurate. Will sow orchard grass and other light-weight seeds.

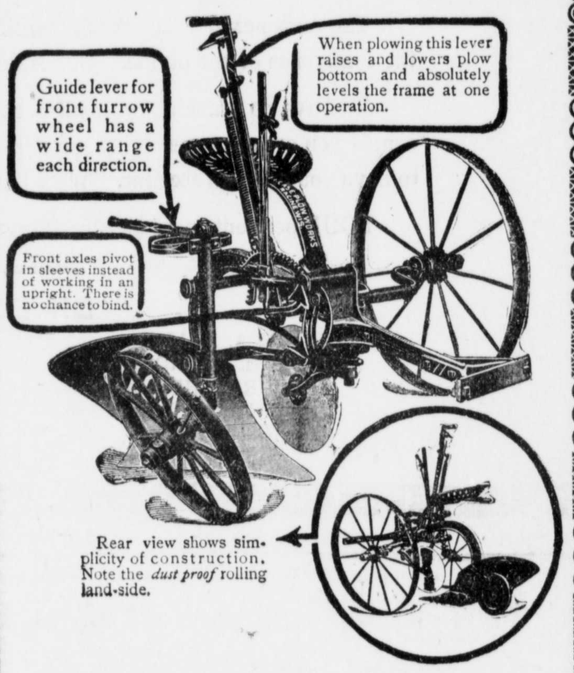
Prices from $7.50 to $9.00.



BLUEBELL CREAM SEPARATOR

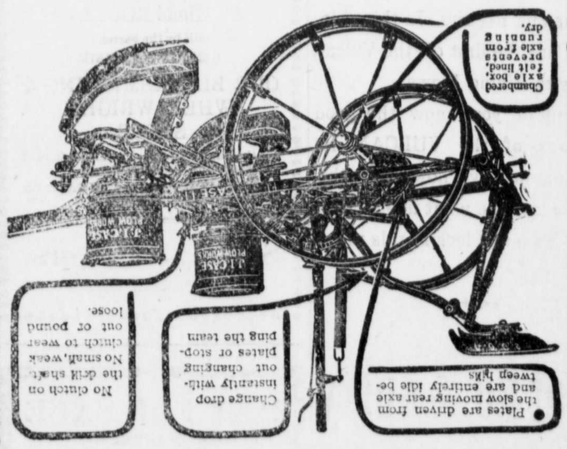
The closest skimming separator on the market. So easy to turn that a child can operate it. All wearing parts are equipped with phosphor bronz bearings. The Bluebell is durable because it is built right.

Farmer Boy Sulky Plows!



Turns a square corner to either right or left.
Enters ground like a walking plow—point first.
Self leveling.
Large lever only, used to raise and lower the plow body.
Long beam with high throat.
The lightest draft sulky plow built.

J. I. CASE CORN PLANTER



Strong, Accurate, Light Draft Planter.

No clutch on drill shaft-fast moving part. Direct power drive from rear axle the slowest moving part. Drive composed of five large pieces, as against 11 to 18 in the clutch of other planters. Will plant accurately butts, tips and middles. Has tilt over hoppers. Automatic reel, and many other distinctive features.

Come in to see this planter before you buy.

F. B. HARPER,

STILL POND, MARYLAND.

OMEGYS BROWN. R. L. HARPE

BROWN & HARPER,

Members of Chamber of Commerce.
Grain, Fruit and Produce.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 224 S. Charles St., Balto., Md.

REFERENCE—Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank or Mecantile Agencies.

LIGHTNING

DOESN'T WARN US OF ITS COMING
The damage in done before we realize it—Building struck and Live Stock killed.
And then who suffers loss?
Are you taking chances?
At the usual minimum rates we cover Live Stock against LIGHTNING *anywhere.*
Are you sure your policy reads that way?

JOS. N. WHEATLEY & CO.,

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