The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.00 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, JUNE 1, 1899. VOL. XXXVIII—NO. 48.

C. P. GILPIN, DENTIST,
Chestertown Md.,
MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND.
OFFICE HOURS:—8.30 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 4 P.M.

☞Teeth extracted by local anesthetics and comparatively without pain.
Having enlarged my office and added many new conveniences, I am able to offer my patients much greater comfort while under treatment than in the past. Nov. 29-tf.

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

Having enlarged and otherwise added to the convenience 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 receipes. Any one needing these remedies will find me at
344 High St., next door to McFeely's Furniture Store, each day in the week.
DR. F. W. HODGKIN,
April 7-tf. Chestertown, Md.

DR. H. BENGE SIMMONS,
HOMOEPATHIC Physician and Surgeon.
Office and residence in the house recently vacated by Mr. W. O. R. 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

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.

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.
WM. B. McCADDEN & CO.

Stewart Fruit Company.
WHOLESALE
FRUIT, PRODUCE AND GRAIN
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
118 E. Pratt Street, Baltimore.
Reference, Merchants' National Bank.

CHAS. B. LONEY. GEO. B. PROBERT.
COMEGYS BROWN
—WITH—
LONEY & CO.,
Successors to Wright & Loney.
FLOUR, GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 215 S. Charles Street Baltimore, Md.
☞REFERENCES.—Drovers and Mechanics National Bank, cor, Eutaw and Fayette, Sts.

Established 1877.
J. E. HENDRICKSON & CO.,
Live Stock
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
30th & Market, Philadelphia.
We handle Live Stock, and have all facilities for this line of trade. We solicit the patronage of shippers, and guarantee to make prompt returns. Give us a trial and be convinced.
Jan. 16, 1896.

G. W. ROEDER & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
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 National Bank, Bradstreet's and Dunn's Mercantile Agencies, and the Business Community.

DID NOT SELL OUT!
WILL RESUME.
Will furnish those who are in want of
Gal. Smooth Wire,
all sizes;
Cable and Barb Wire,
Poultry Wire,
(old and new style), new style pretty and much stronger than old style. also
Gal. Wire Staples,
all sizes.
Thanks for past patronage
JOSEPPH GUEST,
Feb. 23, 1899. Chestertown, Md.

Jas. W. Stevens. R. Nelson Stevens.
STEVENS BROS.,
Members Chamber of Commerce,
Grain, Fruit and Produce
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
206 S. CHARLES STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.
REFERENCE-Merchants National Bank

FRANK WRIGHT & Co
FRUIT AND PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
304 SOUTH CHARLES STREET,
Baltimore, Md.
Having removed to 305 South Charles St., in the centre of the jobbing trade, and having ample room on the first floor to handle Produce of every description, we respectfully solicit a continuance of past favors, and from shippers generally a trial, we guarantee top market prices and prompt returns.
Yours respectfully,
FRANK WRIGHT &CO.

Are You Realy Going Out of Business?
" Yes We Are."
This is the question that we have been answering for the past four weeks, so come and avail yourselves of this grand opportunity that is a saving to every purchaser.

Our $2.25 Ladies' Shoes we are selling now at.....75c
" $2.00 " " " " " 69c
" $1.00 " " " " " 45c
So come before they all go.
If you need any Children's Rubbers, we can offer them from..... 10 to 19c pair
We will sell Tin Oil Cans at 5c.
We have a few Stone Jars, nice for pickling. They will be sold very cheap. A few Dust Pans, Lamps, Gravy Boats, Tumblers, Cups and Saucers, Knives and Forks, Dinner Plates, and several things in Queensware, too numerous to mention. ☞It is no trouble for us to show goods.

We have a Fine Calico.....3 and 4c. yard.
Also Percales from.....5 to 12c. "
Spanish Organdies..... 3½c. "
Scotch Lawns..... 4c. "
We have also some pretty Dress Patterns in higher grade Organdies, Lawns, Dimities, Percales, etc., that are great bargains for the money. All of the above named articles are offered by
MRS. S. A. HURLOCK,
Cor. High and Queen Streets.

A DISSERTATION ON TOMATOES.

TRADE MARK

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 compounded 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 Patros 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, Cheswold, 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.

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

Plumbing and Machine Work
Executed in a Skilful Manner in Every Detail Steam and Hot Water Heating. Pipe and Pipe Fittings, Plumming Materials, Bath Tubs and Sanitary Arrangements. Also, Rubber Hose and Hose Fittings.
Wind Mills & Pumps, Every Description
Special attention to
REPAIRING ENGINES AND BOILERS.
☞Also, BICYCLES REPAIRED.
FRANK M. MILLER,
Kent News Building, Chestertown, Md.

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

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

SUBSCRIPTION to the TRANSCRIPT $1.00 per annum.

Sure Death TO ROACHES, BEDBUGS, ANTS, MOTHS, WATER BUGS, FLIES, SPIDERS, FLEAS AND LICE ON ANIMALS, INSECTS AND THEIR EGGS ON PLANTS, AND ALL FORMS OF INSECT LIFE.

INDISPENSABLE TO House-Keepers, Hotel-Keepers, Steamboat and Steam Railway Lines.
A SAFE AND CERTAIN MEANS OF RIDDING PREMISES OF ALL INSECTS.
Harmless to Human and Animal Life.
..NEVER FAILS..
10 & 25 Cent Packages.
SOLE PROPRIETORS:
Winkelmann & Brown Drug Co.,
BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

TURNER & SON
offer for sale
Cecil County Baled Hay,
at reasonable prices, by the ton or less quantity.
LUMBER!
and all kinds Building Materials figured close. Estimates furnished by return mail or call and see us. Deliveries made by vessel or steamers.
Spring Fertilizers
for all crops. Full stock in our warehouses at Betterton. Nothing better for Tomatoes than our SPECIAL TOMATO COMPOUND. Our Truck Guano, for Asparagus, Berries, also Tomatoes.
Barbed and Plain Wire
Bought before the heavy advance, selling on close margins.
Our Celebrated Lump hite Wash Lime will be on sale about April 15. Nothing so white, covers more space than any other brand. No sediment, $1.00 per barrel the price.
TURNER & SON,
BETTERTON, MD.,

TO DELINQUENT
TAX - PAYERS!
THIS is to give notice to ALL DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS that the Tax Books of the county are now in my hands for the collection of Taxes, which are now due and MUST BE PAID AT ONCE.
☞I shall advertise Delinquents at once. Save the cost by paying promptly.
The Law Allows No Delay!
It says: "All tax bills unpaid on the first day of April in each year shall be placed in the hands of the sheriff of the county, who shall forthwith proceed to seize, levy upon, advertise and sell the property of such delinquents, or so much thereof as is necessary to pay said taxes, interest, charges, and cost of sale."
☞You will not be called upon for these taxes. My only visit will be to levy on the property, which will be advertised and sold according to law.
April 20. BEDFORD ROE, Sheriff.

No. 212 Main St.
IS THE PLACE TO GET
Groceries, Fruits, Confectioneries,
TOBACCO, CIGARS,
and many other articles at Bargain Prices.
Now is the time we are running our
NOTED SOFT DRINKS
Once a customer, always a customer, because our prices are moderate, and we never misrepresent our goods.
WM. S. McDONNELL,
Chestertown, Md.

Warm Weather Goods.
Screen Wire,
Window Screens,
Screen Doors.
ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
Paris Green.
Harvester Oils.
Wheelbarrows.
Cultivators
Cultivator Steels
Lawn Mowers.
A Few Rare Bargains In Bicycles Left.
These are only a part of the many numerous BARGAINS in warm weather goods to be found at
Isaac Robinson's,
The Hall,
Still Pond, Md.

IS THIS YOUR STORY?
"Every morning I have a bad taste in my mouth; my tongue is coated; my head aches and I often feel dizzy. I have no appetite for breakfast and what food I eat distresses me. I have a heavy feeling in my stomach. I am getting so weak that sometimes I tremble and my nerves are all unstrung. I am getting pale and thin. I am as tired in the morning as at night."
What does your doctor say?
"You are suffering from impure blood."
What is his remedy?
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
You must not have constipated bowels if you expect the Sarsaparilla to do its best work. But Ayer's Pills cure constipation.
We have a book on Paleness and Weakness which you may have for the asking.
Write to our Doctors.
Perhaps you would like to consult eminent physicians about your condition. Write us freely all the particulars in your case. You will receive a prompt reply.
Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

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,

Study Your Interest
—AND—
Insure Yur Property
—IN THE—
Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
OF KENT COUNTY.
ITS TOTAL ASSETS ARE:

STOCKS, BONDS, REAL STAT, and cash	$64,608 08
PREMIUM NOTS - - -	188,176 00
TOTAL - - - - -	$252,784 08

Their New Policies cover all losses by lightning whether fire ensues or not.
Their New policies cover all losses from fire occasioned by the use of fire engines when used with proper care. See regulations of policies.
Their New policies are transferable upon approval of treasurer.
Liberal in Terms and Settlements.
The business of '95, '96, '97, and '98 saved to the policy holders of the company $16,781.92.
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
JAMES BRICE	Chestertown.
C. J. SCOTT	Galena
GEORGE E. OWENS	Betterton.
ELLSWORTH BOWERS	Lynch's.
JOS. DOWNEY	Rock Hall.
E. S. VALLIANT	Church Hill.
A. M. KENDALL	Fairlee.

THOMAS W. ELIASON, Pres.
GEO. B. WESTCOTT, Sec. and Treas.

INSURANCE!
Fire, Life and Torna o.
WHY take such risks when the rates are so reasonable in the following old reliable companies?
Continental, of New York, Fire;
Agricultural, of Watertown, N. Y., Fire;
North British and Mercantile, of Eng., Fire;
Norwich Union, of England, Fire;
Maryland Home, of Baltimore, Fire;
Fidelity Mutual Life Association, of Philadelphia.
Before placing your Insurance, I would be glad to furnish you with the lowest current rates.
Prompt and careful attention given all business. Address or call on
JAS. G. BECK, Agent,
Chestertown, Md.
☞Office in Simpers Building, opposite court house.
SUBSCRIPTION to the TRANSCRIPT $1.00 per year.

GROWING PROTEIN.

Dairymen Urged to Raise What Grain They Need.

In an interesting letter to The National Stockman F. A. Converse of New York expresses the belief that more than half the money put into grain for our dairy cows can be and should be saved by raising the grain on the farm. A farmer with a silo never needs to buy any cornmeal, as his feed already has enough starch. What is wanted, then, is some feeds to take the place of the bran, gluten, middlings, etc. What, then, can be raised to best take the place of these feeds and balance up the silage or the other coarse fodder we may happen to have, such as mixed hay, cornstalks and straw? The answer to the question, it seems to me, is to raise oats and peas.

I have tried several ways of raising this crop and will describe the one most successful. Our rotation of crops is (1) clover, (2) corn for the silo, (3) potatoes, (4) oats and peas.

After the potatoes are dug rye should be sown to keep the ground covered during the winter with a growing crop. As early as possible in the spring plow this rye under and fit the land thoroughly for the oats and peas.

Mix the seed, one bushel of White Canada peas to two bushels of oats, and put on 2½ to 3 bushels of the mixture per acre, drilling it in rather deeply. Three bushels of seed per acre should be used only where the land is very fertile and well cultivated. After the grain is sowed roll the field or go over it with a "clod crusher," followed with a weeder or smoothing harrow. Never leave a piece of grain just as the roller leaves it; always "roughen" it to hold the moisture. Go through the oats and peas once a week with the weeder until they get so high you must stop. This will hasten the ripening of the grain, keep down the weeds, especially wild mustard, besides increasing the fertility by cultivation.

Just as the top oat begins to turn cut the crop with a mowing machine and cure as you would hay. The advantages of the early cutting are: The straw is worth as much as timothy hay to feed, the peas will not shell in mowing and raking, and the grain cut thus early will fill out and be as plump and weigh more pounds to the bushel than it will if allowed to stand and mature before harvesting. The grain is cut so green it cannot be cured out if cut with a binder, but with a mower it can be treated exactly as you would treat hay. When dry, it is ready to be thrashed, and we will get grain enough from one acre to feed a dairy cow one year. In other words, on good land we can raise 50 bushels per acre, which will weigh 2,200 pounds, about the amount ordinarily fed to a dairy cow in 12 months, or an average of six pounds per day. The analysis shows that oats and peas have a nutritive ratio of about one to five. Of course this is more or less variable as the two crops mix.

On some land a person can sow more peas per acre. As a rule, I would say sow as may peas with the oats as will stand up and not lodge. Some years I have mixed them half and half with good results, but cannot depend on it.

As a basis of a grain ration for a dairy cow no grain is better or cheaper than oats and peas. To this cream gluten or cottonseed or linseed meal can be added in small quantities to suit the needs of the animal fed. As soon as this crop of oats and peas is taken off seed to clover. The land will be in a mellow, loose condition and can be fitted with a spring tooth harrow without plowing. Sow on the clover seed eight quarts to the acre and harrow in lightly. I seeded this last year the first week in August and have good results. I heartily commend this plan of growing protein to the dairymen to stop that everlasting feed bill. When a farmer draws $6 worth of milk to the creamery and draws back $5 worth of grain, he has to do a lot of business to get much money from his dairy. Let our motto be to raise more and buy less.

Feminine Dairy Wisdom.

Dorothy Tucker writes to Farm Journal as follows:

Don't make the mistake of thinking that a large cow necessarily makes the most butter. It is a great error.

In the first place it takes much more to maintain the large cow, and in the second place she will probably not give any more or even as much in return as the smaller animal.

If you have an extra good dairy cow, you must remember that she is necessarily very highly organized.

She may be compared to a machine running at high speed and doing great work. All parts must be closely watched, everything must be kept in perfect condition, or the breaking down of the whole thing will be the result.

So it is with our best cows. They are not like the old no purpose cow, with little or no nervous system or high development. Great care must be given them at calving time, which is a critical period.

Allow no shocks or nervous excitement.

Keep the bowls open to avoid a feverish condition.

Cut down on all heavy feeds for two or three weeks before calving.

Give plenty of wheat bran with a small quantity of oilmeal.

After calving come up to full feed very gradually, avoiding sudden changes of all kinds. In fact, give her every care and attention that you would one of your own family.

Keep her warm. Warmth will double the yield of a cow on the same feed as compared with cold.

We have for a long time raised our calves on skimmilk and flaxseed jelly; have raised them so that they were everything that could be desired.

Never turn calves in pasture the first year and never put them in the hog pasture.

A Word For Preachers.

If preachers could forget there is such a thing as homiletics occasionally, it would be better for their crowd. Let a preacher stick to his crowd. Let him discuss their needs and not the needs of the old Jews or Romans of the days of old. We live in the present. Let us preach in the present.—Dr. L. G. Broughton, Baptist, Atlanta.

Women and the State.

Because the life of women is in a measure secluded that is no reason why they may not take the deepest possible interest in the public life of the nation. Unless they may be sure the tone of public sentiment will be lowered. Unless the fires of patriotism are kindled and kept fresh in the home, it will surely languish in the state.—Rev. Dr. Stephen Dana, Presbyterian, Philadelphia.

Has Many Names.

The little child, resting at eventide within its mother's arms, listens to the counsels of maternal piety with instinctive faith, finding in its youthful heart a quick response to the story of the one who loves righteousness and hates iniquity. What is this outside power which thus rules over the spiritual man? Call it Manitou, call it Zeus, call it Jehovah, we cannot escape the conviction that it is the same power which guides the stars, controls the wind, directs the waves.—Rev. Hermon D. Jenkins, Presbyterian, Kansas City.

DAIRY METHODS.

Some of Many Changes Within Twenty-five Years.

What many farmers now need is to realize the radical changes that have taken place in all the methods that have to do with the production, distribution and consumption of dairy products. Then if there is any scientific teaching that will help him to adjust his methods to meet the changes that have taken place he should avail himself of them.

Twenty-five years ago, writes a correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman, when I was living on my father's old dairy farm, every cow was fresh in milk in the spring. The most of the butter was made during the summer months and packed in firkins. Every fall we could depend on several butter buyers coming to our home to buy the butter. The cows were dried off in the fall or early in the winter, and no more butter was made until the next spring. In those days the production of butter was confined to a few eastern states, and there was a demand in the large cities for all the butter—old butter, too—at good prices. Then came the inflation prices of the wartimes, and a great opportunity was given for farmers to pay for their farms if they were bought at the right time.

This method of farming was adapted entirely to summer dairying. The only grain fed the cows was a little in the spring, before grass, and this was grown on the farm. The butter was all made at home by the farmer's wife, and the expense of drawing the milk to the creamery and money paid for making the butter were saved. The breadstuffs and vegetables used by the family were all grown on the farm, taxes were less, less was spent for the comforts or luxuries of life, and the social demands were less, so the economical farmer could save more money than the farmer of the present time.

I do not say that he could make more than the enterprising farmer of today, but that, the processes of dairying being nearly all conducted on the farm and being less a consumer of other people's products, he could live and save money on a smaller cash income than he can now. Butter making has been relegated to the factory, and the demand now is for fresh butter, so the farmer must practice winter dairying to hold his trade with the factory. The butter buyer, instead of going to the farmer, now goes to the factory, where he can buy butter in large quantities that is of the highest quality and uniform in grade. The western states have become butter making states, and with their cheap grain and transportation facilities they can undersell the eastern dairymen in their own markets and still make larger profits.

The result of a large production of any article and intense competition is that the standard of quality is raised. The market demands a better article, and inferior goods are of little value. The fact is that the dairyman of today is compelled to produce a better article and produce it cheaper than at any other time. He must patronize the creamery in order to sell his product; he must pay the creamery for manufacturing it, and he must produce a part in the winter when it costs him more, and there is only one way for him to meet the changed conditions of things and that is to produce his milk at a less cost.

The old methods of farming that I have described will not do, and the farmer who tries to make them fit with the present order of things will soon find his mistake. If our agricultural papers and dairy conventions and farm institutes can tell us how to make fair margins in these times, we want to hear from them. If we have men who have studied the situation, then have gone to work and made their farms pay good profits by what has been called "scientific farming," they should have something to tell us. When they tell us that the silo, clover, soiling crops, testing their cows to see which pay a profit and warm stables with tight gutters that save all the liquids have helped them to solve the problem of reducing the cost of production, we may rightly call it "scientific farming," and we will do well to make it our study.

Alfalfa Versus Millet For Milk.

Mr. C. Carlson, a patron of the Manhattan creamery, milks three cows. Up to the 20th of February he had been feeding these cows one ton of alfalfa every 30 days, and had been sending to the creamery an average of 54 pounds of milk per day, besides what was needed at home for the use of a large family. At this time, which was during the severe cold weather of February, his milk was testing 4.6 per cent and butter fat was worth 17 cents a pound. We will estimate the skimmilk at the low price of 15 cents per 100 pounds. For 30 days this would amount to $14.84, or $4.94 per cow per month. Having a chance to sell alfalfa at a good price, Mr. Carlson thought he would feed millet. He tried it for two weeks, with the result that his cows gave an average of 42½ pounds of 4.1 per cent milk, besides what was needed at home. Had millet been fed a month instead of two weeks, the average would doubtless have been lower. But taking the figures at the above rate for 30 days the income from the three cows would be $10.60, or an average of $3.53 per cow per month. Granting that the cows received no more millet than alfalfa, the results show that the latter is worth $4.24 more per ton than millet for milk cows. —D. H. Otis.

Saw How It Worked.

A scientific demonstration which caused some amusement is described in a recent number of The Criterion: "A certain physician had a large Toepler-Holtz machine which gave a spark like a young streak of lightning. His wife was much interested in it and watched the doctor manipulate it until she fancied herself master of the apparatus. One day a party of friends called when the doctor was out, and the good wife seized the opportunity of paralyzing them with her knowledge of science.

"She was a very dignified woman of portly presence, and, after leading them into the office, she began her explanation with all the impressiveness of a lecturer. She spoke briefly of the preliminary manipulation of the machine. 'And then,' she said, laying her hand upon one connection, 'the electricity goes from here to here;' whereupon an angry white spark leaped out from the brass ball indicated with a report like a horse pistol and smote her upon the extended finger, causing her to sit upon the floor with a violence that shook the window panes.

"The guests stood around in expectant attitudes, looking at their fallen hostess in pardonable surprise. Only for a moment did that capable woman leave them in doubt. 'There!' said she, in the most matter of fact manner, as though events had simply followed the usual course. 'You see how it works. Now let's go into the garden and look at the chrysanthemums.'"

SONG OF THE TREE TOP.

My love is the wind, and his heart is mine.
Here under the midnight sky
We sleep, and we dream in the starlit gleam
And wake to the sea bird's cry.
When the day comes back and the sails unfurl
As blue billows fluff into foam,
We laugh in delight at the hurricane's flight
And kiss when the ships come home.
—Herbert Randall in Connecticut Magazine.

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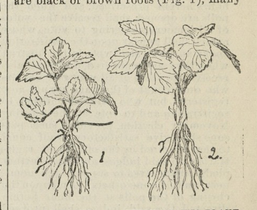
FARM AND GARDEN

PLANTING STRAWBERRIES.

Desirable Plants and the Right Depth For Setting Them.

All strawberry growers are aware that it is only the plants formed by the runners that should be used for the new plantation. These have yellowish white roots, and can thus be distinguished from the older plants, which have a long stem, at the lower end of which are black or brown roots (Fig. 1), many



OLD PLANT. STRONG YOUNG PLANT.

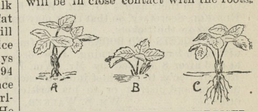
of which are dead or broken. If plants of good quality, which can be depended upon to give large crops, are desired, those selected for planting should have good crowns and well developed roots (Fig. 2). As a rule only the first plants on the runners should be used.

Dealers in strawberry plants, when picking up the plants after they have been dug, generally remove the dead or diseased leaves and runners, and at the same time straighten out the roots and the remaining leaves. Sometimes the setting of the plants is necessarily delayed until late in the season, when, if the air happens to be dry, there will be great danger of the wilting and perhaps the killing of the plants from the heat and dryness of the soil and air. Under these conditions it will be advisable to cut off the leaves except one or two of the smaller ones, as by thus reducing their surface the evaporation will be lessened. When plants have been purchased and have become dry or heated in the bundles, it will be advisable to untie the bundles and either place them in water up to the crowns in some cool, shady place, or to heel them in, so that the soil will be in contact with roots of each plant in moist soil, where they can be shaded and occasionally sprinkled. In a few days the plants that have not been killed will recover.

When the plants are being set, equal care should be taken that the roots are not exposed. Should the soil be dry, a pint or so of water should be given each plant before the planting has been completed, this will permit of the drawing of dry soil about it after the water has soaked in, and the baking of the soil about the plant will be prevented. In setting the plants a spade, dibble or trowel may be used. When the dibble or spade is used, a cut is made in the ground to the depth of six or eight inches, and the soil is pressed back in either direction by a side movement of the handle. In the opening thus formed the roots are placed, care being taken that they are not cramped and that they are so spread out that the soil can be brought in contact with each of them. When large plants, with a thick mat of roots are used, this is particularly necessary, as otherwise the soil would only be in contact with a layer of roots upon the outside of this bundle.

There is also considerable danger of loss if attention is not given to the depth at which the plants are set, they should be at such a depth that the bud will be just above the surface as at C in the second cut, for if deeper than this there will be danger that, especially on heavy soil, the bud cannot make its way through the soil, while if not deep enough a part of the roots will be exposed and the plant will be very likely to dry out. If placed perhaps a quarter or half inch deeper than it grows in the field, this will be sufficient to allow for the setting of the plant and will leave it in about the right position. In planting with the trowel the same method may be used as with the dibble or spade, but with a few plants many think it will pay to take somewhat more pains with the planting. A large hole is dug, and in the bottom of this a conical elevation is left, around and upon which the roots are spread.

After placing the plants at the right depth the soil is pressed against them with the dibble or hands, so that it will be in close contact with the roots,



TOO SHALLOW. TOO DEEP. JUST RIGHT.

and the success of the planting will be increased if the feet are used to assist in packing the soil. Pressure upon one side will generally suffice, but if the soil is sandy a foot may be placed at either side of the plant. The continued and repeated pressure with the feet about the plant, as practiced by some, is not advisable, according to Professors Taft and Gladden, who treat of strawberry culture in a recent bulletin of the Michigan station, from which the foregoing extract is made.

To Prevent Swarming.

R. C. Aikin says there are two ways: "Hive the queen and bees in one section of the hive just as the flow comes on, making a new or strengthening weak ones with the brood or by excluding the queen from part of the hive ten days prior to the flow; then at the beginning of the flow take the queen and unsealed brood to a new stand and give the bees and sealed brood on the old stand a ripe cell or virgin queen."—Progressive Beekeeper.

He Did.

"Whatever station in life you may be called to occupy, my boy," said the father, in sending his son out into the great world, "always do your best."

"I will," replied the young man, with emotion.

He never forgot his promise. Years afterward, when a prosperous man of business, he did his best friend out of a large sum of money.

In spite of everything it turns out that way once in awhile.—Chicago Tribune.

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

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

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