FIELD, FARM AND FLOCK.

Pointers for Poultrymen, Gardeners, Stock Raisers, Orchardists and Farmers---Information Gleaned From Researches of Experts.

POULTRY YARD NOTES.

Strictly fresh eggs at certain seasons of the year are a luxury to those who are compelled to go into the markets for their supply. Very often, even after paying high prices, there is disappointment in the quality received. The home poultry flock insures an abundance of fresh eggs for the ordinary needs of the family, and when the eggs can be produced by feeding table scraps the saving in this article of diet is well worth considering.

The average production from a flock of ten hens is about two and one-half dozens of eggs each week, according to the reports given out by the leading egg laying contests in various sections of the world. This estimate was taken from the latest report sent out by the Connecticut Agricultural College experiment station and comprises all of the popular breeds of fowls.

For a small flock of hens the equipment need not be elaborate, but the quarters should be comfortable and placed in such position that there will be plenty of sunlight and fresh air always present. While a small run is of great benefit to the birds, it is not absolutely essential. Many small flocks are kept in their laying house the entire year, and if their quarters are kept clean and sanitary there is very little cause for complaint from neighbors.

All fowls delight in a variety of diet. They will grow and thrive better, produce more eggs and keep in better health and physical condition. For this reason, table scraps with their mixture of bread, meat and vegetables make an ideal ration.

Cereals, bread, pastry and crumbs will supply the necessary grain diet in concentrated form, and will promote the formation of fat and muscle which insures rapid growth, also furnishes bodily heat and an excess toward the formation of eggs.

Tailings from steaks, roasts, chops and other meats will supply elements that are directly concerned with the formation of eggs, and nearly every family will have enough of this form of table waste to provide sufficient animal food for a small flock of fowls. Small particles of bone are relished by fowls, and bone is one of the best egg-producing foods known to poultrymen.

Green food is the natural tonic for fowls, and where they are allowed free range they eat large quantities of grass, clover and weeds. Table scraps furnish ample green food in the form of cabbage, celery beet tops, potato parings and fruit. They help to digest the more concentrated foods of grain and meat. Besides being appetizing, green food is a great regulator and will keep the fowls at their best during the period of heavy egg production.

An excellent method of feeding table scraps is to run the scraps through a meat chopper and feed them in the form of a warm mash, especially in cold weather. Boiled potatoes and other vegetables with scraps of meat and bread will form a well balanced ration, from which a large supply of eggs is almost certain to result.

Grit is essential to the diet of the fowls, and it is surprising how much the flock will consume in one day. It acts as teeth for the birds by grinding their food in the gizzard. Eggshells and oyster shells may be pounded into fine particles and kept before the flock at all times. Sifted coal ashes is still another form of grit, and besides acting as a grit, it supplies a portion of the lime for the formation of eggshells. As a dust bath there is nothing more suitable than sifted coal ashes. The fowls use this method of cleansing the body and keeping it free from vermin. Burned wood in the form of charcoal acts as an absorbent and keeps the digestive tract in a healthy condition.

Plenty of pure, cool water should be kept before the fowls at all times, and the vessels should be placed so that the fowls cannot scratch litter into them. Fowls are great drinkers, and as eggs contain a large percentage of water, it is absolutely necessary that they have an abundant supply.

There is no danger in feeding table scraps that have been seasoned with pepper and salt, since these condiments have a beneficial action on the fowl's digestion.

Points for Poultrymen.

If, for no apparent reason, there is a manifest lack of thrift among the fowls, old as well as young, the trouble probably is due to the presence of vermin. If not that, then the fowls, especially the young ones, may be affected by intestinal worms. Careful examination of the fowls will determine whether or not lice or mites are annoying them. The only way to find out if the trouble is due to intestinal worms is to perform a post mortem. Examine the young fowls and chicks about the head for the big white head lice, which by their attacks destroy the vitality of the youngsters and cause heavy losses by death. If the head lice, which are easily seen and recognized, are found on the chicks, grease the heads of the little fellows with fresh lard. It is not necessary to use either salt or sulphur in the lard, though many poultrymen for years have used one or the other of these ingredients. It has been learned that the active agency which causes the death of the parasites is the lard itself, which destroys them by coating their bodies with grease and thus causes death by suffocation. Apply the lard with the finger, rubbing it well into the down feathers on the head of the chick. Also apply the lard to the neck of the bird, especially under the beak, and under the wings and around the vent. Rub it well into the skin; it is best to part the plumage, apply the lard directly to the skin of the fowl, and rub it in. Mother hens should also be treated for vermin, one of the best ways being to apply a bit of blue ointment the size of a pea just beneath the vent, and similar quantities under each wing. Do not smear the ointment on, but separate the feathers or fluff and rub the unguent thoroughly into the skin, so that the hen in pluming herself will not get the stuff off her feathers and take it into her system, in which case death would be the probable result.

If lice or other vermin are not found in examining the young stock, dissect and carefully examine the intestines of a dead bird for such intestinal parasites as tapeworms or round worms. Such examination will disclose these diseases if they exist, and if they are found the fowls must be treated and removed at once to fresh ground. As long as the young fowls remain on infected soil they will continue to suffer from the intestinal parasites. The approved method of treating for this trouble follows: Keep the chicks without food for twelve hours, though water may be given as freely as the fowls want it. Then give powdered areca nut, mixed in a wet mash, the dose for a grown fowl being thirty to forty grains and for immature chicks fifteen grains. The powdered areca nut may be administered to old fowls in capsules, which may be forced down the gullets of the fowls. Another remedy which is very effective is spirits of turpentine, of which a teaspoonful may be given to a grown fowl, or half a teaspoonful to a chick of broiler size. A good way to administer the turpentine is to slip an oiled catheter down the throat of the fowl into the crop—being careful not to puncture or otherwise injure the crop—and give the oil through this. The pure spirits of turpentine may be diluted with cottonseed oil, though it is better to give it straight. Good results have been reported from the administration of tobacco dust, five to ten grains at a dose, in wet mash. This remedy, however, is not recommended by experts.

In spite of all that has been written and spoken in recent years as to the folly of trying to keep chickens warm by feeding them red pepper, ginger and other irritating condiments, a writer in one of the well known poultry publications advises that cayenne pepper be given to the fowls when the weather is cold or chilly, urging that the use of the pepper, or at least of strong ginger, keeps the fowls from taking cold. Every poultry expert and investigator in recent years has decried the old practice of loading poultry feeds, mashes and the like with strong condiments which have no food value and which invariably set up disease conditions if their use is continued. Fowls that are in good health and that are properly housed do not require anything aside from their proper grain, mash, meat and green rations to maintain bodily warmth. Sick fowls, that are forced to roost in trees or in leaky sheds, are not worth keeping. House the fowls in dry, warm quarters that are free from drafts; feed them such rations as are described in the government and experiment station bulletins, keep their quarters clean, give them plenty of clean, fresh water and they iwll do well. Allow them to roost in trees, on fences, in drafty, leaky sheds or in foul, uncleaned coops; compel them to get their food wherever they can, and to drink dirty, stagnant water and the cayenne pepper and Jamaica ginger in the world will not do them any good.

A correspondent wants to know how to cure her hens of broodiness and make them get back to the business of laying eggs. Notwithstanding the fact that the hens are not yet through molting, this correspondent says, a number of them manifest a desire to sit. The hens, the correspondent says, are in good condition, being really a little too fat. The first thing to do, in such a case, is to reduce the quantity of corn given the hens. Corn is highly fattening and should be fed sparingly, especially during the summer and fall. Then take the lid of an old drygoods box, make a bottom for the box of half-inch slats nailed an inch apart, make sides of lath an inch apart—with the solid lid of the box for a top—and confine the broody hens in the box or crate. If you have a piece of hoop wire netting the bottom of the crate may be made of that, with the slat sides and solid top. The open bottom of the crate allows air to get up beneath the hens and keeps them cool. Usually only a few days in such a contrivance is needed to cure hens of broodiness. If they are taken from the nests as soon as they manifest a desire to sit they may be broken more quickly. If not put in the crate at once they may continue broody for a week. Of course, the hens are to be fed and watered as usual.

Nests, perches, roost supports and crevices in the poultry houses are hiding places for red mites and other poultry vermin that remain in concealment during the day and attack the fowls on the roosts at night. Liberal applications of kerosene and crude carbolic acid—ten parts of the former to one part of the latter—to the roost supports and to all cracks and crevices in the walls, with a light application to the roosts themselves, will exterminate these nocturnal pests. Applications of the mixture to the interior of the nest boxes and two or three moth balls in the nesting material will drive the insects from these lurking places. Boxes containing dry soil and fine sand for dust baths will help the hens to keep themselves free from insect pests, especially if a very little crude carbolic acid is mixed with the dusting material.

It should not be necessary to remind poultrymen of the necessity for absolute cleanliness around the houses, but the fact remains that a great many men who consider themselves successful poultry raisers allow the henhouses to go uncleaned for two or three weeks at a time even in hot weather. That this practice results in an enfeebled condition of the fowls is too plainly evident to require proof. During the winter the practice is not so bad, as the floors of the laying houses are then covered with deep litter and the droppings are not so objectionable. But during the summer, when the houses are not prepared as in winter, when the litter on the floors is not deep and when the temperature causes objectionable matter to give off a frightful odor, daily cleaning of the houses is absolutely necessary. If you are keeping poultry for profit, why not follow the methods advocated by men who are devoting their lives to finding out how best it may be done?

It has been found that dry sawdust an inch deep on the dropping boards makes an ideal absorbent. It does not hurt the feet of the hens, it absorbs quickly and remains relatively dry, and it mixes well with manures and composts for fertilizing. When sawdust can be had in quantities for the hauling experts at several of the experiment stations assert no better material can be found for the purpose.

POULTRY. DOGS. PET STOCK.

PIGEONS—Common, 25c each; thoroughbred homers, 50c. Campbell Sisc, 1610 Olive st. n.e., Kenilworth; one block from end of car line. 12*

ENGLISH BULLDOGS—From registered stock; 3-year-old bitch, bred; 2-year-old male; 2 puppies, six months. Sired by Deodoro-Dreadnought. M. M. Cady, Atlantic bldg. *

CANARY BIRD—Best stock; fine singer; reasonable. 747 10th st. s.e.

PERSIAN KITTENS, pedigreed, white; finest prize-winning stock; three beautiful, perfect males. 221 E st. n.w.

EGG and 15 chicks; 6 weeks old; Barred Rock pullets, 50c each. Box 73, Route B, Station H, Anacostia, D. C.

BELGIAN HARES—Male and female; reasonable. Mrs. P. W. Kolbe, Landover, Md. 12*

COLLIE—Male; well bred; beautiful; 2 years old; $25. 311 7th st. s.w. 10*

PUPPIES—Boston terrier; well marked; screw tail; pedigreed; reasonable. 1213 Douglas st. n.e. (12th and R. I. ave. n.e.) 11*

BOSTON TERRIERS—Puppies. Call bet. 12 and 2 and 4 and 6. 644 Morton st. n.w. 11*

CANARY—Fine singing; in handsome brass cage; $10. 101 U st. n.w. 10*

ALL AROUND THE PLACE.

Spring and summer are so universally considered the only growing seasons that it strikes most persons as a foolish attempt to reverse nature when one talks about sowing crops for late fall and winter gardens. Just the same it is true that a number of garden crops may be sown now to produce during the late fall and far into the winter. oFr instance, here is a list of vegetables for planting in the fall garden:

Beets—Sow seed the last of September or in the very first of October. With a very light protective mulch of straw the plants will winter and produce roots for earliest spring use.

Cabbage—Good strong plants of the Wakefield varieties, if set out now, will make good heads before winter. Protected lightly with a straw or grass covering cabbage and collards will stand the average winter in this section.

Kale—Seed sown during this month will produce abundant crops of greens during the winter and early spring. Siberian curled is probably the best winter variety.

Lettuce—Big Boston lettuce sown now will furnish a supply of good heads for winter salads. With slight protection perfectly firm heads may be produced all winter.

Mustard—This will stand all the cold to be expected in this section and seed sown this month will supply greens during the fall, winter and early spring.

Onions—If good sets of the white pearl onions are planted during this month they will furnish bulbs for use during the winter and spring. Seed of this variety, for spring onions, may be sown any time up to the middle of October.

Radishes—Seed of the long white Spanish or other varieties of winter radishes may be sown now and the radishes will remain in good condition for use during the winter.

Rape—Though this crop is usually sown for forage or pasture, it is a fact not generally known that rape sown in September will produce plants that are excellent when cooked and used for winter greens.

Spinach—Sow seed the last of this month or early next month for greens and the crop will last until late spring.

Turnips—Sown at any time up to September 25 turnips will produce both roots and tops for winter use, and for continued use until late in the spring.

Moles are doing a good deal of damage in flower beds, sweet potato rows, lawns and other places at this time of year. Contrary to the belief of many, moles do not injure sweet potatoes by eating them, as the animals are unable to work injury in this way. Their burrows, however, furnish ideal runways for various species of field and meadow mice and these little rodents play havoc with the sweet potato tubers. The burrow of the moles injure lawns and flower beds, and the following poisoned foods are recommended by experts of the department of Agriculture for exterminating the pests:

Stir the kernels of unroasted peanuts in white of egg and while still sticky sprinkle with Paris green. Mix well so that each kernel gets a coating of the poison, then allow them to dry.

Or remove the seeds from raisins and, using a toothpick, roll the opened raisins in powdered strychnin.

Then with a pointed broomhandle pierce the burrows of the moles at intervals. Drop a poisoned peanut or poisoned raisin into each hole thus made and cover the hole with dirt. Moles pass along the burrows or runways several times a day and when one of the animals comes along it finds the poison, nibbles it and that is the end of the mole. The poison is equally effective for the various species of mice that also frequent the runways of the moles. Be careful in preparing the poisoned baits to get none of the poison on the hands, and when through burn all the remaining poison and carefully cleanse any utensil that may have been used in preparing the baits.

A perfectly harmless and exceeding useful remedy for the inflammation caused by poison ivy is boric acid. Dissolve four teaspoonfuls of boric acid in a pint of boiling water. When the solution is cold apply to the inflamed parts. Cover the places with gauze—which can be bought by the roll at any drug store—and keep the gauze constantly wet with the cold boric acid solution. If the itching is very intense the affected parts may be sponged of with a weak solution of alcohol, about half and half alcohol and water, when the gauze is changed. The gauze should be changed frequently if much fluid oozes from the tiny blisters or eruptions. After the skin begins to heal and is fairly smooth it may be kept covered with a plain cold cream.

Every farmer should have a good root cellar in which to store plenty of carrots, mangels, beets, turnips and rutabagas during the winter. These roots make the best kind of feed for poultry and stock of all kinds during the season of the year when no other green food is to be had.

Late sowing of wheat as a means of combating the Hessian fly, which has caused much damage to wheat in this and other parts of the country this summer, is urged by the Maryland Agricultural College. Director Symons in a special bulletin says:

"The Hessian fly passes the summer in the wheat stub. No volunteer wheat should be allowed to grow during the summer. Rotation of crops is very beneficial. On farms where the pest has been serious a narrow plat of wheat should be sowed along one side of the field about September 1 to 10, depending on locality, as bait for the fly. Later this is to be plowed under. From observation and records and considering the latitude and altitude at the various points wheat should not be sowed in the regions surrounding the following cities and towns in Maryland before the dates given:

"Oakland, September 12-19; Hagerstown, October 1-7; Frederick, October 3-10; Westminster, September 26-October 5; Rockville, October 2-8; Germantown, October 2-8; Ellicott City, October 2-9; La Plata, October 9-18; Cockeysville, October 3-10; Bel Air, October 2-9; Elkton, October 2-9; Chestertown, October 6-16; Easton, October 9-18; Salisbury, October 10-17.

"Dates of sowing for adjoining sections to these can be figured by moving forward the date of sowing one day for each quarter degree of latitude north, and one day for each 100 feet gain in altitude from a given point. A wet September may cause an early disappearance of the fly, and warm weather may cause a later disappearance. The adoption of a uniform safe period for sowing wheat in each locality by all farmers is of the greatest importance."

Now is a good time to go after the weeds. Late crops have not ripened their seeds and if cut now will not have time to make another growth. Chop, cut or mow them down, or plow, dig or pull them up—any way to get rid of them. Only one weed growing where two grew before shows that somebody has been on the job to good effect. One weed allowed to ripen and scatter its crop of seeds may result in a weed-infested garden, field or lawn next year. Seeds are untidy, useless, outcasts of the vegetable world. They take moisture and plant food from the soil that might much better be used in maturing something useful. They have neither beauty nor utility. Many varieties of weeds are poisonous. The pollen of ragweed and other kinds of pollen-producing weeds is believed to have much to do with the spread of hay fever. Weeds have no place on the well kept, prosperous farm or small country place. Get after them, and do it now.

Crude creosote is one of the best disinfectants, germicides and insecticides known. Use it plentifully around the barn, in the hog pens, about the henhouses. It may be applied with a brush, like paint, or used as a spray. It is thoroughly effective and it is cheap.

RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, Va., September 9.—All public service corporations in Virginia faced the state corporation commission this week at the annual hearing to fix values of the corporations for taxation for the coming year. No announcement of the findings have been made, but that there will be increases on many of the lines is settled. All the roads may not be increased, but the demand made in legislative circles last winter for an advance has made an impression on the general public. All taxes on public service corporations are levied by the commission and for many years these valuations have not been in keeping with the advances made in real estate and personal property. Because of this there has been repeated attempts to provide for popular election of the members of the commission instead of having them appointed by the governor, as has been the rule since the commission was formed. All railroads in the state were represented at the hearing, as were all the telephone, telegraph, steamboat, canal, express and heating, lighting and water companies.

Beatty's Prosecutor Dead.

Judge James M. Gregory, formerly of Chesterfield county, is dead at the age of seventy-five years. Judge Gregory served in the legislature of Virginia and several years ago he was attorney for the state in the celebrated case in which Henry Clay Beatty was convicted of the murder of his young wife. Judge Gregory was a Confederate soldier and a fine citizen in every way. His funeral was attended by several of his old comrades.

Successor to Harrison.

Gov. Stuart has the politicians of the state guessing considerably as to who will succeed Judge Thomas W. Harrison of Winchester, chosen to succeed Representative James Hay. Former State Senator Robert M. Ward of Winchester is a candidate and so is Aubrey G. Weaver of Front Royal. The latter is reported to have two-thirds of the members of the bar of the circuit indorsing him, while nearly 100 members of the legislature have sent letters to the governor asking his appointment. Opponents of Mr. Weaver have asked to be given a chance to present the claims of their choice and this has been acceded to by the governor, who does not appear to be in a hurry to dispose of the matter.

Will Move Soldiers Out.

State fair officers have requested that the soldiers now camping in the fair grounds shall vacate at once in order that the association may put the place in condition for the annual fair, which opens the first week in October. The soldiers will be given place nearby and can return to the camp in short order. Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern railway, is also president of the fair association.

Enforcing Game Laws.

According to reports from many parts of the state game lovers have taken it on themselves to report all violations of the game laws. Already many persons have been dragged to the courts and stiff fines imposed for hunting out of season and for hunting without the required license. Pot hunters are faring poorly in this matter, for they are the ones who insisted on hunting and refused to work so long as they could roam the fields and woods. Licenses are being sold in all counties in preparation to the opening of the game season in November.

No Time for Work.

From Puck.

Daddy—Jeannette, if I allow young Simpson to become my son-in-law do you suppose he will be willing to work and support you?

Jeannette—Oh, dad, how can he when he has promised to do nothing but think of me all the time?

VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.

WINCHESTER, Va., September 9.—The office of markets and rural organization of the United States Department of Agriculture opened a branch in Winchester this week, with M. S. Wiggins, a field assistant, in charge. The office is situated in the post office building, from which bulletins are issued daily, giving the number of barrels of apples shipped the preceding day from various states, the number of sales made and the prices prevailing on the day the bulletin is issued. The branch is proving of inestimable value to fruit growers and farmers, generally, as it supplies them with the latest information by telegraph without cost. A number of cities and towns in this section made strong bids for the office, but the department finally chose Winchester because of the enormous production of apples and other fruits and farm products in Frederick county.

The 117th annual session of the Virginia conference of the United Brethren Church, which embraces portions of Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland, will be held, beginning September 13, at Shenandoah city, Page county, Va., with Bishop William M. Weekly of Parkersburg, W. Va., presiding.

A new motor hose truck and chemical engine costing about $6,000 was received this week by the Charley Rouss Fire Company of Winchester from the Seagraves Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ohio, and the apparatus will be put into the local volunteer fire service as soon as it is officially tested by representatives of the manufacturers and the fire insurance underwriters.

A joint meeting of the health boards of Winchester and Frederick county was held here a day or two ago, and among the matters considered was that of putting into effect a quarantine against the states of Maryland and West Virginia and the District of Columbia on account of infantile paralysis, but no action has as yet been taken, although the matter is still under advisement. A resident of Washington who brought his family here several days ago in an automobile, after visiting in Pennsylvania and other states, was required to leave Virginia the same day, because there were several children under the age of sixteen years. Local authorities have been kept busy for some time past at railroad stations and along the principal turnpikes preventing people from bringing children into Virginia from states in which the disease has gained a foothold.

Miss Helen Lee Larrick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James I. Larrick of Middletown, Va., was married Tuesday, at the home of her parents, to Albert Lawrence Conn of St. Petersburg, Fla., the ceremony being performed by Rev. J. H. Haley of the Southern Methodist Church.

The Shenandoah Baptist Association, which has been in annual session in Winchester, has adjourned to meet next year at Browntown, Warren county. Rev. W. R. Alexander, pastor of the Winchester church, was chosen to represent the association at the Southern Baptist convention, to be held next May in New Orleans. One of the principal addresses was made by Lieut. Gov. J. Taylor Ellyson of Richmond, who is a candidate for the democratic nomination for governor. Mr. Ellyson is one of the leading members of the Baptist Church in the state. He made an eloquent plea for more candidates for the ministry.

ROCKVILLE AND COUNTY

Court Dismisses Cross Petitions for Divorce Filed by Mr. and Mrs. Claiborne A. Wilson.

Special Correspondence of The Star.

ROCKVILLE, Md., September 9.—The divorce suit of Mrs. Maude Wilson of Washington against Claiborne A. Wilson of Washington, which had been pending in the circuit court here for several months, was disposed of by Judge Edward C. Peter today, when he filed an opinion dismissing both the bill filed by Mrs. Wilson and the cross-bill filed by her husband. Mrs. Wilson charged her husband with cruelty, and in his cross-bill Mr. Wilson asked a divorce on the ground of desertion.

The Epworth League of Grace Methodist Church has elected officers for one year as follows: President, Frederick W. Grimm; vice president, E. Wilson Walker; corresponding secretary, Miss Iva Fulks; treasurer, Miss Mamie Briggs.

An entertainment was given in the Sunday school room of Grace Methodist Church at Gaithersburg last evening under the auspices of the Young People's Missionary Society. Miss Myra McCathran and Donald Snyder sang, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Thomas and Misses Marjorie Waters, Gladys Clagett and Ida and Julia Kemp contributed instrumental music and Miss Clagett recited.

Transfers of Real Estate.

Transfers of real estate were recorded in the office of the clerk of the circuit court here during the week as follows: E. Norval Fortson to Cora B. McNeill, 25 acres; William A. Ray to Henry Hamke, 6¼ acres; J. Dawson Williams and others to Charles H. Milburn, property at Capitol View; Henry Hamke to Harry A. Manner, part of Needwood; Grace M. Zell to Janie E. Dresser, lot at Glen Echo; Ida S. Waters to Charles Ritter, lot; Alice W. Gaines to Juniata L. K. Frank, lot at Glen Echo; Paul L. Compton to Charles A. March, lot at Hill Crest; National City Real Estate Corporation to Alfred S. Hopkins, lot at Edgewood; Harry W. Miller to Ellis L. Workman, 2 lots at Takoma Park; Violet M. Price to Charles A. March, 4 lots at Woodmont; Mary G. Griffin to Martin F. Heim, house and lot in Rockville; Hannah Devine to M. Virginia Devine, lot at Garrett Park; William D. Hartshorne to James H. Kosh, lot at Brighton; Jane E. B. Reynolds to Walter A. Williams, property in Rockville.

Rev. John H. Schooley, pastor of the Methodist Church, officiated at the marriage here today of Miss Mariam Godshall and Edward Nauss, both of Philadelphia.

Samuel Richard Dickerson and Miss Bertha Leola Whitehead, both of Takoma Park, this county, were married at Takoma Park a few days ago by Rev. Robert E. Harter.

County Democrats to Meet.

Montgomery county democrats will begin activities Tuesday in behalf of their presidential, senatorial and congressional candidates. Robert G. Hilton, chairman of the state central committee for the county, has issued a call for a meeting.

A motor cycle belonging to Benjamin Schrider of Silver Spring disappeared yesterday and the owner requested Deputy Sheriff Hugh O'Donnell to be on the lookout for it. This morning Deputy O'Donnell "held up" William Smallwood, who claimed to be from Frederick. The motor cycle he was riding was alleged to be the one owned by Schrider. Smallwood was placed under arrest on a charge of larceny and was committed to jail to await a preliminary hearing before Judge Henderson in the police court here. Smallwood claims that he bought the machine.

LYNCHBURG, VA.

LYNCHBURG, Va., September 9.—Recent attempted litigation in the circuit court of Campbell county has brought to public attention the fact that the owner of a note or other evidence of debt cannot enforce collection thereof in the courts of the state on evidences of debt which have not been listed for state taxation. While the fact has been known to tax officials, it has not been generally known to the public, and it is not improbable that hereafter one of the first acts in the enforcement of such claims will be for attorneys to ascertain whether or not the instrument has been declared for taxes.

New Police Judge.

After years of effort on the part of citizens, the office of mayor of Lynchburg has been divorced from the police court and that official no longer gives his attention to the daily grind of justice in that court. Mayor Jester is expected in the future to give his attention to the administration of the affairs of the city. S. D. Martin, a young attorney, has been made police justice for four years.

High Tobacco Prices.

Veterans of the Lynchburg tobacco market are at a loss to account for the remarkable prices being paid for tobacco primings at this and other Virginia markets. The market during the past week sold up to $8, the average price for the week being higher than was formerly recorded as a top price for this grade of tobacco. Tobacco men declare they cannot understand the price and demand. Buyers are on the "breaks" for this grade of offerings now, who, heretofore, have not bought, and those who formerly took the grade have been forced off the warehouse floors by the high prices.

The warehouse men cannot fathom the market, for they have been unable to reach a conclusion as to what the trade will do with the primings at prices higher than lugs, the lowest grade that comes to the market during the actual tobacco season. While the warehouse men will not speculate, people not connected with the warehouse, but who are familiar with the market, have expressed the belief that the primings are being bought for a substitute for Turkish tobacco. Heretofore this grade has entered largely into the making of cheroots and stogies, but it is admitted here now that some new use has been found for the tobacco, hence the present demand.

Many Typhoid Cases.

The health report for Lynchburg during August shows thirty-three cases of typhoid fever for the month, two of which proved fatal. August a year ago there were nineteen cases and one death. The report shows twenty-three cases of whooping cough, and that there were forty-seven deaths here during the month. The report of the public tuberculosis nurse showed she made 154 visits during the month.

Bolt Makes Tree Bloom.

Charles W. Childress, who returned from a visit at Buchanan, brought with him a large specimen of Bear river apple, the tree on which it ripened having been struck by lightning three weeks ago. At the time the apple was picked the tree was in full bloom and in new leaf, all of the old leaves dropping off after the stroke of lightning, though the development of the apples does not seem to have been arrested or hindered. Mr. Childress stated that when the tree was struck by lightning a dense cloud of smoke was seen to arise from the trunk, and in a short time the leaves all withered, died and dropped. Almost immediately, a second foliage made its appearance and with it bloom. The tree, although maturing its fruit, is now in full bloom, and the new leaves are about the size of a quarter. The tree is on the farm of J. A. Gilber, a brother-in-law of Mr. Childress.

NORFOLK, VA.

NORFOLK, Va., September 9.—The price of bread in Norfolk has gone up. Beginning Monday, all of the bakers of this city will charge 5 cents for the loaves they have heretofore sold for 4 cents, and 10 cents for the loaves that have been sold for 8 cents. The consumers will have to pay 6 cents for the bread they have been purchasing for a nickel and 13 cents for the 10-cent kind. The bakers have also agreed not to accept any returns from the grocers or retailers, as they have done in the past. The reason given for the advance in the price of bread is that the cost of flour has advanced more than $3 a barrel, and that the cost of paper and paper bags has increased about 300 per cent.

The price of bread is not the only thing to advance. It will cost more to get a haircut in Norfolk after October 1 than it costs now, and the hours offered for having one's locks shorn will be made shorter. A hair cut after October 1 will cost 35 cents as against 25 cents, the prevailing price, and the shops will close at 7 o'clock in the evening instead of 8 o'clock, as is now the rule. The raise in the price of a hair cut followed the organization a few weeks ago of the journeymen barbers' union and the cessation is that the cost of materials used by the barbers has materially increased. The price of a shave will remain 15 cents, as it is now.

Gas Price Reduced.

With the prospective increase in the cost of bread and hair cuts comes the announcement that the price of gas will be slightly reduced. The city gas company, which is being pushed by the city council for a cheaper gas rate, has arranged a new scale of prices to become effective Monday. The rate paid now is $1.20 a thousand cubic feet, with a discount of 20 cents per thousand if the bill is paid within a specified time. The schedule is based on a sliding scale, with $1.10 for the first 2,000 cubic feet used and a discount of 10 cents per 1,000 feet if the bill is paid within ten days after presentation. The large consumers are those most benefited and where more than 40,000 cubic feet are consumed the charge will be 80 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

German Ships to Move.

The interned German auxiliaries Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel Friedrich, which have been at the Norfolk navy yard since last February, will shortly be moved to Philadelphia. This transfer is necessary because of the lack of berthing space for the two ships and because more room will be required for the new dry dock which is to be constructed for the accommodation of the big battleships and ways for the construction of superdreadnaughts. The German village, which was built by the crews of the interned vessels, will also be demolished. This has been a great attraction for visitors to the navy yard.

Postpone School Opening.

The opening of the public schools has been deferred until September 25 by the school board as a precaution against infantile paralysis. The quarantine regulations are being rigidly enforced at Norfolk, and several families from New York and Pennsylvania who arrived here with children for a visit to the ocean resorts have been detained on the steamers and sent back to their homes by the inspectors. Rev Mr. Hefferon of Brooklyn, with eight children, was turned back last Wednesday. He had health certificates from the Brooklyn authorities, but in accordance with the Virginia state quarantine laws was not permitted to land in Norfolk.

High Constable Chosen.

The fight for high constable for the city of Norfolk was ended last Tuesday night when the new councils in joint session re-elected Harry O. Nichols. Leon Salzberg, a saloonkeeper, and J. B. Macon were his opponents, and a deadlock existed for five nights. Five of the organization members supported Salzberg from the start, but went to Nichols Tuesday night. The citizens' members voted for J. B. Macon throughout. Nichols has held the office for four years and has a splendid record. His was the only office in the city that was commended by the bureau of municipal research that recently surveyed the city administration.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., September 9.—The republican campaign in the first congressional district was opened simultaneously Monday at Fredericksburg, Warsaw and Onancock. W. W. Butsner, that party's candidate against W. A. Jones, spoke in Warsaw, the latter's home town, and was greeted by a large crowd. Representative Joseph Meeker of Missouri spoke here before a crowd that filled the courthouse, and D. Lawrence Groner spoke at Onancock. Butsner and Meeker also spoke at Colonial Beach, The Hague and Tappahannock at other times during the past week.

The city council has been reorganized for a term of two years beginning September 1. W. S. Embrey was re-elected president, with J. G. King, vice president. After reorganization the body elected Dr. C. Mason Smith, health officer, A. G. Billingsley, clerk of the council, and A. P. Rowe, city collector.

Name Hospital Ward.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Mary Washington Hospital, it was decided to name the children's ward in the new section of the institution the Helen White ward, in honor of the late Mrs. W. Seymour White, who, at the suggestion of her husband, the late Mayor White, started the movement to build the hospital and was its first president.

The Fredericksburg Rifle Club was organized here Wednesday night with the following officers: W. D. Carter, president; J. E. Barney, vice president, C. L. Cole, secretary; K. N. Goolrick, treasurer; A. L. Johnson, executive officer. The club will take advantage of the government's offer to lend modern army rifles to such organizations and will establish a rifle range just below the city.

To Improve Courthouse.

City Manager Royer has plans under consideration for the improvement of the court house, which is one of the prettiest buildings in the city. The lines of the building will not be touched, but it will be done over on the exterior and several changes made inside.

In an effort to stimulate interest in stock raising, the Planters' National Bank has purchased and distributed twenty registered Duroc-Jersey pigs among the boys of Stafford and Spotsylvania counties. A prize will be given to the one having the largest financial returns from the start given, at the end of a year.

The Wilson extract mills, a new concern to locate here, began operations Monday. It will employ a large number of workmen and expects to run on full time from now on.

IN MARYLAND AND THE VIRGINIAS.

Annapolis, Md.—Last Sunday was "flea Sunday" at Trinity M. E. Church. Whatever made the fleas get religion nobody knows, but sure and certain they congregated at the church in large numbers, and were "on the job" in every nook and corner of the edifice. There were big fleas and little fleas, old fleas and young fleas, father fleas and mother fleas, and the little baby fleas, whose name is legion, were there to celebrate the first Sunday in September. The congregation came, saw, but fled, for the fleas conquered. There was not a place in the church that any one could sit or stand that did not seem alive with fleas. The Sunday school scholars were about to sing "Flee as a Bird to Yon Mountain" when real live fleas cut it short and the scholars had to flee the building. The church will be fumigated before it can be used, and in the meantime the question is where did the fleas come from and why did they seek the church as their habitation?

Harrisonburg, Va.—After living thirty-six hours with a broken neck, R. S. Coffey, forty years old, a professional smokestack and steeple painter from Charles Town, W. Va., died at Rockingham Memorial Hospital here. He fell from a forty-foot smakestack he was painting.

Martinsburg, W. Va.—Edward S. Brenner, an employe of the Cumberland Valley railroad, who lived here, was instantly killed at Berkeley station when he fell beneath a moving freight train. His body was badly crushed. Brenner was forty years old and leaves a widow and four young children.

Frederick, Md.—Claiming that his mother-in-law has alienated the affections of his wife, William D. Bowers filed, in the circuit court for Frederick county, a suit against his mother-in-law for $2,000 damages. The defendant is Mrs. Nannie E. Helfenstein. The plaintiff is a son of Harry W. Bowers, a member of one of the largest lumber firms in western Maryland and a former clerk of the court. He avers that the antipathy of his mother-in-law toward him has been so marked and her influence over his wife so great that his wife has now deserted him and refuses to return.

Orange, Va.—The state convention of the King's Daughters will hold its annual sessions in Orange Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 16, 17 and 18. It is expected that nearly 100 delegates will be in attendance. An interesting program is being arranged for the occasion.

Charleston, W. Va.—The population of West Virginia has reached 1,362,500, a gain of over 141,000 since the 1910 census. This number is obtained by figures compiled in the department of free schools and is based on the school enumeration for 1916-17 compiled in this department. The total population is estimated at 3.3 times the enumeration.

Annapolis, Md.—Another big realty deal has been consummated at Curtis Bay, this county, according to reports current in real estate circles. The property in question is the old Rider estate, known as Morris Hill, which has been in the possession of the Rider family for the last 200 years. It is situated on the Annapolis turnpike and contains about 202 acres. The purchaser is said to be W. A. Burnett. The tract adjoins the Helfrich place, which was recently purchased by John K. Culver and Theophilus White. Like the old Cromwell tract, which recently was sold and is to be cut up into building lots, the Rider property is expected to be used for the erection of residences.

Petersburg, Va.—With more than 1,200 stockholders and capitalized at $500,000, the Banking, Trust and Mortgage Company, organized by the Virginia Finance Corporation, will begin business here about October 1. Among the subscribers to the stock are more than 200 persons who are either officers or directors in other financial institutions. Officers of the new company are G. C. Wright, president; John W. Long, first vice president; E. C. Kent, second vice president; W. H. Barrow, third vice president; R. B. Wilcox, general counsel, and H. W. Eley, secretary and treasurer.

Rickwood, W. Va.—It has been discovered that the mountain laurel root is a fine substitute for the French briar from which pipes are made, and a new demand has sprung up for the roots of the laurel, which is plentiful in practically all the mountains of this state.

Annapolis, Md.—Contracts for two southern Maryland state lime plants will be let early next month, with the view of having the machinery in operation in time to supply farmers of the section for fall wheat planting. The plants will be of a portable nature. They will grind oyster shells and will be moved from place to place, wherever shells are available, thus eliminating cost of transporting the crude supplies to central grinding points. The last legislature appropriated $12,000 for the establishment of the southern Maryland lime plants and the money was made available for October 1 next.

Onancock, Va.—Preston S. Stewart committed suicide by hanging himself in the barn at his home here. His mind is believed to have been affected by a blow on the head received in an automobile accident about eighteen months ago. Surviving him are his wife and eight children—Preston Stewart of Norfolk; Margaret Stewart of Washington; Misses Eva, Elsie, Catherine, Eloise and Alma Stewart and Harold Stewart of Onancock.

Charleston, W. Va.—Washing her neighbor's nose on a washboard cost Mrs. John Duboniski of Cabin Creek $5 and costs in Squire Dering's court. Mrs. Duboniski's washboard was caught in the Cabin Creek flood and was washed down stream into the yard of Mrs. Luke Likenovich, who claimed it as salvage. She refused to give it up, whereupon Mrs. Duboniski grabbed her by the hair and rubbed her nose vigorously over the corrugated surface, badly damaging the nasal appendage.

Cumberland, Md.—The city council passed an ordinance which places the police and fire departments under civil service rules. The board of commissioners is composed of Arthur J. We