

The Farmers' Column.

Value of Salt as Manure.

A correspondent of the *Western Rural* seeks information of the editor as to the value and use of salt as a fertilizer. "How much per acre? What kind of crops should it be applied to and at what time?—also, the results of its application, &c." To which the editor replies as follows:

The uses of common salt as a manure for crops are as follows:

It supplies soda and chlorine.

It attracts moisture, and resists frost.

It is soluble, and is attracted by porous substances.

It promotes putrifaction when used sparingly.

It decomposes with lime and other salts, and forms valuable compounds.

It kills wire worms and other insects injurious to agriculture.

Salt used in conjunction with barn-yard manure, has been found to produce a larger crop of turnips than double the quantity of that manure without salt. Lime and salt promote the decay of weeds and vegetables, and hastens the decomposition of turf and peat in a greater degree than either of these manures taken singly. Gypsum and salt, mixed, form an excellent manure. Liebig says: "Common salt enables the plant to extract its sulphur from the ground, where it has existed as sulphate of lime."

The seed of the cereal and leguminous crop is much improved in size and color by the judicious application of salt. It acts well in conjunction with ammoniacal manures; the proportion should be three times as much salt, as they contain salts of ammonia. The salt gives strength and solidity to the stem and grain, while the size and luxuriance of the plant is increased by the ammonia.

It is to be regretted that a greater number of experiments with salt, as a manure, are not tried annually in the United States, as the refuse of salt works and of beef and pork packing establishments can be obtained in many places for a mere trifle. Michigan produces salt and gypsum in large quantities—manures which are exceedingly useful when applied separately or in conjunction. We hope that numerous experiments will be tried this year with these fertilizers.

A farmer, in England, who has been for many years using salt extensively, as a manure for various crops, says that he applies it as a top-dressing for all his grain crops in the month of April or May, as the season may be, by sowing broadcast three to four cwt. per acre, taking care to do this after sunset. If the young plants should appear sickly and turn yellow, it is a sign that the wire-worms or grubs are making inroads upon them, and he has always found the application of salt to exterminate these destructive insects.

He says that the yield of wheat per acre is four bushels more from the salted than from the unsalted land, when all other circumstances have been precisely the same; and from the salted land, he gets a much bolder, brighter, and heavier sample of wheat, and the crop has been entirely free from rust, blight, or smut.

To fallow, he applies from seven hundred to one thousand pounds per acre, sown broadcast, as much before the time of sowing the seed as circumstances will permit, in order that the salt may, in the different workings of the land, get thoroughly incorporated with the soil, and then he finds that hurtful insects will not generate in it.

He applies from seven to ten cwt. of salt per acre, in December or January, to land intended for potatoes. In about two months afterwards, he dresses the land with lime, and in the proper time prepares the soil for the seed by deep plowing, harrowing, and rolling, the opening of drills, and the spreading of manure in them after the seed has been deposited, then closing the drills and rolling. He gets excellent crops of potatoes by this management.

Smut in Wheat.

Wm. Cunningham, of Caldwell, Ohio, sends a head of wheat and another of smut, to the American Institute Farmers' Club, which grew side by side, and asked the cause and cure. Mr. Fuller said smut is attributable to the season—the condition of the atmosphere. Mr. Burdick said his father (a miller) had observed that the more snow there was in winter the more smut, his theory being that the heaving of the soil broke the roots of the plant, weakened it, and thus it became diseased. [But Mr. Burdick's father ought to have known that the more snow the less heaving of the soil; also that spring wheat is often very smutty, although it can feel no influence from frost.—*Editors Rural New Yorker.*] Dr. Trimble says smut is a fungus, and the spores may be propagated or carried over from year to year on the seed, unless it is brined and limed. Mr. Curtis said the preventive of smut is to sow good seed. It is well known that soaking the seed in strong brine over night, and drying it in lime or plaster prevents smut; but the prevalent idea that the spores of the fungi are destroyed he believes to be erroneous. The facts are, that if the seed is put in strong brine, the good seed settles to the bottom, and the light, imperfect seed rises, and is poured off with the brine. Thus, good seed produces strong, healthy plants, (if the soil is right,) and disease does not attack them. It is with plants as with men; a weak man is more liable to succumb to disease than a strong one; so is a weak plant. The brining and liming seed wheat is to be commended.—*Maryland Farmer.*

THE PEA FOR FODDER.—"The pea, like the bean, has been grown almost exclusively for its seed, but probably it may, in many cases, be more profitable to gather it as a fodder plant before the seed arrives at maturity, as stock eat the green plant most greedily. An analysis of the whole plant shows how valuable the dried herbage must be, specially for growing animals, owing to its high percentage of nitrogenized or flesh-forming substances; it is rich in sugar and the supporters of respiration."

Little Mosses, Golden Mosses.

Gray Earth's pets, I love you well,
Little mosses, golden mosses:
Would that I had words to tell
Half your beauty, darling mosses!
In the leafy forest-bowers,
In the meadows, gay with flowers,
We, in pride of summer hours,
Overlook you, little mosses.

When autumnal winds are sighing—
Little mosses, golden mosses—
When the clouds and leaves are flying,
Are ye fearful, little mosses?
Rains that ruin Summer's care,
Frosts that nip the blossoms fair,
Winds that strip the branches bare,
Will not harm their little mosses.

When Earth lies cold and dead—
Little mosses, golden mosses—
'Neath her snowy shroud outspread
Close ye nestle, little mosses.
Smiles the sun back, as he spies
Through the snow your merry eyes
Laughing to the wintry skies,
Brave and happy little mosses?

Ah, I would my heart could reach—
Little mosses, golden mosses—
Half the lessons you can teach
Of patient courage, little mosses:
Of the quiet hopes that last
When the sky is overcast—
Memories of the summer past,
And trust in spring-time, little mosses!

Smart Folks.

From Hearth and Home.

There is a great deal said about certain persons being smart, but I do not believe two individuals can be found who would give the same definition of the term.

If a baby has teeth a little sooner, or prattles "Ba, ba," when a little younger than some other mother's baby did, why it's a "smart baby."

If a child is bright and childlike, it is called "smart;" if it is shy and sober, that is a sure sign it is "smart;" but if it is bold and impudent, it is "very smart" in the eyes of some people.

If boys or girls are studious, they are styled "smart;" if they work well, they are "smart;" but if they are full of the very spirit of mischief, they are "smart" also.

If a young lady is dressy, smiles bewitchingly, and prattles funny little nothings, she is "smart;" but if she is staid and grave, or talks fluently of nebulæ, crustacea, and cotyledons, she is "smart" too.

If she plays the pianoforte, she is supposed to be "smart;" but if, without knowing a flat from a sharp, she wields the rolling-pin and broom, of course she is "smart."

If a man is learned and wise, he is "smart;" but if he is witty and funny, even though he don't know a verb from a fraction, he is "smart" also.

If he makes speeches, of course he is "smart;" but if he does not, you will surely be told that he is "too smart to tell all he knows."

If he employs his superabundant brains on other people's affairs, he is "very smart;" but if he has sense enough to mind his own business, he is "uncommonly smart."

If a boy supports his widowed mother, he is a "good, smart, clever lad; but if he bullies his little sisters, runs in debt, and breaks his mother's heart, he may still be spoken of as a "smart young rascal, after all."

Early risers are invariably dubbed "smart;" but the lazy fellow who lies abed till noon, and then rushes down town and gambles shrewdly in stocks until three, is among the smartest of the smart.

A faithful book-keeper, after years of active service, may be called "a good, smart fellow" by his employers; but if he cheats them slyly out of a few thousand, they must admit, at the *denouement*, that he has been "too smart for them."

The fact is, very few persons are smart enough to define exactly what "smart" means.

ROSETTA BUTLER.

Printing.

The following inscription contains the names of the persons who are generally acknowledged as the originators of the art:

To the memory of
John Guttenburg, Jr., the reported inventor,
John Faus', the promoter, and
Peter Schoeffer, the improver, and also
Gutterburg, Senior.
This is here presented that posterity may know to whom they are indebted for the art of printing with moveable types.

But their first works were very rude, and it was only by gradual efforts and skill that the present perfection was reached. We have seen books, however, of a date as early as the year 1500, which present a remarkably clean typographical appearance. The invention of a glutinous ink, called printer's ink, is ascribed to the ingenious Laurence Coster.

☞ Artemus Ward is very much puzzled about our "fellow-citizens of African descent," as are many of us, and in a speech gets off his ideas as follows. They will be appreciated:

"Feller sitterzens, the Afrikan may be our brother, but the Afrikan isn't our sister and our wife and our uncle. He isn't several of our brothers and all our first wife's relations. He isn't our grandfather and our great-grandfather, and our aunt in the country. Scarcely; and yet numeris persons would have us think so. But we've got the Afrikan, or ruther he's got us, and now wot air we going to do about it? He's a orful noosance. P'raps he isn't to blame for it. P'raps he was created for some wise purpuss, like the measels and New England rum; but it's mighty hard to see it."

THE moral cement of society is virtue; it unites and preserves, while vice separates and destroys. The good may well be termed the salt of the earth; for where there is no integrity, there can be no confidence; and where there is no confidence there can be no unanimity.

APPEARANCES are often deceitful; hence we should not determine hastily on the unfavorable side.



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.

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OFFICE AND WAREROOM,
511 King St.,
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.
July 23, 1870—y.

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Clothing House
ON THE
EASTERN SHORE.

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SUCCESSOR TO
Turkheimer & Catlin,

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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.

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E. F. PERKINS, Editor.

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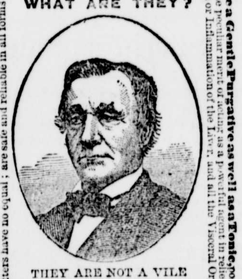
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Produce Commission Merchant,
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RECEIVES and sells on Commission Green and Dried Fruits, Vegetables, Poultry, Eggs, Live Stock, Hides, &c., &c.
☞ Crates for Peaches and Boxes furnished shippers when ordered.
Baltimore, June 4, 1870—6m

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Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS,



Hundreds of Thousands
Bear testimony to their wonderful Curative Effects.
WHAT ARE THEY?
THEY ARE NOT A VILE
FANCY DRINK,
Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits, and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics" "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter, and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters, according to directions, and remain long unwell.
$100 will be given for an incurable case, providing the bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.
For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.
They invigorate the stomach, and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.
Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Copious Discharges of Urine, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms which are the offsprings of Dyspepsia, are cured by these Bitters.
Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you deal its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.
WIN, TAPE, and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed.
For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French, and Spanish.
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Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and General Agents.
San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce street, N. Y.
☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
August 20, 1870—6m.

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In the Ladies' Saloon, Ladies will be served with Cake, Ice Crem, Oysters in all styles of cooking, Terrapins, Crabs, Beef-Steaks, Fried Ham, all the delicacies of the season, at the short notice.
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☞ Parties will be supplied with everything needfull for refreshment tables—and Ice.
☞ Families supplied with Oysters, Ice Cream, Water Ices, Custard &c., by the gallon upon reasonable terms.

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in large or small quantities for sale, and delivered every morning to regular customers in Chestertown.
The long experience of the subscriber as a caterer, justifies him in asking a liberal patronage from the public.
WILLIAM PERKINS.
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For sale at the Tin, Stove and Hardware Store of
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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.*

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

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.*

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The Largest Stock in Kent county, and we have marked them down
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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.*

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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.

TO PHYSICIANS.

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 Pharmacopœa, 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.

[From the Largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.]

NOVEMBER 4, 1854.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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