THE KENT NEWS:
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNT, MD.,
OFFICE IN MASONIC HALL.

WM. B. USILTON. FRED. G. USILTON.
WM. B. USILTON & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SUBSCRIPTION: $1 PER ANNUM
strictly in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50 will be charged.
SIX MONTHS, 60 CENTS; THREE MONTHS, 40 CENTS.
LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE, solicited, but all articles must be accompanied by responsible names.

Kent News.

Vol. 52. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND: SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1891. No. 1.

ADVERTISING AND JOB-PRINTING.

Terms of Transient Advertising:
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Each subsequent insertion - - - - .25
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Advertisements inserted for three months or at longer periods at low rates.

JOB-PRINTING:
—SUCH AS—
HAND-BILLS, CIRCULARS,
BLANKS, BILL-HEADS, &c.
executed with neatness and dispatch at satisfactory price.

OUR CORN PHOSPHATE!

TRADE MARK

We Manufacture a Special Corn Fertilizer

that has been used for years with great satisfaction. This goods is prepared especially for Corn, and not oply makes a vigorous growth and matures well on good ground, but is said to prevent frenching, as well as makes good Corn on stiff soil. Corn is now a good price; nevertheless we are selling the Fertilizer cheap

A. J. HYNSON & REED
Grew over fifty bushels of Corn to the acre with it last season.

MR. R. J. CATLIN, of Queen Anne's County, lofted two years ago 1,700 bushels of Corn off 26 acres where he used our Phosphate.

MR. WM. F. FORD, Ford's Store, Q. A. Co., Md., says:
He has been using our Phosphate on Corn for six years, and likes it best of anything he ever used.

MR. ALLEN WALLACE, of Swedesboro', N. J., says:
I could tell to the very row where I used your Fertilizer on my Corn. When I came to mow my Grass where the Fertilizer had been used, there was such a difference in the crop that some of my friends asked me why I mowed part and let the other stand, when the truth of the matter was your Fertilizer made the Grass five or six inches higher. It was more marked from the fact that the rows ran diagonally across the field, and I could see the difference in the second mowing. I believe it to be grand good stuff.

MESSRS. W. M. PETERS & SONS, Wesley, Md., March 18, 1891, says:
Your Corn Phosphate used last year by us and our tenants, acted better on Corn than anything we ever tried. Being a new goods our men were loth to take hold, preferring to use what they were acenstomed to, but they did, and tested it alongside of Humphrey's & Tilghman's, B. & Ross' Co., both costing several dollars more per ton, and we all pronounced yours the best we ever used. You can ship us about April 10th, fourteen tons more of the Corn Phosphats, eight tons Truck Phosphate and two tons of Fruit Grower.

FOR TOMATOES.

MR. R. S. EMORY, Chestertown, Md., says:
The one ton of your Extant Fertilizer purchased of you last spring was used upon my Tomatoes, and gave entire satisfaction. I applied it by sowing broadcast and cultivating in. The crop was one of the nicest I ever grew, the fruit being large, smooth and perfect, yielded fifteen tons to the acre. If there is a cannery to grow for this year, will want to use it again.

MR. JAMES R. MASSAY, of Darlington, Harford county, Md., says:
He grew for the canners. Used our goods alongside of Dissolved Animal Bone and Oriole Phosphate, and that his product netted $14 more per acre.

MR. EDWARD PLUMMER says:
He put his Young Peach Orchard in Tomatoes; used our goods; sold to Lynch's cannery in 1888, and they netted him $47 per acre.

MR. PHIL. PARKER, Swedesboro', N. J., says:
He used ours alongside of Mapes' that cost $14 per ton, and that ours was equal in every respect.

WE COULD GIVE THE NAMES
Of Hundreds who have used our goods on their various crops, and should you want to plant Potatoes, Cabbage or any kind of Vegetables, write for one of our Circulars.

T. R. HUBBARD & SON,
April 18, 1891. Munufacturers, Chestertown, Md.

1837. 1891.

FREDERICK FOUNTAIN,
Agent for R. J. BAKER & CO.,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

As the season for planting approaches it behooves the farmer to exercise great care in the selection of Fertilizers suitable for their various crops. Special Fertilizers for all crops are claiming general attention; no one Fertilizer will suit every plant. We have Fertilizers suitable for any and all crops. Conscious of the merits of our goods, and gratified, too, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us in the past, we can, with confidence, offer to our customers and the public generally our carefully pre pared brands of

Ammoniated Bone Superphosphates,
Corn and Oat Phosphate, Peach Tree Phosphate,
Asparagus Phosphate, Truck Phosphate,

and in fact anything farmers may want in the form of Fertilizers or Fertilizing Material, we can supply at Bottom Prices. Orders solicited. We do not publish certificates, our goods speak for themselves. Correspondence by mail promptly attended to.

FREDERICK FOUNTAIN, Agt.,
Feb. 14, 1891. Chestertown, Maryland.

JUST OUT—A New and Splendid Companion
FOR FARMERS.

AN IMPROVED SPRING-TOOTH HARROW!

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

PLOWS and PLOW CASTINGS.

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

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

Men's Footwear! Ladies' Footwear!

$25.00 IN GOLD GIVEN AWAY!

FROM this date, April 11th, 1891, I will give THREE PRESENTS to the lady of the family purchasing the Largest Number of Pairs of Shoes from now until the First Day February, 1892. The presents will be:

TO THE HIGHEST, $12 IN GOLD,
SECOND HIGHEST, $8 IN GOLD,
THIRD HIGHEST $5 IN GOLD.

Tickets furnished with each purchase. Spring advertisement will appear shortly.

THOMAS G. WROTH,
Under Stam's Hall, Chestertown.

Boys' Footwear! Children's Footwear!

FARMERS' ALLIANCE --- READ!

LIME. LIME. LIME.

For Sale---200,000 Bushels of Schuylkill Lime. Delivered by Rail or Water, and 50,000 Bushels of Wrightsville Lime, Delivered by Rail only. Send for Prices and Terms. Farmers! Corn, Wheat and Oats have reached their minimum, hence we may all look for

Good Paying Prices for the Next Seven Years!

The prospect for Peaches is most excellent, therefore improve your land now by ordering Our Lime early. You will not regret it.

BENJ. F. FLEMING,
March 21, 1891—6m. Chestertown, Kent County, Md.

THE LARGEST! THE FINEST!
—AND—
Most Complete Stock of Clothing

EVER SEEN IN CHESTERTOWN, HAS JUST BEEN
—OPENED AT—
THOMAS S. BORDLEY'S STORE.

THIS IS THE LARGEST and most varied stock I have had for the past ten years, and I guarantee the prices to be as LOW as can be found in any city store. I have made a Special Feature of

$10 SUITS FOR MEN!

and can show you more Styles and a Far Better Class of Suits for the Price than any Store on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. To make this stock of $10 Suits as complete as possible, I have added many styles that will cost you elsewhere $12, $13 and $14.

MY STOCK of BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS

has never been as complete as now. For $3, $4 and $5 I can show you the LARGEST LINE ever seen in our town. I have also a magnificent line of

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

including every possible variety of OUTING SHIRTS, in Silk Stripes, Flannels, &c.

The LARGEST STOCK of HATS in the Town.

Come and See the Most Complete Stock Before You Buy.

April 25 1891. THOS. S. BORDLEY, CHESTERTOWN, MD.

NEW SPRING GOODS
—AT—
Low Tariff Prices!

J. H. SIMPERS
CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Has received and offers for sale a carefully selected STOCK of NEW and SEASONABLE GOODS, consisting in part of

DRESS GOODS, OUTING CLOTHS,

DRESS GINGHAMS, PERCALES, &c.

A complete assortment of Domestic DRY GOODS, consisting of Muslins in all grades and widths, Ginghams, Prints, &c., kept constantly in stock at Rock Bottom Prices.

Hosiery of all grades, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Corsets, Towels, Hamburgs, White Goods, Underwear, White and Colored Overshirts, Neckwear, Combs, Brushes and a full line of goods generally, kept in a Notions Stock.

—SHOES—
We make a specialty of shoes and have a full line in low and fine grades for Men and Ladies, Misses, Boy's and Children, Ladies' Buttoned Shoes at $1.00 $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50. Men's Shoes at $100, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00; Ladies' Oxford Ties at 75c., $1.00, $1.25; a Good Plow Shoe at $1.00; a small lot of Ladies' Buttoned and Lace Kid, Foxed Shoes to be closed out at BARGAIN PRICES.

—HATS—
New and Nobby Styles in Soft and Stiff Hats for Men and Boys. A Boy's Cloth Turban Hat at 25c. Large Stock of Straw Hats in low and fine grades.

Queensware and Glassware in great variety Whitewash Brushes, Tubs, Buckets, Plow Lines and Traces. Staple Groceries, at lowest cash prices.

m28. J. H. SIMPERS.

PLOWS. PLOWS.

Price Reduced on Chilled Plows and Castings!

ONE, Two and Three-horse Plows, The Roland Chilled Plow, The Norris Chilled Plow, The Damascus Chilled Plow, The Chesapeake Plow, and Castings for the above, and Oliver Shears, Concave, Wiard, Wiley and other Plow Castings
For sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.,
at

Farmers' Hardware!

Forks, Shovels Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Chain Traces, Hames, Backbands, Rope Traces, Plow Lines, Hame Straps and Strings, Grub Hoes, Pruning Saws and Shears, Pruning Axes and Hooks, Bench Vices, &c.
For sale at J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.'S.

Northern Grown Seed Potatoes!
For sale at J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.'S.

BRUSHES! BRUSHES!
A Large and Splendid Assortment of Whitewash Brushes, Dust Brushes, Scrub Brushes, Horse Brushes, Dandy Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Shaving Brushes, Stable Brooms, etc. J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.

The Wonderful New Process Vapor Stove
a Safe Stove, an Economical Stove, A Stove that pleases the user. Call and examine the New Process. The JUNIOR MANHATTON, one, two and three burner Vatop Stoves, very cheap. Game Lamp Stoves and Lamp Stoves for sale by
J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.,
April 4, 1891. CHESTERTOWN.

—FOR—
Painting or Paper Hanging
—GO TO—
BLAKENEY AND HOLLETT
(successors to F. J. Carter, Chestertown.)

You will find a FULL LINE of
VARNISHES, PAINTS,
OILS, GLASS, &c.

Also, a Beautiful and Extensive line of the
LATEST STYLES of WALL PAPER
WINDOW SHADES, &c.

FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED, Repaired and Painted at short notice.

P. S.—Estimates cheerfully given. j10-tf.

MUSLIN'S, LIGHT PRINTS, Dress Ginghams, Outing Cloths—a nice line of Boy's Cassimere at 50 cts. per yard. J. H. SIMPERS.

H. FAYTER'S Hand and Machine-Made SHOES in Congress, Lace and Button,
14. For sale by T. G. WROTH.

ASK for our No. 9 Unlaundried SHIRT at 50c.
WESTCOTT & DODD.

BUIST'S
Garden Seeds!
FRESH AND JUST RECEIVED!

Any one wanting Fresh Seed of any kind give me a call.
M. A. TOULSON, Druggist.

Of all Places to Visit, it is Worth Your Time to Call and Examine
WESTCOTT & DODD'S
—IMMENSE STOCK OF—
SPRING GOODS!

HAVING visited the city we were able to procure the leading styles, just what you will see displayed in the windows there we have, and selections that will equal any and cannot be exceeded in Style or Price, comprising the following line:

Plaids and Plain Arlington Dress Goods,
BLACK and COLORED HENRIETTAS,
DRESS GINGHAMS, ZEPHYR CLOTHS,
PERCALES, OUTINGS, DRAPERIES,
HAMBURG EDGES, LACES,
WHITE APRON GOODS.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c.
Full line of Children's, Misses' and Ladies' Shoes, Gent's Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c. Gent's Boots, 22-inch leg, former price $2.50 now $1.90, another very article of Wiser Goods WE WILL SELL FOR ONE-THIRD LESS THAN THE OLD PRICE. Twenty-four pairs Misses, 11s to 2s, Buttoned Gaiters at 75c., former price $2.00, and a few other Shoes marked down in the same way.

We respectfully invite you to call and see us, as we take pleasure in showing our goods.
WESTCOTT & DODD,
March 7, 1891. Chestertown, Md.

WM. S. CULP,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Coal and Wood
—ALSO—
LIME AND BALED HAY,
COAL ALL SIZES.

WOOD SAWED and SPLIT for cooking and kindling, delivered at short notice.
Yard and office at railroad.
Orders left at B. F. Fleming's Grain, Feed and Lime Store will receive prompt attention.
WILLIAM S. CULP,
March 21, 1891. Chestertown, Md.

COAL and WOOD!

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

The Lea Coal

WHICH IS THE BEST WHITE ASH COAL FOR GENERAL USE.

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

2240 Pounds for One Ton.
Office on Cannon St., near Princess.
J. T. TWILLEY.
July 17, 1890—tf.

Coal and Wood.

ORDERS IN ANY QUANTITIES LEFT AT D. A. BACCHUS' GROCERY STORE, OR AT
J. D. BACCHUS' YARD
will receive prompt attention at Prices Guaranteed to be as LOW AS THE LOWEST.

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

Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
Delivered at any station on the Baltimore and Delaware Bay Railroad at Low Figures.
Come and see us before buying.

m17. J. D. BACCHUS.

STILL POND FARMERS' CLUB.

THE LADIES TALK FORCIBLY.

What is the Fruit Prospect?—Leaf Blight in Pear Trees—Shall Our Wives be Consulted in Business Affairs?

STILL POND, MD., April 30th, 1891.

The club met to-day at the usual hour at the house of Mr. G. W. Rodenhiser, most of the members present. We were found with the presence of the following visitors: Captain John Tucker, recently returned from Hong Kong, Judge T. J. Shallcross, Mrs. Margaret J. Roseberry, Miss Maggie Harper and Miss Nettie Howard. All wore the happiest smile. The day was bright and clear and all joined with a hearty good will in the exercises of the occasion.

The club was called to order promptly, minutes of last meeting read and approved. A communication was read soliciting the trade and influence of the club in the commission business, but no action taken. The committee on spraying pumps were called on to report. The chairman, Mr. W. D. Pennington stated that the two kinds of sprayers were ordered four in number, one operated by gearing to wagon wheel and another will be mounted on a horse cart and operated by one of the wheels. The other two are placed on ordinary farm wagons and will be worked by hand power. All do proficient and satisfactory work and are a success from actual trial. The cost of these pumps range from $13 to $15. All use the vermrel nozzels, which is the most complete and economical in the market and give universal satisfaction. They cost $1.50 each in addition to cost of pump, two being necessary to each pump. These spraying machines can be used for spraying small fruit plants, potatoes and other fruits, as well as all fruit trees.

The president asked what is the prospect for fruit?

J. S. H. said: His Waterloo and Amsden were badly injured, Rivers, Troths, Mixon slightly hurt, pears damaged in a measure did not set well as a rule but enough left to make a crop.

N. Barnard: Believed his peaches were not hurt except Crawford's Early; pears were only partially set, poor prospect for Bartlett's as his trees were injured last year by leaf blight, Howell, White Dayenne, Bd. Anjou full crop, ⅔ crop Duches, no Sickel.

T. J. Shallcross: Prospect for peaches good; pears and gooseberries fair crop.

E. B. Pennington: Prospect up to Saturday morning for peaches very good; frost Sunday morning cut them severely; one half of the bloom killed, but enough left to make a fair crop.

H. Kruzen: Found no damage worth speaking of; saw some effects of frost on plums.

Geo. W. Rodenhiser: Found but little damage; prospect for a crop good.

Wm. D. Pennington: By examination this morning I am convinced I never had a better prospect for a full crop of peaches; pears were also showing well, and strawberries were in fine condition to yield a good crop.

Mr. W. D. P.: Asked if all nut bearing trees, bore all the bloom on the old wood and the nuts on the young. It was the prevailing opinion that this was the case. Quite a discussion took place here as to how the bloom of the peach was fertilized. Shallcross claiming that about half the bloom was male and it fertilized the female while Harris, Barnard, Pennington and Kruzen took the ground that the peach bloom was a perfect flower and each blossom fertilized itself.

Should a horse be allowed to drink all the water he wants? Unanimous opinion that he should unless very warm.

Mr. Harris asked: What causes leaf blight in pears? Several theories were volunteered. Mr. Harris claimed that it prevailed in some soils more than in some others; it was worse in wet soils than in dry.

W. D. P. said: It had spread gradually from year to year from point of beginning; that the soil did not appear to affect it.

Mr. Barnard said: That was his experience. Others' experience was the same.

Mr. Harris asked if as large a persentage of yellows developed from natural trees as from budded? Mr. Shallcross thought there was.

E. B. P. asked if it is established that the yellows spread faster in years when the trees bloom than in years when there is no bloom? No one present was prepared to solve this question.

J. S. H.: What effect will the distance at which pear trees are planted have on the quality of fruit? He had noticed the fruit on the outside rows was larger and of better quality; he judged we were planting too close.

N. Barnard: Too close planting was injurious both to trees and fruit; plenty of light, sun and air are necessary in fruit growing in order for a proper development of both fruit and trees 20x20 feet for standard trees 12x14 feet for dwarf is proper distance to plant pear trees. Adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The minutes of ladies meeting read and approved, likewise the men's. The committee on the school book question was now called on by the president for report. After the reading of the report Mr. E. B. Pennington moved that it be recorded with the thanks of the club and that the committee be continued.

Mr. N. Barnard opposed the motion and stated as this question interests the people of the whole State and that as the Alliance was not only a county but State organization; that he thought it the proper medium through which to ventilate this question and would therefore move that the committee be discharged from further labor in this matter; this motion being seconded was carried and the committee discharged. Thus ends the issue in our club and we trust to be pursued more vigorously through the Alliance.

The ladies were asked to reproduce the literary entertainment had in their morning session which was partially complied with by Miss Marian Pennington rendering a production entitled "Mother Lee" in such a graceful and appropriate manner that it called down the applause of the house.

Question: How to prevent a horse from jumping? Fasten a tight cirsingle around the body just behind the front legs with a ring between the legs, run a stout line through ring and fasten to each leg below the knee.

Question: How can fleas be gotten rid of? Keeping sheep will route them, using insect powder in-doors will destroy them.

At what age should boy's learn to carve? Mrs. E. B. P. just as soon as they can use a knife and fork reasonably well.

What is the difference between right and duty? Mrs. E. B. P. right is right of itself, duty is right put in practice.

The regular question was now called for and was opened by Mrs. E. B. Pennington as follows:

Question: "Would not farmers be more successful if they consulted their wives in business affairs?"

The question when offered seemed to us women a reasonable one, but it has been so rediculed that it appears the men think themselves all wise, and need no help from the housekeepers, upon whom they often shower advice in regard to in-door affairs! Ridicule, hower, is not argument, and it is no more absurd for women to understand and offer practical suggestions in farming matters than it is for men to find profitable and congenial employment in poultry raising, butter and dress-making! There is much talk of the lack of co-operation of wives, when it is not co-operation but unquestioning agreement that is wanted. The one implies consultation and equal cognizance, the other, obedience to arbitrary arrangements. If a man, a farmer, is successful, he is apt to take, as well as to have given him, all the success as the result of his own wisdom and enterprise; if failure follows his efforts he forgets that his has been the ruling hand, and that he neither sought or accepted the advice which might have changed loss into profit. "In union there is strength," and strength ensures success, but the belief in a natural disability of women for business has made men slow to take advantage of the prescience they are willing to grant them in other matters. What help they have afforded heretofore has been mainly on sufferance and experimentally, for till of late women have had no business training in any line of work, and they are still at a disadvantage in chances for applying the theoretical knowledge equal education has given them. Yet with the want of experience gained by men, who in the very first days of the earth's existence were appointed farmers, they have in many cases, opportunity offered, aided the condition of agriculture, and, these things considered, have been quite as successful as men. Many a woman has been compelled by the death, ill health or laziness of "the head of the family," to plain and personally direct the out-door operations, and though often saddled with debt in addition, has made a success of what before had been the next thing to bankruptcy. Granted then that women can and have done so much by *themselves* would it not be well to have them add a word now and then in the council of assembled wisdom composed of the husband and sons of the family?

Mrs. J. S. Harris took issue with the last speaker and said: If the wives were to devote themselves to out-door matters who was to care for in-door duties; these cares were just as important as the other; she thought that by the time ladies attended to domestic duties there was no time to meddle with wheat, corn, potatoes and the like.

Mr. J. S. H. said the Allwise Creator had laid down laws that were for the best; He had created woman with a gentle, loving and dependent disposition, which compelled her to take a secondary position; the headships was vested in man. He spoke favorably of her business abilty, but he thought she would not be able to cope with details of farm duties, and therefore not advisable to consult her in such matters.

Mrs. Barnard thought that "in a multiplicity of counsels there was wisdom."

Mr. H. L. Crew thought the men could not do better than consult their wives on all business matters; that they were as a rule, more economical, and she thought money could be saved by such policy.

Mr. W. D. Pennington said he always did consult his, but he noticed in regard to detail of farm management in his proposals, and did not feel called on to advise; he thought every husband should post his wife in regard to his true financial condition; she can often help him by economizing and planning when she might not, if kept ignorant of his necessities, and in case of his death she would be in much better condition to settle the estate.

Mrs. Harris said that city girls have a better opportunity to learn the business part of life than country girls; in the city the ladies do the buying for the family; in the country the men do it, and the girls scarcely ever see the color of money.

Much more was said in this discussion of an interesting and practical character, but nearly all concurred in the view that wives should be consulted in business matters, and especially in financial management, but not in daily routine farm labor.

The question selected for discussion at next meeting is, What is the best manner to prepare and market fruit? The next meeting will be held at the residence of Mr. N. Barnard on the last Thursday in May. The club then adjourned.

EUSEBIUS.

P. S.—The report of the school book committee will be found in last week's NEWS.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

Hens that lay well are neither hungry nor fat. A safe rule is to keep a hen as long as she is profitable. Almost any of the larger breeds are the best for the table. As the weather becomes warmer be careful not to crowd the fowls. Many of the ailments in the poultry yard arise either from cold or indigestion. Try to arrange the poultry yards so that the chickens can have the morning sun. Supplying plenty of broken crockeryware will often keep the hens from pulling feathers. Turkeys will thrive better if they can have the run of good pastures on well drained soil. Mark all eggs when set with the date, so that if eggs are laid to them they can be taken out. When turkeys are first hatched they need a little feed often rather than large feeds occasionally. Cornmeal mixed with sweet milk and hard boiled eggs chopped up fine make an excellent ration for young turkeys. If well fed from the start, a turkey should be ready for market by the time it is seven months old.

Poultry breeders seem to have failed to discover the value of tar. It is very valuable in many ways. Some breeders tar their poultry yard and fences in preference to whitewashing them, though we do not like to see it done, for it gives the surroundings such a gloomy, forbidding look. It undoubtedly contributes largely to the durability of the wood, protecting it from the ravages of storm and time. It is in the poultry house, however, that the value of tar is the greatest, for it conduces greatly toward healthfulness. Then that scourge of the poultryman, chicken cholera, makes its appearance, we would advise, first, a thorough cleansing of the house; next, a generous application of Caroline tar on all joints, cracks and crevices of the inside of the building, and then plenty of fresh whitewash properly applied. The tar absorbs and drives away the taint of disease, and makes the premises wholesome. The smell is not very offensive, in fact, many people like it, and it is directly the opposite of unhealthy. To vermin, lice, etc., the smell of tar is very repulsive, and but few will remain after you have tarred the cracks, etc. A friend of ours was once troubled with chicken cholera, and by adopting the above in connection with removing affected fowls, he soon put a stop to its ravages. A small lump of tar in the drinking water supplied to the fowls will be found beneficial, provided it is the Carolina tar, and not that known as gas tar, which is very different.

Dairy Sugestions.

The making of good butter begins with the feed and care of the cows, and is followed up until the butter is placed in the market.

It is an old adage that: "Out of nothing, nothing comes," and there is no place where this is more applicable than in the dairy.

Don't let the cows stand in mud to their bellies, nor half way there. They are better "shut up in the barn." Have the windows and doors open unless a cold wind will blow on them.

While milk and butter, of course, takes something from the soil, we need not worry about the matter. Dairying will never ruin the soil.

The farmer's wife cannot be expected to make fine butter, to wash, iron, bake and tend to babies, in the same room; she must have necessaries of the dairy to work with.

If your cows are wintered on the sunny side of a barbed wire fence and pick their living at the straw stacks and in the stalks, it is no wonder that your good wife's butter brings no better prices.

Butter tests made with corn and cob ground together indicate that cob meal is worth as much as meal from corn alone. Next we may hear that a little sawdust added will improve the cob meal rations.

MAUD—George told me last night I was his little duck!

Ethel—He probably discovered that you were no chicken.

THE OYSTER MEETING.

Some Suggestions by Jas. A. Pearce, Esq.

James Alfred Pearce, Esq., in an able address prepared for delivery at the Baltimore mass meeting, made the following suggestions in point. He said, while recognizing that our resources will be soon practically exhausted unless some effective legislation is enacted, opposes the proposed sale or lease of the sub-marine lands of the State. Without expressing any deliberate opinion on the constitutionality of the proposition, he thinks the question of power lying at the very threshold of the inquiry is one to be first satisfactorily settled by judicial decision, since it has always been held that the soil under navigable waters is held by the State in trust for certain public uses such as navigation and fishing—fishing for shell fish as well as for floating fish. But waiving the constitutional question the proposed law is objectionable for the reason that it would sweep away traditional privileges and narrow the field of competition for livelihood, because it seeks against nature to establish the same dominion over the sea as over the land, and deliver to exclusive ownership what Providence has created for the free and common use of man. The proposition is objectionable, too, because, if carried out, the free workers in the waters of the State must be reduced to the condition of dependents on capital, and the blow would fall upon as many as thirty thousand people in the State. Nevertheless Mr. Pearce recognizes that unless the present system of tenure is made capable of standing the strain on it, it will have to give way to some other system which promises better results.

"I make no profession of ability to formulate any elaborate plan, but I offer for the consideration of those better informed the following suggestions:

"1. Exclude political considerations in the appointment of the officers of the State police force. Whatever may be the determining principle in the selection of these men let none be chosen as a reward for past politicial services nor with a view to future political services. Captain Howard is an honor to the force, and his appointment shows that wise selection can be made when public opinion asserts itself. Public opinion will continue to assert itself until the oyster questions are raised above the plane of politics and proper men to control the force can be found if sought for.

"2. Provide for the strict observance of a rigid culling law, the provisions of which shall apply not only the tonger and dredger when taking them from the bottoms, but to the buyer and packer. Let there be inspectors who shall have power not only to examine all cargoes before sale, but the premises of all dealers, and let the finding of a certain percentage of oysters in the cargoes, or of shells on the shell pile below legal measure be followed by heavy penalties. Let the buyer and packer share with the tonger and dredger the penalty of violation of the law. Punish not only him who knowingly takes, but him who knowingly buys an oyster prohibiton by the culling law. The time was when under a limited demand, buyers would not have immature oysters, and the culling law enforced itself. Now the demand has increased until buyers will accept anything offered. Let the law now forbid under adequate penalties the sale of what the seller and the buyer's interest then conspired to forbid.

"3. Make the penalty of illegal dredging the forfeiture of vessel and cargo. If it be found that for any reason forfeited vessels and cargoes cannot be sold for an adequate price, let the law provide for the restoration of the oysters to the bottom of the bay, under proper direction, and let the vessels be destroyed. If obedience to law cannot be secured by ordinary penalties, let it be assured by extraordinary penalties.

"4. Provide for a paid commission of three, who shall lay off and define ten sections of the bay, suitably located from north to south with reference to the contiguity of the several oyster counties of the State, each section to contain less than 5,000 and not more than 10,000 acres of land, not including any notable oyster bars, but generally adapted to oyster cultivation, and let dredging be prohibited on these sections for two, four or more years, as the law may determine. During this period place these sections under the control of Professor Brooks, of the John Hopkins University, with a liberal salary for his services, and provide for the deposit on these bottoms of such supply of shell or other matter as shall be required by him, and for such further encouragement of the young growth as the commission may determine. At the end of ehe closed period, to be fixed by law, let these sections be opened to dredging, charging such sum for each bushel taken therefrom as shall be found to be borne without undue burden to the industry, the oyster police force to be charged with the duty of estimating the catch thus taken, and divide the net proceeds of such charge between the Johns Hopkins University and the public school fund in such ratio as shall be fixed by law.

"5. When one set of these cultivated lands is thrown open to the public, lay off another similar set, always maintaining a certain proportion of these lands under cultivation for the future common use of the people.

"If it be objected these suggestions are purely tentative, the answer is, so are all that are made.

"If it be urged that they involved large expenditures by the State, the answer is, so do all others, and if we have a right to anticipate large future revenues we have a corresponding right to large expenditures for the production of this revenue.

"If it is said that we can rely upon private ownship to develop these oyster beds and out of the profits to pay into the treasury of the State the revenues spoken of, but that we cannot rely upon the people to do the same, my answer is, let us pay the people, and if we should sink the expenditures on the trial, we will at least have made a proper effort to preserve to them their heritage. If they will not co-operate in its preservation and justify us in the maintenance of the old order, then it will not be too late to inaugurate a new order, and we shall be guiltless of the wrong of hasty or inconsiderate legislation against the interests of the people."

How to Destroy Sparrows.

There is the usual if not a greater complaint about the English sparrow and its destructiveness, this spring. They not only eat the peas and other garden products, but have been particularly destructive on the blossoms of pear trees. Many in town and Mr. Anthony near town as well as other farmers have had their trees injured from the depredations. The method of getting rid of them has been equally a puzzle. A farmer tried to get even with them by the use of poisoned wheat but he said they were too smart for him; they would go up to it, look at it and fly away. A townsman was more successful, doubtless from the fact that he used sugar as a last thing in the preparation to neutralize the bitter effect of the poison, the sparrows it is said being particularly fond of anything sweet. At any rate they ate his and in a few hours were found scattered around dead. His recipe in the preparation was about as follows: Pour a teacup full of hot water on ten cents worth of strychnine in a tin can or any receptacle and dissolve it. Then pour in about a half pint of wheat and let it remain about 24 hours by which time the grains will have absorbed all the liquid. Put in a spoonful of sugar, stir well and scatter where the birds frequent. The result will be found in dead birds. Rice will answer the same purpose as wheat.—*Smyrna Times.*

THE American hog has not yet taken root in German soil.

To Cure La Grippe.

The following letter, giving directions for the cure of the grip, has been addressed by Dr. Porcher of Charleston, S. C., to the Medical Record:

I read your able editorial on grip with great interest. It has been again prevalent in this city for some months, and it is reported to be severe in Chicago, with unusual fatality. There seems to be no concise and definite treatment decided upon—some physicians relying upon phenacetine or anti-pyrine, others giving quinine or salicylate of cinchonidine, etc.

I have seldom or ever had occasion to visit anyone with this disease more than from three to five days, using the following method. As in yellow fever, a mercurial purge is required at the inception of the attack, the following formula being used.

R.—Calomel.....gr. iij
Rhubarb.....gr. iv
Calca. magnesia.....gr. iv
Soda.....gr. iij
Ipecac.....gr. ¾

And if fever exists, a fewer mixture:

R.—Spirits of mindererus.....one ounce
Sweet spirits of nitre.....three drachms
Tincture of aconite.....thirty drops
Paregoric.....two drachms
Water to.....four ounces

A desert spoonful in water every 2 hours.

If, as is often the case, the lungs threaten to become implicated, wine of antimony and syrup of senaga, three drachms of each are added; with the use of local applications to the chest, or to the seat of pain, of mustard or turpentine.

Three grains of quinine are given thrice a day, and port wine freely used, after the first day. I prefer California port, because it is sound and inexpensive. Milk punch may also be used, as it prevents the tendency to weakness and prostration. If there is much pain, headache or insomnia, phenacetine, five to seven grain, can be prescribed for their relief, preferably at night.

In a youth whom we saw with his father, a physician, and who was suffering from a relapse, the high and persistent fever and repeated violent delirium—occuring day and night—were completely relieved by five grains of phenacetine given twice at an interval of six hours.

As soon as the purgative produces a medicinal effect the force of the disease seems to be broken. Antimony is to be preferred to ipetacuanha to prevent the tendency to pneumonia or to congestion of the lungs.

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Rural Brevities.

All farmers who are studying their business as the merchant, the lawyer, the doctor and the banker study theirs will learn something from the agricultural experiment stations.

An observing farmer at an institute said: "Many farmers who keep boarding houses for cows run them on the European plan. The cow, however, always pays on the European plan. She only pays for what he receives; nothing more."

The butter-maker who attempts to wander through the mysteries of his business without a thermometer is quite as foolish as the mariner who trusts himself far on the deep without a compass, and will quite as certainly come to grief.

Do not spare sulphur from the mixture when you salt your cattle. It will cool and purify their blood, and probably save them from having the distemper or bloody murrain. Sulphur is the only remedy I have ever found, says a writer in one of our exchanges.

When there is trouble about the separation of the butter from the milk, a correspondent says that adding a quart of water at 64 degrees, in which a teaspoonful of salt had been dissolved, to each four quarts of cream, when ready to start the churn, with him reduced the time of churning from three hours to twenty minutes.

Prof. Witcher, of the New Hampshire experiment station, finds that the milk from his herd costs an average of 2.74 cts. per quart on good feed. The best cow produced it at a cost of 1.59 cents, while the milk of the poorest cow cost 4.26 cents.—On a richer ration the cost from the best cow was reduced to 1.32 cents, while the same cow fed on a poor, innutritious ration, the cost went up to 5.35 cents per quart. Food as well as breed is needed to make cheap milk.

How to Treat Your Customers.

If in mercantile business, remember that it is from your customers that you derive support.

Greet them all equally, and with candor, remember that flattery will generally drive them away.

Do not take it for granted that your customers wish you to tell them what and how much to buy.

Never insinuate that your customer is purchasing too small a quantity; allow her to be the judge and bestow the same thanks.

Many a valuable customer has only a small amount of money at one time, but finds it really necessary to purchase a dozen articles with it.

Among the nations of Europe a penny's worth of sugar, tea or coffee is cheerfully weighed to customers.

Never try to force upon your customer more than he wishes to buy. You may imagine he is very poor in purse, if you desire, but *never* ask him to tell you so.

Never laugh or smile at a blunder in regard to goods asked for. It will embarrass if not provoke your customer.

Be deaf to his frailties, but alert to serve him.

Under no circumstances abuse the confidence of your patrons. A man's entire faith in his merchant that he will do what is best for him will generally retain him as life a customer.

Your best customer may occasionally expect a favor of you which may cost you a little money. Grant it smilingly. In most cases it may be twenty cents at interest which will return to you several dollars within thirty days. All men—or women, either—are not forgetful.—*The Michigan Tradesman.*

How to Keep Ice.

There are three or four things that will help to keep the precious nugget of ice from melting away if the housekeeper will only remember them. One is, that to keep ice warm is the way to keep it cold. A piece of ice in a pitcher, with the pail over the pitcher and a rug over the pail, will keep all night. A piece of ice in a refrigerator, covered with a snug, white blanket, will cheat the greedy ice man