

The Farm.
HOME-MADE MANURE.

Since the virgin soil in nearly all the older States is becoming exhausted, the problem of fertilizing—how to obtain the most economical and efficient manure for all soils and crops—is one of great importance to every agriculturist. Experience has demonstrated that stable-manure, properly composted and cared for, is the very best general fertilizer that can be used. But the bulk and the expense of transportation—if it could be bought—must confine its use to the supply that can be produced at home, or obtained very near it. With system and care this supply can be largely increased by growing at the proper season, everything of a vegetable nature that can be stored and decomposed, and storing it in a convenient place for use. Every animal should be made auxiliary by being kept in stables, yards or pens, and the ground floors of which should be kept well covered with vegetable litter. As often as this litter becomes soiled it should be removed and placed in a pile (under cover is best) and fresh litter spread on the floors. The liquid being rich in ammonia, it is important that care should be taken to have it all absorbed and preserved with the litter which furnishes the carboniferous element. There is some art and skill required in order to generate, combine, and preserve the most valuable elements in stable manure. The raw pile will not ferment during freezing weather. But in the early Spring it should be removed to a suitable place to form into a pile about four feet high to ferment. This pile should be covered with a layer of dry mud, or rich earth, or what is better, if to be had, ground plaster of paris, to absorb the gases, ammonia, nitrogen and carbonic acid, as they are generated during fermentation. One ton of properly composted and well cared for manure is worth several tons of such as has been allowed to evaporate its gases and leech away its alkaline salts and phosphates. While guano and the manipulated fertilizers furnish only a portion, and mainly the stimulating elements of vegetable growth. When the manure pile is too small to fertilize liberally the projected crop, what it lacks in size can be made up in strength by the addition of the alkaline salts of ammonia, potash, soda, &c., with ground bone and plaster of Paris. These materials, when combined in due proportion, form an artificial guano destitute of the carboniferous element; and if this compound or guano alone is applied to worn-out soil, where the carboniferous or vegetable matter has become exhausted, the plant cannot perfect its growth and fruit, although its early life may have the appearance of great vigor. When stable-manure is scarce, or not to be had, a very good substitute may be made with dry manure, or any fine vegetable compost, or mould, by the addition in due proportion of the above-mentioned material, or genuine guano, and properly incorporating them with it. Lime and ashes are most valuable on sandy soil, but should be applied separately, and never mixed with stable-manure or fertilizers, as they liberate and volatilize the gases, ammonia, &c. Those who have plenty of money and little ambition to learn the "reason why" in their profession, will always be good customers for manipulated fertilizers; but those who would thrive and leave their farms more productive at the end of life than they were at the beginning, will study the science and practice the art of agriculture, and experiment in manipulating their own fertilizers at home.

Pasturing Wet Land

There is one subject to which the attention of farmers everywhere should be drawn—it is wet. There is no one whose experience has not taught him that to plow land when it is wet is injurious to it. The reason is manifest: The earth may be said to be a set of mouths and lungs which feed and breathe; to plow it when it is wet is to cut its capacity to feed and breathe; in other words, it smears its surface so as to make it impervious to light, air and heat, and the want of which re-aeration is extremely difficult. This same consequence is the result of pasturing cattle upon lands whose surface has been made wet by rain or otherwise; it is worked into a mortar incapable of producing fruit. Farming, like all other of the occupations of life, requires a study of the scientific principles which enter into it, thought of the modes of their application, and especially the observations of practical experience; and these combined will always produce profitable results.

POWLS IN ORCHARDS.

A correspondent of the Farmers Home Journal, thus writes on fowls: "The public has yet to learn the full advantage of keeping poultry. Few seem to appreciate what they may do among trees in an orchard. Let any one try them in an orchard of a quarter of an acre, where they may be kept by a picket fence four or five feet high; put in, say 125 fowls and observe the result. They will add annoyance in the garden, of which so many complain, while they work among the trees, doing just what is needed and destroying everything that can injure the fruit-trees in the shape of bugs, worms or any other insects, and lay a large number of eggs, which as a cash article, to say nothing of the chickens, which pay well for raising at the present time. I have tried it, and know it is so. I have about 100 fowls which have worked admirably among my trees, keeping the ground in good condition, keeping off the insects, and promoting the growth of the orchard. I am satisfied that we have yet to learn the full benefit which may be derived from the proper management of fowls; and it is quite possible that the method I have suggested may offer the best way of getting our apple orchards in good bearing condition."

SHALL WE GRIND GRAIN FOR COWS?

A correspondent says: "If a cow in chewing her cud throws up all she eats and chews it over again, I do not see where the advantage is in getting corn ground at all to feed ruminating animals." The proof of that hasty-pudding is in the eating of the corn by the cow. Feed her on whole corn, and you will find that, even in twice chewing, she does but indifferent work, and that much of the grain in her food is passed in whole kernels. Grind her corn for her, and a smaller quantity will nourish her as well. More hops can be fattened after animals fed on whole corn than after the same number fed on meal. Lastly, try the comparative experiment (under exactly the same circumstances) and you will satisfy yourself.

TO OBTAIN PURE SLEDG GO INTO YOUR FIELD

When the wheat begins to ripen; you will find spots on a southern slope, in advance of the rest of the field; from these spots select the ripest and best developed heads; with your pocket knife cut the stalk about ten inches below the head; when you have a handful wrap a straw around it; throw in bunches; carry out in sacks or baskets. For every bushel you gather in this way, you ought to grow from thirty to fifty bushels of pure seed and improved wheat the next season. I know whereof I affirm, for I have tried it. By this method, you not only get pure seed of the variety you desire, but you improve its quality, and promote early ripening, and are thereby likely to escape the disease called rust.

LOW EARLY BUTTER IS SPOILED.

A farmer's wife writes: "Of all the products of the farm, butter is the most liable to be tainted by noxious odors floating in the atmosphere. Our people had some veal in the cellar, from which a little blood flowed out and was neglected until it commenced to smell. The result was that a jar of butter which I was then packing smelled and tasted like spoiled butter. Another lady reader observes that there was a pond of stinky, stagnated water a few hundred feet from their house, from which an offensive effluvia would be born on the breeze directly to the milk-room, when the wind was in a certain direction, the result of which was that the cream and butter would taste like the disagreeable odor coming from the pond. As soon as the pond was drained, we had no more damaged butter."—Exchange.

COST OF RAISING GRAIN PER BUSHEL.

Mr. H. H. Gibson, of Madison county, Illinois, in a carefully drawn up statement made to the Farmers' Club of that county, makes out the cost per bushel of wheat, corn, and oats as follows: Wheat 90¢ cents per bushel; Corn 1-10; Oats 26¢. Meadow hay, also cost per ton \$4.75. This was a carefully prepared account of every expense, including, of course, the interest on cost of land. The very moderate cost per bushel of raising corn, will especially strike the eastern farmer, being five cents per bushel less than oats.

Rotation of Crops.

The subject of rotation of crops is one which deserves special attention, and which must be considered with reference to the locality where it is practiced; but it is an essential principle which must enter into the successful operations of the farm, as certain as that a diversity of food conduces to the health, strength, and mental capacity of man. The analogy is by no means an imperfect one. What can be so plain, if we but reason from natural cause and effect, as that bringing into requisition again and again the same means of production, the same muscular powers of locomotion, the pursuit of the same train of thought, serves but to exhaust the soil, as it debilitates and exhausts the capacity of man? The earth will certainly cease to yield a product of the constituent parts of which it has already given all it has. And here let us consider the result and effect of continual restoration of the soil by the application of superphosphates, guano, and other commercial manures.—Will not this supersede the necessity of rotation? All these may contain many of the component parts of production, and most of them are soluble in water, and, therefore, more immediately convertible into plant-food, stimulating in its character quickly bringing into requisition the powers of the earth, and consequently in the same degree exhausting those powers; and like spirits habitually administered to the body, requiring an increase of quantity to produce a like effect; and eventually increase loses its power, and the earth, like the body, dies from exhaustion. There is an active, living principle in a diversity of rotation of crops, which nature dictates, as is exhibited in the practical operations of the farm. Dig up an old apple-tree, and a young one will not grow successfully upon the same ground, and no manure will make it grow. It is vain to theorize upon the subject, and we may as well conclude that there is no substitute for a rotation of crops in a proper management of the farm.

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CLOTHING.

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FRESH STOCK
Spring & Summer Clothing
For Men's and Boys' Wear.
ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
HATS, CAPS, &c.
JUST RECEIVED FROM THE CITY, AT THE
TEMPLE OF FASHION,
MAIN STREET, ELKTON,
where you can buy 20 per cent. cheaper than anywhere else. Call and see me.
MAR. 23, 1872-7

MECHANICAL.
WM. J. ALRICH,
DEALER IN
CLOCKS, WATCHES,
Jewelry, Silver-ware
Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c.,
Main Street, Elkton, Md.
Particular attention paid to REPAIRING in all its branches; also, changing Spectacle Glasses. A good assortment of Glasses constantly on hand.
MAR. 9, 1872-7

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, ROBES, RUGS, HORSE COVERS,
And every article in that line, for sale at the LOWEST PRICES,
BY
JOHN PERKINS, JR.,
nov 11, 1868-7
ELKTON, MD.
HARDWARE, STOVES, &c.

Hardware, STOVES and TIN-WARE.
WE HAVE REMOVED
our Store to the Brick Building, on Main street, formerly occupied by Wirt & Robertson, and are now offering a complete line of
FARMERS' HARDWARE; STOVES OF ALL POPULAR MAKES; and ALL KINDS OF TIN-WARE, At Low Prices & Reasonable Terms.
ROOFING & SPOUTING
done in the best and most substantial manner, at short notice.
ALSO, Wooden CUCUMBER PUMPS,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN E. ALEXANDER & BRO.,
MAR. 23, 1872-7
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STOVES and TINWARE, IRON AND STEEL, PAINTS and OILS, GLASS and PUTTY, Carriage Wheels, Rims, TIRES, SPOKES, Poles, Shafts, Canvas Windows, & IRON AXLES, BOXES for WAGONS and CARRIAGES
The Largest and Best Selected Stock of
BUILDERS' and FARMERS' HARDWARE
IN THE COUNTY.
Call on me or call before purchasing.
W. C. RAMBO,
NEXT DOOR TO GLASS FRONT,
MAR. 16, 1872-7
ELKTON, MD.

CASH PROVISION STORE.
PETER D. GILBERT
announces to the citizens of Elkton, and vicinity, that he has purchased the Store and fixtures of Mr. Robert Tong, on
NORTH STREET, Elkton,
opposite The City Drug Store, and intends to keep a
First-Class Provision Store,
where will be found a choice selection of all kinds of
FRESH and SALT MEATS, VEGETABLES, Canned Fruits, Corn Starch, SOAP, FINE TABLE SALT, FLOUR, MEAL and FEED,
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BREAD, CAKES, BUNS, BISCUITS and PIES.
As she respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage,
MRS. M. CUMMINGS,
Elkton, APR. 12, 1872-7

DR. R. P. TULL,
DENTIST,
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SUCCESSOR TO DR. T. H. MURPHY,
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OFFICE—Opposite the Presbyterian Church, N. 10th Street, (building formerly occupied by East & Crewell),
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POST OFFICE BUILDING,
Elkton, Maryland,
Tenders his PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the public.
Office Hours—From 7 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M., and 7 to 9 P. M.
MAY 25, 1872-7

DR. N. B. SMITH, Dentist,
Having located in Port Deposit, is now prepared to do all kinds of Dental work in the best and most approved manner. All work guaranteed.
Office in the dwelling next to Railroad Depot, Port Deposit.
JUNE 1, 1872-7

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR RENT.
The undersigned, as Attorney for the owner, offers at Private Sale, upon very easy terms, the
DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT,
IN THE TOWN OF ELKTON, now occupied by George F. Harlan. This property is situated at the west end of Main street, very eligibly located for a residence.
THE HOUSE
is 24 by 30 feet, substantially built of brick, two and a half stories in height, and in good order. A BRICK BACK BUILDING, two stories in height, 10 by 30 is attached.
THE LOT
has a front of 64 feet, and a depth of 181 feet, and has upon it an excellent garden.
\$12000 of the purchase money will not be required to be paid before March 25th, 1874, being secured by a mortgage upon the property, bearing six per cent. interest. If not sold before February 25th, the property will be for rent. Apply to
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DRY GOODS and GROCERIES.

Before you purchase, stop
At **WILSON'S, B. M. House.**
REDUCTION IN ALL
GOODS. Retailing
At Prices that are
IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS.
NEW and full
SELECTED STOCK HAS
Arrived. Such as
Tin and Crockery-ware,
Wooden and Willow-ware.
In Queensware a full line.
Linen, Dress and White Goods,
SHOES and BOOTS.
ON SUGARS will not be beat.
NOTIONS a full stock, and
STATIONERY a GOOD LINE.

As well as in every thing that is kept in a Country Store.
Motto—Will Not be Undersold.
J. C. WILSON,
July 11, 1872-7
BRICK MEETING HOUSE.

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.

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1872. SPRING. 1872.
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GREAT CENTRAL.
1,000 yards Dress Goods, Alpaca, Delaines, Prints, &c.
1,000 yards Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, &c.
1,000 yards br'd & brown Muslins.
500 " wool & cotton Flannels
500 " Bed Ticking, Checks, and Sheetings.
200 yards 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, Tea, Coffee, Buckets, &c. Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, FURNITURE, OIL and KIDNEY, TOBACCO-MONITOR and NAVY, (the best in the market), AND A FULL LINE of SHOKING TOBACCO. Currants, Citron, Prunes & Canned Fruits. Full line of Glass and Queensware.
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DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT,
IN THE TOWN OF ELKTON, now occupied by George F. Harlan. This property is situated at the west end of Main street, very eligibly located for a residence.
THE HOUSE
is 24 by 30 feet, substantially built of brick, two and a half stories in height, and in good order. A BRICK BACK BUILDING, two stories in height, 10 by 30 is attached.
THE LOT
has a front of 64 feet, and a depth of 181 feet, and has upon it an excellent garden.
\$12000 of the purchase money will not be required to be paid before March 25th, 1874, being secured by a mortgage upon the property, bearing six per cent. interest. If not sold before February 25th, the property will be for rent. Apply to
JAN. 27, 1872-7
CLINTON McCULLOUGH, Attorney.

DR. N. B. SMITH, Dentist,
Having located in Port Deposit, is now prepared to do all kinds of Dental work in the best and most approved manner. All work guaranteed.
Office in the dwelling next to Railroad Depot, Port Deposit.
JUNE 1, 1872-7

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JUNE 1, 1872-7

EDICIN.

ELLS' SIBICIAN HAIR RESTORER.
Every year increase popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation; which is due to melon. We can assure our old pas that it is kept fully up to its standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for ring GRAY on Falling Hair to its natural color, making it soft, lustrous and clean. It removes white and dandruff, and, by tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates, nourishes the hair-glands. By so, the hair grows thicker and longer. In baldness, it restores capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new crop, except in extreme old age. It is most economical HAIR Dresser ever used, as it requires few applications, and gives the hair a rich, glossy appearance. A. A. YES, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are, and carefully selected for exact quality; and I consider it the most PATENTED Preparation for the Restoration of its Intensity." Sold by all Druggists, and in Medicines. Price One D.

Buckingham Dye.
FOR THE WEBS.
As our Renewer many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in the proportion which will dye, in an efficient and quick manner, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash. Sold by all Druggists. Price One D. Manufactured by R. P. & CO., NASHUA.

PORT DEPOSIT.
A. J. SEIZER
HAS TAKEN HIS GRAND
POKE EXPEDITION, MD.,
WHEN HE INTENDS KEEP
HARNESS OF A KINDS,
MADE OF THE BEST LEATHER,
Also, Collars, Saddles, Saddle, &c. of all kinds; Linen Covers and Lay Sashes and Cotton Fly Nets, when in season; Curries and Leather Buck Brushes, Sponges, Saddlebags and Halters; Saddle Pads and Ankle Boots.
Repairs and cleans, and gives a complete assortment of Harness kept in the place, as well as the same in season. Repairs and cleans, and gives a complete assortment of Harness kept in the place, as well as the same in season. Repairs and cleans, and gives a complete assortment of Harness kept in the place, as well as the same in season.
MAR. 23, 1872-7

WARE-HOUSE.
The undersigned has purchased the Ware-House of the late J. H. Mackinnon, and is now prepared to receive and store all kinds of Merchandise, and is prepared to receive and store all kinds of Merchandise, and is prepared to receive and store all kinds of Merchandise.
MAR. 23, 1872-7

UNDERFANG.
METALLIC BURIAL CASES, all other Coffins, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
W. F. FOSTER,
Port Deposit, April 13, 1872-7