



A Good Grade of Pasture That Means So Much to the Health and Quality of the Product of the Stock.

PURCHASING LIME FOR FARM USE

The Form, Concentration, Fineness of Division, and the Condition of the Soil Are Factors Requiring Consideration.

A Study of the Soil Neutralizing Power of Lime.

The chief point to be observed by the farmer in the purchase of lime is the form. The action of each form must be known under each of the many varying conditions. Lime and limestone are both mineral products, but the former is a product of manufacture treated in a manner to make it concentrated, which means that it contains only the elements active in neutralizing soil acidity, whereas the latter contains carbon dioxide amounting to approximately one-half its weight, besides any impurities of the original rock from which it is ground. While there is no organic fermentation in the case of mineral materials, yet the concentrated forms are acted upon more readily by the natural soil solvents, air and water, and other solvent substances of soils, and furthermore, they are more readily and evenly distributed throughout the soil by the soil moisture.

Regardless of the form, fineness of division has an important bearing upon availability since the finer the material the greater will be the surface area exposed to the natural agencies which cause disintegration. The particles of whetted or hydrated lime are infinitely small and there is no question of their availability on this score. With limestone it is a question of grinding purely mechanical in nature. The application of a coarsely ground limestone, coarser than 100 per cent. through a 20-mesh sieve, may not show any results the first or second season, while the same substance pulverized to an extremely fine powder, 100 per cent. through a 60 or 80 mesh sieve, will show results during the first season—that is, its fineness permits of the solubility of a considerable portion of its lime.

The kind of soil to which the lime or limestone is applied influences the rate at which they become active in the soil. A soil which is open and porous and thus permits the free access of air and circulation of water, and one which contains a large portion of organic matter capable of decay, animal or vegetable, presents more favorable conditions for the solubility and activity of lime and limestone than one which is close and compact in texture and purely mineral in its character, thus preventing the free access of air and water, and in which no organic changes are taking place. In the one case the conditions are such as to favor the action of natural agencies, and in the other they are such as to retard their action, even though the latter type of soil may be more in need of lime than the former for the indirect advantages which may be secured.



APPLYING LIME WITH A SPREADER. An even application of the lime resulting in a thorough incorporation of it in the soil, so that it will come in contact with all the acidity that may exist, is most important.

MEADOWS AND PASTURES

The Healthy Growth of a Variety of Plants Furnishes a Better Forage for Animals and More Lime for Bone Building.

The Growing Herd Requires a Nutrient Quality of Grass.

Lime is essential to the growth of luxuriant pasture. It does much to improve the stand and increase the variety of grasses and clovers. The effect of lime on pasture soils is to sweeten it and encourage the growth of grasses and clovers not only more abundantly, but in greater profusion, and it so happens that the plants which are encouraged to grow in sweet soils are the ones which naturally contain more lime in their composition.

Lime is needed by animals quite as much as it is needed by plants, especially by young animals which are growing and need it in the formation of their bones and somewhat in the formation of body tissue. The Food Administration calls attention in one of its circulars regarding the use of milk, which contains more lime than any other food in children's diet. It says: "There must be plenty of lime in children's food, for a great deal of it is needed for their bones and teeth, and a little for their blood and all other parts of their bodies. Big boys and girls and grown people, as well as children, need lime, because the bones are constantly wearing away little by little and must be replaced."

It is therefore very important that pastures used for grazing should be well limed to furnish a variety of plants, so that animals may be well nourished with a luxuriant growth of forage containing lime for building bone and tissue. Lime may be applied to pastures any time during the year, but it is best to prepare now to make a fall or winter application.

A Soil Treatment for the Tomato Crop—Liming Not Always Beneficial.

There has been much discussion regarding the use of lime on land prior to planting tomatoes. The best information obtainable seems to point to the neutral lime at which tomatoes grow best. Just where this point is no one seems to know, but it is clearly understood by most growers and Experiment Station workers that it is so near the neutral lime that liming is almost always beneficial except when the soil is known to be alkaline, in which case the lime is known to do no harm.

The use of lime in growing can-house tomatoes has other advantages than the mere increase of crop. It creates soil condition favorable to a healthy growth, making a strong plant more capable of resisting the ravages of diseases which are so prevalent today. This will no doubt help to hold down the cost of spraying.

WINTER SOIL LIMING

Continued Shortage of Labor and Transportation Facilities Justifies Consideration by the Farmer of the Principle of This Practice.

OPINIONS OF VARIOUS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES ON THE SUBJECT

The Farmer is Still Charged With the Responsibility of Producing Maximum Crops, and at the Same Time to Maintain the Fertility of His Soil Through the Adoption of Such Changes in His Methods as Will Continue to Conserve Labor and to Meet Other Problems of His Operation Brought About by the War.

Though the armistice has been signed, the eyes of the world are still focused upon the American farmer, who is called upon to exert his best effort to produce greater yields of all farm commodities under the existing short supply of labor. The duty is pressing of furnishing abundant supplies for our own people, and in a large measure for shipment abroad. Conditions generally make it important that the farmer retain on the farm over winter as much of his labor supply as possible. This man power should likewise be utilized to accomplish tasks which might otherwise fall in the busier seasons of spring and summer, or at planting and harvest times. One of these tasks which is of a rather laborious nature is that of liming, and fortunately it may be done in winter, though it is not the customary practice. Yet, under the circumstances, it is one way to utilize labor efficiently during the winter and at the same time bring about better soil conditions and greater yields so badly needed.

Liming Soils in Winter an Advisable Practice, According to Opinions of Agricultural Colleges.

Agricultural and Experiment Station workers have been prompted by difficulties arising out of war conditions to give thorough consideration to the practice of liming soils in winter. The opinions of a number on this subject are given:

Advice of Experiment Station Workers. Prof. T. C. Johnson, director of the Virginia Truck Experiment Station, Norfolk, Va., says:

"We think it a very good practice for the farmer to purchase lime during the fall and winter for immediate application or for application prior to planting crops in the early spring. In the trucking section it is customary to procure lime during the winter months and apply it on such crops as cabbage, lettuce, tomatoes, cantaloupes and cucumbers, but for such crops as beans and potatoes lime usually should be applied on the crops preceding those mentioned. We are advising farmers to secure the lime at the earliest date possible on account of the difficulty in transportation and labor."

Dr. H. J. Patterson, director of the Maryland Experiment Station, says:

"We have gotten very good results by applying lime during the winter as a top dressing on wheat and fall seeded grasses. We do not advise this as being the best method of applying lime, but lime applied in this way has proven beneficial both to the grain and grass which follows the wheat."

Dr. Jacob G. Lipman, soil chemist, dean and director of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, says:

"The wisdom of purchasing and spreading lime in the fall and winter is entirely proper. At this particular time, when farm labor is costly and scant as to supply, the conservation of the efforts of the farmer should be urged in every possible way. Indeed, it has been our practice for some time past to advise farmers in New Jersey not to leave certain of the farm work that may be done in the winter until early spring."

Dr. Elmer O. Phipps, professor of soils, Cornell University and College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., says:

"In the matter of the order and use of lime in the winter . . . we have emphasized the importance of farmers ordering their lime in the winter because of difficulties of getting cars in the spring; also they then have more time for such work. We also recommend in our regular work the practice of applying lime in the winter any time when the ground is essentially bare of snow. While we prefer that it be applied to land that is to be plowed or to be given cultivation before the crop is planted, we do not object to a man applying it to a crop already established, but with the understanding that his immediate benefits are not likely to be as large as where the lime can be more thoroughly incorporated with the soil."

Use of the Concentrated Forms of Lime Saves Labor.

Considering these statements of the leading agriculturalists, in view of the fact that a high percentage (approximately 85 per cent.) of the soils east of the Mississippi river are some and heavy in need of lime and that the shortage of labor and transportation facilities is severe, the farmer should not hesitate to secure a liberal supply of lime now for immediate application and home storage.

In the purchase of liming material the farmer should give careful consideration to its chemical composition, bearing in mind that the concentrated form of lime, which is the lump and the hydrate, possesses nearly twice the neutralizing power of that of the various finely pulverized limestones.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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Hon. William H. Adkins, Associate Judge.

Hon. P. B. Hopper, Associate Judge.

Clerk, A. Parks Rasin; Deputies Charles W. Kibler and Mrs. Don B. Falls.

Sheriff, George W. Carter, Jr.; Mark A. Perkins, deputy.

Terms of Court: Third Monday in April and third Monday in October for Jury terms.

Orphans Court

John H. Simpers, Chief Judge.

Edward A. Scott, Associate Judge.

J. Henry Thompson, Asso. Judge.

Other Officials

Police Justice, R. Hynson Rogers, Chestertown; W. H. Schwatka, Rock Hall.

Notaries Public: Harry C. Coleman, Eben F. Perkins, S. P. Townsend, James W. Crouch, J. Raymond Simpers, Chestertown; J. W. Clark, Still Pond.

Justices of Peace, S. E. Burgess, Rock Hall; G. C. Townsend, Millington; J. M. Sutton, Betterton; Vernor M. Barnett, Chestertown; R. C. Morgan, Galena; J. H. Kelly, Still Pond; H. M. Massey, Massey; Robert Moffett, Jr., Chestertown.

Register of Wills, Robert R. Hill; Miss Cora Robinson, Deputy.

Treasurer, Harry E. Taylor, Ollie Estes, Deputy.

County Commissioners

Carey W. Reinhart, President; Olin S. Davis, John N. Bennett; Samuel Hicks, Clerk.

L. L. Burrell, County Agent.

School Board

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Almshouse Board

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State's Attorney

Harrison W. Vickers

Croner

Dr. H. L. Dood, Chestertown.

Board of Health

Dr. George R. Jones, Secretary, Galena, Md.

TOWN OFFICIALS

Commissioners: William L. Fowler, George R. Rouse, Robert Moffett, R. Groomer Parks, Esq., Attorney.

Samuel E. Cooper, Day Bailiff.

L. Beverly Hyland, Night Bailiff.

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House of Delegates, Harry Willis and Herbert Urie.

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W. W. Beck, Esq., Chestertown.

Bureau of Immigration

Harry C. Willis, Chairman, Worton.

Supervisors of Elections

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State Tax Commission

Wm. W. Beck, Member of Board; Owen C. Smith, Supervisor of Assessments.

Religious Notices

Sacred Heart Church—Services every other Sunday at 11.00 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sabbath School at 2.30 p. m. Father Urner, Pastor.

Christ M. P. Church, preaching Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday School at 2.00 p. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6.45 p. m.; mid-week service Thursday evening at 7.30. Rev. J. L. Ward, Pastor.

Emmanuel P. E. Church—Preaching on Sunday at 11.00 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.; Sabbath School at 2.30 p. m. Dr. H. B. Martin, Pastor.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Sunday 10.30 a. m. preaching by the pastor; 3.30 Sabbath School and Pastor's Bible Class; 7.00 p. m. Epworth League; 7.30 p. m. preaching by the pastor; Prayer Meeting, Wednesday evening at 7.30; Choir Practice, Friday evening, Rev. T. F. Beauchamp, Pastor.

Lodge Directory

P. O. S. of A. No. 34 meets every Tuesday evening in Fraternal Hall.

P. O. S. of A. No. 87 meets every Tuesday evening in Culp Building.

Daughters of America No. 58 meets every Monday evening in Fraternal Hall.

Jr. O. U. A. M. No. 177 meets every Wednesday in Fraternal Hall.

Loyal Order of Moose, No. 1496, meets every Friday night in Moose Building.

Modern Woodmen of America, No. 8745 meet 2nd and 3rd Wednesday evenings in Fraternal Hall.

Chester Lodge, No. 115, A. F. & A. M., meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday evening in Lyceum Theatre Building.

Red Men meet every Thursday evening in Fraternal Hall.

Heptasophs meet 1st and 3rd Friday evenings of each month in Fraternal Hall.

The Order of Owls meets every Monday night in The Enterprise building.

Betterton Lodge, I. O. O. F., 164, meets Thursday night at 8 p. m. at I. O. O. F. Hall, Still Pond, Md.

Transportation Lines

Train Schedule

Train leaves Chestertown at 7.35 a. m. for Baltimore and Philadelphia, connecting North and South, every day except Sunday. Returning train reaches here 11.02 a. m. In the afternoon train leaves at 2.17, returning at 6.51 p. m. On Sunday train leaves at 3.55 p. m. returning at 7.32 p. m.

Boat Schedule

Boat leaves Chestertown for Baltimore at 8 a. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday arriving in Baltimore at 2.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Baltimore at 11.00 a. m., arriving in Chestertown at 5.30 on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

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