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 recipes. Any one needing these r emedies will find me at

344 High St., next door to McFeely's Furniture Store, each day in the week.

DR. F. W. HODGKIN,
April 7-tf. Chestertown, Md.

DR. H. BENGE SIMMONS,

HOMOEPATHIC Physician and Surgeon.

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

DR. J. G. EMERSON.

DENTIST.

☞ Ex-Demonstrator of University of Maryland.

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

C. P. GILPIN, DENTIST,
Chestertown Md.,

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND,

OFFICE HOURS:—8.30 to 12 A. M. 1 to 4 P.M.

☞ Teeth extracted by local anesthetics and comparatively without pain.

Having enlarged my office and added many new conveniences, I am able to offer my patients much greater comfort while under treatment than in the past. Nov. 29-tf.

LEWIN W. WICKES,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Chestertown, - - - - Maryland.

WILLIAM W. BECK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Chestertown, Maryland.

Office opposite Market 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.

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 shippers generally a trial, we guarantee top market prices and prompt returns.

Yours respectfully,
FRANK WRIGHT & CO.

Jas. W. Stevens. R. Nelson Stevens.

STEVENS BROS.,

Members Chamber of Commerce,

Grain, Fruit and Produce

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

206 S. CHARLES STREET,

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REFERENCE—Merchants National Bank

WILLIAM P. IRELAND,

FRUIT, PRODUCE AND LIVE STOCK

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 121 Callowhill Street,
PHILADELPHIA

WM. B. McCADDEN & CO.,

Established 1890.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

Fresh Fish, Hard and Soft Crabs, Terrapin, Game, etc.

104 Water Street, Baltimore, Md.

Consignments solicited.
Daily returns made in cash or by check.

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Successors to Wright & Loney.

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☞ REFERENCES.—Drovers and Mechanics National Bank, cor. Eutaw and Fayette, Sts.

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J. E. HENDRICKSON & CO.,

Live Stock

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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We handle Live Stock, and have all facilities for this line of trade. We solicit the patronage of shippers, and guarantee to make prompt returns. Give us a trial and be convinced.
Jan. 16, 1896.

G. W. ROEDER & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

S. E. Cor. Charles and Camden Sts.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Grain, Fruits, Vegetables, Live Stock, Poultry, Eggs, Hides, wool, Furs, Feathers, Tallow, Bees-wax, Oysters, Fish, Crabs, etc. Returns sent daily.

REFERENCES.—Traders Nat'onal Bank, Bradstreet's and Dunn's Mercanta e 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.

The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.00 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, MARCH 30, 1899. VOL. XXXVIII—NO. 37.

A DISSERTATION ON TOMATOES.

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

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

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

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

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

What Some of Our Patrons Say.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. F. Loose, Cheswold, Del., got 3 tons more per acre than from another goods costing $3.00 more per ton.

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

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

T. R. HUBBARD & SON,

WILBUR W. HUBBARD,

MANUFACTURERS, CHESTERTOWN, MD.

FARMERS AND LAND OWNERS

Why not Look to Your Interest

In the Improvement of your lands, while grain is a good price and the indications have an upward tendency. Does it pay to let your land sour and degenerate for want of a stimulant? We answer no. The question arises how are we to get the best results from our crops and at the same time raise the standard of our land? We answer by the use of lime. Well, what Lime do you think will give the best results? We think

The Celebrated Kerr's Wrightsville Lime,

which has stood the test for many years by our oldest and most prosperous land owners. We can furnish you with other limes as you may wish, all of which will be delivered to any station on the Balto. & Del. Bay R. R. at short notice on reasonable terms. Last but not least is the well known

Standard Lime and Stone Company's Lime,

which has been the greatest selling Lime on the market; this Lime runs 97 per cent. of pure Carbonate of Lime. We can deliver this Lime by water to any point on the Chesapeake Bay or tributaries on reasonable notice. We would be pleased to have you call on or write us before placing your orders.

COAL AND WOOD.

Building and White Wash Lime, Cements, Baled Hay, Roofing Felt and Terra Cotta Piping, all of which will be sold at city price. Hoping you may favor us with your orders and we will promise to try and please you. Thanking you for past favors, I remain, yours for business,

J. D. BACCHUS,

March 3,1898. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Inventory Sale at MRS. S. A. HURLOCKS!

Special Bargains in Hosiery and Underwear.

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

A FEW MORE PAIRS BOOTS AND SHOES

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

Yours for Business.

MRS. S. A. HURLOCK,
Cor. High and Queen Streets.

A Full Line of

Percales,
Ginghams
and
Fancy Prints

AT

Turner & Boyles'

Cheap Cash Store,

WORTON, - MARYLAND.

☞ We pay cash for Eggs and Country Produce.

Eureka Dining Rooms,

H. BUSICK, PROP.,

32 E. PRATT STREET,

Adjoining Malby House, Baltiomre Md.

The Finest 15 and 25c. Meals

in the city.

Tables Reserved for Ladies.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

Lightning! Lightning!

Those desiring protection from Fire or Lightning, call on or address

H. L. BOYD,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

—AGENT FOR—

ÆTNA, of Hartford, Conn.

Assets $11,000,000.

PHŒNIX, of Hartford, Conn.,

Assets $6,100,000.

Where the lowest rates consistent with honest protection will be given.

☞ Don't wait until you are burned out. ☜
H. L. BOYD, Chestertown, Md.

PENSIONS SECURED.

All persons entitled to pensions as soldiers in the Civil War, or widows and children, are invited to call on me. I place my services at the disposal of the public. My experience during the last three years will enable me to be of considerable service to those entitled to Pensions whether Original or Dependent. Prompt attention to all such business. Pensions secured with as little delay as possible. Increased pensions a speciality.

BEN. N. S. WILKINS,
Justice of the Peace,
f2-3m. Chestertown, Md.

SUBSCRIPTION to the TRANSCRIPT $1.00 per annum.

It will cost you NOTHING

to come to Still Pond. It will pay you a Great Deal if you buy the something you need here.

FOR the last thirty days we have been occupying the bad weather by getting in Spring Stock, and now think we are in a position to offer for your inspection the finest and largest assortment of the most popular

Farm Implements

—AND—

Carriages!

that you have seen together in a long time—all bought at prices that will mean a direct saving to you of 20 to 50 per cent. Something worth considering.

Plows,

Oliver,
Bissell,
Steel King.

Harrows,

Spring Sooth,
Peg Tooth,
Disc.

Harness,

Carriage,
Wagon,
Plow,
Collars,
Bridles,
Rope Traces
and
Plow Lines
at special prices.

Barbed and Plain Wire Fencing.
Poultry Netting, Special Prices.
Garden Tools,
Garden Seeds,
Onion Sets.

A large and varied line of General Hardware, Nails and Bolts.

Choice line of Cigars and Tobacco.

FERTILIZERS.

I have several brands to offer you, also all Materials for home mixing, and being a manufacturer, I can save you money.

My Special Tomato Mixture

has been used by my growers for two years successfully, and I can specially recommend it to all Tomato Growers.

Get my prices.

Yours truly,

Isaac Robinson,

STILL POND,

"The Hall," Maryland.

W. S. WALKER. H. M. BROWN.

BECK, WALKER & BROWN,

FERTILIZER MANUFACTURERS,

Offer t t he Farmers f Kent and Queen Anne Cunties,

Fertilizers of all Kinds

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO OUR

Special Brands for the Spring Crops of 1899.

CORN AND TOMATOES.

We are also prepared to fill orders for special mixtures for all crops, POTATOES, OATS, ASPARAGUS, GENERAL TRUCK, PEAR and PEACH TREES, etc.

☞ In consequence of the prevalence of late years of insects and worms destructive to the spring crops, we use in all of our Spring goods an insecticide which will tend to check the ravages of these pests.

All of these goods will be in first-class condition, and can be used in any machine without becoming pasty and sticky. Only the best materials obtainable will be used in their composition. They have been used by a number of our prominent farmers for the past seven years, and in all cases have given satisfactory results. We would be glad to refer intending purchasers of Fertilizers to the parties who have used them. All our brands of goods are prepared under the personal supervision of Mr. P. B. Hollis, who is well-known in this community as an experienced agricultural chemist.

☞ BUSINESS OFFICE in the Kent News Building, where we shall be pleased to see our friends and the public. March 10, '99.

New Goods! New Goods! New Goods

—AT—

R. Bergen's. R. Bergen's.

New Percales, the latest styles; New Pique, the latest styles; India Linens, all qualities; Nansook and Cambrics.

The largest assortment of Hamburgs and Laces ever seen in any one store on the Shore. We still have a few more winter goods which we are selling out at half-price to make room for spring goods. **Blankets, Quilts, Coats and Capes.** The balance of our

Millinery Goods

will be sold at 50 cents on the dollar. Now is the time to buy goods at

R. Bergen's.

☞ We Make Black Goods a Specialty.

LUMBER. LUMBER.

SHINGLES. SHINGLES.

N. C. FLOORING,
GA. FLOORING,
VA. PINE FRAME STUFF,
GA. " " "
VA. PINE SIDING,
WHITE PINE SIDING,
WHITE PINE BARN & CULL B'DS
CYPRESS FENCING,
DOORS, SASH,
BLINDS,
MOULDINGS, ETC.,

—FOR SALE BY—

T. W. ELIASON,

PICTORIAL HISTORY

—OF—

Our War With Spain.

By TRUMBULL WHITE.

Elaborately Illustrated with Photographs and Drawings of BATTLES ON SEA AND LAND

Price, Bound in Silk Cloth	$2.00
Half Morocco,	2.75

Any one buying the book will receive for one year, without any extra cost, the Magazine "FACTS AND FICTION," and are also entitled to membership in the Facts and Fiction Literary Bureau for five years.

Mr. White had charge of a corps of correspondents during the war, and was with Gen. Shafter's army and after wards with Gen. Miles', and was an eye witness of several of the most interesting battles.

For sale by

MRS. S. M. CROSBY,
d15. Rock Hall, Md.

WAGNER'S

Green House Restaurant

West Pratt Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

J. L. & B. WAGNER, - Proprietor

The restaurant is the oldest and most extensive of its accommodations of any in the city.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE FOR 1899

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT'S "THE ROUGH RIDERS" (illustrated serial), and all his other war writings.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S LETTERS (never before published) edited by SIDNEY COLVIN.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS: Stories and special articles.

RUDYARD KIPLING—HENRY VANDYKE—WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE and many others: Short Stories.

GEORGE W. CABLE'S NEW SERIAL story of New Orleans, "The Entomologist"—Illustrated by Herter.

SENATOR HOAR'S Reminiscences—Illustrated.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S Stage Reminiscences—Illustrated.

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS'S new collection of Stories, "The Chronicles of Aunt Minervy Ann."

Q's SHORT SERIAL, "A Ship of Stars."

ROBERT GRANT'S Search-Light Letters—Common-Sense Essays.

SIDNEY LANIER'S Musical Impressions.

C. D. GIBSON'S The Seven Ages of American Woman—and other notable Art Features by other artists.

The full, Illustrated Prospectus, including descriptions of the above, sent free to any address.

The magazine is $3.00 a year; 25c. a number. CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 153-157 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Study Your Interest

—AND—

Insure Your Property

—IN THE—

Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

OF KENT COUNTY.

ITS TOTAL ASSETS ARE:

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

Their New Policies cover all losses by lightning whether fire ensues or not.

Their New policies cover all losses from fire occasioned by the use of fire engines when used with proper care. See Regulations of policies.

Their New policies are transferable upon approval of treasurer.

Liberal in Terms and Settlements.

The business of '95, '96, '97, and '98 saved to the policy holders of the company $16,261.92.

The Company during these years also returned to holders of cancelled policies $22,156.55.

Applications for Insurance can be made to

JAMES R. JONES	Millington
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GEORGE E. OWENS	Betterton.
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JOS. DOWNEY	Rock Hall.
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PRICE and QUALITY

OF

LEA'S FLOUR

IS ALWAYS RIGHT.

At R. F. Parks'

STOCK CLEARING,
ASSORTING REDUCING,

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

SALES MUST CONTINUE.

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

Values Going To-morrow at

Ladies' Fast-holds (Boston Rubber Co. goods), per pair	18c
Ladies' Storm Rubbers, per pair,	30
Gents' Storm Rubbers, per pair,	49
Gents' Plain Sandels, per pair,	48
Ladies' Croque, per pair,	24
MEN'S HEAVY Leather Boots, per pair,	$1.39
Men's Heavy Leather Boots, worth $2.25, per pair,	1.98
Lot of Boys' Shoes, prices were $2, 2.50 and 3.00, any size left of 50 pairs, per pr	1.00
Lot of Ladies' Shoes, prices were $2.25, 2.50, 3.00, any size left, per pair,	1.75

The above all jobs, and rare, too, at the price.

Good Domestic Flannel, per yard,	10c
Flanneletts, that were 10c. per yard, now	6¾c
Apron Ginghams, Saturday, all you want,	4½c
White Blankets start 39c.	
Grey at 50c., 62½c., 75c., $1.00.	
Closing out at most any price.	
Lap Robes, good plush,	2.75
	75c
Horse Blankets,	
Extra good Feather Bed Tick,	12½
Extra Good Straw Ticking	8
9-4 Brown Sheeting Muslin,	15
4-4 Extra Bleached Muslin,	6½
	4
4-4 Brown Muslin,	
4-4 Extra Good Brown Muslin,	4½
Towels 5c., Towels 10c., Towels 12½c., Towels 15c.	
Linen Napkins, per dozen,	75
Linen Napkins, per dozen,	60
Linen Napkins, per dozen,	50

Saturday's Specials—Cash Only:

Granulated Sugar,	5c
Fine Blended Coffee, 2 lbs. for	23
3 Boxes Lye,	25
13 Boxes Soap,	25
Pack Gold Dust and 5 Bars Soap,	25

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

Yours for business,

R. F. PARKS.

Plumbing and Machine Work

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

Wind Mills & Pumps, Every Description

Special attention to

REPAIRING ENGINES AND BOILERS.

☞ Also, BICYCLES REPAIRED.

FRANK M. MILLER,
Kent News Building, Chestertown, Md.

DAIRY & CREAMERY.

FEEDING DAIRY COWS.

Interesting Tests by the Kansas Experiment Station.

Some dairy farmers feed their cows on the supposition that the less feed consumed the greater the profit. It is interesting in this connection to note the difference in quantity and quality of the feed given to the poorest five herds and contrast it with that given to the best five herds out of 82 herds of Meroden creamery patrons investigated by the Kansas experiment station during the summer of 1898. One herd out of the poorer five received no grain during the year, three received ear corn as their sole grain ration, and the fifth herd received a little oats and rye in connection with cornmeal. For roughness, only one herd out of the five received any clover, the rest being fed on millet, prairie hay or corn fodder. With one exception the best five herds received oats, bran or shorts in connection with the corn fed, and in most cases the roughness of corn fodder or millet was balanced with alfalfa or clover. The composition of the feeds given to the five poorest herds shows that they contain entirely too much carbohydrates and fat in proportion to the amount of protein, the element in feed that is absolutely necessary in the manufacture of milk. The feed given to the best five herds approached more nearly to a "balanced ration" for the reason that bran, oats, shorts, alfalfa and clover contain a larger percentage of protein.

Now let us look at results. Not all the difference in the income of these herds is to be attributed to the feed, but a larger part of it can be. Suppose we estimate the cost of keeping a cow at $15 per annum for the poorest five herds, which sum is doubtless below actual cost, and one-third more, or $20 per cow, for the best five herds. There would then be $3.04 annual profit per cow from the poorest herd and $34.38 annual from the best herd, a difference of $31.34 per cow. This means that one cow from the best herd brings as much clear cash to a man as 11 cows from the poorest herd. If we take the average of the poorest five herds there is a profit of $8.59 per cow, while from the best five herds the profit amounts to $25.13, a difference of $16.54. In other words, one cow from the best herds will bring a man as much clear profit as three cows from the poorest herds.

It should ever be borne in mind that it requires a certain amount of feed to keep up the animal machine, just as it requires a certain amount of feed to run an empty locomotive, and that the profit comes from the feed eaten over and above that necessary for animal sustenance, just as the efficiency of a locomotive comes from the fuel consumed over and above that necessary to move its own weight. Economy along the line of withholding feed from a good dairy cow is false economy. It is simply extravagance.—D. H. Otis.

Leave It to the Cows.

Not long ago a farmer told us that he thought it would have been money in his pocket if he had begun to feed his cattle at the barn a week or two weeks earlier, but the fields looked so green that he thought there was enough good feed there. Probably if he had left the question to the cows and tested it by offering them some good hay at night, when they came up to be milked, they would have let him know that the pasture was not rich enough in nutritive qualities if it was sufficient in quantity. Frost bitten grass has but little value, and we think the growth in the cold, wet and usually cloudy weather of the early spring and late fall is not as nutritious as that which grows from June to September, just as grass grown in a dense shade is less valuable than that which has the sunlight upon it. Beginning to add a little hay ration to the pasture feed for a few weeks before the cattle are confined to the barn makes the change is character of food more gradual, and in this case at least and in many others it would have prevented a shrinkage of 50 pounds weight on each animal, which it will take several bushels of grain to put back again. There were also some cold rains and winds in October and November when the cattle should have been in the barn or shed instead of in the pasture.

Increasing the Profits.

The Meriden Creamery company of Meriden, Kan., find that their patrons who know how to feed get from $40 to $55 income per year from each cow, while the patrons who do not know how to feed get from $18 to $25 per cow per year, and that the net profits received from each cow by their best patrons are 11 times those received per cow by their poorest, writes Mr. H. M. Cottrell. They also find that some of their patrons get no profit whatever from the skimmilk, while others who know how to feed it get from 25 to 50 cents from each 100 pounds of skimmilk fed. As there are 5,000 pounds of skimmilk from each good cow yearly the way it is handled makes a great difference in the profits from dairying. The Meriden company believe that if their employees are thoroughly instructed in these lines of feeding they can help the farmers who sell milk to the creamery to largely increase the farmer's profits and at the same time increase the profits of the creamery. For this reason the stockholders of the Meriden company have decided to send all their employees to the Kansas dairy school at Manhattan and require them while there to make a special study of feeding dairy cows and of feeding skimmilk to calves and hogs.

Things That Are Told.

A German experimenter is said to have demonstrated that about 30 per cent of marl added to a manure heap reduced the loss of nitrogen 60 per cent.

C. W. Martfeldt says in the St. Louis Republic that sugar beets, like the Chinese or African sugar cane, cannot be grown for sugar on lands recently fertilized, either by farm or commercial fertilizers. Of course the fertilizers will ordinarily produce large beets, but these will have only a low percentage of sugar.

Pull out the stumps of peach trees cut down on account of the "yellows." Sprouts will shoot out from them, and the disease will thus spread as well as if the tree had been left. Might as well have them for winter fuel, says The Farm Journal.

Miions Given Away.

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

FORCING ASPARAGUS.

Simple and Profitable Ways of Doing It In the Field.

Asparagus is commonly forced by transplanting mature roots to some warm place, as in hotbeds or under greenhouse benches. Strong plants 4 or 5 years old are removed from the field late in the fall with as little damage to them as possible and stored in a cold place until wanted for forcing, when they are set close together in the beds prepared for them and covered with several inches of soil. In about two weeks cuttings can be made, and the plants will continue to yield for about six weeks. Since forced plants do not grow by becoming rooted in the soil, but are produced from material stored up in the roots the previous summer, when this reserve material is exhausted the roots must be thrown away and replaced by others. Commenting upon this method as a rather wasteful and expensive one of forcing asparagus, a recent bulletin of the department of agriculture enumerates various means which have been devised to force asparagus in the field, where it is so well established that it continues growth in the summer as though it had not been forced the previous winter.

A simple and rather common method of accomplishing this is to place barrels or half barrels over clumps of asparagus very early in the spring and pile fermenting manure about them, the warmth from the manure forcing the shoots into rapid growth. When the forcing season is over and danger from frosts is past, the barrels are removed and the plants continue growth in the open air.

Sometimes asparagus is forced by placing frames covered with sash over the plants in the field, the rows of asparagus being set rather close together. This is considered a very profitable method by many market gardeners.

Another method of forcing asparagus in the field is to dig ditches between the rows and fill them with fermenting manure. The surface of the bed may also be mulched with manure. Sometimes brick tunnels are laid between the rows and hot water pipes placed inside them to furnish the heat.

Tillage Unlocks Plant Food.

Writing of potato experiments at Cornell university, a correspondent of The Rural New Yorker says that for several years the experiment station has been making a careful study of tillage and the plant food of the soil. Potatoes have been grown upon a soil which car-

A HEALTHY POTATO PLANT.

ries far less plant food than the average soils, yet without any commercial fertilizers or barn manures crops have been grown which are far above the average of the state. The secret of the uniformly good results, if there is any secret, seems to lie in tillage. The soil, which is gravelly, is most thoroughly prepared before the potatoes are planted. The seed is deeply covered, and then intensive culture is practiced. Bordeaux mixture and paris green are freely used, and the foliage is preserved from attacks of the beetles and blight.

The most important lesson which has been derived from the experiments so far is that complete and thorough preparation of the soil before planting the crop is of the utmost importance. No after tillage or spraying can make amends for a lack of proper preparation. The figure, from the paper mentioned, shows how a healthy potato plant should grow and how the tubers form in the soil when it is perfectly fitted. Wide, deep furrows were made and the seed pieces were dropped in by hand.

Making a Hotbed.

The American Cultivator tells that the right way in preparing a hotbed is to make a stout frame of heavy plank and sink this into the ground a foot or more deep. All the part below the surface should be filled with horse manure and soil to the depth of five or six inches should cover this. The frame should front to the south, and its rear side should be six inches higher than its front. It is likely that for a time the horse manure will make the soil above it too hot to grow good plants. But after it has cooled down the hotbed made now will give much better satisfaction than one hurriedly put up only two or three weeks before it is needed for use.

A SMALL CHILD'S FOOD.

Suggestions In Reference to Appropriate and Wholesome Diet.

While admitting that children have lived to grow up who from the age of 9 months were wont to eat a little of everything that appeared on the family table a writer in the Boston Cooking School Magazine affirms that they would have had better health and stronger constitutions if their habits of eating in early life had been different, and concerning their proper diet she says among other things:

Up to the age of 3 years a child should be fed at other hours than those at which the meals of the family are served, so that the mother or some other responsible person can give undivided attention to the child while he is eating.

After the teeth have begun to appear and until about the third year a child's diet should be restricted to milk, always pasteurized, broths, cereals, well cooked and selected, according to the season, bread, well made and thoroughly baked, the pulp of thoroughly cooked prunes and once a day in the latter part of the period a soft cooked egg or bit of broiled fish or meat cut very fine.

At about the age of 3 years a greater variety of dishes is allowable, and a child may be given a place at the family table. If the adults of the family be engaged in sedentary occupations, probably fewer dishes will appear upon the table unsuitable to the delicate organism of a child's stomach than would be the case were the members engaged in manual labor in the open air. At the same time during this early period when physical growth is rapid and bodily activity constant a child needs by actual weight about one-fourth as much food as an adult in active occupation requires. But this quantity varies daily, and overeating must be avoided. A little food thoroughly digested and assimilated is far preferable to a larger amount of half digested food, which clogs the system and sorely taxes the vital forces.

In a child's diet the proportion of proteid and carbohydrate should be one part of the former to four of the latter, while in that of adults it should be one of the former to about five of the latter. Keep in mind that the proteids are contained largely in meat, fish, eggs, milk, cereals, etc., while starches and sugar are representative carbohydrates.

A Clever Trick.

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