

The Farmers' Column.

Harvesting Corn.

In our Northern States two ends are to be reached in the cultivation of Indian corn: First, the greatest quantity of ripened grain, and second, the greatest amount and best quality of fodder for cattle.

Upon the proper harvesting of the crop much of its value depends. There are two principal methods employed. One is to cut the tops off the stalks in early autumn and leave the ears a few days more to ripen on the stalks. The other is to cut the stalks at the roots and let the corn ripen and the fodder cure in the stalk. Each plan has its advocates. Both claim that their way is the best.

The advocates of the former theory say that by cutting the tops of the stalks early in the season, they obtain the best fodder which the stalks are capable of producing, and by leaving the ears on the stalks until they are fully matured, they obtain heavier and greater corn than can be obtained in any other way.

Those who advance the cutting of the corn at the roots claim that by cutting and stacking at the proper time, they get all the fodder in good condition, and that the corn matures better, is solid, and less affected by frost than it would be if the ears were longer exposed to the influence of the weather.

Considerable practical experience and some observation have convinced us that the latter is the better of the two. We can think of no better way of securing both the corn and the stalks in the finest condition. We consider it preferable to the other method, for the following reasons:

First. It is, on the whole, less work to harvest the corn by this method than by the other.

Second. The corn can be cut when quite green, if, as is often the case, there is danger of early frosts. We have cut corn which was so green that it was hardly glazed, put it up in small stacks, and had it to ripen off in good sound corn. If we had cut the tops and left the ears exposed to the frost, much of the corn would have been seriously damaged.

Third. When the corn is cut at the roots, the land is left in good condition to plow, while, if the ears are picked off, the stalks must either be cut before plowing, or that work must be very imperfectly performed.

If any one doubts the truth of our conclusions, let him try each method, and see if he does not like ours the best.—*Working Farmer.*

"Will Chilled Eggs Hatch!"

In the Rural New-Yorker of June 24, page 398, we published an inquiry in relation to the hatching of chilled eggs. We find in a late number of the Canadian Poultry Chronicle an experiment, detailed by the editor thereof, that fully covers the query of our correspondent, from which we make the following extract:

"On May 5th we set two hens side by side in our hatching house, on eleven turkey eggs each; one, a light Brahma, the other a common barn-yard fowl, which we had purchased broody. Food and water were daily supplied them, and care taken that they partook of it at least once a day At the expiration of a week a hen egg was added to the number under the Brahma hen. All went well till the morning of the 23d, when the Brahma hen was found dead on her nest. She must have been so for some hours, at least, as she was quite cold and stiff; the eggs were likewise quite cold. There were only ten days of the hatching period then to expire, consequently the chicks must have been by this time living in the shell. We therefore concluded our chance of birds from this setting was but slight. Determined, however, to give them a fair trial, we at once removed the eggs to a new nest, where we had another hen ready to put on. She took to the eggs without trouble, and sat close till the expiration of the time, but no chicks. In the meantime, the other hen had hatched all her chickens out. We allowed the dead hen's eggs still to remain under the new hen. Two days more elapsed, and, to our surprise, all the eleven turkey eggs hatched out except one, which was clear; the hen egg also hatched—not a dead bird in one of the eggs. We used no artificial means to restore warmth to the eggs, nor did we in any way interfere with them afterwards, by dampening, or otherwise than as described."—*Rural New-Yorker.*

"GINX'S BABY."

Almost everybody has heard of the book called Ginx's baby. It made quite a hit at home in England. The following is an intelligible account of it. It was written by a Saratoga correspondent of the New York Commercial. A lady tells him what the book is—as follows:

"Who is Ginx?"

"Ginx was the father of the thirteenth baby. Ginx was poor, and becoming impatient at Mrs. Ginx's increasing babies, after she had had the twelfth, declared that he would throw the thirteenth off of Westminster Bridge."

"Did he do it?"

"No, but he discovered the infant, after Mrs. Ginx had succeeded in hiding it away for several days—seized it, and started for the bridge, and—

"Threw it in!"

"No, the police stopped him. Ginx expostulated; said he didn't want the —— baby, that he had twelve already at home; that he was a poor man and had no use for the thirteenth Ginx. Then a Catholic nun came along, and offered to feed it and save its life."

"And never bring it back?" asked Ginx.

"Never!"

"He's yours—to have and to hold!"

And then Ginx ran back to his wife and wretched twelve children, a happy man.

"What then?"

"Then," said she, "the tug commenced. The baby was baptized. Ginx's wife had to go and nurse the baby twice a day. Father Cozen wanted to—and did—make the sign of the cross on Mrs. Ginx before the baby was allowed to nurse. Mrs. Ginx told this to a Protestant friend."

"Sign of the cross, Mrs. Ginx. Oh, horrors—they are making a proselyte of the baby—those atrocious Catholics!" said the friend.

"Then the Protestant clergy got hold of the scandal. The Protestant papers rioted over the matter. The clergy went to a lawyer. "The Catholics have forcibly destrained a Protestant baby, and are trying to make a Catholic of him—what shall we do?" they asked.

"Bring an action," said lawyer Meddle, "an action of habeas corpus."

"The case went to court. Thousands of pounds were spent. The newspapers talked about the "Ginx-Baby Case," Ginx's-Baby Funds were collected, the lawyers *took the money*, and the baby was surrendered to the Protestants.

Soon the baby fund was exhausted; its nurse in vain demanded pay for nursing him, and finally one day she left the poor baby on a club-house doorstep to starve. Another humane religious society took it after the almshouse had said they would not have it. Another religious controversy ensued. The baby was always poor, half-starved, and neglected, while everybody was fighting over his religion."

"What became of him?"

"Well, after fifteen years of kicks, of cold neglect, of ignorance, and starvation—while all the world and the newspapers were talking about how the Catholics had forcibly destrained a Protestant child from its doting parents—the poor, neglected, sorrowful, ignorant boy went, one dark night with not even a flickering star to see his act, he went and jumped—"

"Off Westminster bridge?"

"The same; and at the very place where the policeman caught Ginx fifteen years before, as he held the innocent cause of all the trouble over the rolling flood."

Queen Elizabeth.

Elizabeth, Queen of England, daughter of Henry the VIII., by his queen, Anne Boleyn, born 1533. When three years of age, she lost her mother, who was beheaded, and was herself immediately bastardized by act of Parliament. By a later act, however, the succession to the throne was conditionally secured to her. Elizabeth was carefully educated, attaining, under the direction of Roger Ascham, considerable proficiency in Latin, French and Italian, and some knowledge of Greek. She was brought up in the Protestant faith. Marriage projects were early set on foot foot for her, and she entertained with more or less of sincerity numerous successive suitors; but she never married. She accompanied her sister Mary to London on her ascension to the throne; but in the following year, immediately after the suppression of Wyatt's insurrection, she was arrested and sent to the Tower. She was kept in more or less close confinement during Mary's reign, and was removed from the Tower to Woodstock, and thence to Hatfield House. At the age of twenty-five, she succeeded Mary, and was received at London with immense joy, the bishops meeting her at Highgate, and the people in crowds escorting her through the city. The re-establishment of the Protestant faith and worship; conflicts in various forms with the adherents of the Romish system, who were also the enemies of Elizabeth as a Protestant sovereign; conflicts on the other hand with the the Puritan party, ever growing stronger—these were the staple of home transactions during this reign. Foreign affairs also were almost entirely acts of the same drama,—the great struggle between the two religions. Pope Paul IV. refused to acknowledge Elizabeth's title; Pius V. and Sixtus V published bulls of excommunication against her, and absolved her subjects from their allegiance. The King of France supported the claim of Mary, Queen of Scots, to the crown of England, and Elizabeth assisted the Protestants in Scotland, in France, and the Netherland; and above all, the struggle took outward shape and formidable dimensions in the threatened Spanish invasion and the "Invincible Armada." Elizabeth, on her accession, retained the principal advisers of her sister Mary, but added several eminent men to their number, among whom were Cecil Lord Burleigh—who remained her first minister till his death—Sir Nicholas Bacon, and, at a later period, Sir Francis Walsingham. The imprisonment and execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, has been a fruitful occasion of reproach against Queen Elizabeth; yet none can doubt that Mary sanctioned and took part in the plots and schemes which had for their object the dethronging of Elizabeth, and the elevation of Mary to the throne. The personal character of Elizabeth has naturally been depicted in every different colors by Romanists and Protestants; exaggeration made on both sides, and the truth lying probably between the two extremes. Recent inquiries have resulted in a less favorable view than has been usual in England. Vanity in excess, selfishness, unwomanly hardness, love of expense and display, indulgence in bursts of passion, indelicate speech and manners, and fondness for worthless favorites (especially the Earls of Leicester and Essex) are to obvious features of her character. But energy, and good sense, and a certain courage, Elizabeth had too; for though the prosperity and progress that marked her reign must be attributed to the wisdom and measures of her ministers, these ministers were her choice and had her support. Her reign was one of the greatest periods in English literary history,—the age of Shakespeare and Spencer, of Bacon and Raleigh and Hooker. It was an age, too, of great enterprises and discoveries; as those of Drake, Frobisher, and other maritime heroes.—Elizabeth died at Richmond, March 24, 1603; her health and spirits having never recovered the shock they received by the execution of Essex, two years previously.—*Zell's Encyclopedia.*

A Novel Cure.

Alexander Dumas published some time ago, in a daily Paris paper, a novel in which the heroine, prosperous and happy, is assailed by consumption. All the slow and gradual symptoms were most naturally and touchingly described, and the greatest interest was felt for the heroine.

One day the Marquis Dalomein called on him.

"Dumas," said he, "have you composed the end of the story now being published in the ——?"

"Of course."

"Does the heroine die at the end?"

"Of course, dies of consumption. After such symptoms as I have described, how could she live?"

"You must make her live. You must change the catastrophe."

"I cannot."

"Yes, you must; for on your heroine's life depends my daughter's." "Yes," he continued, "she has all the various symptoms of consumption which you have described, and watches mournfully over every number of your novel, reading her own fate in your heroine's. Now, if you make your heroine live, my daughter, whose imagination has been deeply impressed, will live too."

"Come, a life to save is a temptation."

"Not to be resisted."

Dumas changed his last chapter. His heroine recovered and was happy.

About five years afterwards, Dumas met the Marquis at a party.

"Ah, Dumas," he exclaimed, "let me introduce you to my daughter; she owes her life to you. There she is."

"That fine, handsome woman, who looks like Joan de'Arc?"

"Yes, she is married, and has had four children."

"And my novel four editions," said Dumas; "so we are quits."

Names of the States.

From the Golden City.

A correspondent inquires why the States are called by their present names, and what are their derivations and meaning. The results of our investigations in this matter are the following:

MAINE.—So called from the province of Maine, in France, in compliment to Queen Henrietta of England, who, it has been said, owned that province. This is the commonly received opinion.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Named by John Mason, in 1639, (who with another obtained the grant from the crown,) from Hampshire county in England. The former name of the domain was Laconia.

VERMONT.—From the French verd mont, or green mountain, indicative of the mountainous nature of the State. This name was first officially recognized January 16, 1777.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Indian name, signifying "the country about the great hills," i. e., the "Blue Hills."

RHODE ISLAND.—This name was adopted in 1644, from the Island of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean, because of its fancied resemblance to that island.

CONNECTICUT.—This is the English orthography of the Indian word Quon-cha-cut, which signifies "the long river."

NEW YORK.—Named by the Duke of York, under color of title given him by the English crown in 1664.

NEW JERSEY.—So called in honor of Sir George Carteret, who was Governor of the island of Jersey, in the British Channel.

PENNSYLVANIA.—From William Penn, the founder of the colony, meaning "Penn's Woods."

DELAWARE.—In honor of Thomas West, Lord de-la-Ware, who visited the bay and died there in 1610.

MARYLAND.—After Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I., of England.

VIRGINIA.—So called in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the "virgin queen," in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made the first attempt to colonize that region.

NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA were originally in one tract, called "Carolana," after Charles IX. of France, 1504. Subsequently, in 1665, the name was altered to Carolina.

GEORGIA.—So called in honor of George II. of England, who established a colony in that region in 1732.

FLORIDA.—Ponce de Leon, who discovered this portion of North America in 1512, named it Florida in commemoration of the day he landed there, which was the Paquas de Flores of the Spaniards, or "Feast of Flowers," otherwise known as Eastern Sunday.

ALABAMA.—Formerly a portion of Mississippi Territory, admitted into the Union as a State in 1819. The name is of Indian origin, signifying "here we rest."

MISSISSIPPI.—Formerly a portion of the province of Louisiana. So named in 1800, from the great river on its western line. The term is of Indian origin, meaning "long river."

LOUISIANA.—From Louis XIV. of France, who for some time prior to 1763 owned the territory.

ARKANSAS.—From "Kansas," the Indian word for "smoky water," with the French prefix "arc," bow.

TENNESSEE.—Indian for "river of the big bend," i. e., the Mississippi, which is its western boundary.

KENTUCKY.—Indian for "at the head of the river."

OHIO.—From the Indian, meaning "beautiful." Previously applied to the river, which traverses a great part of its borders.

MICHIGAN.—Previously applied to the lake, the Indian name for a fish weir. So called from the fancied resemblance of the lake to a fish-trap.

INDIANA.—So called in 1802, from the American Indians.

ILLINOIS.—From the Indian "illini," men, and the French suffix "ois," together signifying "tribe of men."

MISSOURI.—Named in 1812, from the great branch of the Mississippi which flows through it. Indian term means "muddy."

WISCONSIN.—Indian term for a "wild rushing channel."

IOWA.—From the Indian, signifying "the drowsy ones."

MINNESOTA.—Indian for "cloudy water."

CALIFORNIA.—The name given by Cortes, the discoverer of this region. He probably obtained it from an old Spanish romance, in which an imaginary island of that name is described as abounding in gold.

OREGON.—According to some from the Indian oregon, "river of the west." Others consider it derived from the Spanish "oregano," wild marjoram, which grows abundantly on the Pacific coast.

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Call and examine my stock of Tinware, Stoves, Hardware, Woodware, Japanned Ware, Stone Ware, &c., &c., received direct from Importers and Manufacturers, and for sale at SMALL PROFITS.

HARDWARE.

Two, three, and four prong forks, shovels, spades, hoes, rakes, post spades, grain scoops, bramble scythes, briar hooks, trace chains, breast, back and halter chains, brass and iron chain by the yard, carriage, plow and tire bolts by the hundred or dozen, from 15 to 100 cts. per dozen; barrelbolts; tower nicked, flush and shutter bolts, rip and crosscut saws, pruning, meat, back, compass, keyhole, web and wood saws of Diston, Spear, Jackson, and Brown's manufacture; hinge nails, cut, wrought, finishing, clout, fence, and galvanized nails, by the pound or keg; horse shoe nails, tacks, galvanized tacks, carriage tacks, pump & carpet tacks, curry combs, sad irons, augurs, post augurs, Coops, Pugh and Bright lip augur bits, wood and iron braces, iron and steel squares, try squares, rules, guages, framing and firmer chisels, gouges, levels, compasses, compass dividers, hooks and staples, staples, brass screw rings, hand-rail screws, screws from ½ inch to 3 inches; screw drivers, smoothing, jack and fore planes, plane bits, one and two foot rules; tin, iron and plated tea and table spoons; a large assortment of knives and forks, carvers, ivory handle tea and table knives; strap and T hinges, hooks and hinges, Mayer's, Tull & Porter, and Seymor window blind butts, table, parliament and brass hinges, acorn butts, knob locks, plate, pad, rim, dead, trunk, till, wardrobe, chest, drawer, and jail pad locks, hat and coat hooks, thumb latches, door latches, barn door latches, brass and lead spickets, molasses gates, coal oil spickets, tap borers, mill saw, bastard, round, half-round, taper and saw files, horse rasps, monkey wrenches, carpenters' and shoe pincers, round and flat nippers, bed and plate castors, door bells, farm bells, frame and axle pulleys, drawer pulls, shutter and blind fasteners, turn buckles, gimlets, window springs, hooks and eyes, closet latches, sash fasteners, wad cutters, gun worms, heads, tubes and caps, brass and iron buttons, pad, cabinet and door locks, keys, taper files, chest handles, door stops, harness awls and needles, cow bells, coffee mills, axle clips, tea scales, brick, plaster and garden trowels, hatchets, hammers, post axes, hand and broad axes; a large assortment of scissors, razors, brushes, strap with hone, harness hooks, porcelain-head picture nails, copper rivets and burs, punches, porcelain shutter knobs, glue kettles, stew pans, tobacco cutters, pruning knives and shears, saw sets, wagon and cart boxes, &c., &c., &c.

WOOD WARE.

Tubs, buckets, churns, wood bowls, wash boards, well buckets, sugar and coffee boxes, brooms, baskets, potato mashers, rolling pins, butter prints and paddles, lemon squeezers, safes, dust, scrub, horse, wall, paint & white wash brushes, fork, spade, broom, shovel, awl, saw, chisel, plane, augur, hatchet and ax handles, &c., &c.

J. K. ALDRIDGE.

Chestertown, April 1, 1871.

Attention

THE most elegant mode of *perfuming* clothing is by placing them in contact with odoriferous substances. This end can be attained by purchasing at the Drug Store of T. W. WICKES the most popular and prevailing perfumes now used. You can also find at his store a most elegant assortment of Combs, Brushes, Soaps, and Fancy Articles, all of the finest quality, and at city retail prices. The Bachelor Hair Dye, which is used so extensively in Europe and this country, and which has been satisfactorily proven by men of science and taste to be the best Hair Dye in the world, is sold by T. W. Wickes. Natural Mineral Waters for the debilitated, such as Vichy, Kissengen, Saratoga, and other waters. Spices, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Allspice, Mustard, Mace, Black and Red Pepper, Nutmegs, and *ground* Sage. Extracts for flavoring, of all varieties. Fine Cigars and Chewing and Smoking Tobacco. Jan. 7, 1871.

NEW GOODS.

June 10th, 1871.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.,

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY, HARDWARE,

LADIES, MISSES, CHILDRENS', INFANTS', GENTS AND BOYS'

PLAIN and FANCY BOOTS & SHOES,

FLOOR AND TABLE OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW OIL CLOTH CURTAINS, MATTINGS, &c.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.,

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore markets a large assortment of the above Goods, purchased at the lowest net cash prices, and offered for sale at a moderate advance upon cost.

He respectfully invites the attention of his customers and the public generally to his stock of Goods. [June 10, 1871.

NOTICE.

Cut this out and keep it for Reference.

WHEN YOU VISIT THE CITY GO TO

W. H. RINGGOLD'S,

95 N. Charles Street,

AND BUY ALL YOUR

UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.

He can sell them

Cheaper than any one!

And you can

Pay your expenses in your purchases!

☞ DON'T FAIL TO GO: HE HAS THE VERY ARTICLE YOU WANT.

Do not forget the Number!

W. H. RINGGOLD,

95 N. Charles st., 3 doors South of Mulberry.

Baltimore, Sept. 24, 1870.

BUY THE FIRST NATIONAL WHITE LEAD. It is the cheapest, most durable and brilliant of any Lead in the market. For sale by

C. F. STAM & BRO.,

May 6, 1871—y. Chestertown, Md.

TWIN BROTHERS YEAST CAKES,

THE BEST RISING NOW IN USE. It never sours.

June 17. *C. F. STAM & BRO.*

A LARGE assortment of Tin Ware, Japanned Ware, Toilet Sets, Stamped Ware, &c. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

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