

DRY GOODS and GROCERIES.

T. KENNARD. S. J. LEEDOM.

Vinegar Hill Store.

The above Cheap Store, formerly conducted by Thomas Kennard, will in future be under the name and firm of

KENNARD & LEEDOM,

who have laid in a

LARGER and MORE VARIED

STOCK OF GOODS

than ever offered before to the public at this favorable

price. The former proprietor offers his thanks to the public

for past favors, and the new firm hopes for a continuance

of the same, and prays their customers the

Best Quality of Goods

at the Lowest Possible Prices for

Cash or its Equivalent.

April 29, 1871-6m KENNARD & LEEDOM.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

Black Silk Gossamer,

Japanese Silk, in colors,

Japanese Robes,

Plaid Japanese Silk,

Royal Silk Sultana,

Handsome Silk Poplin,

Popular Shades Mohairs,

Colored Chambrays,

Percals,

White Velvet Cord,

White Turkish Cloth,

New patterns White Pique,

Spring Walking Skirts,

Handsome Shawls.

WITH FULL STOCK OF

White Goods,

Gloves and Hosiery,

Dress Trimmings, &c.

FOR SALE. CASH PRICES.

BROWN & BRO.,

April 14, 1871-4f

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BALTIMORE.

MANSION HOUSE HOTEL,

FOURTH AND BALTIMORE STS.,

BALTIMORE.

TERMS \$1.00 PER DAY.

ISAAC ALBERTSON, Proprietor.

Opposite the City Hall.

Buy and Sell Gold & Silver, and

Cash 5-20 Gold Coupons.

Have for Sale 5-20 Bonds,

Baltimore and Ohio and Northern Central Bonds.

Subscriptions for Baltimore City Stock.

Foreign Exchange and Ireland, suitable for

Travellers or Emigrants.

Purchase, Sell or Turn U. S. Currency.

July 22, 1871-2m

NICHOLSON & CO.,

BANKING HOUSE,

Corner Baltimore and North Streets,

Opposite the City Hall, BALTIMORE, MD.

Buy and Sell Gold & Silver, and

Cash 5-20 Gold Coupons.

Have for Sale 5-20 Bonds,

Baltimore and Ohio and Northern Central Bonds.

Subscriptions for Baltimore City Stock.

Foreign Exchange and Ireland, suitable for

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Purchase, Sell or Turn U. S. Currency.

July 22, 1871-2m

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Consumers of DRY GOODS.

All Retail Orders amounting to \$20 and Over

Delivered in any part of the County,

FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

HAMILTON EASTER & SONS,

OF Baltimore, Md.,

In order to let the wants of their Retail

Customers at a distance, and to give them

the opportunity of examining the quality

of their goods, they have opened a

SAMPLE BUREAU,

and will, on application, promptly send by mail

to any part of the County, a quantity of their

goods, including the latest styles of

English, French, and Domestic

Manufactures, and also the latest styles of

Millinery, and all other goods in season.

They are also willing to sell our goods at

the lowest possible prices, and to

send them by express, free of charge.

Orders may be sent to either of our

stores, or to either of our agents, who

will be glad to send them to you.

Our stores are located at

110, 112, and 114 North Baltimore Street,

Baltimore, Md.

Oct 22, 1871-2m

TO THE FARMERS of Maryland.

HORNERS' Maryland Super-Phosphate

(We quote the Chemist's Inquiry)

After 23 years' experience in the Fertilizing business,

and after establishing a wide reputation for the purity

and excellence of our Super-Phosphate, we have

been induced to prepare a Phosphate suitable to the

requirements of the Maryland farmer, and to

send it to him in the most convenient and

economical form.

Our Phosphate is made from the best

materials, and is of the highest quality.

It is adapted to all soils, and to all

kinds of crops, and is especially

suited to the raising of corn, wheat,

and other crops.

It is sold in bags, and in bulk,

and is delivered to the farmer's door,

free of charge.

Orders may be sent to either of our

stores, or to either of our agents, who

will be glad to send them to you.

Our stores are located at

110, 112, and 114 North Baltimore Street,

Baltimore, Md.

Oct 22, 1871-2m

WARRANTED THE GENUINE.

"Missouri" Bone Flour,

42,500, 100 pound bags.

Long Island Ground Bone,

42,500, 100 pound bags.

JOHN H. HONKER, JR.,

110, 112, and 114 North Baltimore Street,

Baltimore, Md.

Oct 22, 1871-2m

FLEETIER E. MARINE,

General Commission Merchant,

No. 53 W. Pratt Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

For The Civil War.

Dairy Farming.

This branch of farming is beginning

to receive much more attention from our

enterprising farmers than formerly;

hence any good, practical hints which

can be arranged at and presented to the

public will be a public benefit. Allow

me to offer a few.

There are but comparatively few farms

well adapted to dairying, especially

milk dairying, as there are many re-

quisites necessary to make a farm well

calculated for this business; of which the

following are a few of the important

ones.

First. A farm for dairy purposes

should be of good quality, as cows will

not produce very largely unless they

are supplied with an abundance of good,

wholesome food.

Second. The dairy farm should be

boundlessly supplied with good spring

water in every field, for during the hot

weather cows drink large quantities of

water, and it must be evident to every

thinking person that the water should

be of good quality.

Third. There should be a good

never-failing spring, over which to erect

a commodious spring-house. This is

of more importance, perhaps than is

generally attributed to it by those who

have not had the advantage of such a

luxury; at any rate, it is certainly in-

dispensable to the successful prosecution

of dairy farming.

Fourth. The farm should be con-

veniently located for the shipping of

produce. There is more importance in

this particular with milk than butter

dairying, as it is very difficult to keep

milk sweet if it has to be hauled far

over our country roads in summer; in

such cases it must be hauled at night,

which makes the business very labori-

ous.

Having thus given a few hints on the

qualifications of the farm, permit me

to suggest some ideas about the manage-

ment of the business.

First. To select cows is no small

portion of the preparations. They should

be selected with the greatest care, as a

good cow will consume no more food

than a worthless one; thus making a

very great difference in the profits.

It is quite natural to be occasion-

ally deceived in the qualities of a

cow; but as soon as she proves to be

poor, do not permit her to come into

profit again, but prepare her for the

slaughter.

The Jersey cow is much preferred, in

a few years she may possess a fine

herd of paying stock; I have great

faith in blooded stock; although I

would not prefer full-bloods for prac-

tical purposes. I would prefer to have

them crossed; say, between Jersey cows

and a Durham bull. This cross is un-

doubtedly about as good a one as we

can have. The Jersey bull gives

quality to produce, while the Durham

gives quantity, and also adds very

much to the physical qualities of the

cow. The Jersey cow is by no means

inferior in appearance when subjected to

ordinary fare; they are neither large or

fine in quality, while the Durhams have

both these properties—the cross pro-

ducing stock of quite fair appearance

and cows of excellence quality.

Second. Cows, as a general thing,

should be handled with gentleness and

care; though we occasionally find a cow

in which the spirit of devility is so

largely developed as to require corporal

punishment; but such cases are ex-

ceedingly rare. The Jersey cow is

generally more easily managed with

kindness than with harsh treatment.

When milking, nothing should be per-

mitted to attract your attention from

your work; talking should be prohib-

ited as nearly as possible, and the cows

rich food, grain, &c. at once, but give

a regular feed of a small quantity until

you give them what you think they will

eat clean; and as soon as they leave any

feed in their troughs, you should not

feed them again until they have finished

eating up their breakfast or dinner, as

the case may be, when you may give

them a rather diminished supply, leav-

ing them sufficiently hungry at meal

time to eat with relish what is given to

them. Too much feed at the commence-

ment of fattening is as bad for swine as

improper food, a stunted growth being

the result in both, and any farmer of

experience knows that it is worth

almost as much, if not more, to

fatten a stunted hog than it is worth

to fatten a well fed one.

By the middle of September the fat-

tening process should be commenced in

good earnest, and the work completed

before severe cold weather sets in. As

a rule, we believe, that where hogs are

kept in open lots without shelter, as

most are, two bushels of corn will lay

on more fat in October than three bush-

els will in January.

If you feed corn on the ear, be sure

and have a good dry pan or lot to feed

it in.