Kent News

SATURDAY, - - - FEB. 20, 1897.

CHANGES IN FARMING.

Reminiscences of an Old Farmer's Life—Has Been an Active Worker Since January, 1835.

Centreville Record.

On the Use and Abuse of Lime.

I go back to about the year 1830. The first vessel load of lime was brought to Corsica creek by Capt. John Friel, the father of the present Capt. Daniel Friel of our county. I was twelve years of age about that time.

This very strange looking vessel, being a large canal boat and so much larger than other boats sailing in those days, attracted a great deal of attention. Capt. Friel has often told me it was the first trip he ever made up Chester river, and not knowing the navigation of Corsica creek at that date, ran the bow of his boat on Wash Point, and laid in that position in the month of August during our annual vacation. My brothers, James, Richard and myself rowed up in our bateau to see this strange looking craft, and as we thought then, the largest sail boat we had ever seen. There she lay with her bow in about two feet of water and the long stem in deep water. In that position there was but little chance of getting off, and the captain went up to Col. Emory's, the grandfather of the present Edward B. Emory, and got him to take at least enough lime from his boat's bow to float his boat and to make it light enough to haul off shore. Col. Emory subsequently took the whole load.

This was the first of the many thousands of bushels Capt. Friel afterwards brought here. But little of the large quantity of lime brought here in vessels went any distance in the interior of the county, and it was not generally used until the railroads of our and adjacent counties distributed it all along their routes. Never did any county improve more rapidly than our lands, lime bringing up the very poorest lands into fertile fields, but fertilizers were in general use at that time and it may have been in conjunction with them and general seeding of clover may have brought about the sudden change.

Lime is not claimed by chemists to be a manure of itself, but it energizes other substances, laying dormant in the soil into action, and all farmers will agree the more vegetable substance in the soil, or the application of barn-yard manure along with it, the more powerful the action of the lime.

A chemist will tell you from his analysis of the grains of wheat he can only find a trace of lime and seventy-five per cent. of potash and phosphate of lime. Lime, like many other minerals to the soil, may be injurious, but few farmers now living can recollect the wonderful effects of plaster of paris or gypsum on the growth of clover.

It was marvelous in its effects in my younger days, but now, has not the slightest effects. This is solely because we have enough in the soil. It is the same with the effects of ashes. In my own land, in former years, they acted like the best fertilizers, but now not worth hauling from my yard, except to the roots of fruit bearing trees where I apply them. The cause is, we have plenty of potash in our soils.

Now I go back to the excessive use of lime, it is not that it will not act, but it goes beyond the point and acts too much. Just as long as you have vegetable matter in the soil for lime to act on, so long will the crop be improved, but by excessive applications, the vegetable compounds are all driven off by it and the lands become poorer. If I had land that had never been limed, my first act would be to lime it with from thirty to fifty bushels of carbonate of lime and get it in clover as soon as possible and have a spear grazed off, and I will guarantee the third year that land will produce a good crop of corn. So my brother farmers will see I am not opposed to the use of lime in moderation.

Some years ago my son-in-law, the late P. H. Feddeman, introduced the hardwood Canada ashes here. He came to me to buy, but I told him they would not pay for the hauling of them on my land. I saw he thought differently and, at length, I agreed to take a four-horse wagon load, about sixty bushels, which applied to one acre in young clover, and from that day to the present have never seen the slightest action.

I recollect an experiment my late brother James T. Earle made with crude potash. He went to the State chemist and got him to tell him how many pounds of potash were in one hundred bushels of the best kickory wood ashes. He directed him to buy alike quantity of crude potash, dissolve it in a cask of water and absorb the dissolved ingredients with dry dust and apply to one acre of land. He did so. The next day the grass was perfectly dead, but strange to tell, he never after saw the slightest effect from it. This chemist was one of the best in those days, and this only goes to prove the great progress they have made, at this time they can make an active ingredient of potash beneficial to all soils, deficient in that ingredient. I feel sure that potash is of no advantage to our lands as we get it in combination with the fertilizers of the present day, but like bone meal it has no injurious effects on vegetation, and will remain dormant in the soil until removed or taken up by the growing crops of grain and grass. Very few of our farmers are old enough to remember the red rust we formerly had on wheat. In those days it was one of the worst pests we had to contend with in a crop of wheat, and it was not more than three crops out of five that escaped the rust. You could make no calculation on a good crop days in advance of its cutting, and seldom made any exceptions, as one day of close foggy weather was enough to destroy the crops. It was unlike the rust we now but seldom have, which is on the leaf of the wheat, this does but little harm, but the rust of former days affected the stalk from the ground up, head and all, cutting off all sap from the grain, which would shrivel the grain to such an extent as to reduce the weight often down to 50 lbs. in the bushel. I have not seen a field affected as formerly for forty years. Now comes in the query what has made this wonderful change it is certainly not the weather, for we have those close foggy days we formerly had. My idea is, it is the minerals we have used in our phosphates in conjunction with the large crops of clover they produce. Chemists have told me there is more potash contained in the roots of the clover than any other plant, and hence it is, the red rust disappeared with the advent of phosphates.

SAMUEL T. EARLE,
of Melfield.

Noon as Nature's Dining Hour.

Persons who keep close watch on themselves are of the opinion that the hour of noon is the most critical period of life. And that the human frame undergoes serious changes. The stomach has dispatched the morning meal and sends scouting parties out in search of another. The eyes and brains are on the alert, and there is a sort of all goneness pervading the anatomy that sharpens the faculties and gets a new edge on the teeth. It is nature's dining time, and everything about the healthy man or woman is attuned to the demolition or enjoyment of what is called a "good square meal." Those who pay heed to the promptings of nature at this divine hour have their reward in good appetite, good temper and excellent digestion, which is conductive of all the good that flesh is heir to. But those who, following the imperious dictates of fashion, defer the hour of dining until all natural longings are dead, have had to be resurrected by adventitious aids, lay a train of evils and discomforts which, sooner or later, become the plague of their lives. It is a well known fact that the noon diners are healthier and have better chances for long life than those who usurp nature's laws and throw in a heavy meal when the internal machinery is fired by the exertions of the day.

And many a votary of fashion has been cured of grievious bodily ills by reforming his habits of eating to the good old rule of taking the main meal of the day at noon.

What to Read.

From the Bible Reaper.

If you are down with the blues, read the twenty-seventh Psalm.

If there is a chilly sensation about the heart, read the third chapter of Revelation.

If you don't know where to look for the month's rent, read the thirty-seventh Psalm.

If you feel lonesome and unprotected, read the ninety-first Psalm.

If the stovepipe has fallen down and the cook gone off in a pet, put the stovepipe up, wash your hands, and read the third chapter of James.

If you find yourself losing confidence in men, read the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians.

If people pelt you with hard words, read the fifteenth chapter of John.

If you are all out of sorts, read the twelfth chapter of Hebrews.

Willing to Compromise.

The editor of a small rural newspaper who has been clamoring for war with Spain was the victim of a practical joke recently. One of the town wags got up a fake letter from Havana and addressed it to the editor. It was as follows:

"General Weyler desires me to inform you that the work you are doing against Spain has greatly retarded his campaign. He will pay you $5,000 to quit. Will you take it?"

The editor answered:

"DEAR SIR—I am a true patriot and believe that Cuba should be free; but I have a large family to support, and times have been hard this year; so I think that my first duty is to my family, and I beg to say that I accept your offer, and shall say no more on the subject. Please send the money, as I am in need of it.

YOUNG DOCTOR—"Which do you consider the best-paying specialty?"

Old Doctor—"Poeple who only think they are sick."

Good Profit in Twelve Cent Corn.

In spite of the low price of corn, an Iowa farmer has demonstrated that it can be made to bring a good price if utilized in the right way. J. J. Chandler a farmer who lives at Solomon, near Shenandoah, in Page county raised 4,000 bus. of corn and it has netted him 53¾ cents per bushel. He fed it to cattle. He gives the following figures to prove his statement:

Sept. 1, 1896, 101 head cattle cost in Omaha	$3,667.60
Cost of driving same home	9.85
Int. on money	71.81
Total	$3,748.95
Dec. 22, 1896, sold 101 cattle in Chicago, net	$6,147.57
Balance	$2,398.65

Amount of corn fed, 4,000 bushels; net per bushel, 53¾ cents

In this statement Chandler takes no account of interest on land investment, but as he takes no account of hog feed for 100 hogs which followed the cattle this item will more than offset the interest.

Another Iowa farmer declares the corn raisers of the United States make more money when corn is 12 cents per bushel than when it is 30. When the price is 30 cents it is because there is a failure and consequent scarcity in some States and the farmers of those States are the buyers. Corn is not shipped abroad at that price. If, when the crop is big and prices are low, the farmer feeds it to cattle he can always realize a fair price for it. When corn is 12 cents per bushel everybody has some to sell and the general benefit is apparent. When prices are high farmers in a few states may profit by the scarcity but the majority suffer. He argues that a big crop and low prices are more to be desired than a short crop and high prices.

This farmer says a well managed farm ought to provide a living for the family from the dairy, poultry and vegetables. It ought, in fact, provide for all the expenses of the family, even the clothing and the corn crop should be "velvet." He declares that his own crop is clean profit every year, whatever the price may be.

"They Noticed."

The Augusta (Ga) Chronicle says: "A writer in the New York Press tells some interesting anecdotes of Mr. Bush of electric fame and fortune. At one time the poor inventor offered his whole plant for $2,500. It was scornfully refused. The $2,500 invested at that time would have subsequently earned $240,000. Two old maids, who noticed the genius of Bush, mortgaged their property for $30,000 and took stock for it. They realized presently an income of 10,000 a month. Bush, we are told, was too poor to pay the fees of his patent lawyer. They amounted to $1,200, and the inventor wanted to pay in stock of the new company. This the lawyer declined at first, but, eventually finding it impossible for Bush to pay in any other way, consented to accept the stock which he carelessly tossed into his safe and forgot all about it. In due time it was fished out and the lawyer became rich on it. He lives in a palace in Detroit. The history of the world is full of just such lots and gained opportunities.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1897.

FALL IN LINE!

—FOR—

WESTCOTT'S & DODD'S

GREAT

REDUCTION SALES

To say our offerings have been appreciated is just putting it a little mild, hence the great necessity of falling in line for your turn next week.

3 Boxes Lye, 1 Pound Washing Soda for...25c.
6 Blocks Phila. Oline Soap, 1 Box Blue for 25c.
1 Pound Levering's Coffee.....13¾c.
Water White Oil.....9¾c.
You all know our Low Prices and Superior Quality of TEAS and MOLASSES.
1 Extra 3-String Broom.....10½c.
1 Extra 2-String Broom.....9c.
1 Box Phila. Oline Soap, 60 Cakes, for... $2.25.
Our Entire Stock of Underwear, Blankets, Robes and Winter Pants at COST.
37 Pairs Men's Heavy Overalls worth 75c. for next week.....50c per pair
$3.00 Gum Boots.....$2.50.
Bargains in Table Linens, Towels, Napkins and Bed Spreads.
Only a few of those Extra Hose left.....12½c.
700 Yards of Sea Island Percales, all new and well selected.
900 Yards 7c. Muslin, now.....5c.
Lancaster Ginghams.....5½c.
Feather Proof Tick.....14c.
Good Values at.....8, 10 and 12½c.
Horsemen our Whips are worth trying 5 and 10c., 3 for 25c., 15c Whip worth 20c., 25c Whip worth 35c.
1 Pound R. J. R. Tobacco and 1 Whip.....50c.
Lamps all reduced.
Our Gravely and Miller Smoking Tobacco is the Smokers delight.
The above is CASH and CASH ONLY.

Next week we will have more room for carriages, as we will have another rack.

WANTED:—For March 15th and 19th 50 TURKEYS and 3 dozen CHICKENS each day. Highest Price paid.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE!

The Commissioners for Kent county, sitting as a Board of Control and Review, hereby call the attention of those who have failed to return their private securities for assessment to section 195 of the assessment law, which is as follows:

"If any person shall, with a view to evade the payment of taxes, fail or refuse to give in to the assor any bonds, notes, claims or other evidences of debt which are subject to assessment and taxation under this Act the same shall not be recoverable by action of law, or suit in equity before any of the courts this State, until they have been listed and the tax paid thereon, with an addition of fifty per centum per annum from the time the tax accrued, and the failure to give in said bonds, notes, claims, or other evidences of debt shall be taken as prima facia evidence of the intention so to evade the payment of taxes."

j9-tf. By order of THE BOARD.

Read This!

IT gives us great pleasure to say that we are still in the fight—FRONT RANK—and with

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!

We allow no competitor to stand between us and our customers.

WHAT

Blankets, Underwear and Gloves

we have left are being sold regardless of PRICE. Come and get your share of these Rare Bargains.

Our Complete Line of SHOES

is worthy of inspection. If you want up-to-date PERCALES call on us, we have them, and when you look over our mammoth stock of QUEENSWARE and hear the prices you will be surprised at the Low Prices. If you want

UMBRELLAS, NECKWEAR, SUSPENDERS

or anything kept in a well-equipped general store, we can give it to you, and will do you right.

☞Make no mistake in the place.

WM. R. ALDRIDGE,

No. 247 High Street.

Feb. 13, 1897.

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On TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS

—AT—

MRS. S. A. HURLOCK'S

50 Cents will Buy

1 Pound of Arbuckle's Coffee,
3 Bottles Sea Gull Yeast Powder,
1 Large Sack Table Salt,
1 Package Bluing.
1 Glass Dish,
1 Bar Babbitt's Soap,
1 Box of Matches.

Mondays and Fridays:

150 Test Coal Oil, per gallon.....9c.
1 Gallon Oil and Can for.....23c.

Special attention is called to our 5c. Domet Flanne, 16c. Dress Goods, and 5c. Ginghams. Also, our

NEW GOODS!

in GLASS, TINWARE and QUEENSWARE.

A few more Flannelette Wrappers. Winter Wraps to close out at Cost. Also Closing Out Sale of Men's and Boys' Rubber and Leather Boots, Ladies' and Children's Shoes and Rubbers.

MRS. S. A. HURLOCK,
Cahall's Corner Store, Chestertown, Md.

Winter Weddings!

We have a Housefull of appropriate WEDDING GIFTS, and at prices favorable to Small Pocket-books.

New Goods, Just Received

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STERLING SILVER,
ROGERS' PLATED GOODS,
FINE CLOCKS,
BRONZES, ETC.

☞Let us quote you prices. Engraving free.

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THE JEWELER,

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GUARANTEED TO CURE

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarsness, Bronchitis, Croup, Diphtheria, Lung Disease, Whooping Cough, La Grippe, Influenza, Catarrh, Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Lameness, Sprains, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Piles, Chilblains, Frosted Feet, Mumps, Chapped Hands and Lips.

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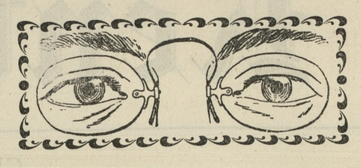
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SPECIAL Announcement!



We Call You to Halt! Stop Where You Are if it is BARGAINS You are Looking for,

A. FRIEDMAN & CO.'S

IS THE PLACE! WE HAVE

This Day REDUCED OUR ENTIRE STOCK of

MEN'S SUITS, BOYS' SUITS,
MEN'S OVERCOATS, BOYS' OVERCOATS,
CHILDREN'S SUITS, CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS,

AND SINGLE PANTS FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN.

Everything is reduced, and we will assure you Big Bargains in the above lines. We have had a good trade this Fall and Winter, and we will offer you

Some Special Inducements

in our remaining stock. For $10.00 we will sell you a good Dress Overcoat and Suit, which is of Wonderful Value. For $5 we will sell you a good Boy's Overcoat and Suit. You had better get one while they last. All our Fine Overcoats will be sold at a like reduction. Hats, Caps Neckwear, Underwear, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Mufflers, Umbrellas, all grades, all these things will make a beautiful present, and we will save you fully 20 per cent. on them. Come early to avoid the rush. Respectfully,

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Va. and Georgia Pine Flooring,

JUNIPER PICKETS

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3,000 Locust and Cedar Posts

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

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1877. THE SUN. 1897

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NOTICE:

TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF KENT CO.

The Board of Commissioners of Kent County will sit as a Board of Control and Review for Kent County, commencing Dec. 15th, 1896.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

n28-tf. W. H. LAMBERT, JR., CLERK.

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