KENT NEWS.

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CHESTERTOWN, - JAN. 16, 1892

In the Poultry Yard.

Lessons Learned from Experience—Keep a Limited Number of Fowls.

When a poultry grower, rich in experience of some forty years with fowls, rises to make remarks at a farmers' meeting his remarks are listened to with interest, and the advice given acted upon by the majority of his hearers. At a recent meeting of Pennsylvania farmers Dr. Green, a vereran poultry-grower, read an essay, abstracts from which are here given:

The temperature of a coop ought not to be lower than 45 degrees in the winter, and should most of the time be up to 60 degrees. If by neglect vermin has been permitted to infect the birds, roots and house, get rid of the parasites at once. The application of sulphur sprinkled upon the fowls while roosting will destroy the vermin, so also will two or three drops of whale oil on the back of a fowl kill the lice. Coal oil applied to the roosts in small quantities will rid the roosts of virmin. The nests must be occasionally renewed, and straw is better than hay for nests. The droppings must be frequently removed and the floors kept clean with a covering of loam or sand.

As hens require carbonate and phosphate of lime for the making of egg-shells this requirement must be met with an unstinted supply of old plastering, broken oyster shells or, best of all, fresh bones, with some of the gristle and meat attached. These materials should be placed where they can be conveniently picked up by the fowls. Eggs can be increased in size and richness by proper food. Laying hens require a variety of food and get excessively tired of any one kind. In winter green food, such as turnips, beets, cabbage leaves, &c., are essential. Corn and wheat middlings, corn, oats and scraps should all be fed off and on, changing the diet as often as thrice a week.

Hens require a great deal of water, but, as they drink only a small quantity at a time, it must be kept in constant supply, fresh and clear. A few fowls in separate pens are much more profitable and easily kept healthy than when large numbers are confined under one roof. The sooner you begin setting the hens in the spring for the purpose of raising chickens the better. Late chickens, as a rule, fare badly. Pullets rarely make good mothers. Three and four-year-old hens are the best. When clucking not needed for mothers, the quickest way to conquer a setting hen is to confine her in a box with only a board to lie on.

KEEP A LIMITED NUMBER OF FOWLS.

I write to add my little experience for the benefit of beginners, who are all ambitious to count their chickens by the fifties and hundreds. My advice is "Don't do it," but limit yourself the first year to twenty-five. You will save yourself a lot of worry and money, and have more chickens and eggs at the end of the second year than if you had started with 100. T. P. B.

USE SULPHUR WITH CARE.

In my opinion I think it quite as well to keep sulphur entirely outside the poultry yard. So few poulterers know how to handle it that more harm is done than good. If your chicks are sprinkled with it and then get wet, cold and roup are liable to follow. The fine powder often causes blindness by into the chicks eyes. I have found the Buhash or Persian Insect Powder equally effective and very much safer. G. W. WHITE.

EGG EATERS.

Here is the best remedy that we know of: Kill every old hen that you find at the business, right away! Then replace her by a pullet, young and honest. Procure some artificial eggs; wooden ones are the cheapest and most durable. These will neither freeze nor spoil. Be sure and gather all the fresh-laid eggs every day. Give your fowls meat, well boiled, bones and all (break the bones) season it well, not too much salt, and you will not have any more trouble in this line. Some recommend filling eggs with pepper or aloes, but it won't do the business. Nothing but death to the hen, and more care on your part in future will keep you free from the trouble.—*Poultry World.*

STAPLE WINTER DIET.

Two parts each of corn, oats and wheat ground together coarsely, and one part of ground meat. Feed this dry in a trough or hopper. This with barn floor chaff, grit and water will carry a flock through in good shape. A little corn on the ear may be added for the exercise it affords.

TURKEY NOTES.

Buy your gobblers early.

Ship your turkeys in muslin coops.

Yearling hens produce the strongest poults.

Scalded cornmeal is the proper morning feed now.

Bring your turkeys home at night and feed them up well.

Never inbreed turkeys. Change hens or gobblers every year.

The turkeys should be picking up corn lively now. Give it to them.

To make a good and cheap turkey roost get four forked posts from the woods, about ten feet long. Put them in the ground two feet. Then drop two worm fence rails in the forks and throw two or three cross poles on these and you have a good roost for them.—*Poultry Yard.*

YOU DONT GET WHAT YOU WANT,

if you expect to buy Dr. Pierce's *genuine* medicines at less than the regular prices. You can buy counterfeits, imitations, dilutions and substitutes, from unauthorized dealers, at what are called "cut prices," but the *genuine guaranteed* medicines cost more, and are worth more.

If you do get the genuine, they're the *cheapest* medicines you can buy, for they're guaranteed in every case to benefit or cure, or you have your money back.

But you *won't* get the genuine, except through druggists regularly authorized as agents, and at these uniform and long-established prices:

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery (the remedy for all diseases arising from a torpid liver, or impure blood), ... $1.00 per bottle.

Dr. Pierce's Prescription (the remedy for woman's chronic weaknesses and derangements), ... $1.00 per bottle.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets (the original and best Liver Pills) . . . . . 25 cents per vial.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, ... 50 cents per bottle.

The genuine guaranteed medicines can be had only at these prices. But remember in buying them, *you pay only for the good you get.* There's value received, or there's no pay at all.

THE dyspeptic hog is an unthrifty one; he is always hungry, continually eating, if he has an opportunity, but the food does him no good, as it is only partly digested. He actually seems to dwindle in size. The cause of dyspepsia is overfeeding, or rather irregular feeding, allowing the hog to become very hungry and then gorge himself. The preventatives are better than cures. Keep the hog well supplied with charcoal, wood ashes, salt and lime.

TO PROTECT THE OYSTER.

One of the first bills to be introduced in the legislature at Annapolis this winter will be by Capt. William H. Thompson, of the Baltimore city delegation, providing for the preservation of oysters and to regulate the taking of them by making obligatory the culling of all oysters on their natural bars at the time when taken from the bottom, and all shells and small oysters two-and-a-half inches from hinge to mouth and smaller shall be immediately thrown overboard, providing an allowance of three per cent. for small oysters and shells. It is made unlawful for any person to have in his possession any oysters caught by the methods provided by law, of smaller size, or loose shells, exceeding three per cent. of the total amount of oysters in possession.

In order to ascertain the quantity of small oysters under size and shells in any bulk or cargo, it shall be the duty of any buyer or purchaser to cull or to have culled one standard measure or tub out of every fifty tubs; or, if the cargo consists of less than fifty tubs, the standard measure shall be culled for the cargo, the average of small oysters or shells in any cargo to be ascertained from the small oysters or shells taken from these measures or tubs and culled as provided for. It shall not be lawful for any packer, wholesale or retail dealer, purchaser or broker, or dealer of any kind in oysters, to take the small oysters or shells to his own use by deducting the quantity of small oysters or shells ascertained as above provided from said cargo as measured.

Any violation of the law is made a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $100, and be committed to jail in default of payment.

In order that the law may be effectually enforced, it is made the duty of the county commissioners in any county having oyster grounds within its limits to appoint one inspector for each fifteen square miles of natural oyster grounds in its own limits, or in common with any other county where the right of common fishery exists. This inspector must be appointed from the county bordering on the water front on the side of the channel where the oyster grounds lie, and shall be paid out of the treasury of the county for whose protection he shall be appointed.

The salary of the inspectors shall not be more than $500 a season, from September 1 to April 1, and they shall furnish their own boat and help, if any be necessary. It shall be the duty of the inspectors to patrol their beats between eight o'clock in the morning and six in the afternoon, and they shall have power to inspect any oysters found in bulk or in measure in the possession of any person or on board of any vessel, and in all violations of the law to arrest the offenders. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore shall appoint one inspector for the city at a salary of $600 a season; and it shall also be lawful for any county or city within which the oyster packing business is conducted to appoint one inspector, at such salary as may be determined upon by the city or county authorities.

After.

After loss comes gain,
Peace, after grief and pain.
After darkness and night,
Follow the dawn and the light.
After frost and blighting showers,
Bloom again the cheery flowers.
After harvest and gathered sheaf
Spring forth anew, plant and leaf.
After the mist the sky is clear,
With distant scenes brought near.
After bitterness and tears,
Gleam fond hopes above our fears.
After suffering and strife
Is rest, and peace, and eternal life.

The General Assembly of Maryland.

The farmers in the General Assembly of Maryland, which met in Annapolis Wednesday, outnumber the lawyers, and are much the largest class of members according to occupation. Of the 117 persons who will sit in the Senate and House of Delegates 36 are engaged in agricultural pursuits and 6 more combine farming with some other employment. The number of lawyers in both houses is 26. The lawyers have 1 more member of the Senate than the farmers, but fall 11 below the agriculturists in the House. A classification of those who will sit in both houses, shows the following results; Farmers, 36; lawyers, 26; farmers and lawyers, 2; farmers and merchants, 3; farmer and manufacturer, 1; farmer and milller, 1; farmer and canner, 1; physicians, 6; physician and druggist, 1; merchants, 6; miller and merchant, 1; clerks, 4; real estate dealers, 3; traveling salesmen, 2; teachers, 2; miners, 2; carpenters, 2; retired, 2; manufacturers, 2; printer, 1; publisher, 1; fire insurance agent, 1; banker and lumber murchant, 1; machinist, 1; brewer, 1; painter, 1; oyster dealer, 1; tanner, 1; miller, 1; unclassified, 4; total, 117. The membership of the Senate is classified as follows: Lawyers, 9; farmers, 8; farmers and lawyers, 2; publisher, 1; real estate dealer, 1; fire insurance agent, 1; physician, 1; manufacturer, 1; banker and lumber merchant, 1; retired, 1; total, 26. The House is divided in this way: Farmers, 28; farmers and merchants, 3; farmer and manufacturer, 1; farmer and miller, 1; farmer and canner, 1; lawyers, 17; merchants, 6; miller and merchant, 1; physicians, 5; physician and druggist, 1; clerks, 4; carpenters, 2; teachers, 2; traveling salesman, 2; miners, 2; real estate dealers, 2; painter, 1; oyster dealer, 1; miller, 1; tanner, 1; printer, 1; manufactnrer, 1; machinest, 1; brewer, 1; retired, 1; unclassified, 4; total, 91.

The Deadly Cold Bed.

If trustworthy statistics could be had of the number of persons who die every year or become permanently diseased from sleeping in damp or cold beds, they would probably be astonishing and appalling. It is a peril that constantly besets traveling men, and if they are wise they will invariably insist on having their beds aired and dried, even at the risk of causing much trouble to their landlords. But, according to *Good Housekeeping*, it is a peril that resides also in the home, and the cold "spare room" has slain its thousands of hapless guests, and will go on with its slaughter till people learn wisdom. Not only the guest, but the family, often suffer the penalty of sleeping in cold rooms and chilling their bodies, at a time when they need all their bodily heat, by getting between cold sheets. Even in warm, summer weather a cold, damp bed will get in its deadly work. It is a needless peril, and the neglect to provide dry rooms and beds has in it the elements of murder and suicide.

A CALCULATING genius affirms that every time a cow moves her tail to switch a fly she exerts a force of three pounds, and that in the course of a summer a single cow wastes 5,000,000 pounds of energy.

AN extensive find of rich deposits of aluminium was made recently in the San Mateo mountains, about 40 miles west of Albuquerque.

Good Money in Lambs.

The early lambs begin to come from January to March, but the ewes require some extra attention at this season if the lambs are to be strong and vigorous. So important is the proportion of nourishment afforded by the ewe after the lamb is dropped that careful farmers will take the lambs from its dam and give to another ewe to own if the dam does provide a sufficiency, opportunities being usually afforded for so doing when some of the ewes have lost their own lambs. The ewes that are in poor condition, or enfeebled, will produce weak lambs. It is the strong and vigorous lamb that begins to grow from ihe start and gains daily until it reaches the market, and a few days difference in growth has much to do with the price of an early lamb. The work should be done by keeping the ewe in good condition (not too fat), and keeping the lambs well supplied with plenty of nourishment. If early lambs are expected the ewes should have plenty of good hay, and if possible a few roots, but they also will do better without grain unless the hay is of poor quality. Those which are expected to drop their lambs first should be separated from the others and given plenty of room. In fact, none of them should be crowded, and none should be robbed of their food by stronger companions.

WHAT A LAMB WILL GAIN.

Lambs, if fed as soon as they will eat, make greater gains in weight than may be supposed, and even when raised in large numbers. At the Ontario Agricultural College 500 grade lambs were purchased, pastured on rape, and then confined in sheds and yards, 16 lambs being in a compartment, 90 being the whole number used for experiment. The average weight of the lambs at the beginning was about 85 pounds, and they were fed on oats screenings, bran, peas, hay and turnips. They were fed from November to April, and averaged 139 pounds. They were sold for $11.79 per bead, and were sent to England, the cost of shipping them being $.75 each. This experiment does not show a very large gain, but the weight of the lambs was too good considering the fact that they were purchased on the market, while the prices obtained were excellent, and should encourage farmers to produce choice lambs for market. A well-bred grade lamb can be made to easily gain 20 pounds a month, and instances are known in which Oxford lambs gained 90 pounds in three months.

FOODING LAMBS.

Ground oats placed in a pen where the lambs can feed at a trough which the sheep cannot reach, with a liberal supply of milk from the ewes, will grow rapidly, and if they gain as they should they will reach the market a month sooner than if they depended on the ewes alone, and as this gain in time is an important point to keep in view for the high prices, every inducement should be made to keep the lambs feeding and growing, but the gain will not be rapid unless the lambs are well, nor will grades equal the pure breeds. The heaviest gains made have been with Oxfords and Shropshires. The main point to observe with the ewe is that of providing plenty of milk for her lamb.

ABOUT LEGISLATURES.

How Often They Meet and Their Size in Various States of the Union.

The question which arose as to whether the legislature of Kansas has an annual or biennial session has called attention to the fact that only six States enjoy the luxury of annual sessions of their legislatures. These States are Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, New York and South Carolina. In all other States and Territories the legislatures meet biennially. In thirty-four of the States the time of meeting is in the month of January, several in November and December, and two, Louisiana and Rhode Island, in May. There is nothing small about the New England States as to the limit of membership. Their legislatures appear to have been formed with the idea of giving every man in the State a term or two during his lifetime. New Hampshire has the largest legislature of any State in the country, having in the lower house three hundred and twenty-one members, about the same number as in the lower house of Congress, and in the senate twenty-four members. Connecticut has two hundred and forty-nine members of the house, and Massachusetts and Vermont two hundred and forty each. The average membership of the lower house in the State legislatures is about one hundred and twenty-five, but in fourteen States they fell below one hundred, and in Delaware, which has the smallest legislature in the country, there is but twenty members in the house and nine senators.

FARMERS work in good weather often beyond proper hours—that is to say, beyond the safe limit of endurance, because there are conditions that require prolonged effort. But there must be compensation. To balance each hour of overwork a full hour, or more, should be taken out of time that otherwise might be used in labor. Bend a sapling and it will fly back when released; but keep it bent a week and it will not resume its former shape. So with a hard-working farmer who takes too little time for rest.

A GOOD feeding of brand and oats will increase the flow of milk.

Every one suffers from Catarrh in the Head. Those who don't have it suffer from those who do. It's a disease you can't keep to yourself.

Here are some of the symptoms: Headache, obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, putrid, and offensive; eyes weak, ringing in ears, deafness; offensive breath; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. But only a few of these likely to be present at once.

The cure for it—for Catarrh itself, and all the troubles that come from it—a perfect and permanent cure, is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. The worst cases yield to its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties. A record of 25 years has proved that to its proprietors—and they're willing to prove it to you.

They do it in this way; If they can't cure your Catarrh, no matter how bad your case, or of how long standing, they'll pay you $500 in cash. Can you have better proof of the healing power of a medicine?

We Can't do it

but are willing to pay for learning how to make as good an article as WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING of **cheap** material so that a retailer can profitably sell it at 10c.

Our price is 20c.

The retailer says the public will not pay it. We say the public will, because they will always pay a fair price for a good article. To show both the trade and the public that we want to give them the best for the least money, we will pay

$10,000.00 Reward

For above information; this offer is open until January 1st, 1893.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

Pik-Ron is the name of a paint which does work that no other paint can do. *New wood* painted with it looks like the natural wood when it is stained and varnished.

PAINTERS AND BUILDERS will find it profitable to investigate. All Paint stores sell it.

COAL and WOOD!

OWING to the scarcity of money we will sell Coal at a very small advance above cost FOR THE CASH. Remember we sell

The Lea Coal

WHICH IS THE BEST WHITE ASH COAL FOR GENERAL USE.

Probably it will be to your advantage to get our rices and examine our stock before you purchase.

2240 Pounds for One Ton.

Office on Cannon St., near Princess.

J. T. TWILLEY.

July 17, 1890—tf.

Coal and Wood.

ORDERS IN ANY QUANTITIES LEFT AT D. A. BACCHUS' GROCERY STORE, OR AT

J. D. BACCHUS' YARD

will receive prompt attention at Prices Guaranteed to be as LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Building and Whitewash Lime, Cement and Plastering Hair, AT CITY PRICES.

Anthracite and Bituminous Coal

Delivered at any station on the Baltimore and Delaware Bay Railroad at Low Figures.

Come and see us before buying.

m17. J. D. BACCHUS.

WM. S. CULP,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Coal and Wood

—ALSO—

LIME AND BALED HAY, COAL ALL SIZES.

WOOD SAWED and SPLIT for cooking and kindling, delivered at short notice.

Yard and office at railroad.

Orders left at B. F. Fleming's Grain, Feed and Lime Store will receive prompt attention.

WILLIAM S. CULP,
March 21, 1891. Chestertown, Md.

FALL AND WINTER **IMPLEMENTS**

AT A DISCOUNT TO CLOSE STOCK

Farm Wagons,
Corn Shellers,
Horse Powers,
Hocking Valley Hay Cutters,
Corn and Cob Crushers,
Dump Carts, Road Carts,
Phætons, Etc.

Bissell Chilled Plows are par excellent the Farmer's Friend. Celebrated Studebaker Steel Skein Farm Wagons are the best made in this country. Call or send for price list before buying.

BALTIMORE FARM IMPLEMENT CO.,
209 South Charles st., Balto., Md.

Tutt's Tiny Pills

To cure constipation purging the bowels should be avoided; it weakens their power of motion. A gentle aperient effect is only required. Tutt's Tiny Liver Pills are prepared with special views to the permanent cure of COSTIVENESS and HEADACHE. They are mild and remain in the system until they act on the liver, cause a natural flow of bile and their tonic properties impart power to the bowels to remove unhealthy accumulations. Good appetite and digestion result from the use of these little pills. Price, 25c. Office, 39 Park Place, N. Y.

COURT ST.

Shoe and Grocery Store

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO CALL AT THE

OLD STAND

ON COURT STREET., CHESTERTOWN,

and examine the FRESH and NEW STOCK of GOODS just bought for cash by

JAMES A. SHAW

which consists of Leather

BOOTS AND SHOES

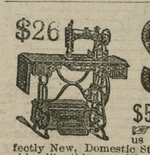
TO SUIT ALL CLASSES.

Gum Boots and Shoes, Body Boots, Hip and Short Boots, and Boots for Men, Women and Children.

GROCERIES.—Flour by the Barrel or Bag, Hominy, Beans, Sugar, Coffee, Baker's Chocolate, Tea, Soap, Soapine, Soda, Rumford's Yeast Powder, Lamp Chimneys and Burners, Coal Oil, Salt and many other things. All of which can be bought of mean cheap as at any place on the shore. Give us a call and we will try to please you.

Also, TOBACCO and CIGARS.

JAMES A. SHAW,
j12. Court Street, Chestertown.



$26 FOR A **$55 MACHINE!**

$26 Cash buys from us a High Arm, Perfectly New, Domestic Style of Sewing Machine like this cut. Wager $10,000 same machine can't be bought less than $55. Send your money and get a $55 High Arm, Nickel Front, 5-Drawer, Elegant Machine for $26. Low Arm Singer, $16; High Arm Singer, $20; New Homes, $20; White, $29. All kinds sold, $100,000 invested in machine business in Baltimore. Don't compare us to the Sewing Machine Agents you see going about. We are NEW STYLE men with NEW IDEAS, selling machines to go all over the world. Address, MILLINGTON & CO., 505 E. Baltimore St., near Gay, 742 W. Baltimore St., BALTIMORE.

OFFICE OF THE Local Board of Health.

CHESTERTOWN, MD., Dec. 30, 1891.

There have been for some weeks in Kent county cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever occuring sporadically and in different locations, and as these two belong to the HIGHLY CONTAGIOUS class of diseases, are to be dreaded greatly because of the easy communicability from the sick to the well, also from those who are not sick. It is thought proper to call the attention of the public to extracts from the State laws and from the Rules of the State Board of Health, made and provided for such cases.

The Secretary of the Local Board will be glad to render any advice or assistance when called upon.

It is also desired to call attention to the law that requires all cases of contagious diseases occuring in hotels or boarding-houses to be reported to the Secretary of the Local Board of Health. The failure to do so by the physician, if one be in attendance, or the proprietor, renders them liable to a fine. This is required by the Act of 1890, chapter 622, section 2, as follows:

When any hotel-keeper, keeper of a boarding or lodging-house, superintendent or manager or director of a private or public institution of any kind, shall know or be informed by a physician, or shall have reason to know or believe that any guest, inmate or any other person in the hotel, boarding-house, lodging-house or institution, over which he or she may have control or supervision, or on the premises thereof is sick with or convalescing from small-pox, cholera, yellow fever, typhus or typhoid fever, SCARLET FEVER, Diphtheria, or any other contagious infection or epidemic disease. The said owner, proprietor or manager or other person having charge, shall immediately give notice thereof in trusting to the health officer of the city or town in which the infected person or persons is located.

6 The room into which one sick with diphtheria or scarlet fever is placed should previously be cleared of all needless clothing, carpets, drapery and other materials likely to harbor the poison of the disease. This room should constantly receive a liberal supply of fresh air, without currents or drafts directly upon the patient. It will be well also to have the sun shine directly into the room.

7. The discharges from the throat, nose and mouth are extremely liable to communicate the disease, and should be received in vessels containing a strong disinfectant, or on soft rags or pieces of cloth which should immediately be burned.

8. The discharges from the kidneys and bowels are also dangerous, and may be passed into vessels containing a strong solution of sulphate of iron (copperas), and then be buried at least 300 feet distant from any well; the discharge may be disinfected by thoroughly mixing with each discharge not less than one ounce of chlorinated lime; when this is impracticable they should be passed on old cloths, which should immediately be burned.

9. The clothing, towels, bed-linen, etc., on removal from the patient, should at once, before removal from the room, be placed in a pail or tub of boiling-hot zinc solution, made in proportion as follows: water, one gallon; sulphate of zinc, four ounces; common salt, two ounces.

10. Nurses and attendants should be required to keep themselves and their patient as clean as possible; their own hands should frequently be washed and disinfected by chlorinated soda.

11. All persons recovering from diphtheria or scarlet fever should be considered dangerous; therefore such a person should not be permitted to associate with others, or to attend school, church, or any public assembly until the throat, and any sores which may have been on the lips or nose, are healed or peeling is complete, nor until in the judgment of a careful and intelligent physician he can do so without endangering others; nor until all his clothing has been thoroughly disinfected, and this without regard to the time which has elapsed since recovery if the time is less than one year. Nor should a person from premises in which there is or has been a case of diphtheria or scarlet fever attend any school, Sunday school, church, or public assembly, or be permitted by the health authorities or by the school board to do so, until after disinfection of such premises and of the clothing worn by such person, if it shall have been exposed to the contagion of the disease.

12. The body of a person who has died of diphtheria or scarlet fever should be washed with a zinc solution of double the strength stated in paragraph 9, then wrapped in a sheet wet with the zinc solution, and at once be buried. **In no case should the body be exposed to view.**

13. **No public funeral should be held at a house in which there is a case of diphtheria or scarlet fever, nor in which a death from diphtheria or scarlet fever has recently occurred.** Except under extraordinary precautions there should be no public funeral of a person who has died from diphtheria or scarlet fever. No child should attend, and it would be better in most cases that few adults should attend a funeral of a person dead of diphtheria or scarlet fever.

14. After a death or recovery from diphtheria or scarlet fever, the room in which there has been a case of diphtheria or scarlet fever, whether fatal or not, should, with all its contents, be thoroughly disinfected by exposure for several hours to strong fumes of burning sulphur, and then, if possible, it should for several hours or days be exposed to currents of fresh air.

a. Because of the innumerable ways in which the contagion may be scattered about the house and premises where there has been a case of diphtheria or scarlet fever, the entire house and out-building, including cellar, garret, wood-shed and privy, will usually need to be disinfected.

b. Rooms to be disinfected must be vacated. Heavy clothing, blankets, bedding, and other articles which cannot be treated with the zinc solution, should be spread out so as to be thoroughly exposed during fumigation, which should take place in the room where the clothing, etc., has been used in connection with the patient. For a room about ten feet square, at least three pounds of sulphur should be used; for larger rooms, proportionately increased quantities, at the rate of three pounds for each 1000 cubic feet of air-space.

c. Close all openings to the room, place the sulphur in an iron pan supported upon bricks, set it on fire by hot coals or with the aid of a spoonful of alcohol lighted by a match, be careful not to breathe the fumes of the burning sulphur, and when certain the sulphur is burning well, leave the room, close the door, and allow the room to be closed for several hours.

d. Care should be taken to secure the complete burning of as much of the sulphur as is possible. For this purpose the iron pan or pot in which the sulphur is to be placed may previously be heated, or placed in the room over hot coals in a pan of ashes set up on bricks. To avoid danger of fire the iron pot or pan in which the sulphur is burned should be free from any leak, and it may be placed over water in a tub or pan

e. Cellars, yards, stables, gutters, privies, cess-pools, water-closets, drains, sewers, etc., should be frequently and liberally treated with copperas solution,—one and a half pounds of copperas to one gallon of water.

f. It is BEST to burn all articles which have been in contact with persons sick with contagious or infectious diseases. Articles to be burned should be thorough and quickly burned so as not to diffuse the poison. If the burning is done in the open air it should be far from dwellings and by a quick, strong fire. Articles too valuable to be destroyed should be exposed for one hour to a dry heat of from 240° F. to 250° F., or to be treated as follows:

g. Cotton, linen, flannels, blankets, etc., should be treated with the boiling-hot zinc-solution, introducing them piece by piece, securing thorough wetting and boiling for at least half an hour. Heavy woolen clothing, silks, furs, stuffed bed-covers, beds and other articles which cannot be treated with the zinc-solution, should be hung in the room during fumigation pockets being turned inside-out and the whole garment being thoroughly exposed. Afterwards they should be hung in the open air, beaten and shaken. Carpets are best fumigated on the floor, but should afterward be removed to the open air and thoroughly beaten. Pillows, beds, stuffed mattresses, upholstered furniture, etc., after being disinfected on the outside may be cut open and their contents again exposed to fumes of burning sulphur. In no case should the thorough disinfection of clothing, bedding, etc., be omitted. Infected clothing and bedding have been known to communicate diphtheria or scarlet fever for months after their infection.

W. FRANK HINES, M. D.,
d31-3t. Health Officer for Kent County

JUST OUT—A New and Splendid Companion FOR FARMERS.

AN IMPROVED SPRING-TOOTH HARROW!

Steel Frame, elevated throughout its entire length and every tooth riding on a saddle, thus making it the LIGHTEST DRAUGHT HARROW on the market. No two teeth following each other and thereby thoroughly pulverizing the ground. The new Pivoting Frictional Tooth-holder permits the wearing of the Entire Length of the Tooth. Upon an examination we feel the most skeptical will be convinced that we have the FINEST HARROW YET INVENTED.

PLOWS and PLOW CASTINGS.

We are Agents for the SOUTH BEND CHILLED PLOW with the Improved Jointer. We furnish Castings for the South Bend and the Remington Plows. Ropes, Traces, Chain Traces, Hames, Hame Strings, Straps, Plow Lines, Back bands. Don't forget we are prepared to do Roofing, Spouting, Repairing and all kinds Tin Work at short notice and at prices AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

J. LLOYD McFEELY & CO.,
March 28, 1891. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

Special Inducements!

FLOORING and SHINGLES,

Building Lumber Generally,
Doors, Sash and Blinds.

GET OUR VERY LOW PRICES BEFORE BUYING.

GEORGE F. SLOAN & BRO.,
414 Light St. Wharf — Baltimore, Md.

W. S. TAYLOR & CO.,

424 Light Street Wharf, BALTIMORE,

LUMBER, SHINGLES,

Sash, Doors, Blinds, **BUILDING LUMBER!** *Lime Bricks, Hair,*

OF ALL KINDS.

FLOORING, PALES, FENCING, &c.

In SHOES and SLIPPERS, ah! here we are right home. We cannot and will not be unersold. Our stock is one of the Largest, and our Goods are Standard. Come and see them.

Upon a Solid Basis!

BOUGHT FOR CASH!

Discount Off!

We Show a Nice Line of Worsted Dress Goods, Challies, Cloths, Serges, Cashmeres, &c. Also, Flournings, Ginghams, Prints, and Outings, and of Pine Apple Tissues, Entirely New. A Beautiful Line.

Our Entire Spring and Summer Stock

—OF—

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

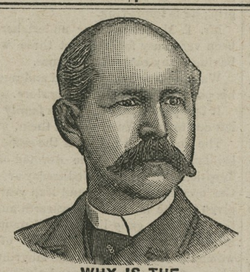
Shoes, Slippers, Queensware, Glassware, Carpets, Mattings, Oil-Cloths, Groceries, &c.

We Sell GROCERIES on a Small Profit. Get a Pound of our 35 cent TEA. I can't be Beat.

Satteens Reduced from 12½ and 15c. down to 10c. per yard, net cash, best goods.

Very truly yours,
R. F. PARKS.

In CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS and MATTINGS, we have no equal. Best Line in the town and Lowest Prices.



WHY IS THE **W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE** FOR GENTLEMEN THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY?

It is a seamless shoe, with no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet; made of the best fine calf, stylish and easy, and *because we make more shoes of this grade than any other manufacturer,* it equals hand-sewed shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00.

$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, the finest calf shoe ever offered for $5.00; equals French imported shoes which cost from $8.00 to $12.00.

$4.00 Hand-sewed Welt Shoe, fine calf, stylish, comfortable and durable. The best shoe ever offered at this price; same grade as custom-made shoes costing from $6.00 to $9.00.

$3.50 Police Shoe; Farmers, Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them; fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, heavy three soles, extension edge. One pair will wear a year.

$2.50 fine calf; no better shoe ever offered at this price; one trial will convince those who want a shoe for comfort and service.

$2.25 and $2.00 Workingman's shoes are very strong and durable. Those who have given them a trial will wear no other make.

Boys' $2.00 and $1.75 school shoes are worn by the boys everywhere; they sell on their merits, as the increasing sales show.

Ladies $3.00 Hand-sewed shoe, best imported shoes costing from $4.00 to $6.00.

Ladies' 2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 shoe for Misses are the best fine Dongola. Stylish and durable.

Caution.—See that W. L. Douglas' name and price are stamped on the bottom of each shoe.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

Insist on local advertised dealers supplying you. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

WESTCOTT & DODD.

DO YOU COUGH DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE

25 Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles, 50 cents and $1.00.

LADIES use the GILT EDGE SHOE POLISH, the best Shoe Polish made that contains oil. It will not crack or break the leather, and always gives a nice gloss. For sale by

n8. WM. R. ALDRDIGE.

CANTON FLANNELS, all grades, at lowest prices.
J. H. SIMPERS.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

Sarah A. Copper, Joshua A. Copper, and Robert W. Copper, Plaintiffs,

versus

Alice V. Copper and Helen G. Copper, Defendants.

In the Circuit Court for Kent Co., in Equity.

THE object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of Certain Real Estate in Kent county, Maryland, which the said SARAH A. COPPER, JOSHUA A. COPPER, ROBERT W. COPPER, ALICE V. COPPER and HELEN G. COPPER now hold as tenants in common, and to have proceeds of sale distributed amongst the parties to this suit in proportion to their interests.

The Bill of Complaint states that a certain James D. Copper in his lifetime conveyed by deed to the said parties, as tenants in common a certain lot of land particularly described in said bill, and the parties to this suit are residents of the State of Maryland, except the said Alice V. Copper, who resides in the State of Pennsylvania, and that the said Alice V. Copper and Helen G. Copper are infants under the age of twenty-one years.

That the said Real Estate is not susceptable of division amongst the parties entitled thereto according to their respective interests without loss and injury to the parties entitled to the same, and that the said Sarah A. Copper, Joshua A. Copper and Robert W. Copper are entitled to have the said Real Estate sold and the proceeds of sale divided amongst the parties entitled thereto, according to their respective interests.

It is thereupon this twenty-first day of December, 1891, adjudged and ordered that the plaintiffs, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Kent county, State of Maryland, once a week for four successive weeks before the thirtieth day of January, 1892, give notice to the said Alice V. Copper, non-resident defendant, of the object and substance of this Bill, and warn her to appear in this court in person or by solicitor on or before the twentieth day of February, 1892, to show cause, if any she has, why a decree ought not to pass as prayed.

SAMUEL G. FISHER CLERK.

True copy—Test:
SAMUEL G. FISHER, CLERK.

December 25, 1891—4t.

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL

ABSOLUTELY SAFE! PERFECTLY ODORLESS!

Burns in any Lamp without danger of Exploding or taking fire. See that you get the genuine. For sale by

Baltimore United Oil Company, Balto., Md.

THE PLUMBING BUSINESS.

WM. T. SUTTON

AS now prepared to do any work in the Plumbing Line, such as putting in

Bath-Tubs and Water Fixtures Generally.

Also Hydrants and Sprinklers whenever desired.

EYES EXAMINED

Spectacles fitted on Scientific principles.

D. T. WILLIAMSON,
Jeweler and Optician, Cross st., Chestertown, Md

Repairing of all kinds a specialty.

Sassafras River Line

On and after TUESDAY, October 13th, 1891,

Steamer TRUMPETER

will leave pier 6, Light Street, at 10.30 A. M., on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Returning, will leave Georgetown on alternate days at 7.30 A. M., stopping at landings going and returning. Steamer Trumpeter withdrawn.

WILLIAM CUNDIFF, SUP'T.

Oct. 17, 1891.

Chester River Steamboat Company.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1891,

Steamer EMMA A. FORD

Will leave Chestertown Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 A. M., for Baltimore, stopping at Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Eastern Neck, Queenstown, Kent Island and intermediate landings on Chester river, arriving in Balto. at 1 P. M.

RETURNING will leave Pier 7 Light Street Wharf, at 11 A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, for Chestertown and intermediate landings.

Steamer GRATITUDE

will leave Centreville at 8 A. M., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday and Rock Hall at 10.30 A. M., for Baltimore.

RETURNING, will leave Pier 7, Light St. Wharf at 11 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for same points as before.

The United States Express Company Service on board both steamers, affording patrons an opportunity of making through shipments to all points in the United States without delay.

For the convenience of our patrons we have at Rock Hall landing ample accommodations for the care of teams.

GEORGE WARFIELD,
May 31, 1891. PRESIDENT.

Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore R. R.

DELAWARE DIVISION.

On and after November 30, 1891, trains will leave as follows:

SOUTHWARD.						NORTHWARD.			
EXP.	PASS	EXP.	PASS			PASS	EXP.	PASS	PASS
P M	P M	A M	A M			A M	A M	NOON	P M.
‖3.58	‖2.02	‖10.32	‖7.27	...Phila...		‖9.32	‖10.32	‖12.01	‖7.55
3.05	12.45	9.08	6.30