

The Farmers' Column.

From the American Stock Journal.

Breeding Roadsters and Trotters.

BY THOS. S. LANG, NORTH VASSALBORO' ME.

Perhaps no department connected with the breeding of domestic animals in the United States has received so little systematic and intelligent attention as the production of first-class roadsters and trotters.

To breed from stallions presenting to the eye a symmetrical form and fine size, does not insure the offspring to possess fine size and symmetry, only in proportion as the progenitors, both sire and dam, for several generations, may have possessed like good proportions.

While it seems well established that the form of colts for the most part is determined by the sire, which may be attributed to the sires generally being better bred, yet I have in my mind several stallions of good style so badly bred as to produce animals of the most indifferent character, and when but few distinguishing traits of the sire; and, in most instances, where these stallions were stinted with mares of high nervous energy and good breeding, their own qualifications were almost entirely lost, the dam, on account of her stronger determining power, overbalancing the influences of the horse.

This, then, should show us how important it is that stallions should be selected with care, as the individual type of what we wish to produce, and that his antecedents are such as will warrant reasonable certainty in the result.

Therefore, a breeder desiring a class of trotting horses regardless of their size and style, or carriage, need simply to select a stallion with remarkable propelling powers and satisfactory lasting qualities, being sure that those qualifications are the result of close breeding and not of chance.

I do not mean by close breeding that they must be found in some branch of some thorough bred family, as the term thorough bred is sometimes accepted or used, but that a stallion should be from a line of trotting animals that have been bred especially to such movements; and if they can be found possessing the thorough bred strain, how much more valuable, and with much more certainty may we expect satisfactory results from their use.

May I be allowed to mention an example, to prove this theory—the horse well known as "Rysdick's Hambletonian," by "Abdallah," by "Mambrino," "Imp. Messenger," dam of "Hambletonian," by "Imp. Bellfounder," grand dam "Old One Eye," by "Imp. Messenger," and dam of "One Eye," by "Imp. Messenger."

Now, if the reader will obtain a list of the remarkable animals produced by this excellently bred horse, he will at once see the value of close breeding to certain qualifications.

Had some favorite son of "Imp. Messenger," however, been selected for his running capabilities, and bred to notable running mares, should we expect, after several generations in breeding, the splendid trotting animals that are now the product of "Hambletonian!"

We need not by any means believe that we have yet arrived at the highest point attainable for speed.

The tremendous stride of the colts of Hambletonian and other like gaited horses must gather energy and stoutness, as they are constantly bred to the best mares of like qualities.

I have, however, noticed a tendency to loose sight of symmetry and a beautiful carriage in the efforts of most breeders. Symmetry, good size, color, and style of going are most important qualities to be added to speed, and the careful breeder should always attempt to combine all these in the animals produced for roadsters and trotters.

A long, slashing-gaited trotter is not often a pleasant roadster; neither is a short, rapid, pony-gaited animal often a good horse; yet a combination of these qualities makes a good "gentleman's horse, and often a good trotting animal also.

Let our breeders breed with such types for both dam and sire, and in a few years we should see the finest class of horses in the world.

I do not wish to be understood that it is indispensable to obtain beautiful specimens of the sire only; certainly not. On the contrary, my own experience goes to prove the doctrine that the dam influences the form of body, temperament, and otherwise modifies the general structure, more or less, as she is more or less possessed of high nervous power. I have also, in my short experience, observed several marked instances of mares that could not claim very careful breeding; yet, I believe they were of such high nervous power as to control the character of the colts they produced for several years in succession, although bred to different and well-bred horses.

This leads me to remark upon the influences circumstances may exert upon mares wholly disconnected with general laws of reproduction, which may often lead one astray if not carefully noted, and tends to throw discredit in some minds upon the general law which governs production.

I have noticed that a marked departure from the general rule, "like produces like," may always be traced to certain causes, not always the result of consanguinity, or traceable to like qualities in progenitors. For instance, mares of high nervous temperament are often very intractable and irritable during their periodical heat, and although well bred, and stinted to a well bred horse, may produce offspring most unsatisfactory, the result of the state of temperament which the dam was in at the time of stinting.

TO CURE SCRATCHES IN HORSES.—Wash clean with soap-suds, and give a complete coating of white lead to the diseased parts. The horse should be kept out of a miry, filthy stall, as a cure is not proable when the cause is continually applied.

From Hearth and Home.

Mrs. Tubbs has an Adventure.

MR. EDITOR OF HEARTH AND HOME:—Your perfect gentlemanly way of putting my letter in your paper last winter, writ as a warning to all bad boys on ice, inclines me to send another letter which it will be a warnin' to all young women never to commit the mistake which I did most innocent on Saturday gone a week at a big daggoods store in New York. I had heerd considerable about this 'ere store, but I warn't in no way prepared for all I see there. Sakes! It was equal to a dozen villages like Vandusenburg a-coming out o' meetin' all to once. Such a crowd I never see, and the women maulin' of the goods without buyin', and the clerks lookin' on sarcastic just like you see in any ornery store. Well, I went about better'n an hour, getting a couple o' pair of good domestic hose for my son Jabez, and seven eights of a yard of stuff for cheese bags; and sudden, bein' uncommon tired, I felt a weak spell comin' on, and I hadn't hardly strength to ask for chintz for the setting-room sofa.

"Next story, ma'am," says the clerk, kind o' looking sharp at me, "wouldn't you like to take a elewator?"

Well, I *was* beat! It seemed a most uncommon proceeding, and what I never heerd no gentleman ever do before, to ask me to take a elewator. I had my misgivings what it meant, for our Jabez with his jokes and what nots, though his father and me is most strong temprince folks, persists sometimes in takin' what he calls elewators, which is glasses of speerits and water calkorlated, as he says, to raise droopin' feelins and faintin' strength.

"Sir," says I, lofty as I could, "I prefer not, and to my mind you'd do better for a respectable shop not to be offerin' elewators, leastwise not to me." So I kept walkin' round, not likin' to ask questions showin' my country ways, and still feelin' that awful feelin' of goneness which them as has weak spells is subject to, when another clerk, hearin' me ask for chintzes, said something again about my taking a elewator. By this time I felt dreadful, and so, says I, makin' up my mind it was a York fashion and it warn't best to seem too back-country, "Thanks to you, sir," says I, "I don't mind trying something of the kind, bein' most remarkable thirsty."

"Certainly, ma'am," says he, a bowing careless towards a stand holdin' a fancy pail with a spigot to it, full of what I might have took to be water, judgin' by the taste, but I know well enough it was some deceitful genteel kind of liquor with the taste and smell taken out like they do to benzine and castor oil. No sooner had I swallered a goblet of it when the young man pinted to a little room which, if you'll believe me, Mr. Editor, give the queerest kind of jerk you ever see just as I looked in, and seein' comfortable sofas all around the walls of it, I stepped in. There was other ladies goin' in too, so we all set down, and I couldn't help wondering whether the poor things had been takin' elewators like me. "It won't do no harm," says I to myself, "to sit here a minit or two till this weak spell passes off," when, massy on me, if I didn't feel myself AGOIN' UP! Yes, agoin' up, and with me the room and sofas and ladies and all! I clutched a hold of the cushion and stared kind o' wild, like as not, for one of the ladies bit her lip as if contemplating to laugh, and still we was all agoin' up, leastwise so it seemed. "It's all on account o' taking that elewator," thinks I to myself, and then it come upon me how uncommon appropriate the word was, meanin' a drink, though often I had heard Jabez's pa scold him for using that vulgar expression. But I couldn't help feelin' scared, particular when I see all of a sudden men and women kind o' walkin' about in the air. Once I jumped up to go out of the room, but a man a workin' some clock-works in the corner held out his hand. In one moment, madam," says he, a pushin' me back with *such* a air!

"Did you take a elewator?" I whispers to the lady setting alongside of me. She nodded her head without saying nothing, and from her queer look I reckoned she was worse affected even than what I was. "It's the first I ever took in my life here in York," continues I; "our country elewators is more positive to take, but they don't have nothing like the effect, though I must say such things never oughter be took except in sickness."

"*Now*, madam!" says the clock-man very pompous, "you won't have no difficulty. For a minit the effect of the elewator passed off suddener than it came. I followed the ladies out lively enough, but sakes alive! what a time I had findin' the street door! I never was so bothered in all my life, though I knowed all along what was the matter, but just kept on without askin' no questions of nobody, and finally agoin' down stairs and down stairs and expectin' nothing else but to find myself in the kitchen, if Mr. Stewart's family lives anywheres in the buildin', which is most likely, there bein' enough room I should think. Well, to make a long story short, how I ever got out of that store I don't ever expect to know, but after I once ketched sight of them glass doors I didn't turn neck nor heel till I stood out on the sidewalk explainin' private to a police that I'd been takin' a elewator, and wouldn't he put me into a down-town stage. To this day I haven't said a word about the business to Jabez, nor husband, nor no one to home. Some things had best be bygones. But I feel it a bounden duty, Mr. Editor, to warn all respectable females, great and small, not to be led into takin' elewators when they go to them York stores, least of all, this new-fangled kind which is equal fatal in consequences to pure sperits and tastes like nothing on earth but water which misleads you to taking too much. Hoping you will print these honest words for the benefit of all concerned, I am

Most respectably
yours to command,
JANE E. TUBBS.

VANDUSENBURG, N. Y.

Postscript—Please don't send us the paper with this letter in. Nobody won't ever notice your skippin' a week, and I d feel awful queer for Jabez or our folks to see it. Jabez or his sister most usual looks over my writing on account of mistakes, but I mistrust there aint nothing wrong spelt in this but what you can correct good enough, all of which will be reckined a favor by myself. This aint for lack of schooling, for I went three winters to the finishing school for young ladies down to Pemberton, but owing to doin' Joseph and his brethren in twenty-seven colors double cross-stitch, which made a very big picture when oncet it was framed, I neglected my sintax or prossidy whichever spelling is called, shameful. J. E. T.

The Old Fashioned Mother.

We would like to grasp the hand of the author of the following lines—a beautiful gem, sparkling with homely eloquence—as tender and touching as they are rare:

"Thank God! some of us have an old fashioned mother. Not a woman of the period, enameled and painted, with her great chignon, her curls and bustle; whose white jeweled hands never have felt the clasp of baby fingers; but a dear, old-fashioned, sweet voiced mother, with eyes in whose clear depths the love-light shone, and brown hair, threaded with silver, lying smooth upon her faded cheek. Those dear hands, worn with toil, gently guided our tottering steps in childhood and smoothed our pillow in sickness; even reaching to us in yearning tenderness, when her sweet spirit was baptised in the pearly spray of the river. Blessed is the memory of an old-fashioned mother. It floats to us now, like the beautiful perfume of some woodland blossoms. The music of other voices may be lost, but the entrancing memory of hers will echo in our souls forever. Other faces will fade away and be forgotten, but hers will shine on until the light from heaven's portals shall glorify our own. When in the fitful pauses of busy life our feet wander back to the old homestead, and crossing the well-worn threshold, stand once more in the low, quaint room, so hallowed by her presence, how the feeling of childish innocence and dependence comes over us, and we kneel down in the molten sunshine, streaming through the western window—just where long years ago we knelt by our mother's knee, lisping "Our Father." How many times when the tempter lures us on has the memory of those sacred hours, that mother's words, her faith and prayers, saved us from plunging into the deep abyss of sin. Years have filled great drifts between her and us, but they have not hidden from our sight the glory of her pure, unselfish love."

German Peculiarities.

The "law's delay" is a terrible and painful reality in Germany. Better never commence a suit unless you are willing to lose double the sum at stake, and wait a year or two before you have the satisfaction of knowing it and the privilege of paying it. You can neither enter nor leave the law world without all sorts of formalities, and the buying of enough certificates to set an army in motion. A clergyman, a neighbor of mine, in order to marry the lady of his choice, who was a Swabian, was compelled to procure *twenty-three* different certificates before they could be pronounced "man and wife!" The most of these, of course, had to be paid for. I was fined once for not registering the entrance of a servant girl into my household within a few specified days after the occurrence, and that when I was from home, and was told that imprisonment, or appeal and a regular lawsuit, would be the only relief. If you find an article—say a watch-key—in the street, you must take it to the police-bureau, and that watch-key is regularly advertised. If no owner claims it, it is to be returned to you within two weeks or if you are so charitable, it is sold for the benefit of the city poor. Before going to any public office, you have sometimes to wait hours before admission. I have learned never to go without a book or two in my pocket. Mr. Greeley could get through all his pockets full of newspapers during the process. When once you are in you are treated very politely, a general rule, and as leisurely as if the very sun were standing still, and nobody waiting to follow you. To an American all this is very tantalizing: but the Germans—the storm spare their patient souls!—never seem to be worried or to imagine that they are loosing in this way big slices out of their life-time.—*Dr. Hurst.*

The Arab Sword Trick.

To my astanishment, the next who issued forth as a performer was my Zouave acquaintance, who far eclipsed all the others. He had taken off his fez, and his long sweeping hair was hanging wildly about him. He advanced to a brazier of burning charcoal placed on the ground, into which incense was thrown, and swung his head and arms about over the rising vapor with intense violence for several minutes, when he removed his embroidered jacket and then his shirt, so that the upper part of his body was nude, his head rocking and his hair swaying in the wind all the time. On a signal from him, a Marabout presented him with a naked scimitar, whereupon he kissed the feet of the Marabout, and ran the sword across his own tongue. Two men now came forward and held the scimitar between them, when he flung himself upon it on his bare stomach, and in this way he was carried three times round the yard amid rapturous lou-lous from above. When he ceased, the scimitar had sunk deeply into the flesh of his stomach, which had folded over it so that it required an effort to extract the weapon. A deep red welt remained, but no blood flowed. He next stood with his bare feet on the edge of the blade, and was borne round in like manner, standing on the weapon. After this he lay upon the ground on his back, and the scimitar was held over his stomach by two men, while the third stood upon the blade. This appeared to inflict dreadful torture on the victim, but gave intense gratification to the female spectators in the upper gallery, who became louder than ever in their vociferations. These feats must have caused him much suffering, for at the conclusion he was in a profuse perspiration, and was laid on the ground and covered over for some time, after which he was supported into the house in a state of apparent exhaustion, doubtless with a bad headache after all the churning his brain had undergone.

☞ A distinguished clergyman in one of our eastern cities was met by a dilapidated individual, with a flash of whiskey in his pocket, who inquired: "Sir, is this the nearest road to the alms-house?"

"No, sir," replied the clergyman, pointing to the bottle, "but that is."

"Johnnie, does you love me?"

"Well, Susie, I does."

"How does you know that you love me?"

"Kase, Susie, whenever I look at you my heart jumps up and knocks agin my stomick so hard, that I don't have any appetite for a week afterwards."

An old lady writing to her son out West, warns him to beware of billious saloons and bowel alleys.

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Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; 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.

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CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

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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.*

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.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

Call and examine my stock of Tinware, Stoves, Hardware, Woodware, Jappanned 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 cross cut 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, sa[illegible]s, augurs, post augurs, Coop[illegible], Pugh and [illegible] lip augur bits, wood and iron braces, [illegible] 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 ¼ 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.

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.

A CARD.

GEORGE VICKERS and H. W. VICKERS have united under the title of *GEORGE VICKERS & SON,* for the practice of the Law in Kent and Queen Anne's Counties.
Chestertown, July 1, 1871—3m.

PEACH BASKETS

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish the Peach Growers of Kent and adjoining counties with the MITCHEL BASKET, 18 cts. (at present), and three other[illegible] also, the ROCHESTER BERRY BASKET[illegible]
☞ Samples to be seen at C. F. [illegible] Bro's., Chestertown; A. L. Gooding's, [illegible]terville; T. H. Horsey's, Galena, and at D. U. Dewees', Kennedyville.

Also, a general assortment of *NURSERY STOCK,* particularly SMALL FRUIT Plants.

For particulars apply to
ROBERT E. WALLIS,
KENNEDYVILLE,
June 17—3m* *Kent Co., Md.*

A Card.

THE report is being industriously circulated, that I have disposed of my entire stock of Peach Trees, which report is incorrect. I have some (25,000) twenty-five thousand good trees yet to dispose of.

N. BARNARD,
Nov. 26; 1870—tf. *Still Pond, Md*

CIDER VINEGAR,
RELIABLE FOR PICKLING,
on hand and for sale by
THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, August 19, 1871.

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