

The Farmers' Column.

From the American Stock Journal.

Hay for Horses.

In answer to the inquiries of J. B. Foster, as to what age hay is most nutritious, we would say: A very great mistake that some people make in hay is, as to its age. Some will fancy hay cannot be too old. This is quite erroneous; for, however good hay may be, age will take away its nutritious qualities. That new hay is by no means proper for horses in work, is quite certain; but a little, even of this, as an alterative, is by no means a bad thing. Hay two years old we consider old enough for any horse; and supposing horses to be eating hay in September, 1869, that was cut in July, 1868, it will hurt no horse in common work, in fact, we would prefer it to the older. But that cut in 1867 we hold to be old enough for any race-horse; every day after this we consider it deteriorates in its nourishing qualities.

Allowance must be made for the different qualities of the same food on different soils and in different seasons. In very dry summers the same weight of any green food will be much more nourishing than in a dripping season. So, likewise, any fodder raised on a rich dry soil will be much more nourishing than on a wet poor one. The standard of comparison is the best upland meadow-hay, cut as the flower expands, and properly made and stacked, without much heating; in short, hay of the best quality. With respect to hay, such is the difference in value, that if 100 lbs. of the best is used, it will require 120 lbs. of a second quality to keep the same stock, as well as 140 lbs. of the third, and so on till very coarse and hard hay, not well made, will only be at half the value, and not fit for cows and store cattle, even when given in double quantity. While good hay alone will fatten cattle, inferior hay will not do so without other feed.

The desire for quantity depends chiefly on habit; for appetite, if in a state of health, depends greatly on use, that is, if we call that appetite which is in fact gluttony. A keen relish for what is eaten is a sign of health; eating enormous quantities is sometimes the result of disease. We are by no means one of those who consider a fair quantity prejudicial; on the contrary, good hay is a much better thing in a horse's stomach than wind; and if we do not give enough of the former for the stomach to feed upon, it is certain to get filled with the latter, which often leads to direful inconveniences, and, indeed, danger. The daily quantity of hay allowed to each horse must vary with its quality and the work. If the corn be limited, the horse will eat a greater weight of poor hay than of that which is more nutritious. If it be damaged, he must consume more than if it were sound; for he rejects some, perhaps half, and that which he eats does not furnish so much nutriment. When the work is fast, the horse must not have so much as to give him a large belly. Eight pounds of good hay in the twenty-four hours is about the usual allowance for fast-working horses, who may receive from twelve to fifteen or eighteen pounds of corn. Large draught horses will consume from twenty to thirty pounds, but the quantity is seldom limited for these. Much, however, depends upon the allowance of corn. When given uncut, hay should be shaken before putting it in the rack.

To the question whether it would be any advantage to cut hay without having ground feed to mix with it, we would say, that it is not absolutely necessary that the feed should be ground. By mixing cut hay with whole grain, the mastication of the hay is insured. Many horses swallow their corn in great haste; when much is eaten, this is dangerous. The stomach is filled, overloaded, before it has time to make preparation for acting upon its contents. The food ferments, and the horse takes colic, which is often fatal. By adding cut hay to his corn, the horse must take more time to eat it. Satiety takes place before the stomach is overloaded, and time is given for the commencement of digestion before fermentation can occur. In this way, chaff is very useful, especially where the horse receives large meals after long fasts. For old horses, having bad teeth, and for those that work all day, it is desirable that the food be easily eaten, in order that they may have as much rest as possible. When the hay is given long, the horse has to do with his teeth all that is done by the machine, when it is made into chaff. Horses having bad teeth, particularly heavy draught horses, seldom eat a large allowance of fodder. Their teeth are so ineffective that the jaws tire before the horse is satisfied. These, under all circumstances, except when out of work, should have both corn and fodder broken down. At first, the horse may not feed so heartily upon cut feed, but in general, this happens only for a short time.—*N. C. Dickenson.*

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When to Castrate Colts.

Many persons hold to the opinion that cold weather is the most suitable time to castrate colts. Having been engaged in this kind of business for six or seven years, my experience and observation is that May and September are the most suitable times. In May there are no flies or other insects to torment a colt; and also, the weather not being hot, the animal does not resort to the shade. Consequently, keeping out in the open field it naturally will pick grass and keep up its flesh and strength, and being kept in moderate exercise, a colt will swell less than if it remains too much of the time stationary under the shade.

The same reason applies also to September. If done in cold weather, the animal will be apt to be kept housed, which should never be done whenever it can be avoided. I consider gentle out-door exercise to be greatly preferable. I have operated on many hundred colts, both horses and mules, and have never yet met with a serious accident or loss.—*Correspondent Cincinnati Gazette.*

But One Pair of Stockings.

An old wife sat by her bright fireside,
Swaying thoughtfully to and fro,
In an ancient chair whose creaky crow
Told a tale of Long Ago;
While down by her side on the kitchen floor,
Stood a basket of worsted balls—a score.

The good man dozed o'er the latest news,
Till the light of his pipe went out;
And unheeded the kittens, whose cunning paws,
Rolled and tangled the balls about;
Yet still sat the wife in the ancient chair,
Swaying to and fro in the fireside glare.

But anon a misty tear-drop came
In her eyes of faded blue,
Then trickled down in a furrow deep,
Like a simple drop of dew;
So deep was the channel—so silent the stream,
The good man saw naught but the dimmed eye beam.

Yet marveled he much that the cheerful light
Of her weary eyes had grown,
And marveled he more at the tangled ball—
So he said in a gentle tone;
"I have shared thy joys since thy marriage vow,
Conceal not from me thy sorrow now."

Then she spoke of the time when the basket there
Was filled to the very brim,
And now there remained of the goodly pile
But a single pair—for him.
Then wonder not at the dimmed eyelight,
There's but one pair of stockings to mend to-night.

I cannot but think of the busy feet,
Whose wrappings were wont to lay
In the basket awaiting the needle fleet—
Now wandered so far away;
How the sprightly steps to a mother dear,
Unheeded fall on the careless car.

For each empty nook in the basket old,
By the hearth there's an empty seat;
And I miss the shadow from the wall,
And the patter of many feet;
'Tis for this that a tear gathered over my sight,
At the one pair of stockings to mend to-night.

'Twas said that far through the forest wild,
And o'er the mountains bold,
Was a land whose rivers and darkening caves
Were gemmed with the rarest gold.
There, my first-born turned from the open door,
And I knew the shadows were only four.

Another went forth on the foaming waves,
And diminished the basket's store—
But his feet grew cold—so weary and cold—
They'll never be warm any more
And this nook in its emptiness seemeth to me
To give me no voice but the moan of the sea.

Two others have gone toward the setting sun,
And made their homes in its light,
And fairy fingers have taken their share
To mend by the fireside, bright;
Some other basket their garments fill—
But mine! oh! mine is emptier still.

Another—the dearest—the fairest—the best;
Was taken by the angels away,
And laid in a garment that waxeth not old,
In a land of continual day;
Oh! wonder no more at the dimmed eyelight,
While I mend the one pair of stockings to-night.

Prickly Heat.

This annoying complaint, known by the learned as *Lichen tropicus*, is more or less common in our climate during extremely hot weather, and is especially distressing, since, as it arises solely from too great heat of the skin, it adds a further burden to persons already worn and debilitated from the effects of a heated term. Dr. A. K. Gardner, in Frank Leslie's, discourses feelingly on this subject, and offers a few timely suggestions:

"Prickly heat," he says, "is the result of a prolonged overheating of the skin, and accompanying sweating of those not accustomed to it. Thus, foreigners coming from a cool temperature, and suddenly exposed to the intensity of a tropical atmosphere, are speedily afflicted: more especially if covered with flannels, the skin is thereby irritated.

"The sick lying on hot beds, and constantly bathed in their own perspiration, are peculiarly subject to it. This overstimulation of the sweat-glands is sure to result in a more or less extended crop of prickly heat. Evidently the most natural relief is to reduce the temperature of the body and remove the source of irritation. Take off the flannels, move about slowly so as not to get so intensely heated, diminish the quantity of fluids drank, especially of stimulants, and thus make no unnecessary work for the emunctories to perform.

"Frequent bathing in cool water is very serviceable. If convenient, add a quart of wheat bran to the ordinary bath. If bathing is not convenient, a towel and a quart or two of water will serve to cool the skin of the whole person, and, used night and morning, will do much toward curing the complaint in a few days. Children should be cooled down frequently by partial bathings. A tablespoonful of saleratus in a quart of cold water will materially allay the often intolerable itching. If this is not effectual, try a teaspoonful of hydrocyanic acid in a pint of cold water. It must be remembered that this acid is a deadly poison taken internally, and must not be placed where children can get at it, or it may be accidentally swallowed.

"There is little utility in any internal medication other than that derived from a seidlitz aperient. A form of the same complaint is seen in teething children. It seems to have frequently no attendant itching, and is sympathetic with the general irritation, and passes away as the teeth appear. Don't keep such children too much heated by flannels in warm weather, and wash them frequently, as already directed, with the saleratus water."

☞ As Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, and a friend were riding by rail from Madison lately, two young ladies with their beaux entered the crowded car, and the distinguished gentlemen surrendered their seats to the fair ones. But great was their surprise to see the young men occupy their seats and take their fair companions upon their laps. "By George," said the Governor, "we might have done that ourselves."

THE

AMERICAN

BUTTONHOLE,

OVERSEAMING,

—AND—

SEWING MACHINE,

HAS THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES OVER MOST OF ALL THE OTHER SEWING MACHINES IN THE MARKET:

1. It has a tension which prevents cutting of thread or dropping of stitches.

2. It has the most powerful construction, which will insure good work for a quarter of a century.

3. It sews the lightest cambric and the usual shoe leather without any strain whatever.

4. It has feed bar which can be lowered or raised at will, thus adapting it to all kinds of material.

5. It is impossible to get the machine out of order unless by rust, dust or taking apart. It will never get out of order by working.

6. It has the highest attainable speed, making about 2,200 stitches per minute by foot, and 3,000 by steam.

7. It is the lightest running shuttle machine.

8. It makes the most beautiful Lock Stitch.

9. It has the handsomest appearance.

10. It has the strongest, most convenient, handsomely polished, braced table, with drawer, and board to prevent soiling the dress.

11. Its cover is polished, fitting and locked as a little trunk. There is nothing better than this to preserve the machine.

12. It has a straight needle.

13. Four bobbins hold a spool of cotton.

14. It has the best hemmer.

15. It has the most comple attachment, the Jack-of-all-trades, hems, folls, binds, bastes, tucks, braids and ruffles.

16. It is as simple as any machine in the market.

17. It needs but little time to learn its operation.

18. It has the best embroidering attachment.

The advantages combine the best qualities of a Sewing Machine for the family who want to use it steadily in all kinds of work. Nothing equal can be found in the way of combing the advantages of all the Sewing Machines now known, while obviating all their faults.

The Following Advantages

The AMERICAN possesses alone and undisturbed, there being no other machine even pretending them:

1. It has a larger arm and a stronger construction than any family machine, admitting larger pieces of work, thus fitting the machine to family and manufacturing porposes as well, without need of two machines. It has 8½x5 inches clear room.

2. It sews on a straight piece while puffing another at the same time without basting, attachment or after work.

3. It binds a coat, a skirt, or hat without any braid or binding whatever.

4. It folds up the brim of a hat to any fullness.

5. It overseams a sheet or Brussels carpet.

6. It makes beautiful eyelet work.

7. It embroiders on the edge.

8. It makes button holes of any size on any material.

9. It has the braiding machine which makes braid of any size or color at the rate of 150 yards per hour. This sells for $10 extra.

10. It always won the first premium at every exhibition in which it has been entered.

THE AMERICAN

Can be had as a plain sewing machine without the buttonhole and overseaming, at $15 less than the given prices.

We want a few reliable agents everywhere, to whom we will make it an object to sell these popular machines.

Machines will be sent to any address on receipt of price. Every machine has a full outfit for plain sewing, hemming, &c.

We simply ask an examination to verify all we state.

G. PATRONI,

OFFICE AND WAREROOM,

511 King St.,

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

July 23, 1870—y.

TO PHYSICIANS.

—:o:—

NEW YORK, August 15th, 1868.

Allow me to call your attention to my

PREPARATION OF

Compound Extract Buchu.

The component parts are BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

MODE OF PREPARATION.

Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little sugar is used, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now in use.

Buchu, as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this, (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection, it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopea, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever in inflammation exist. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation,

With a feeling of confidence,
I am, very respectfully,
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Chemist and Druggist, of Sixteen Years' Experience.

—:o:—

[From the Largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.]

NOVEMBER 4, 1854.

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD; he occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise."

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers & Weightman,
Manufacturing Chemists,
Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia

—:o:—

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

Is the great specific for Universal Lassitude, Prostration, &c.

The constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or insanity ensues.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract of Buchu,

In affections peculiar to Females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex, or the decline or change of life.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash

Will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superceding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury, in all these diseases.

USE

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

In all diseases of these organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from broken-down or delicate constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect the bodily health and mental powers.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
594 BROADWAY, New York.

—:o—

None are Genuine

Unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

April 30, 1870—y.

THE

OLDEST ESTABLISHED

Clothing House

ON THE

EASTERN SHORE.

JOS. A. CATLIN,

SUCCESSOR TO

Turkheimer & Catlin,

After an experience of years, a thorough acquaintance with the City Markets, and a knowledge of the wants of the trade in this locality, offers to the citizens of this, and the adjoining Counties, a complete and carefully selected Stock of Seasonable Clothing.

MEN'S, YOUTH'S and BOY'S CLOTHING,

of all kinds and at all prices!

Furnishing Goods!

Furnishing Goods!

HATS AND CAPS.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, IN THE BEST STYLES AND FINISH.

I have secured the assistance of Mr. Wm. J. McFeely, an experienced Salesman, late of Centreville.

☞ DETERMINED, NOT ONLY TO SUSTAIN THE OLD REPUTATION OF THIS HOUSE, BUT TO EXTEND ITS PATRONAGE BY KEEPING, AT REASONABLE PRICES, A STOCK OF GOODS TO MEET THE WANTS OF THE PEOPLE, A CALL AND EXAMINATION OF MY GOGDS IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

JOS. A. CATLIN,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

SELLING OFF!

Selling Off!!

ANTICIPATING a change in our business, we will sell,

WITHOUT REGARD TO COST FOR CASH,

our large and complete stock of

DRY GOODS

NOTIONS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES,

(city-made) cheaper than they can be purchased in any other establishment. People who have but little money should not fail to visit *THE PEOPLE'S STORE.* Now is the time to buy Great Bargains, as we intend to run the entire Stock off at some price!

WE SHALL STICK TO THE *ONE PRICE SYSTEM!* and it will be named on all our articles.

Parties who are indebted and have been repeatedly and politely requested to settle their accounts, long over-due, will have the pleasure of settling with other parties.

To our old friends we return our hearty thanks for their confidence and patronage.

Respectfully,
WM. A. VICKERS,
Dec. 11, 1869. *People's Store.*

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LARGE STOCK TO BE CLOSED OUT *FOR CASH!!* AND TO SHORT TIME BUYERS!

—:o:—

THE GREATEST BARGAINS ARE *NOW OFFERED AT*

W. A. VICKERS'

"PEOPLE'S POPULAR STORE,"

An examination will insure us large sales, and money will not be such an object to those who want CHEAP GOODS!

Great reduction in Mattings, Carpets, Oil Cloths, French, English and American Dry Goods. All Wool Cassimeres, 65 cents to $1.50 per yard; Granadines, 31 cents, reduced to 16⅔ cents per yard. Beautiful lot of Dress Goods, 40 cents, marked down to 25 cents per yard: they are the Cheapest Goods in Town. We will sell the cheapest Dress Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Fancy and White Goods ever offered in this market.

Cheapest Calicoes, Muslins and Sheeting are now offered by *Wm. A. Vickers.*

Hats & Caps.

The Largest Stock in Kent county, and we have marked them down *At Very Low Prices!*

BOOTS & SHOES.

Home made! Nice Goods for Ladies and Children. Men's cheap Heavy Balmorals, high cut, only $2.25; as cheap as any $300. Shoe we have seen this season, offered by *Wm. A. Vickers.*

ESPECIAL NOTICE.

The great reduction in prices of all kinds of Goods, we announce in to-day's paper, is for the want of money. We have heavy demands to meet, and will thank our friends for as early settlements as they can, to enable us to meet our immediate wants. Cash buyers, and punctual paying customers, will find it to their interest to examine the greatest bargains ever offered in Chestertown.

Respectfully,

WM. A. VICKERS.

THE

Chestertown Transcript

Is published every Saturday, at Chestertown, Kent County, Md

Office, Court Street.

E. F. PERKINS, Editor.

Terms of Subscription:

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IF PAID IN ADVANCE. If not paid within three months from the time of subscribing, TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS will be charged.

Advertisements

TEN LINES of Bourgeois (or its equivalent in space) or less, will be inserted three times for One Dollar: Twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. One square three months, three Dollars: Six months, five Dollars: One Year, eight Dollars. Fractions of a square will be charged as a square. Yearly and semi-annual advertisements at moderate rates. Yearly and semi-annual advertisements must be paid quarterly. Advertisements not stating the number of times they are to be published, will be continued and charged for until ordered out.

JOB PRINTING.

—x—

Having supplied our office with a large varied and beautiful assortment of TYPE FOR JOBS, we are prepared to print

HANDBILLS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

SUITABLE FOR

STORES,

TRUSTEES' SALES,

Public Sales,

&c., &c., &c., &c.,

☞ Cheap for Cash, and at short notice.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of four writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent County, and to me directed, one at the suit of John N. Usilton, endorsee of Jesse K. Hines, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Wm. M. Gilpin and Samuel Cacey, one at the suit of John N. Usilton endorsee of Jesse K. Hines, against William M. Gilpin and Stephen Boyer, one at the suit of the State of Maryland, against William M. Gilpin and Samuel Cacey, and one at the suit of the State of Maryland, against William M. Gilpin, Stephen Boyer and Thomas C. Lynch, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said William M. Gilpin, of, in and to, the following property:

FIVE HEAD OF HORSES,
4 Milch Cows,
Four Head of Young Cattle,
12 Head Hogs and Shoats,

One Wagon and Gears, one Family Carriage and Harness, one Dearborn, one Wheat Reaper, interest in Wheat Rake, three Cultivators, two Double Plows, three Concave and two Wiley Plows, interest in Wheat, Oat and Corn Crops: And I hereby give notice that *On Wednesday, August the 17th,* 1870, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Spry's Gate, I will sell, at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay said debts, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER, *Sheriff.*

August 6, 1870—tds. [$4.25.]

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of two writs of Vedlitioni Exponas, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent County, and to me directed, at the suit of Scowdrick & Moore, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of George V. Reynolds, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said George V. Reynolds, of, in and to, the following property:

FOUR HEAD OF HORSES,
4 head Cattle,
TWELVE HOGS AND SHOATS,

One Wagon and Gears, one Carriage and Harness, one Buggy, one Reaper, interest in Wheat Rake, four Plows, three Cultivators, and interest in Wheat and Corn Crops: and I hereby give notice, that *On Thursday, August the 18th,* 1870, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Chesterville, I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay said debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER, Sheriff.

August 6, 1780—tds. [$3.25]

Notice.

BY order of the Orphans' Court, this is to notify all persons as administrators or guardians, that have not passed any account within twelve months from this date, that if not attended to on or before the 16th day of August next, 1870, all delinquents will be cited up after that date.

E. CROUCH,
July 23, 1870—4t. *Register.*

WANTED.

AN active business man as Agent for the *Mutual Life Insurance Company of Baltimore.* A man who has had some experience as a solicitor is preferred, as we wish to thoroughly organize and work up the counties of the Eastern Shore.

No one need apply who is not willing to give the business his whole attention. With such an applicant liberal terms will be made.

Office 196 W. Balt. St.,
July 30, 1870—3t. *Baltimore.*

NOTICE.

THE TAX BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS of S. G. Copper for 1866, '67 and '68, have been put in my hands for collection. For the convenience of those that have not paid their taxes, I will be at Mr. S. J. Wickes' store, Grey's Inn Creek, every Saturday morning *until September 1st.* After that time, in justice to Mr. Copper and to myself, none need expect any further indulgence.

B. F. SAPPINGTON.

July 30, 1870—3t.

BLACK ALPACAS—A line of medium to choice ALPACAS at reduced rates, for sale by

T. W. ELIASON & SON.

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