

The Farm.

CULTURE OF NUT BEARING TREES.

Among the people of Spain there is an old saying, that has long since become a proverb, and the proverb by long use has gained the force of a law, that "he who eats fruit by the wayside shall plant the seed." The result of the time-honored custom is that throughout that land the highways and traveled paths are lined with fruit-trees of every kind native to the country. These trees are always treated with the greatest consideration and care by travelers, whose fruit they are always at liberty to gather, it being free for all. Not only in Spain, France and Germany, but throughout all Southern Europe, careful attention is given to the cultivation of all fruit-producing, and nut bearing trees. With the peasantry, particularly those that live among the mountains, nuts constitute an important article of diet, being eaten raw or dried, ground and mixed with flour and baked into cakes; beside they constitute an important article of trade, being sold in the shops and afterward exported. The value of nuts as an article of food is further evident from the fact, that in the wild and unsettled portions of our Western Territories and in Mexico, many tribes of Indians subsist during some portions of the year, almost wholly on nuts that are native to the district. They collect them in large quantities, drying and storing them away for winter use.

In all countries, and in all times, have nuts been extensively used as food; and every kind, from the cocoa-nut of the palm to the hazel-nut that grows by the wayside, has been pressed into service for man's sustenance. In Italy and Greece, a most refreshing and palatable article of food is made by chopping and mixing nuts and figs in about equal parts. This mixture is molded into small cakes, and sold with other refreshments in the shops. These cakes are called "fig cheese," and are much used by the people when traveling. Beside the great amount of nuts consumed in these countries, large quantities are annually exported. From the Spanish port of Barcelona there are sold for exportation 150,000 bushels annually, 37,000 bushels of which are sent to Great Britain. The Black Sea ports send yearly to the British Islands 60,000 bushels of hazel-nuts, while the other ports of the Mediterranean send 20,000 bushels of chestnuts to the same place. England also imports annually 4,000 bushels of Brazil-nuts. These, added to the immense supplies imported into this and other countries, give some indication of the value of nuts as food, and of their importance commercially considered.

In this country but little account has as yet been taken of the products of our nut trees. They are all indigenous to the country and widely distributed, being found in considerable variety in all the States and Territories. They consist chiefly of the hickory, chestnut, walnut, butternut, hazelnut, beech-nut, and a few others. Until within a few years these nuts were abundant and cheap, and it is only of late that the idea of a short supply has entered into the minds of either consumers or dealers. On careful inquiry, it is found that the supply of native American nuts brought to our market yearly has been gradually diminishing, notwithstanding the facilities for collecting and transporting them have yearly increased. This is especially the case with some of the choice varieties of the hickory-nut, as the kikatomut, for instance, which, ten years since, was abundant; now, hard to be procured, though as high as \$10 per bushel in extent, is doubtless owing to the wholesale destruction of our forests that for so many years has been going on.

Farmers in our Eastern and Middle States are often tempted by a large price to part with their young chestnut, or fine old hickory trees, forgetting that the value of the nuts they produce would be a very large interest on the amount they receive for them. Evidently, with the wanton destruction of our forests, and the sale by the farmers of the few trees that are still scattered over the lands in the older settled States, we shall soon be restricted to a very limited supply of native nuts, unless some efficient plan be devised whereby the few we have can be preserved, and the number largely increased by planting. The discussions relative to forest culture that at present are engaging the attention of agriculturists throughout the country ought also to embrace the subject of nut culture.

In the planting of trees for shade and ornament along highways, would it not be wise to plant nut bearing trees, which shall afford both fruit and shade rather than those that will furnish shade alone? Why not plant on our Western prairies the chestnut, walnut, butternut and hickory, in place of the poplar, white maple, and cottonwood? The former are as rapid growers as the latter, beside producing better timber, together with crops of valuable nuts.

In California the subject of cultivating the almond has received some attention, and a few orchards have been planted. The success attending the efforts made in nut culture have thus far been encouraging, and we hope the agricultural and horticultural journals throughout the country, will call public attention to this important branch of production, giving it what it demands, the freest and fullest discussion.

M. M. FRISSELL.
Kingston on the Hudson.

FOWLS.

Nothing pays better on a farm than a good stock of poultry, properly managed; with everything is turned to account; not a kernel, weed or insect escapes their scrutinizing eyes. Their industrious claws are ever at work, uncovering ready for appropriation, every hidden but accumulative substance. Fowls must have free access to chalk or lime to form the shell of their eggs, and grit or gravel to grind the food in their gizzards. They luxuriate on grass, which is almost a necessity for them; in winter they love mangel and sweet-potatoes. They must have access to plenty of pure water. The quantity of the eggs depends upon the quality of the food. They, like ourselves, like best shade in summer, and warm, sheltered corners in winter. They must have access to shelter in wet weather. Fowls will not be healthy long on the same ground or yard; the earth gets tainted. To prevent disease, salt your yards and their usual pasture once a year, say in autumn, and sweeten the surface.

Broods of chickens never do better with us than on the grass-horns or patches slanting upon the growing crops, either of corn or pulse, into which they run either for insects or for shelter. The roof of the coop should be water tight, and the coop should often be moved, having only the natural ground for the floor. That natural ground soon becomes tainted, unless you move the coop. You can hardly make some people good managers of poultry if they lack observation and judgment.

Your male bird should be often changed every second year. He should be young and vigorous, and his mind will not do any more than will with a female. Consider winged game, poultry and birds, the farmer's friends.

My poultry has access at all times to my fields. Fowls are very useful in cleaning up files. I have often been amused at seeing their neat and quick manner of taking them from the roasting-broiler, much to the comfort of the larder.—*Mr. Nichol*

Constitution and By-Laws of the Cecil Farmers' Club.

ARTICLE 1. This Association shall be called the Cecil Farmers' Club, and its object shall be to increase knowledge and impart success in farming, fruit raising and gardening.

ARTICLE 2. Its officers shall be a President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer, each of whom shall be elected by ballot at the Annual Meeting, and shall hold office one year or until their successors are elected.

ARTICLE 3. The President shall preside at the meetings of the Association and perform the usual duties pertaining to the office.

ARTICLE 4. The Recording Secretary shall keep a regular record of the proceedings of each meeting, and shall note any important information that may be elicited during its deliberations.

ARTICLE 5. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Association to elicit information on the subject of Agriculture from similar Societies, and from any other source, and lay such correspondence before the meetings.

ARTICLE 6. The Treasurer shall keep a correct account of all moneys received and disbursed, and make an Annual Report to the Club at the next meeting in the year.

ARTICLE 7. Each member shall be required to produce an Essay on a subject selected by himself at a previous meeting to be read at the meeting held at his house.

ARTICLE 8. This Association shall meet at least once a month at the residence of one of its members, except December, January and February, when it shall meet semi-monthly.

ARTICLE 9. The Association shall not exceed its members fifteen members, fifty cents, and a yearly fee of twenty-five cents; and until the above number is filled, any person may be admitted by a vote of all the members present.

ARTICLE 10. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any stated meeting, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present; but any proposition to that effect must be made at a previous meeting.

BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1. Any member of this Association who shall absent himself from two successive meetings shall no longer be considered a member.

SECTION 2. All conversation which is not upon the subject of Agriculture or Horticulture shall be considered out of order during the session of the Association.

SECTION 3. All members are required to keep a register of one or more crops, with the number of acres upon which they are raised, and such other information connected therewith that may appear to be interesting or useful, to be handed to the Secretary at the close of the session, for the benefit of the Club.

SECTION 4. All members are required to try experiments with various fertilizers upon different crops, and make known to the Association the results; also to introduce such other information that may appear to be interesting or useful, to be handed to the Secretary at the close of the session, for the benefit of the Club.

SECTION 5. All members are required to keep an accurate record of the results of all experiments in breeding, raising and feeding the different kinds of stock, the kind of food fed thereto, ground or unground, cooked or raw.

SECTION 6. The President shall have power to appoint the place for the next meeting.

SECTION 7. The hour of meeting shall be 2 o'clock P. M.

SECTION 8. Each member not present at the hour of meeting shall be fined 25 cents.

SECTION 9. Absentees from each meeting shall be fined 25 cents.

SECTION 10. All resolutions offered to this Society shall be reduced to writing.

SECTION 11. Business shall be attended to in the following order:

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

First. Calling the roll, and reading the minutes of the previous meeting.

Second. Unfinished business.

Third. Statement of Experiments.

Fourth. Reading an Essay.

Fifth. Inspection of the system of culture, farming, implements, garden, buildings, &c.

Sixth. The President shall ask each member in turn whether he has any question to propound to the Association, and when any question is asked, each member shall be required to give an opinion, and the Secretary shall note the decision of the meeting.

The better Education of Farmers.

We are apt to take too much of a dollar-and-a-half view of the question of agricultural education. In so many years, a young man could earn so much money; will it pay him to give this up in order that he may get an education which will enable him in later life to make more money than he could without it? Will any education that can be gained at schools make a better money-getter of a boy than would the same amount of time and attention given to learning the practical operations of the farm?

Without stopping to answer these propositions—which are foreign to our purpose—we desire to call attention to other considerations that must have weight with all thoughtful persons. The greatest prosperity of farmers, as a class and individually, must come from causes which will advance farming as an occupation. No permanent and satisfactory prosperity can attend any calling which is not held in good repute, and no calling in these modern days can be held in good repute which is not represented by at least a fair proportion of men of education and intelligence. In the so-called "professions," in mechanics, and in trades, the tendency is toward better and better education and a more and more cultivated intelligence, and the degree of respect in which they are severally held is in all cases proportionate to the intelligence of its representative men.

In the future allotment of honor and influence, and consequently of prosperity, that calling will take the lead whose representative men are the most distinguished for education and cultivation, and that will fall to the rear in which there has been the least progress in these respects. The road of the future is an ascending one, and progress over it to be secured much more by the aid of mind than by the aid of matter. Those who take and keep the lead in the race will do so because of their brains rather than of their bodies, and the leadership will imply control over those who are behind and therefore beneath them.

How far their will be useful will depend upon conditions which we can not foresee, but that will rule is as certain as that mind has always ruled over brute force. If farmers can take the lead, farming will be a favored and a fortunate occupation. If they must fall to the rear, it will be a degraded and an unfortunate one.—Whether it is one or the other, depends upon the extent to which farmers are educated and enabled to stand a fair chance in the "struggle for the lead," and our successors will be the beneficiaries of the result.

That prosperity and intelligence will go hand in hand, and that as we gain in education we shall gain in wealth. At the same time, we believe that the best chance for the future of our craft lies in the ability of its representatives to take a high stand for education and intelligence. Believing this, we long for the better general education of farmers; not of those of the farming class, who are destined for other occupations, but especially for those who are to stay on the farm. Let us bring trained brains to the performance of our work, and shed the light of cultivation and refinement over our hearts, souls, and we may confidently look for a success which will wealth could not secure.—*American Agriculturist*

DRY GOODS and GROCERIES.

REMOVAL!!

We beg leave to inform the public that we have this day removed our stock of goods to the Large Building adjoining the Court House, where we will be glad to have them call and see us.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Material for MEN'S and BOYS' WEAR,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS,

WINDOW SHADES,

WALL PAPERS.

FINE GROCERIES.

Prices made Low, and Custom solicited.

BROWN & BRO.

TO SAVE 10 PER CENT. BUY YOUR GOODS AT THE Chesapeake City CASH Store.

We have now on hand a fine selection of Goods of every kind usually kept in a first-class Store, which we are selling at prices to excel all.

We invite every person to call and examine our Goods and Prices before purchasing, as we are determined to sell Goods

CHEAP FOR CASH.

REED BROTHERS.

REAL IN BUSINESS and ZERO PRICES, AT ELKTON, MD.

IMMENSE BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS, and N MERCHANTIZE Generally OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Merchandise of New Goods weekly in CASH TERMS.

NEW PRINTS, NEW DRESS GOODS, NEW GLOVES & HOSIERY.

MUSLINS, Brown & Bleached. MUSLINS, in all widths. MUSLINS, at less than regular prices

DOUBLE-width Sheetings, at DESIRABLE PRICES, DECIDEDLY CHEAP.

No Extra Profits to Pay Bad Debts

We Buy for Cash and Sell for Cash or Produce, AND NO DEVIATION THEREFROM.

CARHART & CO., ZION, MD.

MOTTO:

"Keep Out of Debt, if you have to Borrow the Money to do it."

BEEF! BEEF! BEEF!

AT THE NEW Meat & Provision Store

WILLIAM A. WRIGHT, NORTH STREET, ELKTON.

The undersigned having purchased the Provision Store of William J. Smith, will keep constantly supplied with the best of all kinds of hedges.

THE BEST BEEF IN THE MARKET

By the Pound or Quarter.

WILLIAM T. GILES' make of Sausage & Scrapple

ATMORE'S MINCE MEAT,

BEANS, HAM, SALT MEAT, FISH, GAME and POULTRY AT ALL TIMES.

VEGETABLES

of ALL KINDS IN SEASON.

FLOUR and FIED TO SUIT.

WILLIAM A. WRIGHT.

Wholesale and Retail Market prices paid for Poultry and Game.

ORPHANS' COURT.

THE STATED MEETINGS of the Orphans' Court of Cecil County will be held on the second THURSDAY in every month. Returns, Administrators and Affidavits, waiting their accounts, shall be presented to the court on a few days before that date.

REUBEN D. JAMAR, Register.

MECHANICAL.

WM. J. ALRICH,

CLOCKS, WATCHES, Jewelry, Silver-ware, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c., Main Street, Elkton, Md.

Particular attention paid to REPAIRING in all its branches; also, changing Spectacles. A good assortment of these constantly on hand.

REMOVED OUR STOCK OF GOODS

to the Large Building adjoining the Court House, where we will be glad to have them call and see us.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Material for MEN'S and BOYS' WEAR,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS,

WINDOW SHADES,

WALL PAPERS.

FINE GROCERIES.

Prices made Low, and Custom solicited.

BROWN & BRO.

TO SAVE 10 PER CENT. BUY YOUR GOODS AT THE Chesapeake City CASH Store.

We have now on hand a fine selection of Goods of every kind usually kept in a first-class Store, which we are selling at prices to excel all.

We invite every person to call and examine our Goods and Prices before purchasing, as we are determined to sell Goods

CHEAP FOR CASH.

REED BROTHERS.

REAL IN BUSINESS and ZERO PRICES, AT ELKTON, MD.

IMMENSE BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS, and N MERCHANTIZE Generally OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Merchandise of New Goods weekly in CASH TERMS.

NEW PRINTS, NEW DRESS GOODS, NEW GLOVES & HOSIERY.

MUSLINS, Brown & Bleached. MUSLINS, in all widths. MUSLINS, at less than regular prices

DOUBLE-width Sheetings, at DESIRABLE PRICES, DECIDEDLY CHEAP.

No Extra Profits to Pay Bad Debts

We Buy for Cash and Sell for Cash or Produce, AND NO DEVIATION THEREFROM.

CARHART & CO., ZION, MD.

MOTTO:

"Keep Out of Debt, if you have to Borrow the Money to do it."

BEEF! BEEF! BEEF!

AT THE NEW Meat & Provision Store

WILLIAM A. WRIGHT, NORTH STREET, ELKTON.

The undersigned having purchased the Provision Store of William J. Smith, will keep constantly supplied with the best of all kinds of hedges.

THE BEST BEEF IN THE MARKET

By the Pound or Quarter.

WILLIAM T. GILES' make of Sausage & Scrapple

ATMORE'S MINCE MEAT,

BEANS, HAM, SALT MEAT, FISH, GAME and POULTRY AT ALL TIMES.

VEGETABLES

of ALL KINDS IN SEASON.

FLOUR and FIED TO SUIT.

WILLIAM A. WRIGHT.

Wholesale and Retail Market prices paid for Poultry and Game.

ORPHANS' COURT.

THE STATED MEETINGS of the Orphans' Court of Cecil County will be held on the second THURSDAY in every month. Returns, Administrators and Affidavits, waiting their accounts, shall be presented to the court on a few days before that date.

REUBEN D. JAMAR, Register.

PORT DEPOSIT.

CECIL FURNITURE.

WARE-HOUSES.

The undersigned having purchased the Stock and Fixtures of H. H. McKim, and removed the Ware-House to the building recently occupied by the Rev. Howard Carter, in ROCK RUN,

PORT DEPOSIT, MD., IS PREPARED TO FURNISH EVERY STYLE OF FURNITURE, AT CITY PRICES.

UNDERTAKING.

METALLIC BURIAL CASES and all other Coffins, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

WM. F. A. FOSTER.

Port Deposit, April 12, 1872-ly

SASH, DOORS, FRAMES.

A Large Stock of READY-MADE WORK ALWAYS ON HAND.

Panel and Batton Doors, Sash and Mouldings, Turned Balustering, Washboard Casings, Fancy SAVED WORK for Porticos, Cornices, &c.

Flooring, Siding & Dressed Lumber OF ALL KINDS.

In a word, all articles used for Buildings, of the best quality, can be had of us, at Reduced Prices.

We have a large stock of well seasoned Lumber on hand, and that we can guarantee our work to be first-class and of superior quality.

F. L. 1872-6m

NOLAND & CO., PORT DEPOSIT, MD.

DRY GOODS and GROCERIES.

ROBBERY.

BRICK MEETING HOUSE.

CLOTHING!!

FRESH STOCK Fall and Winter Clothing

For Men's and Boys' Wear.

ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF Gents' Furnishing Goods, HATS, CAPS, &c.

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE CITY, AT THE

TEMPLE OF FASHION,

opposite the Rev. Hildreth, and adjoining Stanton & Moore's Tobacco Store, in the Hollow.

MAIN STREET, ELKTON,

where you can buy 50 per cent. cheaper than anywhere else. Call and see.

The lights of the cash paid for all kinds of FURS.

X. LIEBERMAN.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

Philadelphia, Wilmington and BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

CARS LEAVE ELKTON,

For Baltimore: 8:20 A.M., 1:41 P.M., 6:11 P.M., 10:21 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:55 A.M., 4:23 P.M., 10:51 P.M.

For Port Deposit: 8:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 5:00 P.M., 9:00 P.M.

For P. M. 1:15 P.M., 4:45 P.M., 8:15 P.M., 11:45 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:20 A.M., 1:41 P.M., 6:11 P.M., 10:21 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:55 A.M., 4:23 P.M., 10:51 P.M.

For Port Deposit: 8:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 5:00 P.M., 9:00 P.M.

For P. M. 1:15 P.M., 4:45 P.M., 8:15 P.M., 11:45 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:20 A.M., 1:41 P.M., 6:11 P.M., 10:21 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:55 A.M., 4:23 P.M., 10:51 P.M.

For Port Deposit: 8:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 5:00 P.M., 9:00 P.M.

For P. M. 1:15 P.M., 4:45 P.M., 8:15 P.M., 11:45 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:20 A.M., 1:41 P.M., 6:11 P.M., 10:21 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:55 A.M., 4:23 P.M., 10:51 P.M.

For Port Deposit: 8:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 5:00 P.M., 9:00 P.M.

For P. M. 1:15 P.M., 4:45 P.M., 8:15 P.M., 11:45 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:20 A.M., 1:41 P.M., 6:11 P.M., 10:21 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:55 A.M., 4:23 P.M., 10:51 P.M.

For Port Deposit: 8:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 5:00 P.M., 9:00 P.M.

For P. M. 1:15 P.M., 4:45 P.M., 8:15 P.M., 11:45 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:20 A.M., 1:41 P.M., 6:11 P.M., 10:21 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:55 A.M., 4:23 P.M., 10:51 P.M.

For Port Deposit: 8:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 5:00 P.M., 9:00 P.M.

For P. M. 1:15 P.M., 4:45 P.M., 8:15 P.M., 11:45 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:20 A.M., 1:41 P.M., 6:11 P.M., 10:21 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:55 A.M., 4:23 P.M., 10:51 P.M.

For Port Deposit: 8:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 5:00 P.M., 9:00 P.M.

For P. M. 1:15 P.M., 4:45 P.M., 8:15 P.M., 11:45 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:20 A.M., 1:41 P.M., 6:11 P.M., 10:21 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:55 A.M., 4:23 P.M., 10:51 P.M.

For Port Deposit: 8:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 5:00 P.M., 9:00 P.M.

For P. M. 1:15 P.M., 4:45 P.M., 8:15 P.M., 11:45 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:20 A.M., 1:41 P.M., 6:11 P.M., 10:21 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:55 A.M., 4:23 P.M., 10:51 P.M.

For Port Deposit: 8:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 5:00 P.M., 9:00 P.M.

For P. M. 1:15 P.M., 4:45 P.M., 8:15 P.M., 11:45 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:20 A.M., 1:41 P.M., 6:11 P.M., 10:21 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:55 A.M., 4:23 P.M., 10:51 P.M.

For Port Deposit: 8:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 5:00 P.M., 9:00 P.M.

For P. M. 1:15 P.M., 4:45 P.M., 8:15 P.M., 11:45 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:20 A.M., 1:41 P.M., 6:11 P.M., 10:21 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:55 A.M., 4:23 P.M., 10:51 P.M.

For Port Deposit: 8:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 5:00 P.M., 9:00 P.M.

For P. M. 1:15 P.M., 4:45 P.M., 8:15 P.M., 11:45 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:20 A.M., 1:41 P.M., 6:11 P.M., 10:21 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:55 A.M., 4:23 P.M., 10:51 P.M.

For Port Deposit: 8:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 5:00 P.M., 9:00 P.M.

For P. M. 1:15 P.M., 4:45 P.M., 8:15 P.M., 11:45 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:20 A.M., 1:41 P.M., 6:11 P.M., 10:21 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:55 A.M., 4:23 P.M., 10:51 P.M.

For Port Deposit: 8:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 5:00 P.M., 9:00 P.M.

For P. M. 1:15 P.M., 4:45 P.M., 8:15 P.M., 11:45 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:20 A.M., 1:41 P.M., 6:11 P.M., 10:21 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:55 A.M., 4:23 P.M., 10:51 P.M.

For Port Deposit: 8:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 5:00 P.M., 9:00 P.M.

For P. M. 1:15 P.M., 4:45 P.M., 8:15 P.M., 11:45 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:20 A.M., 1:41 P.M., 6:11 P.M., 10:21 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:55 A.M., 4:23 P.M., 10:51 P.M.

For Port Deposit: 8:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 5:00 P.M., 9:00 P.M.

For P. M. 1:15 P.M., 4:45 P.M., 8:15 P.M., 11:45 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:20 A.M., 1:41 P.M., 6:11 P.M., 10:21 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:55 A.M., 4:23 P.M., 10:51 P.M.

For Port Deposit: 8:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 5:00 P.M., 9:00 P.M.

For P. M. 1:15 P.M., 4:45 P.M., 8:15 P.M., 11:45 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:20 A.M., 1:41 P.M., 6:11 P.M., 10:21 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:55 A.M., 4:23 P.M., 10:51 P.M.

For Port Deposit: 8:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 5:00 P.M., 9:00 P.M.

For P. M. 1:15 P.M., 4:45 P.M., 8:15 P.M., 11:45 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:20 A.M., 1:41 P.M., 6:11 P.M., 10:21 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:55 A.M., 4:23 P.M., 10:51 P.M.

For Port Deposit: 8:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 5:00 P.M., 9:00 P.M.

For P. M. 1:15 P.M., 4:45 P.M., 8:15 P.M., 11:45 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:20 A.M., 1:41 P.M., 6:11 P.M., 10:21 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:55 A.M., 4:23 P.M., 10:51 P.M.

For Port Deposit: 8:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 5:00 P.M., 9:00 P.M.

For P. M. 1:15 P.M., 4:45 P.M., 8:15 P.M., 11:45 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:20 A.M., 1:41 P.M., 6:11 P.M., 10:21 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:55 A.M., 4:23 P.M., 10:51 P.M.

For Port Deposit: 8:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 5:00 P.M., 9:00 P.M.

For P. M. 1:15 P.M., 4:45 P.M., 8:15 P.M., 11:45 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:20 A.M., 1:41 P.M., 6:11 P.M., 10:21 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:55 A.M., 4:23 P.M., 10:51 P.M.

For Port Deposit: 8:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 5:00 P.M., 9:00 P.M.

For P. M. 1:15 P.M., 4:45 P.M., 8:15 P.M., 11:45 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:20 A.M., 1:41 P.M., 6:11 P.M., 10:21 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:55 A.M., 4:23 P.M., 10:51 P.M.

For Port Deposit: 8:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 5:00 P.M., 9:00 P.M.

For P. M. 1:15 P.M., 4:45 P.M., 8:15 P.M., 11:45 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:20 A.M., 1:41 P.M., 6:11 P.M., 10:21 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:55 A.M., 4:23 P.M., 10:51 P.M.

For Port Deposit: 8:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 5:00 P.M., 9:00 P.M.

For P. M. 1:15 P.M., 4:45 P.M., 8:15 P.M., 11:45 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:20 A.M., 1:41 P.M., 6:11 P.M., 10:21 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:55 A.M., 4:23 P.M., 10:51 P.M.

For Port Deposit: 8:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 5:00 P.M., 9:00 P.M.

For P. M. 1:15 P.M., 4:45 P.M., 8:15 P.M., 11:45 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:20 A.M., 1:41 P.M., 6:11 P.M., 10:21 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:55 A.M., 4:23 P.M., 10:51 P.M.

For Port Deposit: 8:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 5:00 P.M., 9:00 P.M.

For P. M. 1:15 P.M., 4:45 P.M., 8:15 P.M., 11:45 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:20 A.M., 1:41 P.M., 6:11 P.M., 10:21 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:55 A.M., 4:23 P.M., 10:51 P.M.

For Port Deposit: 8:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 5:00 P.M., 9:00 P.M.

For P. M. 1:15 P.M., 4:45 P.M., 8:15 P.M., 11:45 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:20 A.M., 1:41 P.M., 6:11 P.M., 10:21 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:55 A.M., 4:23 P.M., 10:51 P.M.

For Port Deposit: 8:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 5:00 P.M., 9:00 P.M.

For P. M. 1:15 P.M., 4:45 P.M., 8:15 P.M., 11:45 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:20 A.M., 1:41 P.M., 6:11 P.M., 10:21 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:55 A.M., 4:23 P.M., 10:51 P.M.

For Port Deposit: 8:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 5:00 P.M., 9:00 P.M.

For P. M. 1:15 P.M., 4:45 P.M., 8:15 P.M., 11:45 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:20 A.M., 1:41 P.M., 6:11 P.M., 10:21 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:55 A.M., 4:23 P.M., 10:51 P.M.

For Port Deposit: 8:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 5:00 P.M., 9:00 P.M.

For P. M. 1:15 P.M., 4:45 P.M., 8:15 P.M., 11:45 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:20 A.M., 1:41 P.M., 6:11 P.M., 10:21 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:55 A.M., 4:23 P.M., 10:51 P.M.

For Port Deposit: 8:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 5:00 P.M., 9:00 P.M.

For P. M. 1:15 P.M., 4:45 P.M., 8:15 P.M., 11:45 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:20 A.M., 1:41 P.M., 6:11 P.M., 10:21 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:55 A.M., 4:23 P.M., 10:51 P.M.

For Port Deposit: 8:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 5:00 P.M., 9:00 P.M.

For P. M. 1:15 P.M., 4:45 P.M., 8:15 P.M., 11:45 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:20 A.M., 1:41 P.M., 6:11 P.M., 10:21 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:55 A.M., 4:23 P.M., 10:51 P.M.

For Port Deposit: 8:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 5:00 P.M., 9:00 P.M.

For P. M. 1:15 P.M., 4:45 P.M., 8:15 P.M., 11:45 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:20 A.M., 1:41 P.M., 6:11 P.M., 10:21 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:55 A.M., 4:23 P.M., 10:51 P.M.

For Port Deposit: 8:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 5:00 P.M., 9:00 P.M.

For P. M. 1:15 P.M., 4:45 P.M., 8:15 P.M., 11:45 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:20 A.M., 1:41 P.M., 6:11 P.M., 10:21 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:55 A.M., 4:23 P.M., 10:51 P.M.

For Port Deposit: 8:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 5:00 P.M., 9:00 P.M.

For P. M. 1:15 P.M., 4:45 P.M., 8:15 P.M., 11:45 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:20 A.M., 1:41 P.M., 6:11 P.M., 10:21 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:55 A.M., 4:23 P.M., 10:51 P.M.

For Port Deposit: 8:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 5:00 P.M., 9:00 P.M.

For P. M. 1:15 P.M., 4:45 P.M., 8:15 P.M., 11:45 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:20 A.M., 1:41 P.M., 6:11 P.M., 10:21 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:55 A.M., 4:23 P.M., 10:51 P.M.

For Port Deposit: 8:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 5:00 P.M., 9:00 P.M.

For P. M. 1:15 P.M., 4:45 P.M., 8:15 P.M., 11:45 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:20 A.M., 1:41 P.M., 6:11 P.M., 10:21 P.M.

For Philadelphia: 8:55 A.M., 4:23 P.M., 10:51 P.M.

For Port Deposit: 8:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 5:00 P.M., 9:00 P.M.

For P. M. 1:15 P.M., 4:45 P.M., 8:15 P.M., 11:45 P.M