THE KENT NEWS:
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND
☞OFFICE IN KENT NEWS BUILDING☜

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 may be charged.
SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS; THREE MONTHS, 25 CENTS.
LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE solicited, but all articles must be accompanied by responsible names.

Kent News.

Vol. 54. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND: SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1894. No. 7.

ADVERTISING AND JOB-PRINTING.

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

Great Closing Out Sale!

—OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE WELL KNOWN FIRM OF—

MESSICK & CO.,
Millington, Maryland.

$6,500 in FIRST-CLASS MERCHANDISE
TO BE SOLD IN THE NEXT 60 DAYS.

THIS IS A POSITIVE CLOSING OUT SALE and it will be to your advantage to come early to secure the Great Bargains now being offered. We are not trying to get rid of any old stock; our large business always enabled us to keep nothing but new stock, and these goods must be sold in SIXTY DAYS! Our stock consists of:

CLOTHING, LADIES' and GENTS' FURNISHINGS,
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HOISERY, UNDERWEAR,
LACES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, STATIONERY,
HATS and CAPS, HARDWARE, TINWARE,
GLASSWARE, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OILCLOTHS,
and everything usually kept in a first-class store. Fixtures for sale.

THIS IS NO FAKE SALE. EVERYTHING MUST BE SOLD!

MESSICK & CO., Millington, Md.

Originators of the Spot Cash System. W. N. DONOVAN, Manager.

Reduction Sale!

As a RULE we always make great aim to dispose of all Broken Lots of Clothing, even at a Sacrifice.

DUE TO THE cold, backward season and a large preparation we have left a good many LIGHT SUITS, consisting of Serges, Fine Cassimeres, and Fancy Worsteds, and in order to drive them off our shelves we have decided to begin an EARLY REDUCTION, which will not only afford the purchaser the opportunity of obtaining goods at such UNHEARD OF PRICES paralyze competition, but give him goods of valued use for the present season. Not Men's Suitings alone do we include in this but EVERYTHING pertaining to a Well-equipped Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Store. Considering the above we have thus concluded to sell

Men's Light Cassimere Suits - - $5 00 to $5.75 sold for $6.50 to $7.00.
Those that were sold for $8.00 and $10.00 are now selling for $6.00 and $8.00.
Men's Fine Cassimeres and Worsted $9.00 to $11.00, former price $11.00 to 14.00

And a great many Single Suits, one of a kind and two of a kind, that will be sold regardless of cost. Boys long suits $3.75 to $5,00. Another line from $5.00 to $6.75, big value. Children's Short Suits 75c. to $3.50, a sacrifice. Men's Pants 75c. to $4.00. Boy's and Children's Pants from 25c. to $1.75. A good Gauze Undershirt for 25c. Laundered Percale and Cheviot Shirts, 65c. and $1.00. All the new styles in Hats consisting of Stiff Straws and Crushes. An inspection is invited to the above which will prove satisfactory to the purchaser who is most economically inclined. Come early, before they are gone.

Yours, respectfully,

A. FRIEDMAN & CO.,
Opposite Stam's Hall. *Leading Clothiers*

Summer! Summer!
1894.

OUR Spring and Summer Goods have been carefully selected. To say that we are up with the times in this business is only to state a fact well known to the public. The Styles in Shoes are beautiful and all the leading ones have been added to our stock. Our reputation for first class work and material will be maintained and where improvements could be made we have had them attended to. No such a display of Fine Shoes ever seen in this county, and as usual Low Prices prevail.

Shoes. Shoes.

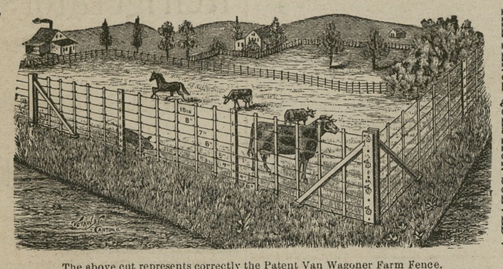
Latest Styles. Best Makes. Ladies' Oxford Ties, Tanned Bluchers, Russet Shoes.

Gentlemen's Calf and Russet Shoes. New Shapes and the New Picadilla Toe.

COLORED SHOES.—Speaking of Russians—they are no longer a novelty but are now a necessity The general public have come to the conclusion the Russians are stylish for general wear, and what the people want the dealers will have to handle. There are many good points about these shoes; one is, they give a pleasant sensation to the wearer because they don't heat up the foot. The absence of all oils in the leather makes them just the shoes for tender feet, as there is no burning or rasped feeling to the foot in a Russian Shoe.

T. G. WROTH,
May 12, 1894. Under Stam's Hall, Chestertown.

THE CHAMPION FARM FENCE!



The above cut represents correctly the Patent Van Wagoner Farm Fence.

NOW is approaching SPRINGTIME and with it is demanded

Farm, Poultry, Garden and Fancy Fencing!

all of which can be had of the undersigned at Reasonable Prices.

Price of 8-strand, No. 10 Galvanized Wire Fence, Put Up, 65 cents per Rod.

If you want this Same Fence at 27 cents per Rod, Buy a Farm Right and you have solved the Fence Question. Call on or address

JOSEPH GUEST,

☞CHILLED PLOWS for Sale at COST. Three-Horse IMPERIAL, $9.50; Two-Horse, $8.50, all complete. JOSEPH GUEST, Chesterown, Md.

BABY CARRIAGES!
New and Pretty! Just received by
P. T. McFEELY,
FURNITURE EMPORIUM,
a28-tf. opp. Voshell House.

PAPER-WRAPPED CIGARETTES,
FIVE CENTS PER PACKAGE,
by mail 7c. or 2 for 13 cents. Write for them. Send stamps. CHAS. S. SMITH,
m5-3t. Chestertown, Md.
Read my Advertisement in this paper on Bicycles.

JAS. F. CLARK. JAS. W. STEVENS.

CLARK & STEVENS,
212 North Charles St., Baltimore,
—Successors to—
J. NEEDLES & SON.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
TOILET ARTICLES,
AND INFANTS' OUTFITS
ap14-6m.

Hay! Hay! Hay!
—ALL KINDS—
Timothy, Clover and Mixed Hay!
MIDDLINGS, BRAN, OATS,
CORN, SCREENINGS, &c.
LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES
☞Send for Price List.
C. B. WATKINS,
n18-6m. 721 South Charles Street, Balto., Md.

Moved



SIDES
THE NEW JEWELER,
Has Moved opposite STAM'S HALL,
Next door to J. H. SIMPERS.

With a LARGER STOCK and LOWER PRICES!

we are better prepared to meet the wants of our customers than heretofore. We handle goods made by reliable manufacturers and guarantee every article to be as represented. A comparison of our prices will prove to you that we save you money on every purchase.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT
is complete and the quality of our work pleases every one.

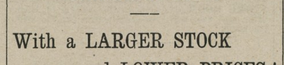
J. H. SIDE, Jeweler,
opposite Stam's Hall, Chestertown, Md.
Feb. 24, 1894.

—THE—
GEM JEWELRY STORE
D. T. WILLIAMSON, Manager,
CROSS STREET, - CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Special attention given to
Fine Watch Repairing!
My skill in accurately Repairing Fine and Complicated Watches, Chronographs, etc., is well-known. All work warranted.

Our Optical Department is Complete.
Eyes examined and Spectacles fitted on Scientific Principles. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Respectfully,
D. T. WILLIAMSON,
a7-tf. MANAGER.

HEADQUARTERS!
HORSE-SHOEING!



General Blacksmithing,
WHEELWRIGHTING, &c.
SAMUEL HICKS,
NEAR THE COURT HOUSE,
gives Special attention to HORSE-SHOEING, and having enlarged his shops and procured a full supply of material and skilled workmen, is now prepared to do general Blacksmithing, Wheelwrighting, &c. My Wheelwright Lumber has been examined by good judges and pronounced to be of the very best and thoroughly seasoned.
NEW WORK kept on hand and made to order and all kinds of REPAIRING done at short notic at the most reasonable rates.

Swiss Laundry!
J. S. VANDEGRIFT, Agent.
Collars, two for 5 cents, and other work proportionately low. All work guaranteed.
Call on J. S. VANDEGRIFT,
j27-6m. Cross Street, Chestertown, Md.

A VALUABLE OFFER! WE WILL ESTABLISH A BRANCH of our Newspaper Subscription Agency in your town soon, and would like to secure some reliable young man to take charge of the business. Address, GRUMIAUX'S MAMMOTH AGENCY,
m19-tf. General Office, Le Roy, N.

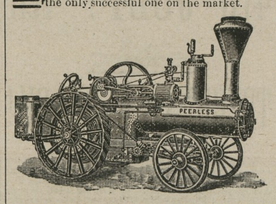
BARGAINS in all kinds of SHOES will be sold at cost to close out entire stock.
W. F. ISMPEERS.

HEADLIGHT OIL the best, 150°, 10 cents per gallon, for sale at E. W. F. SIMPERS'.

OXFORD TIES for Ladies, Misses and Children at Lowest Prices. J. H. SIMPERS.

CHAS. A. ROUSH.
Diamonds, Fine Jewelry,
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
Solid Silver and Plated Ware,
38 West Lexington St., near Liberty.
☞Complete Department for REPAIRING.
DIAMOND WORK TO ORDER.

The Peerless Steam Plow
—the only successful one on the market.



PEERLESS TRACTION ENGINE
has no equal for strength, durability and convenience, is equipped with water-lined smoke box and mounted on springs, piston-valve will not cut, supplied with pump, injector, tanks and coal box, guaranteed to be the best on the market.

PEERLESS SEPARATOR
has no rival for fast threshing and saving the grain, no riddles to clog, perfectly arranged fan, wastes no grain, bearings will not heat, no chocking of wheels required, no nuts to tighten. We will put this machine side and side with any on the market and guarantee to do more and better work than any, or no sale.

The Centrifugal Stacker is a Wonder
No men on the straw stack, will put from 60 to 100 acres of straw on one stack without trouble.
Write for catalogue and particulars.
The Geiser Manufacturing Co.,
Wanesboro', Penn.
or G. M. WINGARD,
m12-1m. Manager Easton House, Easton, Md.

LIME! LIME!
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ARRANGED TO HANDLE ROBERT McCOY & CO.'S
Schuylkill Lime!
—Known as the—
NATHAN RAMBO LIME
and will guarantee to give the BEST LIME for the LEAST MONEY of any agent in the business.
☞May be shipped by rail or water.
DANIEL HILL & SON,
m26-4m. KENNEDYVILLE, MD.

HO, FOR 1894!
HERE WE ARE AGAIN WITH AMMUNITION FOR ANOTHER BIG CAMPAIGN ON ALL SIDES WE HEAR PRAISE FOR THE
Deering Steel Binder!
WITH JOINTED PLATFORM, AND THE
New Deering Ideal Mower,
the only Binder and Mower that never fails.
—THE—
DEERING BINDER TWINE!
is Stronger and Smoother than any other, also runs more feet to the pound.
HYLAND FARM WAGON,
—AND CELEBRATED—
HYLAND FIELD ROLLER!
THE BEST ON EARTH.
WE HAVE THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE
—ASSORTMENT OF—
CHILLED PLOWS
and Plow Castings of all Kinds,
ever offered in the State, at prices CHEAPER than anywhere else in the county.
HARROWS, CULTIVATORS,
PLOW-TREES and HAMES,
all sizes, single, double and three-horse trees.
—GENERAL—
Blacksmithing and Wheelwrighting.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
WE HAVE ACCEPTED THE AGENCY FOR THE
—CELEBRATED—
Page Woven Wire Fence
a sample of which may be seen at our factory.
☞Thanking the public for past patronage and soliciting a continuance of the same,
I am yours respectfully,
W. A. HYLAND,
m10-tf. GALENA, MARYLAND.

OEHM'S ACME HALL.
SPARKLING SPRING TYLES!
Last season's styles were beautiful; this season's are —— the word isn't in the dictionary. The sight of these leading styles is æsthetic delight. We doubt if the mortal breathes who can see these goods and then say *no*. If you are that individual come in and put yourself to the test.

MEN'S SUITS
In all the new and nobby styles and fabrics. Every one a beauty at prices to suit. Splendid lines at $8, $10, $12, $15. You pay $3 to $5 more for the same quality elsewhere.

VALUES RECEIVED
Is an expression that well applies to anything purchased in our Boy's Department. $2.98 buys a handsome Knee Pants Suit worth $4. Our $5 line comprises rare taste and highest quality. Every new idea in Juvenile attire in our grand aggregation.

HATS AND CAPS
For Men and Boys in all the latest shapes and shades are here in tempting variety. Everything that's bright and new is represented in our immense variety. $1.25 buys a splendid Derby worth $2, finer ones at $1.49, $1 70, $.98, $2.40. Sole agents for Youman's Hats, the finest in America.

Men's Furnishings.
Larger assortment than any two houses combined can show, at prices that fully discount them all at 25 per cent. Matchless Dress Shirts 50 cts. Fine Full Dress Shirts to order $1.50 and upward.

OEHM'S ACME HALL,
CLOTHIERS,
HATTERS, Baltimore & Charles Sts.
FURNISHERS,
Write for Samples and Price List.

W. H. KELLEY,
Blacksmithing and Wheelwrighting,
LOCUST GROVE, MD.
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY!
AGENTS FOR THE RENOWNED
Buckeye Binders & Mowers
ALSO, FOR SALE ALL KINDS OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS!
Farm Wagons, Dearborns, Harrows, Cultivators, both Wheel and Hand; Spring-tooth Harrows, Disc Harrows, Steel Corn Planter, Checkrowers, Double-furrow Plows, Hay Rakes, Hand and Sel. Dump, Lawn Mowers, Grass Seeders, Feed Cutters, Root Butters, Cucumber Pumps, Fence Wire of all kinds; Binder Twine, Carriages of all kinds, Buggies, Road Carts, Jaytons, Carriage Tops, Carriage Poles, Carriage Harness, &c. m10-4m.

JOHN B. HURTT & CO.,
—WHOLESALE—
Drugs, Glass, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
PUTTY, BRUSHES, &c.
WE HANDLE ONLY PURE GOODS!
322 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.,
(Between Camden and Conway.)
ESTABLISHED IN 1870.
—DEPOT FOR—
"INDIAN TAR BALSAM,"
The Greatest Cough Medicine on Earth!
NO CURE, NO PAY!
The Quick Cure for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness and all Throat and Lung Affections.
☞Send for circulars. Particular attention paid to MAIL ORDERS. n19-tf.

STEAM BOILERS
—AND—
PROCESS KETTLES
FOR CANNING HOUSES.
JOHN T. COLEMAN
STEAM BOILER WORKS,
No. 321 to 327 North Holliday Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Feb. 27, 1894.

OLD DOCTOR BROWN'S
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Safe. Sure. Never Fail. They recommend themselves. Have been in use over 50 years. Refuse all imitations. The only pill of the kind on the market. Send stamp for particulars. Sent sealed by mail. Price, $1.00 per box.
NATURE'S OWN REMEDY COMPANY,
P. O. Box 430. Philadelphia, Pa.

INDIVIDUAL CUPS.

EDITORS OF THE KENT NEWS:

My reply to your request concerning the mode of administering the Lord's Supper is as follows:

There is no novelty in the idea of a separate taking of the Communion. It was a practice of Paul's day, was condemned by him, and deserves to be reprobated by all who appreciate the symbolism of the Sacrament.

The supper as instituted by the Master embraced two matters—the distribution of bread by himself, the diciples passing it from hand to hand around the table; and the drinking from one cup by each in turn. A *common* participation was the *fandamental* purpose involved, each sharing in the one act which expressed the sacrifice of Jesus for sin.

As the diciples ate from *one loaf*, so they drank from *one* cup. Eleven cups would have destroyed the symbolical meaning of the *one* effusion of blood, just as 11 loaves would have signified 11 separate breakings of the body. The symbolism is complete only in one loaf and one cup, which together constitute the idea of the broken body and the shed blood.

The entire act of the Sacrament, so far as it is physical, outward, visible, and the agreement of two or more communicants, depends for its efficiency *wholly upon its symbolism*. This symbolism is destroyed and the act thereby rendered null and void by the use of many cups, as it would be by the use of many loaves. One loaf, broken by the clergyman, (or by his direction previously) and one cup, and each distributed from his hand, is the reproduction of the Master's act; and the Church should adhere to this form as nearly as possible.

To decry form in this service as nothing, is to destroy form in every solemn service. Baptism then might be applied to the feet and ordination to the hands or the heart, instead of the head.

2. Fellowship, or participation, is lost in the act of *separate* drinking from individual cups. Compare, for example, the acts of all the ancients, the customs of festive occasions, and the marriage—conventionalities of many lands. Drinking wine from one bowl, eating from one dish, drinking mingled human blood, smoking the pipe of peace, drinking poi—the liquor of the plant extracted by the teeth of young girls—illustrated both the ancient and modern demand of fellowship.

From some of these we would shrink. But the notion of fellowship, communion, as exhibited in the Lord's Supper is not degraded by any of these repulsive features. We opine that with the general adoption of separate cups will come a loss of fellowship in the Church, a separation of interest, a club-house meeting, instead of a general service of Christian friends and brethren.

3. Novelties reign in the West in the use of cake instead of bread at the Lord's Table, just as among the Artotyrites centuries ago *cheese* was eaten.

Some scrupulous people in Indiana have adopted the liquid from *soaked raisins* as the proper "wine;" and others elsewhere, contradicting the whole significance of the blood of the grape," have used water only.

The "Friends," as we know, use neither bread nor wine.

4. In the Catholic Church a point is gained by denying the cup altogether. And in some Lutheran Churches first the men and then the women approach the table, singly or in pairs, and the cup is administered after the host has been put into the mouth. The Protestant Church refuses to follow the custom of the Catholic because of the doctrine involved, but more because of the Savior's injunction to "drink *of the cup.*" The Lutheran mode is still restricted to that denomination.

Bread dipped in wine has been the custom of some Christians at the Lord's Table. The practice is absurd. In the Catholic Church it has been formally condemned.

No demand for a change in administering the Cup, has been made by any official body within the Protestant denominations. Fastidious persons, not over-spiritual, squeamish people who lack health, and Athenians *hodie* who, like their prototypes, are ever ready for any new thing, may jump at the notion of individual cups. But we believe the effect will be to destroy first the solemnity of the Sacrament, and next lead to an abandonment of it. The thought of a neighbor's sharing in the cup seldom if ever *objectionably* occurs to the *devout* communicant. And others *not* devout are not invited to the Table.

2. That some order for the distribution of the cup might wisely be adopted for unclean people, we do not deny. They who persistently neglect the tooth-brush, chew or smoke before communion, or "rub" snuff; as also long-moustached communicants whose beard deeply fingers the wine, might await the last table. If in any local church objections exist to present methods the sexes might commune parted at the middle of the chancel-rail. But as for individual cups—we would as lief see *julep straws* run into the chalice for every separate communicant.

As an administrator of the Sacrament we have often been pained by the carelessness of communicants, who leave bits of moistened bread on the cup, or in the wine to be taken by other mouths. And we have wished it a custom to carry a doily with the cup to meet such occasions. Always do we turn the cup in passing it. The same spot is never reached by the lips of two succeeding communicants. As for diseasegerms—we believe this to be some wild phantasm of science, or the superstition of weak minds. A sensitive stomach or a mental indiosyncrasy is involved far more than anything else.

If persons would moisten the bread with the tongue and swallow it, no bread would ever be left on the cup. And if communicants would take the cup and drink instead of having the minister pour the wine into their mouths, the rim would be left dry and the objection of a moist spot reaching a neighbor's lips would be obviated.

Chemists have told us that hand-made bread is poisonous, yet we eat it. Physicians paid for saying so, tell us that lard and soap are dangerous, yet we eat one and use the other—sometimes at least, Saturday night perhaps. How often do we hear that lettuce and cold slaw are full of microbes. And many reformers would isolate consumptives, like lepers, in a common hospital, breaking families with a hand heavier than death—to prevent contagion! And yet we hear other chemists, other physicians and other experts in learned articles, speak of drinking the clarified water of *New York sewers*, which has been treated with nothing but air, sunlight, and motion over gravel and earth!

For 2000 years Christians have been drinking at the altars, from a common cup. What disease has followed? Is not this whole matter tinged with other feelings than a simple care for health?

S. REESE MURRAY.

Corn Fodder for Summer.

Farmers should not neglect this advice given by the agricultural editor of the Baltimore *American*, especially as a large number of farmers are supplying the creameries with milk:

After the farm crop is planted, an acre or two of fodder corn should be drilled in for summer feeding. However abundant the pasture may be in early summer, by the latter part of July the heat of the sun and the dryness of the atmosphere causes the grass roots to stop growing, and the result is a scarcity of green feed. The only way to avoid this state of affairs is to prepare now an acre of fodder for every eight head of grown stock to be feed. This amount of green feed will give, in connection with what can be gotten from the pasture, enough to carry the stock through the summer drouth. The strength of corn fodder occurs when the stock is full of sugar, and this takes place when the ear is in the silk. Corn planted in May will be in this condition by the latter part of July, at the time the fodder is needed.

WHEAT FOR SEED.

When Properly Used It Makes the Best Fodder for Stock.

From the Wisconsin Experimental Station we receive this article on the value of wheat for feeding:

I have repeatedly called the attention of feeders to the very high value of wheat for stock-feeding purposes. The digestibility of the substance named per hundred pounds are as follows:

	Proteine.	Carbohydrates.	Fat.
Wheat	9.2 lbs.	64.9 lbs.	1.4 lps.
Oats	9.1	44.7	4.1
Corn	7.1	62.7	4 2
Bran	12.6	44.1	2.9
Shorts	11.6	45.4	3.2

While wheat is no richer than oats in digestible proteine, it runs very high in digestible carbohydrates. Together with the husk or bran when crushed, it forms probably the best food for live stock on the whole list of American feedstuffs, provided it is properly used. Occasionally some feeder does not secure good results with wheat, but I believe the trouble, if hunted down, could be found in the manner of feeding, and not all chargeable to the wheat itself.

For horses and colts where a little cooked feed is needed wheat may be cooked, a little chaffed hay or other material mixed with the liquid, and the whole given warm. Of course, it should be fed this way as a relish, and not for solid food.

Sheep will eat wheat without grinding, and thrive amazingly. I recall a visit to Mr. William Watson, the great show-stock feeder, at Turlington, Neb., some three years since, finding him feeding whole wheat to some wethers which he was preparing for the fat stock show in Chicago. It must be a good feed that William Watson uses for preparing his show animals.

For horses or cows I should not feed over 5 or 6 pounds of wheat per day, using for cows 4 or 5 pounds of wheat bran or shorts with two of oil-meal additional for the remainder of the grain ration. For horses from 6 to 8 pounds a day additional of oats might be used. In both these cases the wheat should be crushed, coarsely ground or rolled. If the wheat is ground fine and there is any tendency to form a pasty mass let it be fed on wet chaffed hay, though, if mixed with bran, as for cows, I do not think there would be any trouble.

For pigs, feed it ground or cooked, along with sorts, skimmilk and a little oil-meal. They should grow wonderfully rapidly with such feed.

By no means sell your wheat at 50 cts. per bushel, and help further to depress the market. It seems strange that farmers are willing to use the finer parts of the wheat on their own table and feed the coarser bran to their animals, and yet be afraid of the whole wheat stock. What proves so valuable when separated into flour and bran certainly must be good before the separation.

Which is the cheaper feed for calves, bran or screenings at the same price?

While there is considerable variation in the quality of bran, depending upon the quality of the grain and the sort of milling it undergoes, the variation is far greater with screenings. If our correspondent finds the screenings to consist mostly of broken and shrunken wheat grains, then I should by all means take such in preference to bran for calf feeding. If, in addition to some shrunken and cracked grain the screenings are made up of broken bits of straw and weed stems, with foul weed seed and cockle, I should avoid it and hold to the bran.

Good clean screenings are often very cheap feed, and properly appreciated by the purchasing public, and buyers will do well to watch the mills closely and secure this material whenever offered at a reasonable price. Of course, the screenings should be ground for calf feeding. If good, and fed along with corn stover and clover hay for roughage, the calves should make first-class gains during the winter and go on to pasture in condition to make the very best of the summer feed.

THE GRAIN OF FINE BUTTER.

Preserve It by Working it as Little as Possible.

There is no part of the process involved in making an extra quality of butter that is of equal importance with properly working it. That the buttermilk and water must be taken out of it, and the salt put into it, are matters of neccessity, and the man who can invent some cheap method by which this can be done without working the butter will be the dairyman's benefactor. To make fine butter we must retain the grain in it while all working, much or little, tends to destroy this grain, according to the American Agriculturist.

The modern plan of working butter is to do away with working it as much as possible, and to do that little as lightly as can be, and at the same time expel all the milk and water and introduce the salt. To do this stop the churn when the butter granules are very fine, draw the buttermilk and introduce water at a temperature near 55 degrees F., which hardens the butter, and when the water runs clear introduce the salt, mixing it well with the hard granules of butter to a table and press into shape for market. This will need no second working to remove mottled appearance.

Do not expect to succeed perfectly with the first trial, but a little experience will soon teach how to overcome the difficulties. It is well at first to wash the butter in the churn with a strong brine, instead of clear water, until more skill is attained by practice.

SCARLET CLOVER.

One of the Most Popular Products of Kent and Sussex Counties, Delware.

The farmers of Kent and Sussex are proving the worth of scarlet clover. Many fields of this beautiful plant are now scattered throughout the two lower counties, and are the delight of all who see them. This clover seems to have every good quality, and we marvel that it is so little grown in New Castle County.

It is said that five men of Sussex county shipped 500 bushels of the seed last year, and received $2,500 for the lot delivered at the station. From ten acres of ground one man threshed 80 bushels of seed which he sold for $5 per bushel. 50 blossoms have been known to come from seed.

It is probable that there will be hundreds of bushels of the seed shipped from this State this year, and the men who are raising it expect the prices to be fully as good as last year. There is a growing demand for the seeds and the Delaware men propose if possible to supply that demand.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.—Miss Ida L. Hawthorne, teacher in the public school, Sykesville, Carroll county, was arrested sometime ago for whipping one of her pupils. At the trial before the justice of the peace she admitted that she had whipped the child, but claimed that the punishment had been deserved and had not exceeded the bounds of reasonable correction. The magistrate found her guilty, and, by direction of the school board, she took an appeal. The court reversed the decision of the justice last week, and said that in Maryland the law regarded the school teacher as the instructor and protector of those under her charge, and as being responsible for their proper conduct while in her care. The teacher, therefore, had the right to enforce obedience or maintain discipline by whipping or other proper modes of punishment, whenever it was necessary, provided the correction was neither wanton, cruel, nor excessive.

FARMING IN CHINA.

Primitive Methods of Agriculture Still in Vogue Everywhere.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Upon the agriculture of China no less than 450,000,000 human beings depend for their sustenance, and it is, therefore, not at all surprising that much interest exists as to the manner in which the art of the husbandman is practised in that ancient country. According to a recent report by the secretary of the American legation at Pekin, the cultivation of the soil is performed in the most primitive fashion. While there is an absolute ignorance of the principles of the rotation of crops, adaption of soils to particular plants and an extremely primitive knowledge of agricultural implements, the crops they do grow are subjected to the most constant and watchful care, both at the time of planting and during the growth of the grain.

When ripe the crop is gathered by hand with the utmost completeness, not a straw or leaf, scarcely even a root, being allowed to remain. Nearly every crop is grown in China that is grown abroad, the principal ones being wheat, rice, beans, millett, sesamum, maize, cotton, tobacco, poppy, barley and buckwheat. Large areas are also devoted to the growth of mulberry trees for silkworm culture. Although no statistics are avaible, it may be said that, as a rule, fairly good crops are produced. In threshing grain, it is spread out on a smooth clay floor in the open air—such a threshing floor being an adjunct to every farmhouse—and the grain is detached either by a flail or a stone roller drawn by a donkey. The chaff is removed by tossing the grain into the air in a slight breeze when the kernels of grain fall straight to the ground and the dust and chaff are blown away.

The agricultural implements are very simple; and this is shown from the fact that a complete farm outfit can be purchased for from £5 to £6. This would consist of a plow with two plowshares, two harrows, wooden pump or water wheel, donkey, threshing flail or roller, hoes, sickles, baskets and a few small tools. The size of farms varies. In the South, two acres are sufficient to maintain a family of five or six persons, while seven or eight acres mean great wealth. In the North, five acres mean comfort, while ten to thirty acres are owned by wealthy families. In some provinces, however, there are exceptions to these rules, and in Manchooria five hundred acres are not uncommon.

The use of manure and the systems of irrigation are the two most characteristic features of Chinese farming. Manure is gathered from all conceivable sources. In the cities, the night soil deposited on the sides of streets and alleys is gathered by men and boys in buckets, mixed with clay and dried in the sun, and sold to farmers on country roads, boys, and often girls and women, are seen at places where large numbers of pack horses, camels and mules pass gathering the manure into baskets, which is sold to farmers, and spread on the fields. Earth from the canals, rivers and city streets are also carted away for the same purpose. The quantity of these fertilizers used and the importance the Chinese attach to them are proved by the immense number of people whose livelihood is gained in their collection. For irrigation, numerous devices are used, chiefly rude, and adapted to the locality. When running water is at hand, the farmer turns to its advantage by directing it over his land in large channels, banked in with clay, and subdivided into smaller and smaller streamlets, until every part of the ground has been reached. If no running water is found, wells are dug, and water drawn up by hand, and poured into the main ditches, which are subdivided into numerous smaller ones.

The wages of hired farm laborers vary considerably in different provinces. In the south $12.50 to $15 per annum, with food and lodging, is the rule, but in one or two favored districts in the north they go as high as $30 a year, also with food and lodging. These amounts are very small, but so are the needs of a Chinese agricultural laborer. Nearly all his garments are home-made, by the women, from homespun cotton. In each case the laborer also receives straw shoes and free shaving—the latter being an important item in a country where heads must be shaved three or four times a month. The profits of Chinese farmers are, as a rule, small, and are said to be generally only sufficient to enable them to live in greater or less comfort and keep their families.

In spite of all drawbacks, the Chinese peasantry are happy and contented, living a life of poverty and toil, and deprived of many things which seem almost necessaries of life. To the European this seems the strangest part of the matter; but that it is so there can be no doubt, and not only the American consul, but many other writers, have testified to it. Probably it is because the agitator is as unknown as are the other luxuries of the newer world.

EDISON FIXED THEM.

How He Killed Cockroaches That Bothered the Telegraph Office Force.

From Donohoe's Magazine.

While in the Western Union office in Boston, Edison, like a great many others on the night force, was bothered by the vast army of cockroaches that each night formed a hollow square, with the operator's lunch boxes on the inside. One night while Edison was waiting for Washington to start the newspaper special, he conceived a plan to annihilate the whole cockroach horde. When he reported for duty the next night he was supplied with a quantity of tin foil and four or five yards of fine wire. Unrolling the tin foil and cutting two narrow ribbons from the long sheet, he stretched them around the table taking care to keep them together as possible without touching, and fastening them into position with some very small tacks. Then he connected the ribbons of the foil with two heavy batteries and awaited the result.

Chief operators and all were interested, and little work was done until the advance guard of the cockroach put in an appearance. Now to complete the circuit, and set this unique engine of death in operation it needed but a single cockroach to cross the dead line. A big fellow came up to the post at the southeast corner of the room, and stopped for a moment. Then he brushed his nose with his forelegs and started. He reached the first ribbon in safety, but as soon as his forecreepers struck the opposite or parallell ribbon over he went, as dead as a free message. From that time until after lunch the check boys were kept busy brushing the dead insects to the floor. At midnight the cordon of defunct bugs around the table looked like a square made of old rope.

Lime Water.

How many readers take lime water for the benefit of their teeth? The season of whitewashing brings the subject to mind, and it may well be urged upon the attention of young America, whose masticators have suffered sadly from hot drinks, candy, nervousness, or the complexity of modern life. The use of lime water has been recommended to me by such excellent dentists and tried with such beneficial results, that I heartily advise its adoption in every family where there are growing children. From a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful should be taken (in milk) thrice a day, and where acidity of the mouth exists, it is well to use it, diluted, as a wash. To make it, put half a cupful of freshly slacked lime in a large bottle and fill with cold water. This makes a saturated solution, and more water can be added from time to time.

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