The Kent News:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.
Office in the Masonic Hall.

JAS. H. PLUMMER. WM. B. USILTON.
PLUMMER & USILTON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Terms of Subscription:
Two DOLLARS per annum in advance; or, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing, $2.50 may be charged.

LOCAL and other correspondence solicited.
AS AN EVIDENCE of good faith all communications addressed to THE NEWS must be accompanied by the writer's full name and address.

Kent News.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: Devoted to General and Local Intelligence and Literature; Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Interests; Politics and Advertising

Vol. 47. CHESTERTOWN, MD., SATURDAY, OCT. 23, 1886. No. 22.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements occupying the space of eight lines, brevier type, will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. Obituaries at one-half advertising rates.

No gratuitous advertising. Calls for meetings, concerts, excursions, &c., for charitable, religious, or other purposes, must be paid for, the publishers standing on an equal footing with others, ready to contribute toward such objects as they may feel an interest in.

Job-Printing.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, BLANKS BILLHEADS, &c., &c.,
executed with neatness and dispatch, and at reasonable prices.

Legal Notices.

Ratification Notice.

Thomas W. Eliason, Jr., and Richard Hynson, versus John W. Corey, and Sarah M. Usilton, administrators of John N. Usilton, dec'd, and John Gale Usilton.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County in Equity:

ORDERED, this Eighth day of October, 1886, that the Sales made and reported by RICH'D HYNSON and CHAS. H. BAKER, Trustees for the sale of the Real Estate of Jno. N. Usilton, dec'd, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 10th day of December next;—Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 10th day of November next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $12,541.00

SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.
True copy,—Test:
SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.
Oct. 9, 1886—4t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county letters of administration on the personal estate in Kent co., Maryland, of

ENNELS McQUAY,
late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with proper vouchers, to the undersigned, on or before the 12th day of April, 1887, or they will be excluded by law from all benefit in said estate.

Given under my hand this 5th day of October, 1886.

JOHN D. URIE,
Administrator.
Oct. 9-4t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county letters testamentary on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

ROBERT L. WILSON,
late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned on or before the 12th day of April, 1887, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of October, 1886.

ISAAC L. LEARY,
Executor.
Oct. 9-4t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county letters of administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

SARAH R. BOYER,
late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the 12th day of April, 1887, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 5th day of October, 1886.

SARAH A. CALHOUN,
J. C. CALHOUN,
Administrators.
Oct. 9-4t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of administration on the personal estate, in Kent county, Maryland, of

MARY A. SUTTON,
late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned on or before the 7th day of April, 1887, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 28th day of September, 1886.

JOHN C. SUTTON,
RICHARD D. HYNSON,
Administrators.
oc2-4t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county letters of administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

JOHN H. SCOTT,
late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of March, 1887, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of August, 1886.

SAMUEL KIRK,
176 E. Monument st., Baltimore, Md.,
Administrator.
sep11-8t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent County letters of administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

HARRIET E. SCOTT,
late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of March, 1887, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of September, 1886.

SAMUEL KIRK,
176 E. Monument st., Baltimore, Md.,
Administrator.
sep11-8t.

MILLINERY!

MRS. KATE GILL
has just opened
A New and Beautiful Stock of
MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS,
Newest Styles in
HATS, BONNETS, &c.
At Lowest Prices!

An early call is respectfully solicited. I will do my best to please.
BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS for sale.
KATE GILL,
Two doors below the Post-office.
ap15.

Many Of the good things of this life are sorrowfully let alone on account of Dyspepsia. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation; sold on a positive guarantee at 25 and 50 cents, by
C. F. STAM, Druggist.

SCHOOL SHOES!

SCHOOL
SCHOOL
SCHOOL
Shoes
Shoes
Shoes
JUST RECEIVED
JUST RECEIVED
JUST RECEIVED
A Large Stock
A Large Stock
A Large Stock
—AT THE—
—AT THE—
—AT THE—
Shoe Store
Shoe Store
Shoe Store
—OF—
—OF—
—OF—

M. T. Goslee,
NEXT TO THE BANK.
Sept. 4, 1886

1886! 1886!
Established 1868!
NEW GOODS
—AT—
Special Low Prices!

We have laid in a good supply of
Sugars, Coffee, Rice, N. O. Molasses,
SUGAR-CURED HAMS,
Sugar-Cured Shoulders, Breakfast Bacon, Shoulder Bacon, Sugar-Cured Smoked Beef, Chipped Beef, Cooked Canned Beef, Canned Tomatoes, Canned Corn, Canned Peaches, Dried Fruits, Tobacco from 30 to 80 cents a pound, Tinware, Plates, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, and in fact everything usually kept in a first-class store.

Flour! Flour!

We have Clifton F. F. F., Kirkwood, Occidental, Patapsco Superlative, Patapsco Family, Patapsco Extra, Orange Grove Extra, $4 to $6 a barrel. All the above brands also in bags, 12½ and 24½ pounds. Try our 3-cent Flour.

Sugars 5 to 7 cts. a lb., Good Roasted Coffee 12cts. a lb., also, Arbuckle's, Levering's, Enterprise and Ajax Roasted Coffee in pound packages at lowest prices. Rice, cheaper than you ever bought. Headlight Coal Oil 15 cts. a gallon. Mackerel by the barrel, half-barrel and in kits. Domestic Dry Goods and Notions.

We want Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Bacon, Lard and country produce, for which we will give the best market price. Please call at the old stand on Cross street. Respect'y,

J. B. SAPPINGTON,
je12. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

WHEATLEY
has laid in a nice Line of
SEASONABLE GOODS
consisting in part as follows:
CURRANTS, RAISINS, FIGS,
CITRON, CRANBERRIES,
NUTS OF ALL KINDS,
MINCEMEAT, ORANGES,
CRANBERRY SAUCE,
CHAMPAGNE CIDER,
APPLE & PEACH BUTTER, &c.
A Large Assortment of
Plain and French Candies.

Give us a call, get our prices and be convinced that we can offer you as good inducements as any place in town.
WHEATLEY BROS.
Corner High and Kent Sts., up town.

ESTABLISHED 1835.
FINEST GROCERIES
FOR FAMILY USE
AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE.
Send for full Catalogue. THOS. L. REESE,
(New Nos.) 167-169 W. Pratt St., BALTIMORE, MD.
oc9-3m.

LADIES!
Send us your name and address and we will forward you
FREE OF CHARGE OUR HANDSOME ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE for the Fall and Winter Seasons of 1886-7. It is worth its weight in gold.
POSNER BROTHERS,
oc9-1m. Baltimore, Md.

THE PEOPLE'S TOWN HALL STORES!

Everything in Season!
—AT THE—
HARDWARE STORE.

Eureka Field Mowers, one of the best in the market; Mitchell Two-Horse Farm Wagons, Iron Age Cultivator, cheaper than ever; Binder Twine, at lowest prices; Remington and Oliver Chilled Plows.

Window Screens, Door Screens, Whitewash Brushes, Cucumber Pumps, Barbed Wire, Lawn Mowers, Fence Caps, Rock Salt, Forks, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Grass and Brier Scythes, Grass Sickles, Grindstones, Sheep Shears, Hedge Knives, Chain Traces, Rope Traces, Plow Lines, Halters, Horse Yokes, Nails, Bolts, Screws, Hinges, Locks, Saws, Chisels, Hammers, Hatchets, Tacks, Axes, Braces, Bitts.

FARM BELLS, &c., COOK STOVES and RANGES,
COAL OIL STOVES, 2, 3 and 4 BURNERS.
Call and examine my Stock and you will be convinced that prices are low to compete with hard times.

May 15. JOSEPH S. CLARK,
One of the Still Pond Town Hall Stores.

Patronize Home Trade!

WHY GO TO THE CITY
WHEN YOU CAN BUY
CLOTHING AT LESS THAN CITY PRICES!
—AT THE—
Still Pond CLOTHING HOUSE, New Town Hall Building.
Just Opened a Complete Line of Spring and Summer Clothing of all the Latest Styles.
Complete Line of Gent's FURNISHING GOODS, Paragon Pantaloon Overalls, Warranted not to Rip. FULL LINE OF STRAW HATS!
LOUIS LAMBORN, Clothier,
May 15. STILL POND TOWN HALL.

We Are Now Ready For You!
TO COME AND INSPECT OUR
New Stock of Spring and Summer Goods
IN ALL OF THE LATEST STYLES.
BARGAINS IN EVERYTHING.
Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Shoes for Ladies, Children, Men and Boys of every description, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Straw Hats, Large Stock of Buggy Whips, Complete Line of Drugs and Patent Medicine.
PAINTS! We can sell you Masury Ready Mixed Paints, or Masury Colored Lead, the Best Paint Made! PAINTS!
All those who anticipate painting will do well to come and see me or write before buying elsewhere. You can find me in the New Town Hall in Still Pond.
May 15. Resp'y, GEO. H. CLARK.

W. P. PATTERSON
RETAIL DEALER AND JOBBER OF
Breech and Muzzle Loading Guns
RIFLES, REVOLVERS,
AMMUNITION, GLASS BALLS, GLASS
BALL TRAPS, LEATHER and CANVAS GOODS.
168 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore.

New Store Up Town.
J. T. BLACKWAY,
has just opened a full line of
GROCERIES
—AND—
PROVISIONS,
which he offers to the public at lowest prices for Cash. We quote no prices but ask you to come and see us and we are sure you will come again.
COUNTRY PRODUCE SOLICITED.
We will thank you for a portion of your patronage. Yours, resp'y,
J. T. BLACKWAY,
N. E. corner High Street and College Avenue, Chestertown. d19-y.

STATIONERY!
Fine Lot! Low Prices!
BLANK BOOKS, PASS BOOKS,
COMPOSITION BOOKS,
WRITING PAPER, ENVELOPES.
COLIN F. STAM,
aug28, 1886. DRUGGIST.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING!
As well as all other kinds of TINWORK done CHEAP and at short notice.
W. A. WHEATLEY.

UNDERWEAR.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Vests, Gent's Undershirts in large variety, prices right.
sep18 J. H. SIMPERS.

The Season is Now Here!
When the farmer should begin to turn "Mother Earth." The saving of labor of both man and beast is necessary to compete with the low price of agricultural products. To do this we would recommend first, the
Economist Chilled Plow
as the "friend of the farmer," as the points and shares can be turned three or four times, thereby saving the expense of buying new ones. Next to the above is
The 'Ohio' Chilled Plow
which excels all for lightness of draft. Persons purchasing the above not only save labor but expense of shares & points.
We keep constantly on hand all repairs for above Plows, and also for the Oliver, Advance, Syracuse, Roland, Concave, Minor & Horton and Wiley Plows at my shops at Galena and Chestertown.
We make the best ROLLER on the market and sell it at a price to suit all.
After long and careful study we have found the secret of how to make a good FARM BELL which we think superior to other makes.
WM. A. HYLAND,
m20. Galena & Chestertown.

Closing Out Sale
—OF—
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS!
PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.
HUNDREDS OF YARDS that must be sold before moving day. They are put at prices that will make them go — they begin at 25c. per yard.
To my Patrons and the Public: Those intending to have Carpet made will please send in their orders early so as to avoid a rush later in the season. Thankful for past favors, I am, very respectfully,
JOHN BARTLEY,
au14. Cross st., Chestertown.

KENT COUNTY.
STATEMENT
—OF—
RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS
—FOR—
SCHOOL PURPOSES
—FOR THE—
Year Ending Sept. 30, 1886.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1885	$ 2776 82
State School Tax	7343 85
State Free School Fund	1635 60
County School Tax	16515 90
Sale of an old school house	200 00
State appropriation to colored schools	3438 16
Oyster Licenses, white	723 90
" " colored	89 30
	$32723 53

DISBURSEMENTS.

Teachers' Salaries	22122 58
Fuel	1104 15
Incidental Expenses	267 68
Rent	56 00
Books for indigent pupils	9 12
New School Houses	814 18
Repairing School Houses	791 44
Furniture and Stoves	422 77
Secretary, Treasurer and Examiner	1200 00
School Commissioners	300 00
Account Books	5 51
Printing and Advertising	76 75
Salaries for colored teachers	2866 94
Fuel for colored schools	329 63
Furniture for colored schools	28 86
Postage	16 75
Registers and Reports	36 85
Blackboard material	13 50
State Associations	84 59
Attorney's Fees	25 00
Books for teachers' desks	108 24
Balance Sept. 30th, 1886	2041 99
	$32723 53

On the first day of Oct., 1886, collectors of School Tax were indebted as follows:

George S. Biddle for 1885	$535 80
*James T. Lamb for 1885	670 00
	$1205 80

*Since paid.

EBEN F. PERKINS,
Treasurer School Board.

OFFICE OF THE SCHOOL BOARD,
October 12th, 1886.

We hereby certify that we have examined the aforegoing report of Eben F. Perkins, Treasurer of the Board of County School Commissioners, for Kent county, and the books, papers and vouchers upon which it is based, and find it correct.

RICHARD W. JONES,
JAMES A. PEARCE,
CORNELIUS J. SCOTT,
Commissioners.
Oct. 16—3t.

JUST RECEIVED
At JOHN H. SIMPERS'
A LARGE STOCK OF
Fall Goods!
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS and SHOES,
HATS and CAPS,
GLASSWARE AND QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES, &c.,
—AT—
LOWEST PRICES,
JOHN H. SIMPERS.
Sept. 18, 1886.

At Betterton
YOU WILL FIND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF DRY
LUMBER, SHINGLES
AND PICKETS,
SASH, BLINDS and DOORS,
PLASTERING LATHS and HAIR,
LIME and CEMENT.
HARD and SOFT COAL,
HARDWARE,
GAMBRILL'S FLOUR,
FINE AND ROCK SALT,
SALT FISH.
STEP LADDERS for Peach Picking,
PEACH BASKETS and BOXES,
HARRISON'S P. M. PAINTS,
all of which we offer at low prices and on reasonable terms. Call and see us or write us. Telephone call No. 63.
TURNER BROS.
July 17, 1886.

LAMPS!
Just opening the largest stock of
LAMPS, LAMPS,
of every description, in the county. Fixtures of all kinds. A beautiful lamp for 50 cents. Our 25-cent Lamps beat all, and for $1.25 you can get a perfect beauty.
Hanging Lamps,
very cheap. We have a few carried over from last season. We will sell you the greatest bargain you ever bought.
Get our prices as we will sell at bottom figures.
oc9. H. A. SPARKS.

Fodder Yarn!
Our new stock just received. Farmers we can save you money in purchasing your yarn. Please call and examine as we can convince you of the above fact.
oc9. J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.

DOES IT PAY TO RAISE WHEAT?

DEER CREEK FARMERS' CLUB.

Upon invitation of Mr. Edward P. Moores the Deer Creek Farmers' Club met at Highlands, the residence of his father, Mr. John Moores, last Saturday. The active members in attendance were Messrs. R. John Rogers, president; John Moores, Edward P. Moores, Jas. Lee, Wm. D. Lee, H. Spalding, Wm. Munnikhuysen, Wm. Webster, Thos. Lochary, R. Harris Archer, Bennett H. Barnes and F. W. Baker. There were also present Messrs. S. M. Lee, Thos. Allibone, B. Frank Hanway, John B. Wysong, Wm. T. Munnikhuysen and Dr. R. D. Lee.

A committee, as usual, inspected the farm and buildings. The committee consisted of Messrs. Wm. Webster, Wm. Munnikhuysen and Jas. Lee, who reported that the appearance of the farm was very fine, notwithstanding the long drought. Mr. Moores' corn is clean and he will have more than the average crop of the season. His fat cattle weighed 825 pounds when bought last year, and in a month more will weigh 1,300, which is a good showing for cattle that have not been fed grain. Mr. Moores raised a good crop of wheat. He also has a quantity of Welcome oats, weighing 42 lbs. to the bushel, which are remarkably fine. Mr. Moores' hay is the only bright hay the committee had seen this year. It was saved without getting any rain on it.

The topic selected for discussion was as follows:

"What profit is there in raising wheat at present prices?"

Edward P. Moores was decidedly of the opinion that it does not pay. All you can get out of the wheat crop must be expended for labor and fertilizers. On land on which thirty bushels per acre can be raised he figured out the cost per acre as follows:

Plowing	$2.00
Harrowing	2.00
Drilling	.60
Seed	1.50
Fertilizers	8.00
Cutting, Tieing and Shocking	2.00
Hauling and Stacking	1.00
Threshing	3.00
Fanning and Hauling to Station	1.25
Freight, Drayage and commissions	2.40
Taxes and Interest on Land	3.30
Total expenses	$27.05
30 bus. of Wheat sold at say 85 cts	25.50
Profit per acre	$1.55

Very little wheat sold in this county will net 78 cents per bushel. If farmers can raise wheat at a profit at present prices the older farmers, who got much higher prices should have made fortunes.

John Moores said he figured out a heavy profit in raising wheat. He had this year fifteen acres of corn ground wheat, which yielded 450 bus., or thirty bushels to the acre. A stubble field of the same size yielded the same. His wheat was sold at 80 cents a bushel. His estimate is as follows:

450 bushels, at 80 cts		$360.00
Preparing the ground with double cultivator	$15.00	
Drilling 2 days, 2 men and a pair mules	6.00	
Cutting and shocking	13.50	
Hauling and stacking	17.50	
Threshing	35.00	
25 bushels Seed	22.50	
400 lbs. Phosphate	90.00	
Cost of wheat		199.50
Profit on 15 acres		$160.50
Fifteen acres of stubble yielded 450 bushels, at 80 cts		$360.00
Plowing at $2 per acre	$30.00	
Preparing the ground at $2 per acre	30.00	
Drilling, 2 days	6.00	
Cutting and shocking	13.50	
Stacking	17.50	
½ of 700 lbs. bone	51.25	
Threshing	35.00	
25 bushels seed, at 90 cts	22.50	
Total cost		195.75
Profit		$164.25

The corn ground wheat was charged with all of the phosphate used on it, but in the case of the stubble field he thought only one-fourth of the bone should be charged to the wheat crop. He estimated the straw to be worth more than the cost of taxes and insurance. Farmers cannot do without cultivating wheat, if it were only 50 cents a bushel. There is no other way of getting a set of grass except by losing a whole year.

Wm. Webster thought wheat can not be raised at a profit for less than 90 cents a bushel. There is no profit in raising 20 bushels to the acre, which will be the average crop in Harford this year. All farmers have not binders and must cut their wheat at greater expense than Mr. Moores did. It is true farmers must raise wheat, but should raise no more than will give them straw needed for bedding, &c. A set of grass may be got by seeding with oats.

Dr. R. D. Lee said that while wheat no doubt pays badly at present prices, it is an important factor in a successful rotation of crops. A farmer should therefore prepare and sow his crop of wheat as carefully as other crops. The price of wheat varies. Within his recollection the same crop rose from 80 cents to $3. Farmers must therefore be prepared to gain by a rise of wheat or lose by a fall. He hoped farmers would not abandon raising wheat, even if they knew it to be unprofitable.

James Lee would not advise farmers to quit sowing wheat. A tenant can make money raising wheat, but a landlord can not, for the reason that the former does not have the fertilizers to pay for and gets one-half the crop for his work. He thought Mr. Moores' estimate for threshing too high. He had 1,300 bushels of wheat threshed this year at 7 cents a bushel and had nothing to do with it except haul it to the barn. He estimated that one-third of the bone applied to wheat is consumed by the crop. At present he would not break up sod for wheat, if he could graze cattle.

Wm. Munnikhuysen was of the opinion that it does not pay to raise wheat. He charges crops with all the fertilizers applied, because he puts them on for every crop.

Thos. Lochary said it depends very much on the land whether wheat raising is profitable or not. On some lands you can not raise more than 20 bushels to the acre and on others the same preparation and fertilizers will produce 30 bus. The larger the field the smaller the cost per bushel. His wheat for the last 3 years has yielded over 29 bushels per acre, on corn ground. He gave an estimate per acre on a twelve acre field of corn ground wheat, as follows:

Seed per acre	$1.50
One-half the fertilizer used	5.00
Interest on am't invested in land	3.00
Putting in the crop	1.50
Cutting, binding and shocking	1.50
Horse raking and hauling in	.75
Threshing and fanning	2.50
Hauling to depot	1.80
Freight, drayage and commissions	.50
	$18.95

The price of Fultz wheat in Baltimore is 87 cts. The 30 bushels will therefore bring $26.10, leaving a clear profit of $7.15 per acre.

Hargraves Spalding thought there might be profit in wheat at 30 bushels to the acre, but he had never raised that much.

B. F. Hanway's experience is that his wheat crop always brings him in debt. Occasionally he had raised 30 bushels and over. It takes about all he gets for his fertilizers. He does not plant it for grass but to get the land in grass. He did not think farmers should abandon it, but should sow a little every year.

S. M. Lee said if farmers, when he commenced farming, could raise wheat at $1 a bushel, they ought to be able to raise it now at 80 cents profitably, because with the present facilities they can make two bushels with less expense than they could make one then. He thought Mr. John Moores' estimate of profit based on thirty bushels per acre was too high, but he was satisfied that an average crop of twenty-five bushels can be raised. The purchasing power of 80 cts., too, is very large now, except in the matter of labor, but he did not think the latter too high except in comparison with the products of labor. He would cut down Mr. Moores' fertilizer bill. By another rotation fully one-half the fertilizer could be saved and he would not put in two wheat crops in succession. He illustrated this point by the case of two brothers in Baltimore county. One uses commercial fertilizers while the other depends upon turning down green crops to preserve the fertility of his soil. This year their crops of wheat were about the same, but one had to take nearly all his crop to pay for fertilizers and the other had no fertilizer bills to pay. He had for years been convinced of the advantage of the system of farming with green crops. He did not ignore the value of commercial fertilizers, but thought farmers could do without them. He had seen 40 and 42 bushels of wheat raised without any fertilizer but a little land plaster.

John B. Wysong remarked that there is a small profit in wheat if 25 bushels per acre can be raised from an application of 400 or 500 lbs. of commercial fertilizer. The straw is worth $3 per acre. Not more than one-third or one-half the fertilizer is taken up by the wheat, the remainder going to produce two good crops of hay. If the two crops of hay will pay for the fertilizer the only expense of raising the wheat would be for cultivation. The latter he thought less than stated by some members. He uses bone and phosphate on wheat, three-fourths bone to one-fourth phosphate. Farmers can't do without wheat and it is the best crop to sell, being easily hauled. The greater number of acres put in the greater profit per acre per bushel.

Bennett H. Barnes did not think there is any profit in wheat at 80 cents a bushel if only twenty-five bushels per acre are raised. This year on a rented place his expenses for raising wheat, including fertilizer, were $20 per acre and he got twenty-five bushels per acre.

Wm. D. Lee wouldn't like to do without the wheat crop. There is a little profit in it. He uses one-fourth phosphate with bone, drilling in 400 lbs. to the acre.

R. Harris Archer said that if a strict account were kept of any crop the farmer would conclude it did not pay, but if a farmer wants to make anything out of his farm he must sow wheat even if as low as 50 cents a bushel. A bushel of wheat will buy more calico, muslin or sugar now than it would when wheat was $1.50 a bushel. Besides, there may be foreign war and next year wheat may bring $1.

R. John Rogers agreed with other members that wheat raising is a necessity. There is a little profit, at present prices, after the farmer is paid living price for his work. Sowing wheat appears to be the only sure mode of getting a set of grass. A farmer must raise twenty-five bushels per acre to get a profit, but no man ought to seed a bushel without preparing his ground so that he may expect twenty-five bushels to the acre. In the effort to get twenty-five he may get thirty or more. The fertilizer that has given him the most satisfaction for wheat is bone and dissolved South Carolina rock, half and half, with 300 lbs. of kainit to each ton. He buys these early, empties them in bulk and mixes them together. The acid in the rock thoroughly decomposes the bone and makes it soluble. The mixture costs about $21 a ton. He uses 500 lbs. to the acre, drilled in with the wheat. It acts promptly. It is important to get the best rock and kainit.

IMPROVED DECOYS.

Some years ago a few chunks of wood with a crooked root nailed on for a neck and head would serve to decoy. Now the decoy must be as lifelike as possible in shape and painted accurately, the heads, in which are placed real eyes, carved and fitted to the neck in natural and easy positions. In fact, some shores have their decoys with the wings attached to springs, so that by pulling a lead cord they will flap, and others again are anchored in such a manner that by passing a lead cord from the ducks to a ring in a sunken anchor several feet in front of the duck and by pulling the cord the decoy dives quite natural and lifelike. While these decoys are troublesome, they are often effective in attracting the attention of a flock of ducks that would otherwise have passed by the lay-out without noticing it. There is also an improvement in the blinds used to conceal the shooter. Most of these consist of either a platform made of three timbers, into which holes are bored and small cedar bushes stuck. This is made of sufficient size to conceal a small skiff carrying the gunner. Another style is a large water-tight box resting on a platform of logs, the box being about 6 ft. wide and 3 ft. deep; the outside of the box or blind is covered with straw matting or rushes, or with cedar bushes, the blind being anchored with heavy stones. The inside of the blind contains seats for the gunners, a bench or shelf for guns and ammunition. Many of these blinds have an annex which forms a slip in which the boat used for reaching the blind and for gathering the dead ducks is concealed. Other blinds are placed nearer shore than the one just described, and are built in a somewhat similar manner, except that they are connected to the shore by a board walk, both sides of which are covered with rushes, as is the blind. When well built they resemble at a little distance small points of land running out into the water, the rushes being of a similar color and nature as those on the shore to which the blind is connected.

Last season several shores had built what are known as tubs. They are outgrowth of an effort to combine the comfort of the blind with the advantages possessed by the sink-box. They are said to meet all the requirements, by those who use them. The tub consists of a heavy platform about 10 by 12 feet. The centre of the platform is cut out so as to admit the insertion of a box or tub, as it is called. This box is about 4 feet wide and 3 feet deep. The platform being in position desired, the tub is placed in the opening and sunk until the top of it projects a few inches above the level of the platform, when it is secured by bolts, when the weights are removed from the tub and placed on the platform. The weights consist of iron decoy ducks weighing about twenty pounds each. It requires a large number of them to sink the platform sufficiently to prevent its becoming a bugaboo and frightening away the ducks. The platform and tub are painted as near the color of the water in which they are used as it is possible to get them. After the iron ducks are placed in position wooden decoys about two inches thick and flat on the bottoms are placed over the platform and the stool of decoys are strung out around the platform in the water. The shooters take their places in the tub, watching the approach of the ducks through peep-holes cut in the tub a little above the platform, merely rising from the stools on which they sit to a standing position to shoot the ducks as they hover over the decoys preparatory to alighting. The dead ducks are gathered by the attendant, who remains in a boat concealed near shore.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Carried to the Bottom of the Sea.

A curious adventure, as well as a narrow escape, was that of Mr. Gerald McCarthy, of Washing, who was recently carried to the bottom of the Atlantic in the hold of a capsized vessel. Mr. McCarthy, who is a member of the senior class at the Deaf Mute College at Kendal Green, and who has already attained a considerable reputation and standing as a botanist, has been collecting plants during the summer vacation in the pine barrens and banks of North Carolina. Wishing to visit Roanoke Island in order to carry on his work there, he recently took passage in a schooner thither bound.

The schooner, a small vessel in the service of a picnic party from Roanoke, was to have sailed homeward at 7 o'clock in the evening, but it was 11 before the crew came on board, when they appeared to be highly intoxicated. They set sail in the teeth of a Hatteras storm, and when well out from land they began to quarrel over the contents of a jug they had brought with them. Meanwhile the vessel was struck by a gust from the cape, and from want of proper management, capsized completely, and sank to the bottom, when about two miles off coast. It was about midnight, and the cabin having been given up to the gay party, Mr. McCarthy had gone down into the hold for shelter. He was dozing there on a box, and being deaf, was not aware of any disaster until he suddenly found himself pitched headlong to the opposite side of the hold. Instantly comprehending the situation, he jumped for the hatchway, but was torn away by the in-rushing torrent and carried to the depth of the hold, where he was banged against the side of the vessel with such force as to nearly dislocate his shoulder.

Thanks to his familiarity with water, being a fellow of temperate principles, and an expert swimmer, he realized the futility of attempting to escape before the stoppage of the current, and remaining quite where he had been dashed, he carefully husbanded the little air he had in his lungs, until he judged the in-rush of the water had ceased. By this time he was nearly strangled, but with no little presence of mind he groped his way to the hatchway, and diving through, rose to the surface none too soon to catch the air. Many of the party were drowned. After swimming about and clinging to the wreckage for half an hour he was picked up by a small boat and taken to Roanoke Island where he was hospitably entertained.

LETTER FROM ROCK HALL.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Sitting this morning in this quiet village two interesting sights are presented to the view. Looking east rows of nice neat cottages come in view, occupied mostly by young men who are masters of their surroundings, with attractive yards of flowers, white-washed fences and young shade trees. Turning toward sunset the harbor is seen covered with vessels at anchor, from the large-sized schooner and pungy to the sloop and bugeye, owned and sailed by the sober (with few exceptions) residents of Rock Hall. At this time five new dwellings are receiving their finishing touch, two owned by colored men, and will soon be occupied by the owners, and more in prospect. The following list of vessels belonging here and trading constantly with Baltimore is part of the fleet owned by the residents: Aurelia Francis, Capt. Apsley; Anna Bell, Capt. Coburn; Ann Parker, Capt. Urie; Wave, Capt. Stevens; A. C. N. Matthews, Capt. Downey; Mary, Capt. Joiner; Nautilus, Capt. Stevens; W. W. Coleman, Capt. Dowling; J. E. Watkins, Capt. Ayres; Two Brothers, Capt. Davis; J. E. Robinson, Capt. Taylor; Clyde, Capt. Downey; Eclipse, Capt. Sewell; Lidy, Capt. Hogan; Sarah Sophia, Capt. Hoffman; Carroll, Capt. Middleton; Bradshaw, Capt. Stevens; Ray, Capt. Sewell; Boyer, Capt. Taylor; Globe, Capt. Boyer; Mary Ann, Capt. Sewell; Coburn, Capt. Harry Webb; L. J. Stevens, Capt. W. Webb. A few years ago the sight spoken of was covered with scrubby pine, huckleberry bushes, etc., making it hard for a rabbit to get through, with an abandoned harbor without a sail to reflect the morning sun, all the business being done by vessels hailing from Baltimore and other ports; now Rock Hall monopolizes the business and a foreign sail is almost unknown. The question may be well asked what has been the great factor that has helped to bring about this pleasant change? It is easy to answer: The absence of whiskey shops, where in old times the hard earnings of the rising population found an outlet for their capital that returned in the shape of barrels of miserable whiskey, every barrel of which took from one to two hundred dollars of the people's money to the city. Now, lumber, food, merchandise, hardware, paint, &c., comes back; hence our numerous comfortable homes, happy wives and neat children, well-dressed, well-fed and well-educated.

Rock Hall can boast of two churches, a large schoolhouse, filled to overflowing with pupils, male and female, with three teachers. Four stores, which are visited daily by drummers from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and in expressing my surprise to one from the latter city that he should visit Rock Hall, he remarked: "You would be surprised to know how many goods we sell here and they cash their bills before they are due."

Besides the regular stores the village blacksmith is seen, so beautifully described by the immortal Longfellow, shoemaker shop, millinery store, apothecary shop, doctor's office, Knights of Pythias hall, canning factory, run by our young friend, Jos. Downey, which gave employment to hundreds of young and old folks this season, now just closing with tomatoes; five carpenters, several boat-builders and other mechanics make up a portion of the population.

A few years ago the chief place of resort for the young and old was a big whiskey shop, where nightly the howl of the drunkard alarmed the neighborhood, and often the county had heavy bills to pay witnesses, &c., to some whiskey fight. That such places are gone forever is the prayer of every cultivated, refined and virtuous lady; respectable, sober, family providing man and citizen of the village, admits of no doubt, and to many it is a source of regret that some of the old topers are still seen with their grog, setting a bad example to the young, offering an excuse to some of the latter who are tempted to do likewise.

The removal of the postoffice from the centre of the village convenient to hundreds to a store on the public road a mile away causes a great inconvenience to the residents and compelling them to have the mail brought to the old office daily for distribution, independent of Uncle Sam. Not a word of complaint can be uttered about the new postmaster, for all admit he does everything he can to oblige the people by assorting and sending the mail back by private conveyance, but this does not alter the case. The Rock Hall postoffice should be at the right place and if another office is needed where it now is have a new one established, as it would cost the government no more and be a great accommodation to all hands. Our friend Jesse K. Hines, John Brice, and many others, think this would be the proper plan.

Besides the sights alluded to above, near the village can be seen a herd of fat cattle, horses, etc., with a barnloft one hundred and forty-eight feet long and twenty-four feet wide filled to overflowing with good hay grown where a few years ago the seed failed to sprout. The question may be asked, "What has been the main factor to bring the change, when highly-ammoniated and expensive fertilizers failed to do it?" Worn-out sand and clay must have life put into it, and the surest road to this is turning under life in the shape of some vegetable matter, let it be the worthless carrot, sorrel or any other obnoxious weed or the nutritious clover, rye or pea, all will do the business and in time a new soil comes in view, of a light, porous nature, capable of absorbing and retaining moisture, gases, carbonic acid and ammonia, and these are the sources of all plant food.

The great bulk of food to sustain animal life has not a particle of mineral or the soil in them. Starch, sugar, gluten, can be named, hence our fruit, especially peaches, need carbonic acid and water to mature into starch and sugar and without a good rich soil containing carbonaceous matter to render the soil absorbing and retentious of the elements spoken of there can be no certain crop, especially a loaded tree which needs so much within the few weeks allowed for their growing. Mineral matter has but a feeble power of holding on to the main food of plants, therefore sand and clay with all the fertilizers you can put on it, does not fill the bill. Clover and peas followed by time is a move in the right direction. The acid formed by the decaying vegetable matter decomposes lime which sets free the carbonic acid composing about one-half of carbonate of lime into which condition the burnt or caustic lime soon passes when spread on the land owing to its peculiar power of drawing from the air carbonic acid and again returning to its old condition before it enters the kiln. The setting free of this carbonic acid by the organic acid formed from the clover &c., is diffused in the soil and continued decay of the vegetable matter forming humic acid and other new compounds, brings into existence a new soil and life begins. We cannot wait for the old process by the growth of plants of a lower order. As this is a long subject for discussion further reference must be continued in another letter.

From many directions I hear of great results of lime in the shape of shell dust manufactured in Baltimore, by the direct action of steam from a high pressure boiler. The jet of steam striking the shells in a moment crushes them to dust. In describing this machine to Sir J. B. Lawes he wrote me if I had not seen it he would have considered it a good joke. The dust is sold as fine as the finest flour for six or seven dollars a ton by the men of the patent in Baltimore. On June 4th, '85, I applied some of it on my grass, making the figure June 4, and last season as well as this the figure could be plainly seen above all grass around it, which has been seen by some of your well-known readers. I have no theory to offer for this action unless it be the carbonic acid set free by the organic acid of the soil. Carbonic acid, besides being the main plant food, is also a powerful solvent for mineral matter, and this may have something to do with it. Sir J. B. Lawes tells me he has seen like results from the use of chalk, shells in another form.

OCCASIONALLY.

Wise Words.

Have no friends you dare not bring home.

Doing good is the only certainly happy action of a man's life.

Select a worthy object in life, and bend all your efforts in that direction.

The censure of those that are opposite to us is the nicest commendation that can be given us.

Steadfastly set your face against any needless delays in doing any work for the good of your fellow-men.

A wise man stands firm in all extremities, and bears the lot of his humanity with a divine temper.

Wrong-doing is a road that may open fair but it leads to trouble and danger. Well-doing, however rough and thorny, surely leads to pleasant places.