The Farm.

NATURE THE FARMER'S TEACHER.

The season has so far advanced that the farmers have got fairly to work, which will not be suspended till the frosts of next winter closes up the business of gathering the crops that have been made by the aid of six months incessant labor. Every farmer, it is presumed, has laid his plans for the year, and will go dilligently forward to carry them out. How many have learned from former years' experience, valuable lessons? And how many are there who have changed in any material respect, the retine of twenty or more years ago?—There has been an entire revolution in that time, in demand for and supply of farm products in the markets where all our county farmers must sell. Their facilities for reaching market have been increased twenty fold in that period, and many products of the farm can now be turned to profitable account, which, twenty years since, went to waste for the want of means to get them to market. Grain was the staple product then and farmers have been worked to secure grain crops beyond their capacity, and like an overworked beast which has been denied the proper quantity of food and rest, the land has gradually become, through hard usage, like the beast, unable to return to its owner, a fair compensation for the season's care and labor. Food and rest will have to be given if the owner expects a full and generous return for his investment from either land or beast.

Ten acres of land filled with vegetable matter and manured with the constituents of crops will yield many times the revenue to its owner that can be got out of the same number of acres that have been made sterril by constant cropping, ill usage and no nourishment in return for the heavy drains that from year to year have been made upon it. While it is admitted without gainsay that a rich soil is one of the most desirable investments that the farmer can command, the question of how to restore the hardly used farms to their original fertility is the question that is troublesome to solve. In this as in many other important measures to "make haste slowly" is decidedly the cheapest and surest mode of procedure. Nature's mode of creating what is termed a vergin soil is the only one that will prove in all cases successful.—Much valuable assistance may be rendered the mother of all vegetable products, in the shape of manures, especially mineral constituents—lime, phosphate, potash, &c. Nature proceeds by covering the earth with trees and plants, which shade it from the burning heat of summer, and the withered leaves and herbage form a close warm covering for it in winter, forming a protection from frost and evaporation by cold, dry winds. This lesson points to grass as the main reliance as a renovator of soil and the farmer's nearest and most steadfast friend: Not to be allowed to obtain a feeble growth and then be eaten off to the very roots by hungry farm stock, a double supply of which a majority of farmers are prone to keep. But a judicious patience is necessary, allowing the grass to remain on the field designed for rest and recuperation. By plowing one-half the land that is generally broken up for grain, and putting the quantity of manure on that part, which is commonly appropriated to the whole, a large yield with perceptible improvement in the land, would be the result. Liberal, or even heavy manuring, on a small breadth of land broken by the plow, while a large breadth is kept in grass, will result in both an annual increase of crops and improvement of the farm. The avarice displayed by numbers of farmers in breaking up their land with the plow in expectation of wresting from it a large income, emulates the wisdom of the boy who killed his goose to get the golden eggs all at once. There are many sources of income to be derived from the farm other than grain, but when grain is to be the crop every necessary preparation should be made to insure a large yield; and the only reliance for this result is a rich warm soil. It is more profitable to make the necessary preparations to insure a full, or heavy crop on ten acres, than to farm twenty acres for the same number of bushels, even though the expenditure on the the ten acres is greater. The fertility of the cultivated land has been increased while the other is resting in grass for a future draft on its recuperated resources.

SMALL FARMS.

"Pautuxent Planter" writes to the *Maryland Farmer*:

It is surprising that so large a class of our working farmers prefer renting farms by the year, subjecting themselves to the loss and inconvenience of moving ("three moves equalling one fire,") every year or so, to purchasing a small farm. I know a man who had $2,000, and bought 100 acres of land, 10 acres in wood and low ground, and 15 he enclosed for pasture, the rest was in one field. He paid $1,000 cash, and spent the other $1,000 in building a comfortable log house, and fitting up the tobacco house on the place for his horses, &c., at the same time for curing his crop of tobacco and housing his corn. The farm cost $3,000; terms one and two years. He paid for it in that time; he had one son and two industrious daughters, and hired a boy and girl; kept two cows and three horses, one being a mare, from whom he raised a colt each year; killed more pork than supplied his family during the year. The poultry, lard, bacon, eggs, calves, beans and potatoes, clothed and fed, paid taxes, and hire of extra hands. He rented from a neighbor some corn ground, and got the use of a house to cure some of his tobacco.

In five years his land has been paid for—snug buildings erected, outline fences in good order, and a movable fence for enclosing a fresh lot each year for pasture, and has three fine colts for sale worth $500, with the farm increased in value (by buildings and improved fertility, being drained, cleaned, and manured) to double its cost to him. His system is admirable, now that he is not forced to work so much land.—All the manure he can scrape together, he spreads over the pasture lot, and it amounts to a great deal during the twelve months, besides the dropping of the stock, weeds and rubbish, he collects straw, leaves, tobacco stalks, and feeds his stock in autumn and good weather in winter on corn fodder scattered over the thinner spots. Thus this 15 acres is rich for tobacco, potatoes, turnips, cabbage, &c., and is after tobacco sown in grain and clover while another 15 acres are prepared for pasture, being sown in rye and clover with the growing corn, so that by the 1st of May when the stock is taken from the old pasture, number two is ready to receive them with a fine growth of rye and clover.

CARPETED FLOORS.—When a carpet is taken up to be cleansed, the floor beneath is generally much covered with dust.—This dust is very fine and dry, and poisonous to the lungs. Before removing it sprinkle the floor with very dilute carbolic acid, to kill any poisonous germs that may be present and to thoroughly disinfect the floor and render it sweet.

TO WHITEN STRAW HATS.—Scrape stick sulphur with a knife, mix the powder to a mush with water, plaster it thickly over the straw, and place in hot water several hours; brush off when dry. This is an easy and effectual plan.

TO KILL VERMIN ON POULTRY.

The following suggestions as to the use of sulphur to kill vermin in nests will be found valuable to those who keep poultry:

"Now that the season has arrived for raising chickens, it is well to know that the powdered sulphur of the druggists is the cheapest, handiest, and best thing yet discovered for killing parasites that infest sitting hens, and find their way to fresh pastures upon the chickens as soon as the latter are hatched. Many times people complain that when their chickens are a week or two old they droop and die from the attacks of large lice, which literally cover the heads of the birds. If examination is made earlier it will be found that the insects have taken up their abode upon the chickens' heads while still in the nest, for they forsake the hen, preferring the chickens. It is bad business to have to catch the chickens and hen for treatment after they have left the nest, when the remedy can be applied with as little trouble before hatching begins. A week or so after the hen has been given her clutch of eggs sprinkle them and the whole of the nest and the straw for a little distance around it with the sulphur when the hen is off. The night following attend to the hen herself, by lantern light. Disturb her just enough to make her bristle her feathers, and then dust sulphur well down to their roots. Go over her whole body thoroughly, excepting the parts in contact with the nest, and lift each wing and scatter a pinch, and attend to head, neck, and tail. It will not injure the hen in the least, nor the chickens when they are hatched. We repeat the operation at an interval of a week, though perhaps one application is sufficient, and have never found the slightest trace of vermin upon hen or chicks afterward. Use two small handfuls. It costs little either in money or trouble.—Tobacco, snuff, grease, carbolic powder, &c., are not to be compared with sulphur for this particular purpose, and the best dust-bath privileges for the hen are not to be relied upon alone."

THE BEST CHERRIES.—The American Promological Society at one of its late Congresses pronounced in favor of the Early Richmond and Coe's Transparent as the two best cherries for general cultivation, Doubtless the society decided wisely in this; nevertheless there are others we prefer for this region. The crops of Elton for several years have been all that could have been desired, and would be satisfactory if we got such a crop once in two years. If we were to choose between the Kentish and Early Richmond, we would take the former, on account of the certainty of the crop and the ease of raising the trees. But where is there such a cherry as the black Eagle in quality, always excepting the Governor Wood, which is too uncertain to cultivate for even private use? With us it has borne early and good crops annually—sometimes abundantly, and always perfect fruit. With us also the Black Tartarian has done equally well, though it matures about one week later and it is not quite equal to it in quality. There is the Downton, too, much like the Elton, but not quite up to it. Coe's Transparent is an excellent fruit and generally productive, and should be found on every place.

Germantown Telegraph.

NEW STUFFING FOR CUSHIONS.—A material which has come quite extensively into use in Germany, as a substitute for hair in the stuffing of saddles, etc., consists of a mixture of flax seed and tallow. The advantage of this substitute consists primarily in the fact that the mobility of the seeds, one upon the other, prevents the packing or settling in any particular place, as often happens in saddles stuffed with hair, thus causing any given pressure to be readily and uniformly distributed over any given surface. The tallow serves the purpose, too, of keeping the leather flexible, and of preventing the absorption of perspiration, protects the article itself, and prevents the back of the animal from becoming galled. Animals with sores or galled spots on the back can be ridden with saddles stuffed with this material without any great inconvenience. The tallow also has the effect of preventing the rotting of the flax seed, and is to be added in sufficient quantity to give the requisite softness to the entire mass. An aromatic odor can be imparted by introducing oil of turpentine or camphor powder, and the durability considerably increased thereby. One part of tallow to from six to ten parts of flax seed may be used, according to the temperature.

GREEN COLORED DRESSES, TOYS, CONFECTIONERY, ETC., ARE POISONOUS.—But it is not alone in coloring wall paper that these poisonous pigments are used. Confectionery, pastry, ornaments and toys are colored with them, articles that soon find their way to children's mouths. Toy boxes of water colors furnish an illustration.—One of the green blocks of paint, weighing 38·26 grains, on analysis was found to contain 8·89 grains of arsenic. The shelves in closets and pantries are sometimes covered with arsenic paint, from which the poison is easily absorbed by any warm or moist substance. The brilliant green paper so common for covering paste board boxes, for tickets, for *bonbon* wrappers, for lamp shades, is colored with arsenic. The green of artificial grass and leaves is generally produced by arsenic. In one case, in a single twig of twelve leaves, ten grains of pure arsenic were found. Arsenic is used to color cloth for women's dresses. Dr. Draper procured a samplo of the stuff called tarlatan, resembling muslin, at one of the retail stores in Boston, which was found to hold feebly 8·21 grains of white arsenic to every square foot. To handle or to wear such goods is dangerous to life.

TO DESTROY DISEASE GERMS IN CLOTHING.—For this purpose the beds and clothing from the scarletina patients, at the sanitario of large institutions in England, have been baked at a high temperature.—Researches seem to show that the miasm is not destroyed by the heat of the disinfecting chambers; also that steeping the patient's clothing, before washing, in a strong solution of bleaching powder frequently injures it. To obviate these objections, Dr. Calvert, who has devoted much attention to the study of disinfectants, and sanitary chemistry generally, recommends a dilute solution of carbolic acid.—It is easy to mix, perfectly soluable, has no injurious action upon fabrics in the diluted state, and the editor of the London *Microscopical Journal* thinks it will insure the complete destruction of any of the lower organisms.

CURING CLOVER HAY WITH STRAW.—A correspondent gives his mode of curing clover hay through the *Journal of the Farm*:

I am now feeding clover hay put into the mow last summer about one half cured. About one foot thick of clover spread evenly over the mow, then the same amount of straw, again clover alternating with straw. Putting several loads in this manner, it comes out nearly as green as fresh-cut grass or clover, perfectly free from dust or smoke. All stock eat it with great avidity, milch cows doing splendidly upon it, eating the straw nearly as well as the clover. I think juices of the clover are to a certain extent absorbed by the straw, making the straw nearly as good as the clover, and preserving its color and sweetness.

NOTICES, &C.

Sheriff's License Notice.

NOTICE TO

Merchants, Traders and Others.

All persons and bodies corporate or politic, in Cecil county, who are or shall be exercising or pursuing any business, or shall be doing any act or thing, or shall be in the occupation of any house or place for any purpose for which a license is made necessary by the laws of Maryland, are hereby warned to obtained a License, or remove the same,

On or before the 1st of May, ensuing,

under the penalty prescribed by said laws for the infraction thereof.

Those interested are notified of the following requirements of the License Laws:

TRADERS' LICENSE.—The amount to be paid by traders for a license (the amount of stock at the principal season of sale to be given under oath,) is as follows:

If the applicant's stock in trade does not exceed $1,000 ..... $12.50
Over $1,000 and not over $1,500 ..... 13.50
" 1,500 " 2,500 ..... 18.50
" 2,500 " 4,000 ..... 22.50
" 4,000 " 6,000 ..... 30.50
" 6,000 " 8,000 ..... 40.50
" 8,000 " 10,000 ..... 50.50
" 10,000 " 15,000 ..... 65.50
" 15,000 " 20,000 ..... 80.50
" 20,000 " 30,000 ..... 100.50
" 30,000 " 40,000 ..... 125.50
" 40,000 ..... 150.50

The applicant must either make oath, as heretofore, before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county where he is engaged in business, of the amount of goods kept on hand at the principal season of sale; or the oath may be administered by a Justice of the Peace, when the person wanting a license applies through an agent. If the latter course be adopted, the following form will be deemed a sufficient compliance with the act:

Cecil County, to-wit:

On this ——day of ——, 1872, before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for said county, personally appeared ——, and declared that he intends to apply for a trader's license, under the second section of the Act of January Session, 1858, to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Cecil county, and made oath that the amount of the stock of goods generally kept on hand by him (or by the concern in which he is engaged, in case it be a partnership,) at the principal season of sale (or if the applicant has not previously engaged in such trade,) that the amount of goods which he intends to keep, &c., does not (or will not) exceed $——.

Sworn before ——

If the oath be administered before a Justice of the Peace out of the county in which the application is made, there must be attached the certificate of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which the Justice resides.

Persons may sell salt to cure fish in March, April and May, without license. Venders of cakes and venders of beer and cider, who are makers of such beer and cider, (lager beer excepted,) are not required to pay license.

LICENSES TO ORDINARIES AND TAVERN KEEPERS.—The license to ordinaries and tavern keepers to sell spirituous and fermented liquors, or lager beer, in quantities less than a pint, at any one time, are as follows: Provided, that the applicant shall first be recommended to the Clerk by two respectable freeholders of his immediate vicinity, and shall make oath before said Clerk that he has *bona fide* (and without intending to evade the requirements of this article,) provided and expects to maintain six good beds, with sufficient covering therefor—and three rooms more than sufficient for the private use of said ordinary keeper, with stabling and provender for five horses at least; and if said applicant resides in the city of Baltimore, that he has provided and expects to maintain twelve good beds with covering as aforesaid, and six rooms.

The said applicant is also to make oath before the Clerk as to the rate of rent or annual value of the house at or in which the business to be authorized by the license may be done, or intended to be done.

If the rental or annual value is not

Over $100 ..... $26.50
" 100 and not over 200 ..... 40.50
" 200 " 300 ..... 55.50
" 300 " 400 ..... 60.50
" 400 " 500 ..... 70.50
" 500 " 750 ..... 90.50
" 750 " 1,000 ..... 100.50
" 1,000 " 2,000 ..... 120.50
" 2,000 " 3,000 ..... 180.50
" 3,000 " 5,000 ..... 250.50
" 5,000 " 10,000 ..... 400.50
" 10,000 ..... 450.50

LICENSES TO RETAILERS OF SPIRITUOUS OR FERMENTED LIQUORS, OR LAGER BEER.—The amounts of license to be paid by retailers of spirituous and fermented liquors and lager beer, are follows:

If the value of the stock in trade be $500 or less $18.50
Over $500 ..... 35.50
From $1,000 to $2,000 ..... 50.50
" 2,000 to 4,000 ..... 75.50
" 4,000 to 6,000 ..... 100.00
" 6,000 to 10,000 ..... 120.50
" 10,000 to 20,000 ..... 130.50
" 20,000 to 30,000 ..... 140.50
" 30,000 ..... 150.50

No license shall be granted to sell spirituous or fermented liquors, or lager beer, in quantities not less than a pint, for the sum of $18.50, unless the person applying therefor shall also obtain a license to sell goods, chattels, wares and merchandise, paying therefor the sum hereinbefore prescribed, according to the amount of the stock in trade.

OYSTER AND EATING HOUSES.—The license to be paid by the keepers of oyster and eating houses is $50.50 throughout the State.

Females vending millinery and other small articles, whose stock is not over $500, pay a license of $6.50 only; but if over that amount they are required to pay the same licenses as other persons—oath to be made as to the amount of stock at the principal season of the year.

The Clerk shall not issue license to any person to sell spirituous or fermented liquors from whom the grand jury has recommended a license to be withheld, or to a person whose license has been suppressed by the Court, without a special order of the Court.

The 86th section of the Code, which required an applicant for license to open oyster or eating houses, to procure the recommendation of two neighboring freeholders, and also to make oath before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of his county, &c., as to the annual value of house, is repealed.

The above licenses to retailers and oyster and eating houses go into effect on the 1st of May.

The owner or keeper of every stallion or jack shall, before being permitted to stand or station such animal, pay to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of some one of the counties in this State the highest sum which he intends to ask or receive for the season of one mare; and the receipt of the said Clerk, with the seal of his Court attached thereto, for said sum, shall be the license for stationing or standing such stallion or jack for one year from the date thereof: *Provided*, that in no case shall the sum directed to be paid by this section for such license be less than ten dollars; and that every stallion or jack upon which the said tax is paid shall be exempt from all other state tax.

Any owner or keeper stationing or standing any stallion or jack without a license shall forfeit and pay twice the sum authorized and required to be paid in the last preceding section, one-half to the State and the other half to the informer.

Amendments to the License Laws,

Passed by the General Assembly of Maryland at the Regular Session commencing January, 1862, relating to Licenses.

(Chapter 49, page 57.)

AN ACT

To amend the forty-second section, relating to the granting of Licenses to traders, of Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General Laws.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the forty-second section of Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General Laws, relating to the granting of licenses to traders, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following enacted as a substitute therefor:

42. When any person, body politic, or corporate, shall propose to sell or barter anything mentioned in the preceding section, except spirituous or fermented liquors, he shall apply to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which he may reside, or if he resides in the city of Baltimore, to the Court of Common Pleas, for a license therefor; but no license to trade, or to sell spirituous or fermented liquors, shall be issued by any Clerk of a Court to a feme covert or to a person under twenty-one years, without the special order of the Judge of the Court, but no Judge shall give such special order to issue license to sell spirituous or fermented liquors, unless upon the recommendation of at least ten respectable freeholders, residents of the ward or district wherein the place of sale may be, and whenever any license shall be issued to a feme covert, or minor, the said feme covert or minor shall be responsible for all contracts made in the prosecution of their business under such license, and shall be liable to be sued therefore in any of the Courts of this State; and the said feme covert may be sued, or indicted and prosecuted in case of a violation by her of the license laws of this State, or in case she should keep a disorderly house, as if she were a feme sole; and if judgment be obtained against her on any contract, execution shall or may issue in the ordinary way to effect her separate estate; provided, however, that such responsibility shall in no manner effect or impair the responsibility of the husband or parent under the existing laws; and that this act shall take effect on the thirtieth day of April next.

(Chapter 97, page 104)

AN ACT

To amend the twenty-first and twenty-second sections of the fifty-sixth Article of the Code of Public General Laws, relating to the Licenses of Hawkers and Peddlers.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the twenty first and twenty-second sections of the fifty-sixth Article of the Code of Public General Laws, relating to the Licenses of hawkers and peddlers, be and the same are hereby repealed, and the following sections enacted in lieu thereof:

Twenty-one. For every such license, not to extend beyond the county in which the same may be issued, there shall be paid the following rates, to-wit: For every license to travel on foot, the sum of forty dollars; to travel with a horse or other beast of burden and wagon or other vehicle, the sum of fifty dollars; with two horses or other beasts of burden and wagon or other vehicle, the sum of seventy dollars. For every such license to extend over the whole Eastern Shore or the whole Western Shore, there shall be paid the following rates, to-wit: For every license to travel on foot, the sum of sixty dollars; to travel with a horse or other beast of burden and wagon or other vehicle, the sum of one hundred dollars; with two horses or other beasts of burden and a wagon or other vehicle, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars.

Twenty-two. No such license shall be granted to any other than a white person, or to any hawker and peddler in the name or style of a partnership or company, and but one person shall act under any such license.

Section 2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect on the day of its passage. [may 6, 1871—1y

(Chapter 121, page 130.)

AN ACT

To amend the Fifty-sixth Article of the Code of Public General Laws relating to Licenses, by adding thereto the following section relating to partnerships taking out licenses:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the following section be and the same is hereby added to the Fifty-sixth Article of the Code of Public General Laws, to follow the second section thereof:

Any license may be obtained by partnerships or firms as well as by individuals; but in all cases the names of all the partners of any firm shall be set forth in full in the license, and no license shall protect any person pretending to act under the same unless he is named therein, or is entitled a representative or assignee under the provisions hereinafter contained in this article, and the Clerk issuing the license shall enter upon the record of license the full names of all the members of a co-partnership to which such a license is issued.

Section 2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect on the thirtieth day of April next.

(Chapter 118, page 233.)

To amend section one of Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General Laws, entitled "License," relating to the issuing of licenses by Clerks of Courts.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That section one of Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General Laws, entitled "License," be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

All licenses shall be granted by the Clerks of the Circuit Courts of the counties and the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in the city of Baltimore, except where a different mode is specially provided, and all licenses granted by the said clerks shall expire on the first day of May next thereafter, except licenses for fisheries, and horse licenses, and if granted for part of a year, a rateable sum shall be charged therefor.

Amendments to the License Laws passed at January Session, 1868.

(Chapter 238, page 414.)

AN ACT

To add an additional section to Article fifty-six, of the Code of Public General Laws, entitled Licenses, so as to empower a trader to sell the license to trade with the stock of goods.

Section 8. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the following section be added to Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General Laws, entitled Licenses:

8. Be it enacted. Any trader who has taken out license to sell goods, chattles, wares, merchandize, spirituous, fermented liquors, or lager beer, in this State, shall have the privilege to sell out said license to any party purchasing his stock of goods, and purchasing or renting his place of business, and the party so purchasing may continue to sell under the license of his predecessor in business until the expiration of said license.

(Chapter 448, page 863.)

AN ACT

To add to the tenth section of Article 56, of the Code of Public General Laws, a sub-section requiring a license to enable any person to act as a Real Estate Broker.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That there be added to the 10th section of Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General Laws, a sub-section to read as follows:

Sub-section 1. Any person applying for the same and paying the sum of fifty dollars, may obtain a license for carrying on the business of Real Estate Broker, and any individual, co-partnership or firm who shall carry on the business of a Real Estate Broker, without a license, shall be subject to the penalties imposed upon other brokers by section seventeen of this Article.

(Chap. 342, page 612. Act of 1869.)

AN ACT to repeal an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the issuing of license for the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors within the borough of North East, in Cecil county," passed at January Session, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, chapter three hundred and forty-eight, and to enact the following in lieu thereof.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the issuing of license for the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors within the borough of North East, in Cecil county," passed at January Session, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, chapter three hundred and forty-eight, be and the same is hereby repealed and the following enacted in lieu thereof:

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the Judge of the Circuit Court for Cecil county shall, before the first day of May, in each and every year, after the passage of this Act, furnish to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Cecil county the names of two persons, householders in the village of North East, so whom and to whom only the said Clerk shall issue an ordinary license, to vend fermented and spirituous liquors, which persons shall comply with all the provisions of the Code with respect to ordinary licenses.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

R. THOMAS,
March 30, 1872—5w. Sheriff of Cecil County.

Reliable Fertilizers and Seeds!

The Andrew Coe PHOSPHATE,
(Manufactured only by E. Whitman & Sons.)
The Best Bone Fertilizers in the Market.

MISSOURI BONE MEAL.

(We originated the above brand from an article of which we are *sole agents*. Other parties noticing its great popularity, have applied the name "Missouri," to various articles of bone, but we notify our friends that they have no connection whatever with the article which we are selling and which we claim to be

THE BEST BONE IN THE MARKET.)

The New Jersey Bone
has been partially treated with Sulphuric Acid.
PERUVIAN GUANO,
Fine Ground Nova Scotia PLASTER,
MURIATE OF POTASH,
KAINIT, or POTASH SALTS,
South Car'a Bone Phosphate,
Fine Ground, Dissolved or Crude.
SULPHATE OF SODA,
SULPHURIC ACID,
And other Fertilizer Material.

We keep none but the Best. *A large stock always on hand.*

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

Particular attention paid to Market Gardeners' supplies. A large and well assorted stock of all kinds of Garden and Field Seeds, *Fresh and Genuine.*

E. Whitman & Son,
Nos. 145 & 147 W. Pratt Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Manufacturers and Dealers in every description of Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

Feb 24, 1872—10w

BLACK DIAMOND.

This Trotting Horse, of the Morgan stock,
will Stand the present Season, commencing
April the 10th and ending June the 30th,
on TUESDAYS, at Bel Air, Harford county, and the balance of the week at the Stable of the subscriber, near Rowlandsville.

TERMS:

FIVE DOLLARS for Single Service, to be paid at the time of service; TEN DOLLARS for the Season, to be paid by the 10th of July; and FIFTEEN DOLLARS to Insure, the money to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be with foal. Persons parting with the mare before she is known to be with foal will forfeit the insurance money. Good care will be taken of mares, but no responsibility for accidents. In all cases $1 must be paid to the Groom.

BLACK DIAMOND

is a beautiful black, fifteen and a half hands high, and weighs about 1,050 pounds; has a small, lean head; broad between the eyes, which are prominent, bold, lively and pleasant; full of spirit and courage, yet mild and docile, giving evidence of a temper at once spirited and tractable; his ears are small and well shaped, set wide apart, but are delicate and lively; his back is short and broad; his hips well coupled; his loins wide, and displaying muscle which will satisfy any Horseman of his ability to carry weight and endure fatigue.

BLACK DIAMOND

was sired by Black Hawk, Jr., 2d g. sire Black Hawk, g. g. sire Sherman, g. g. g. sire Justin Morgan. Dam by Young Bulrush, g. dam by Morgan Eagle, g. g. dam by Alnsworth Horse, and g. g. g. dam by Justin Morgan.

There is one thing very remarkable in this breed of horses, viz: the striking resemblance in size, form and general character, and nearly all of their colts bear equal resemblance to their sires; indeed, the power of transmitting to their progeny their own form, constitution and temperament, is a distinguishing trait of all the Stallions left by JUSTIN MORGAN, and we believe no horse ever lived that possessed in a higher degree the power of stamping upon his offspring his own great leading characteristics than BLACK DIAMOND.

R. D. HALL,
mar 30, 1872—1m Proprietor.

"FIRE!"

We recommend the HOWE SEWING MACHINE because it is more durable and reliable; easier managed; will do better work on Dress-making, Tailoring or Leather work; not like other machines, only built to SELL—but every Machine *warranted*. Given on trial, with *instructions*. Sold on easy terms.

All kinds of New and Second-Hand Machines sold and taken in exchange.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING DONE.

It is not necessary for persons to hunt up the Agent.

Address, **John Wilkinson,**
at ELKTON, or BRICK MEETING HOUSE, and he will call at their homes.

J. F. McKENNY, General Agent, 136 W. Fayette St., Baltimore. [Feb 3, 1872—3m

NOTICE TO

BUILDERS & CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned Committee, up to SATURDAY, the 4th day of May, next, at 1 o'clock P.M., for doing the Carpenter work, Plastering and Painting of a NEW PARSONAGE, at Cherry Hill, Cecil county, Md.

Size of the building will be 24 feet by 52 feet, two stories high. All material to be found and delivered on the ground.

Proposals for the Carpenter work, Plastering and Painting will be received separately, or together.

This Parsonage is to be built on the plan, size and finish of the Parsonage at Zion, and we request those who contemplate putting in proposals to view that building as their model.

Proposals may be directed to either member of the Committee, at Cherry Hill, Cecil county, Md., marked "Proposals."

DR. R. C. CARTER,
WM. J. GRANT,
WM. McCLELLAND,
april 20, 1872—2w Committee.

Money Cannot Buy It!!
FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS!
But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve it.

IF YOU VALUE YOUR EYESIGHT, USE THESE
PERFECT LENSES,

Ground from Minute Crystal Pebbles, melted together, and derive their name "Diamond" on account of their HARDNESS and BRILLIANCY. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others, manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., N. Y.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

WM. J. ALRICH, Jeweler and Optician, Sole Agent for Elkton, Md., from whom can only be obtained. No peddlers employed. [may 6, 1871—1y

MARTIN'S

STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES is the largest and best to be found anywhere, and at prices to defy competition. RISING SUN, MD.

ASTRAY.

Came to the premises of Lloyd Balderston, in the month of November last, a RED STEER, with white legs and belly, and crumpled horns; supposed to be about two years old; and for the last four months on the premises of the subscriber. The owner will be requested to prove the property and pay all expenses.

E. T. EVANS,
April 13, 1872—3w near Port Deposit.

Sworn to before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Cecil county.

NOTICE.

There will be a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Mutual Building Association of Cecil county, called immediately after adjournment of the regular monthly meeting, SATURDAY EVENING, April 27th inst., for the purpose of considering a proposition to alter and amend Section 2, Article 10 of the By-Laws, subject, "Withdrawals."

R. G. REESE,
Elkton, April 13, 1872—3w Secretary.

NOTICE.

All parties having claims against the Town of Elkton are hereby notified to present the same to the Town Commissioners, on or before the First day of May, next, for adjustment. By order. WM. R. GILPIN,
Elkton, April 13, 1872—3w Secretary.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having closed out his business, in Port Deposit, requests all parties indebted to him to call at once and settle their bills.

H. H. MAKINSON.
april 13, 1872—3w

MARTIN'S

STOCK OF GOODS is Full, Cheap and Good.
Feb 10— RISING SUN, MD.

DRY GOODS and GROCERIES.

REMOVAL!!

We beg leave to inform the public that we have this week

REMOVED OUR STOCK OF GOODS

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

FULL SUPPLY OF

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Material for MEN'S and BOYS' WEAR,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS,

WINDOW SHADES,

WALL PAPERS.

FINE GROCERIES.

Prices made Low, and Custom solicited.

BROWN & BRO.

mar 20, 1872

1872. SPRING. 1872.

New Styles Now Opening

AT THE

GREAT CENTRAL,

1,000 yards Dress Goods, Alpacas, Delaines, Prints, &c.

1,000 yards Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, &c.

1,000 yards bl'd & brown Muslins.

500 " wool & cotton Flannels

500 " Bed Ticking, Checks, and Sheetings.

200 yarns Cotton & Linen Table Diaper.

1,000 pairs Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

A Full line of Fancy Notions.

1,000 pairs Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.

New HATS, CAPS and Umbrellas.

Choice lot of Sugars, Coffees and Syrups.

CHOICE TEA for $1.00 per pound. Try it.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Oil Shades.

WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, Tubs, Churns, Buckets, &c

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines,
FIXTURES, OIL and NEEDLES.

TOBACCO—MONITOR AND NAVY,
(the best in the market,)
AND A FULL LINE OF SMOKING TOBACCO.

Currants, Citron, Prunes & Canned Fruits.

Full line of Glass and Queensware.

DRENNEN & BRO.

mar 2, 1872—tf

ON THE MARKET

AT

Less than Regular Prices

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES,

AND GENERAL MERCHANDIZE,

FOR CASH ONLY!

BY

CARHART & CO.,

ZION, MD.,

AT THE

Old Stand recently occupied by S. B. Ford.

CHARTER PERPETUAL,

AND

DIVIDENDS DECLARED DAILY.

J. M. C. Carhart. J. L. Carhart.
mar 16, 1872—tf

CHESAPEAKE CITY

CASH STORE.

GOODS SOLD ONLY FOR CASH.

No 15 per cent extra, to make up for bad debts or long credits.

Store full of New Goods!

Cheapest in the Town or County.

CASH BUYERS,

Look to your interest, and buy Goods at the *CASH STORE.*

You will always find us at our post.

REED BROTHERS,

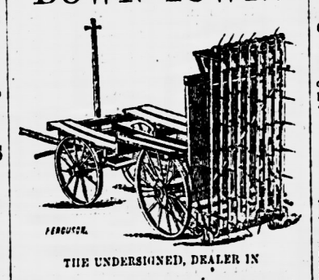
W. T. REED. R. R. REED.
mar 2, 1872—1y

SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS.

In great variety, and at very low prices, at
E. MARTIN'S,
Feb 10— Rising Sun, Md.

PORT DEPOSIT.

DOWN TOWN!



THE UNDERSIGNED, DEALER IN

Agricultural & Horticultural Implements,

Field, Vegetable and Garden Seeds,

Fruit and Ornamental TREES, &c., &c.

HAS REMOVED

from Rock Run to the Warehouse lately occupied by Henry H. Makinson, Esq.,

Just Below the Railroad Depot.

S. ROWLAND CARSON,
mar 16, 1872—tf PORT DEPOSIT, MD.

THE NEW STEAM

Sash, Blind and Door Factory,

IN

PORT DEPOSIT, MD.

The undersigned having assumed the entire control of this Mill, takes this method of informing the public that he is now prepared with the best of machinery and the best mechanics to furnish

DOORS, SASH,
WINDOW & DOOR FRAMES,
Shutters, Blinds, Casings, &c.

Mouldings of all Kinds & Patterns.

SCROLL SAWING AND TURNING.

Cornice, Brackets & Fancy Sawing.

RIPPING & PLANING

DONE AT SHORTEST TIME.

Builders and all persons contemplating building will find it to their advantage to give me a call. As with small expense and facilities of machinery, &c., &c., equal to any, I am satisfied that I can give entire satisfaction, not only in workmanship and material, but also in PRICE. I have a large lot of

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, &c.,

on hand, and can furnish anything in my line at shortest notice.

J. E. REYNOLDS.
april 9, 1870—tf

***Belair Zgis and Oxford Press please change.

CECIL FURNITURE

Ware-Rooms.

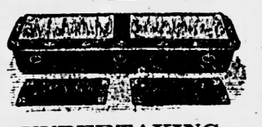
The subscriber having purchased the Stock and Fixtures of H. H. Makinson, and removed the Ware-Rooms to the building recently occupied by S. Rowland Carson, in ROCK RUN,

PORT DEPOSIT, MD.,

IS PREPARED TO FURNISH

EVERY STYLE OF FURNITURE,

AT CITY PRICES.



UNDERTAKING.

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

WM. F. A. FOSTER.
Port Deposit, April 13, 1872—3m

SASH, DOORS, FRAMES.

A Large Stock of READY-MADE WORK

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Door and Window Frames,
Panel and Batton Doors,
Sash and Mouldings,
Turned Balustering,
Washboard Casings,
Fancy Sawed Work for Porticos, Cornices, &c.

Flooring, Siding & Dressed Lumber

OF ALL KINDS.

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

We keep a large stock of well Seasoned Lumber on hand, and by that means can guarantee our work to be perfectly dry and of superior quality.

NOLAND & CO.,
Feb 10, 1872—6m **PORT DEPOSIT, MD.**

S. S. RAMBO,

SUCCESSOR TO

NOLAND & CO.,

PORT DEPOSIT, MD.,

DEALER IN

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Nails, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Sash Cord and Weights, etc.

TOOLS.

Broad, Post and Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Chisels, Planes, Saws, Squares, Drawing Knives, Masons' and Plasterer's Tools, etc.

PAINTS AND OIL.

Lewis' White Lead, Pecora Metallic, Paints of all colors, Linseed, Lard and Lubricating Oils, Varn