THE NEW YEAR.

Silent and white
Thro' the dim night
Fell the soft snow,
Now fast, now slow,
Making the posts
Like sheeted ghosts
Robing the woods
In finer goods
Than ever were spun by mortal skill,
And bleached on the sunny side of the hill,
Where fringes are woven by weavers, where
The warp is mist, and the woof is air;
The world is dressed like a bride, in white,
Although the poor old year died last night.
Drop not a tear
On the cold bier
Of the brave year
Whose corse is here.
His work is done,
And battles won,
And he will be
Named with the free
Thro' future time
For deeds sublime.
We welcome here
The new-born year.
The snow that falls
From the gray walls
Of the thick clouds
Is not for shrouds
For the days fled,
Or the years dead.
'Tis the white fleece,
Emblem of peace,
Sent down to cheer
The soft young year.
May no red vein
Make a red stain
On the robe white
Wove last night.
So ring the soft
Sweet bells aloft,
Ring the true chime
Of the good time.
Ring loud and clear
For this New Year.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Fencing and Soiling.

The question rests upon the difference in the cost of fencing and the cost of soiling and the value of land. A common fence will cost 75 cents a rod on the farm where the timber is found. If the rails are to be transported any distance the cost will not be less than a dollar a rod. On every eighty acres of cultivated land there are at least 600 rods of fence, costing $500 or $600 and about ten per cent. annually for repairs. This is on the supposition that the owner builds one half the line fence on three sides of the whole across the end lying on the road. We say nothing about the three or four acres of land taken up by the fences. A fence at best will not last over twenty or twenty-five years. This $600 in fences is so much capital invested in the business of farming, and if we reckon interest at lowest rates and add the cost of repairs yearly, it amounts to not far from $100 yearly, for the cost of keeping up fences on an eighty acre farm. It will exceed this on an average during twenty-five years.

A cow may be kept the year through on a little over one acre of land, if the land is in the best possible condition, by soiling; but if pastured three acres are required. Here appears to be a saving of land as well as a saving of the cost of fences to offset against the cost of soiling. What would be the cost of soiling under ordinary circumstances? A writer in the Country Gentleman states that he has soiled thirty-five cows and three four-year old steers for $75 for the season, keeping an accurate account of the labor. If these figures are correct there would be a great saving if the system of soiling was adopted. Where land is worth $60 to $100 per acre the saving by soiling is no small item, and we do not hesitate to express the belief in the absence of a practical test under our own care and observation, which alone would make the matter a certainty, that the abandonment of the old system of fencing and pasturing, and the adoption of soiling all stock, would be the most certain means within reach of farmers to improve the business and improve it greatly. The cost of fences is a burden not lightly borne; the value of land is an important item not rightly considered. We infer this is true from the fact that we quite often see a few animals put into a pasture of ten to twenty acres—soiling and trampling down the whole—when one half the number of acres would have supported them.

Young men who are just starting in farming, should look these things over and make some close calculations, so that they may adopt at first the right course. When a man gets into a certain routine of farming, or of doing any other kind of business it is hard to get him to see that any other way is better. In order to keep stock on the soiling plan a farmer needs feeding places, and needs to have his crops that he feeds near at hand, and he must provide to have then come on in regular sucession. All this is a very simple and inexpensive affair.

There will be at times portions of the farm which can be pastured; then a cheap hurdle, or moveable fence kept for the purpose, could be readily put up around such portions and the animals turned in.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Keep the Animals Warm.

The first cold blast of wind from the north is a reminder that animals, however tough and hardy, need shelter in winter. It will take less food to keep farm stock over winter in warm stables than when exposed to severe cold. Of course, good wood, stone or brick barns and stables are expensive, and there are many farmers, especially in the recently settled districts, who have not the means to build such structures, but there is no one too poor to furnish some kind of a shelter for their animals. If a man cannot afford to build what he desires, let him do the next best thing, and build something which will furnish shelter, even if it is nothing better than a shed, with sod for walls, and a roof of brush or cornstalks. All attempts at elegance or extra convenience may be left out of the question where a man's purse is light; still, it is economy to keep all farm stock sheltered from cold, wind and storms in winter, even if the owner does not possess enough of the humane feelings to care for their comfort.

More than one-half of all the diseases and parasites which infest farm stock are the direct result of neglecting to furnish them with proper food or shelter during cold, stormy weather. Cattle of all kinds, when forced to remain in muddy, wet yards during cold weather, are liable to various diseases of the feet, such as hoofail and foot rot, and the best preventitive is dry ground, or yards littered with straw, or some similar coarse material. Standing a long time in filth, whether in the stable or yard, is almost certain to bring on diseasee of the feet. All kinds of farm stock are liable to take cold when exposed to storms, and from this comes a weakened constitution, which invites various kinds of diseases and parasitic insects. Weakened vitality or vigor in either plants or animals opens the way to hundreds of parasites which are resisted by the healthy individual, and the farmer should keep his animals in a condition which will enable them to ward off the attacks of such enemies. He has only to think of his own comforts, such as nutritious food and warm clothing, and consider how the reverse of these conditions would affect him, to understand how it is with his animals.

It is unnecessary to go into details in regard to the building of sheds, stables or other kinds of structures for sheltering stock in winter, as every man knows best what materials are at hand or within reach suitable for such purposes, but the fact should be apparent to all breeders of animals that in all cold climates some kind of protection is required. Out on the plains and prairies of the west and southwest it is often asserted that sheep need no protection in winter, and it is even claimed by some that they do better without it than with it; but the frequent heavy losses by cold, starvation and diseases, plainly show that all this talk of mildness of climate is an error. Sheep and other farm stock may live through the winter without artificial shelter, or more food than can be obtained on the range in these favored localities, but they would certainly do better with added comforts every winter, and occasionally heavy losses might be avoided by making the necessary provision to protect and feed them when severe storms prevail.

How to Fatten Poultry for Market.

Although the manner of fattening poultry may seem easy, yet there is nevertheless, a right and wrong way, a long and a short mode, of accomplishing the object desired.

Never let poultry forage or shift for themselves for at least ten days before killing, for they are apt to range in the barnyards, and pick up food, which permeates all through the bird, its flesh frequently becoming so tainted, that it is unfit to be eaten.

The best method for steady and regular profit, or for domestic use, is to keep them constantly in high feed from beginning, with plenty of clear, cool water; then they are alwaps ready for the table, but with very little extra attention, their flesh will be juicier and richer in flavor, than those fattened from a low and emaciated state, always commanding quick sale, at the highest price in the market, a healthful, nourishing and restorative food.

Some cram their poultry before killing, to make it appear heavy; this is a most injudicious plan, as it shows at a glance, the dishonest intention of the shipper to benefit himself and swindle others, in his poor effort to obtain the price of poultry for corn; the undigested food enters into fermentation and putrefaction takes place, injuring their sale a great deal more than is gained in weight. Fowls should always be allowed to remain in their coop at least twenty-four hours previous to being killed, without food; then they will keep longer and present a better appearance.

The best food for fattening fowls, old or young, is barley meal, or mixed with equal quantities of corn meal and fed warm (a small quantity of iron in their drinking water is recommended) which will make flesh faster and more solid, giving it a fine golden color after being dressed. Good food is positive economy.

The best mode for killing poultry, as it causes instant death without pain or disfigurement, is to suspend the birds by tying their legs firmly to a pole or heavy wire across the floor, and opening the fowl's beak, and with a sharp-pointed and narrow-bladed knife, make an incision at the back of the roof, which will divide the vertebræ and cause immediate death.

Dry-pluck the feathers and pin-feathers all off, neat and clean while warm, without breaking the skin; then plunge it into a kettle of very hot water, holding it there only long enough for the bird to "plump," then hang it up, turkeys and chickens by the legs, and ducks and geese by the heads. Do not remove the entrails, head or feet. This mode gives the poultry a nice buttery, golden color that attracts the eye of the epicure.—*American Poultry Journal.*

Household Recipes.

JERUSHA CAKE.—One cup of sugar, one-half cup of milk, butter the size of a hen's egg, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda, two-thirds of a cup of raisins, if you like, and nearly two cups of flour.

VERJUICE CABBAGE:—Stew quartered cabbage in a closely-covered porcelain-lined kettle with water for two hours, then add verjuice enough to season, and a trifle of sugar if necessary; stew down slowly for another hour, and serve warm.

TAFFY CANDY.—One cupful molasses, one cupful sugar, two-thirds cupful of water, a piece of butter, the size of a hickory-nut. If brittle when dropped into water, pour out on large plates. Stretch out to the thinnest while warm. When perfectly cold, break into squares.

TO COOK CARROTS BY GERMAN RULE.—Scrape and cut your carrots after they are well washed, put them into a pot in which a cooking spoon of suet or butter has been melted, then pour on a cup of water, add a pinch of salt and a lump of sugar. After they are stewed soft, brown a spoon or two of flour in butter and pour it over the carrots and let them stew awhile.

FRENCH BLACKING.—Twenty ounces ivory black, sixteen ounces New Orleans molasses, five ounces linseed oil, one ounce sulphuric acid, one-quarter ounce indigo, one-half ounce mucilage; mix the black and molasses well, so as to get out all the lumps; next add the oil; then by degrees the acid, and as much water as may be required to form a paste.

ALMOND MACAROONS.—One-half pound almonds, (prepared as for almond cake), one-half pound sugar, white of two eggs rubbed together with a spoon. Dip your hands in cold water and roll the preparation into ball shape and size of a nutmeg; place on white paper one inch apart. When all are done, dip you finger and press them a little flat; put in a cool oven; in three-quarters of an hour they will be done.

LIGHT GINGER-BREAD.—One pint of New Orleans molasses; set on the corner of the range until warm enough to melt one-half pound of lard in it; beat it up well; one nutmeg, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon and cloves, and two tablespoonfuls of ginger, a pinch of salt, one cup of milk stirred in two beaten eggs, and prepared flour, with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder added; mix just stiff enough for the dough to break off clear when you pour it from the spoon.

THIS WORLD appears very beautiful when you are well. To remain well, healthy and strong, take Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier, the greatest tonic in the world. It strengthens the body and purifies the blood, Dr. J. H. McLean's office, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

MISSES wear their hair in chatelaine braids, in fancy nets.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

Naming the Chickens.

There were two little chickens hatched out by one hen,
And the owner of both was our little boy Ben;
So he set him to work as soon as they came,
To make them a house, and give them a name.

As for building a house, Benny knew very well
That he couldn't do that; but his big brother Phil
Must be handy at tools, for he'd been to college
Where the boys are supposed to learn all sorts of knowledge.

Phil was very good natured, and soon his small brother
Had a nice cozy home for his chicks and their mother;
And a happier boy in the country just then
Could not have been found than our dear little Ben.

But a name for his pets it was harder to find,
At least just as suited exactly his mind;
No mother of twins was ever more haunted
With trouble to find just the ones that she wanted.

There were plenty of names, no doubt about that,
But a name that would do for a dog or a cat
Would not answer for chickens as pretty as these:
Or else our dear boy was uneasy to please.

These two tiny chickens looked just like each other;
To name them so young would be only a bother.
But with one in each hand, said queer little Ben,
"I want this one a rooster, and that one a hen."

Benny knew them apart by a little brown spot,
On the head of the one, that the other had not:
They grew up like magic, each fat feathered chick,
One at length was named Peggy, and the other named Dick.

Benny watched them so closely not a feather could grow
In the dress of these chickens that he did not know;
And he taught them so well they would march at command,
Fly up on his shoulder, or eat from his hand.

But a funny thing happened concerning their names—
Rushing into the house one day, Benny exclaims:
"Oh! mother! Oh! Phil! such a blunder there's been,
For Peggy's the rooster and Dick is the hen!"

The Season and Zone of Homes.

One stronger reason than all others for being glad that we live in the temperate zone, is that it is the zone of homes.

Greenlanders and Laplanders, it is said, each consider their own country the fairest the sun shines upon, and charming stories of domestic life have come to us from these icy latitudes. But the Esquimaux and Kamtchatkans, and those inhabitants of extreme Arctic regions who must live in snow-huts, or burrow underground for warmth, cannot know the rich and tender meanings the word "home" has for us.

How much comfort there is in our cosy houses alone—in the clean, warm room, perhaps with a glowing fireside; the white table spread with wholesome and delicate food; the cheerful circle around the lamp at evening; the books, the sewing, the games; the sound sleep of the long, snowy night, in beds as white as the drifts outside; and the many other nameless blessings of a civilized home! These the children of the eternal snows must do without.

There is more poetry in a really beautiful home-life than in the finest natural scenery; but it lies too deep in the heart for words to express. It is poetry that is felt rather than spoken. A happy home is a poem which every-one of the family is helping to write, each for the enjoyment of the rest, by little deeds of tenderness and self-sacrifice, which mean so much more than words. This home-poem is all the more delightful because it does not ask or need admiration from anybody outside. The poetry that people live in, of which they are a part, and which is a part of them, is always the most satisfactory, because it is the most real.

Think, little folks, of all the poems and fragments of poems you know, that never could have been written except in a country where tempest and sleet and long hours of darkness drove men and women and children within doors, and kept them there to find out how dear and sweet a thing it is for a family to live together in love.—*St. Nicholas.*

The Husband Who Was to Mind the House.

A STORY FROM THE NORSE.

Once on a time there was a man so surly and cross, he never thought his wife did anything right in the house. So, one evening, in haymaking time, he came home, scolding and showing his teeth and making a dust.

"Dear love, don't be so angry; there's a good man," said his goody; "to-morrow let's change our work. I'll go out with the mowers and mow, and you shall mind the house."

Yes! the husband thought that would do very well. He was quite willing, he said.

So early next morning, his goody took a scythe over her neck, and went out into the hayfield with the mowers, and began to mow; but the man was to mind the house, and do the work at home.

First of all, he wanted to churn the butter; but when he had churned a while, he got thirsty, and went down to the cellar to tap a barrel of ale. So, just when he had knocked in the bung, and was putting the tap into the cask, he heard overhead the pig come into the kitchen. Then off he ran up the cellar steps with the tap in his hand, as fast as he could, to look after the pig lest it should upset the churn; but when he got up, and saw the pig had already knocked the churn over, and stood there, rooting and grunting amongst the cream which was running all over the floor, he got so wild with rage, that he quite forgot the ale barrel, and ran at the pig as hard as he could. He caught it too, just as it ran out of doors, and gave it such a kick, that piggy lay for dead on the spot. Then all at once he remembered he had the tap in his hand; but when he got down to the cellar, every drop of ale had run out.

Then he went into the dairy and found enough cream left to fill the churn again, and so he began to churn, for butter they must have at dinner. When he had churned a bit, he remembered that their milking cow was still shut up in the byre, and hadn't had a bit to eat or a drop to drink all the morning, though the sun was high. Then all at once he thought 't was too far to take her down to the meadow, so he'd just get her up on the house top—for the house, you must know, was thatched with sods and a fine crop of grass was growing there. Now their house lay close up against a steep down, and he thought if he laid a plank across to the thatch at the back he'd easily get the cow up.

But still he couldn't leave the churn, for there was his little babe crawling about on the floor, and "if I leave it," he thought, "the child is sure to upset it." So he took the churn on his back and went out with it; but then he thought he'd better first water the cow before he turned her out on the thatch; so he took up a bucket to draw water out of the well; but as he stooped down at the well's brink, all the cream ran out of the churn over his shoulders, and so down into the well.

Now it was near dinner-time and he hadn't even got the butter yet; so he thought he'd best boil the porridge, and filled the pot with water, and hung it over the fire. When he had done that, he thought the cow might perhaps fall off the the hatch and break her legs or neck. So he got up on the house to tie her up. One end of the rope he made fast to the cow's neck, and the other he slipped down the chimney and tied round his own thigh; and he had to make haste, for the water now began to boil in the pot, and he had still to grind the oatmeal.

So he began to grind away; but while he was hard at it, down fell the cow off the housetop after all, and as she fell, she dragged the man up the chimney by the rope. There he stuck fast; and as for the cow she hung half way down the wall, swinging between heaven and earth, for she could neither get down nor up.

And now the goody had waited seven lengths and seven breadths for her husband to come and call her home to dinner but never a call they had. At last she thought she'd waited long enough, and went home. But when she got there and saw the cow hanging in such an ugly place, she ran up and cut the rope in two with her scythe. But as she did this down came her husband out of the chimney; and so when his old dame came inside the kithen, there she found him standing on his head in the porridge pot.

Baby-Life in China and Hindoostan.

The bare-headed baby of China, not quite so grave as his Asiatic cousins, is still a contented little traveler, whether he rides on the back of mamma, or is tied on a mat to sleep, or exposed beside the door in a bamboo cage, or fastened to his gilded baby-chair, to teach him to sit up. The most important moment in his young life is when, at the age of one year, he decides his future destiny in a curious way. He is carefully dressed in new clothes, and seated in the middle of a large sieve, in which are placed many articles, among which are money-scales, a brass mirror, writing utensils, books, silver and gold ornaments, and fruits, while the anxious parents stand by to see which object will first attract his sober black eyes. If he takes up a book or pencil, he is destined to become a scholar; if the glitter gold or silver attract him, his fate is to amass wealth; if fruits suit him best, he will incline to spurn the rice of his father's table, and feast upon delicate puppy-stew, or bird's-nest soup.

At two years of age he will dress like his grandfather of eighty, and look like that old gentleman seen through the small end of an opera-glass. When he first enters school, he will bring, not a spelling-book and slate, but two candles, a few sticks of incense, and a small quantity of mock money (made of paper), to be burned before a piece of paper having the name of Confucius written upon it. Thus the little Chinese traveler is launched on his school-life.

The little traveler on the shore of the Ganges has a very different life. Bathed every day in the sacred stream, or in a jar of its water; scrubbed with its holy mud—ears, eyes, and mouth; thoroughly purified from all sin, as his parents devoutly believe—how can he help being better than other babies? He is a jolly, happy baby, bright as the sunshine of his native land; not troubled with clothes if he belongs to the poor classes; but wrapped in gorgeous silks of scarlet and blue, loaded with jewels, and weighed down by enormous gold-embroidored turban, if he happens to be a prince.

This little Hindoo traveler sleeps in a basket hung from the roof, and rides out on mamma's hip; and, what seems dreadful to us, he learns to smoke before he can walk, his mother often taking a cigar from her own lips and putting it into his. If his life-journey is cut short, his body is carried to the grave in his basket-cradle, which is covered with a fringed canopy and hung from a pole on the shoulders of men, and left at last upside down on his last resting-place.—*St. Nicholas for January.*

No MORE SNEEZING or bad smells in your nose. Catarrh is cured by Dr. J. H. McLean's Catarrh Snuff. It soothes and relieves iraitation. Trial boxes 50c. by mail Dr. J. H. McLean. 314 Chestnut, St. Louis

Causes of Death in England.

Half a million people died in England, and two-thirds of the deaths occurred from one of fifteen causes. Bronchitis heads the list, its victims were 53,000; consumption comes next, with 49,379; atrophy and debility, 30,995, chiefly young children; old age is fourth in the list, 28,604, all over 65; heart disease increases, and has carried off 28,513; convulsions, 27,139, nearly all children; pneumonia, more fatal than usual, 25;927; scarlet fever, 25,922; diarrhœa, 21,204, of which 18,000 were children under five, a mortality thought to be caused by a mixture of sewage with water, one of the curses of civilization; apoplexy and paralysis, 12,848, but nervous diseases have not increased as much as those of circulation. Tubercular diseases show symptoms of decline; death by alcoholism was higher than for many years. Violent deaths, 17,920. Killed on railways, 1,219, against 1,316 by horse conveyance. Among the queer causes of death was one from a bite of a fox, from the bite of a rat, from the scratch of a cat, from the bite of a leech, from the sting of a hornet, and two from the sting of a wasp.

Not His Funeral.

The humorous incidents of the Brooklyn fire are not very plentiful, but here is one told by the New York *World*: "On that fatal night two youths, one a resident of Newark and the other of Brooklyn, attended the Brooklyn Theater. They left the building previous to the last act, as the Newark boy had persuaded his Brooklyn chum to go home and sleep with him, and it was necessary to leave early to catch the train. No hint of the terrible disaster reached Newark until the next afternoon. The day after this the Brooklyn boy returned to his home. He found a hearse at his father's door and all the other appliances of a funeral. Ringing the door-bell he was met by a servant girl who nearly fainted at sight of dim. "Whose funeral is this?" said the boy. "It's your own, darlin'," said the girl; "we got your body yesterday at the morgue, and you're just after bein' buried." The *denouement* may be imagined.

A PARTY of vegetarians who were boarding at a water-cure establishment, while taking a walk in the fields, were attacked by a bull, which chased them furiously out of his pasture. "That's your gratitude, is it, you great, hateful thing?" exclaimed one of the ladies, panting with fright and fatigue. "After this, I'll eat beef three times a day!"

AT our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.—Com.

ALL female weaknesses can be cured without medicine or supporter. For full and free information, address Dr. Swan, Beaver Dam, Wis.

A Magazine for Farmers.

Colonel George E. Waring, of Ogden Farm, near Newport, R. I., will soon begin the publication in *Scribner's Monthly* of a series of papers of special interest to those living in the country, in which will be considered the advantages offered to farmers from a concentration of their houses and farm-buildings into villages, especially as a relief from the dulness and isolation of remote farm-houses, as affording better education for children, and as making the farmer's life more attractive to the young. Another paper will treat of the work to be done by "Village Improvement Associations." Still another paper will give explicit instruction as to the means for giving a good sanitary condition to the village and to the country house. In the

PROSPECTUS OF SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY

for 1877, other papers are announced that will be of especial interest to farmers. Among these, Mr. Charles Barnard's articles on various industries of Great Britian; including the History of some Experiments in Co-operation, a description of the British Workman's Home, and Clarence Cook's articles on Household and Home Decorations. All profusely and elegantly illustrated; a department called the World's Work; another entitled Home and Society, which will treat of domestic life, the care of children, etc.

GENERAL MC'CLELLAN'S TRAVELS,

begun in the January *Scribner*, with "A Winter on the Nile," will run on through the year. There will be three serial stories:

"NICHOLAS MINTURN,"

by that popular author Dr. Holland (the Editor), author of "Bitter Sweet," "Kathrina," "Timothy Titcomb's Letters," "Arthur Bonnicastle," and the story of "Sevenoaks."

The scene of this latest novel is laid on the banks of the Hudson. The hero is a young man who has been always "*tied to a woman's apron-strings*," but who by the death of his mother, is left alone in the world,—to drift on the current of life,—with a fortune, but without a purpose. Another serial, "His Inheritance," by Miss Trafton, will begin on the completion of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," by Mrs. Hodgson Burnett.

Saxe Holm, Tourgueneff, Boyesen, and McKay, will contribute short stories. Saxe Holm's new story.

FARMER BASSETT'S ROMANCE,

will be printed in two or three monthly parts. Tourgueneff's new story will appear simultaneously with its publication in Russia and France, and the magazine will also publish a critical paper on Tourgueneff, by Professor Boyesen, accompanied by a portrait of the famous Russian patriot.

The Editorial Department will continue to employ the ablest pens both at home and abroad. There will be letters on literary matters from London by Mr. Welford

The Department of Bric-a-Brac will be filled with the choicest bits of American humor.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY is the only American magazine (besides ST. NICHOLAS for the Boys and Girls, by the same publishers) that has found any considerable number of readers abroad. SCRIBNER is issued simultaneously in London and in New York.

The Weekly Times, (*English*), says:

"It puts to shame all our monthlies."

15 MONTHS FOR $4.

To new subscribers who wish to get the opening chapters of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," we will send 15 numbers for $4.00, beginning with the magnificent Midsummer Holiday number (August, 1876), and ending with October, 1877. $4.00 a year; 35 cents a number. Postage prepaid. ☞ Send 25 cents for a specimen number. SCRIBNER & Co., 743 Broadway, N. Y.

A Year's Reading Free.

The following offer made by the publishers of the *Western Family Magazine* and the *Farmer's Monthly*, two large, handsome, first-class illustrated magazines, price of each $1.50 a year, is worth reading:

We will give to any one who will send us his own subscription to either of our magazines, and one other subscription to either magazine, with the money for both ($3.00) the choice of some eight or ten premiums, no one of which is worth less than $1.50 in cash. These premiums include standard books, garden seeds, and other articles of actual value, and worth in cash the sum we value them at. A sample copy of either magazine and full particulars sent post-paid on receipt of ten cents, or a sample of both for twenty cents. *None free.* Address T. H. Edwards & Co., Springfield, Ohio.

THERE is, probably, no way in which we can benefit our readers more than by recommending to them for general use of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* It is adapted to almost all the purposes of a Family Medicine; and as a specific for coughs, colds, whooping cough, soreness of the chest, lame stomach, rheumatism, spitting of blood, and all lung difficulties, it has no equal that ever we saw or heard of.

THERE can be no mistake about it, "Matchless" plug tobacco takes the lead. Old fine cut chewers say it gives better satisfaction and is cheaper than fine cut. You cannot be imposed upon, as each plug has the words "Matchless P. T. Co.," on a wooden tag. Try it once and you will always chew it. Manufactured by the Pioneer Tobacco Company, New York.

DURANG'S Rheumatic Remedy will most positively cure any case of rheumatism, gout, neuralgia or lumbago on the face of the earth, no matter of how long standing. It is taken internally, the only way the disease can be reached, and cures quickly and permanently. Price, one dollar a bottle. For sale by wholesale and retail druggists everywhere.

More than 1,000 laborers are at work on the Champ de Mars, Paris, laying foundations for some of the buildings.

INVALID PENSIONS INCREASED.
OFFICERS and **SOLDIERS HORSE Claims**
Will be paid. Write COL. L. BINGHAM & CO., Atty's for Claims, Patents, Land Titles, Washington, D. C

A Valuable Gift.—By an arrangement with the Publisher, we will send every reader of this paper a sample package of Transfer Pictures free. Send 3-ct. stamp for postage. They are highly colored, beautiful and easily transferred to any object, so as to imitate the most beautiful painting. Agents wanted.
J. L. PATTEN & CO., 162 William St., New York.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEF CATTLE—Fair to prime	$7 00	@12 50
HOGS—Live	6 50	@ 7 00
SHEEP—Fair to prime, shorn	4 60	@ 5 25
COTTON—Middling		@ 12¼
FLOUR—Spring extra	5 25	@ 6 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Milwaukee Spring		@ 1 41
CORN—Western	58	@ 59
OATS—Western	43	@ 46
RYE—Western	82	@ 85
BARLEY—State, 2 rowed	85	@ 90
PORK—Mess		@17 75
LARD	11¾	@ 12⅛

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Choice to extra prime	$5 00	@ 5 50
Medium to choice	4 50	@ 4 75
Common to fair	2 50	@ 4 00
HOGS—Live	6 08	@ 6 50
SHEEP—Shorn, good to choice	3 75	@ 4 50
BUTTER—Good to choice	20	@ 24
EGGS—Fresh	20	@ 22
FLOUR—White Winter extra	5 50	@ 6 00
Spring extra	4 70	@ 5 90
WHEAT—Spring No. 1		@ 1 30
Spring No. 2		@ 1 25½
CORN—No. 2		@ 45
OATS—No. 2		@ 34
RYE—No. 2		@ 72
BARLEY—No. 2		@ 66
PORK—Mess		@17 25
LARD		@ 11⅝

MILWAUKEE.

CATTLE—Choice to extra prime	$4 25	@ 5 00
Medium to choice	3 75	@ 4 00
Common to fair	2 75	@ 3 75
HOGS—Live	6 00	@ 6 50
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 50	@ 4 50
BUTTER—Choice	20	@ 23
EGGS—Fresh	20	@ 22
FLOUR—White Winter extra	6 00	@ 7 00
Spring extra	4 75	@ 5 87
WHEAT—Spring No. 1		@ 1 32
Spring No. 2		@ 1 26¼
CORN—No. 2, old		@ 44
OATS—No. 2		@ 32½
RYE—No. 1		@ 72
BARLEY—No. 2		@ 80
PORK—Mess		@17 50
LARD	11¼	@ 12

"Down in the Mouth."

Where there is a continual dropping down into the back of the mouth, with irritation and inflammation of the nasal cavities and throat, with hawking, spitting, and a sense of fullness about the head, be not deceived or fancy it a simple cold. You are afflicted with that scourge of this climate, Catarrh, the forerunner of Consumption. In its early stages a few bottles of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will affect an entire cure. When confirmed, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery should be used in connection with the Remedy. These standard medicines have been before the public many years, and their use has been attended with the most gratifying success. A full discussion of Catarrh and its rational treatment is contained in "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," a book of over nine hundred pages, illustrated with two hundred and eighty-two engraving, bound in cloth and gilt, price post-paid, $1.50. Address Publishing Department, World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE propriety of giving condition medicine to horses, cattle and sheep, was discussed and admitted by many of the Agricultural Societies throughout the state last Fall, and we believe that in every case but one they decided in favor of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.* Good judgment.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine

Address Business College and Telegraph Institute, Kalamazoo, Mich., for Journal and Penmanship.

PORTRAITS, etc., drawn by machinery. Apparatus by mail 50c. Agents wanted. Smithegraph M'f'g Co., Phila., Pa.

$15 **PER WEEK** and expenses to good men. PHŒNIX M'F'G CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

$20 **a Day.** *HOW TO MAKE IT. Something new and salable. COE, YONG & CO., St. Louis, Mo.*

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

$25 **A DAY** to Agents. Sample free. 32-page Catalogue. L. FLETCHER, 11 Dey St., N. Y.

HOW **to Trap Fish and Tan Furs** for 25c W. S. DAILY, Nirnisilla, Summit Co., Ohio.

ASTHMA. The only sure remedy. Trial package *free.* L. SMITHNIGHT, Cleveland, O.

Agents wanted, on salary or commis'on. New business. Address J. B. MASSEY & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

$5 **OUTFIT FREE.** Best chance yet. Write at once to F. NASON, 111 Nassau St., New York.

$55 to $77 a week to agents. Samples FREE, P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$10 a Day. Employment for all. Chromo & Novelty Catalogue free. Felton & Co., 119 Nassau St., N. Y.

What 25cts Will Do. Particulars free. G. Luck, 921 Market St., Phila., Pa.

REVOLVERS 7 shot $3, 7 styles. *Ill. Cat. free.* WESTERN GUN WORKS, Chicago, Ill.

$3 **WATCHES.** A Great Sensation. *Sample Watch and Outfit free to Agents.* Better than Gold. Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS cured, fuel saved, and heat increased by applying the Spiral Draft. Send stamp for circular with testimonials) to Henry Colford, 726 Sansom St., Phila., Pa.

$10 to $25 a day **sure** made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent postpaid for 85c. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, BOSTON, MASS.

Vegetable **Pulmonary Balsam.** the great New England cure for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Cutler, Bros. & Co.'s, Boston, only genuine.

PENSIONS No matter how slightly disabled. Increases now paid. Advice and circular free. T. McMICHAEL, Atty., 707 Sansom St., Phila., Pa

$350 **A MONTH.**—Agents wanted. 36 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address **JAY BRONSON**, Detroit, Mich.

SEND **A STAMP** and we will send you a specimen copy of the *Cricket on the Hearth*, our mammoth 16-page, 64-column Illustrated Literary and Family Journal. F. M. Lupton & Co., 37 Park Row, N. Y.

OPIUM HABIT CURED AT HOME. No publicity. Time short. Terms moderate. 1,000 testimonials. Describe case. Dr. F. E. MARSH, Quincy, Mich.

TO YOUNG MEN who wish to learn Locomotive, Land or Marine Engineering. Send your name with two 3c stamps to F. Keppy, Bridgeport, Ct.

AGENTS **Wanted**, male and female. **Steady employment.** Business honorable and pleasant. **Good Salary**, Commissions on sales, and **Expenses paid** by the **ECLIPSE Manufacturing Co.**, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S FAMILY PHYSICIAN. Sample Copy, Paper Cover, 10 Cents. Bound in Cloth, with Illustrations, 132 pages, 35 cents by mail. Address to 714 Broadway, New York.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief **ASTHMA.** Price 35 cts. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, **Mass.**

Electricity is Life. Paolis Belt, best in the world Cures Disease when all other remedies fail. Testimonials and circulars sent free on application, to P. J. WHITE, 27 Bond Street, New York.

FARMERS or their sons wanted this fall and winter, (1 or 2 in each Co.) to sell a few staple articles of real merit to the farmers in their own counties. Business pleasant, profits good. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Prof. Hall's Magic Compound is the only preparation, one package of which will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days in every case, or money cheerfully refunded. 25 cents per package, postpaid; 3 for 50 cents. E. W. JONES, Ashland, **Mass.**

AGENTS, Investigate the merits of The Illustrated Weekly before determining upon your work this fall and winter. The combination for this season surpasses anything heretofore attempted. Terms sent free. Address CHAS. CLUCAS & CO., 14 Warren St., New York.

A BOOK for the MILLION

MEDICAL ADVICE A 40-page Pamphlet on Special and Chronic Diseases, Cancer, Catarrh, Rupture, Opium Habit, &c., SENT FREE on receipt of stamp. Address, Dr. Butt's Dispensary, No. 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED for the NEW

FARMER'S BOOK

Gives full information on all kinds of Farm-work, Drainage, Fertilizers, Rotation of Crops, and Farm Stock. Includes a most valuable and practical treatise on House-building, and book of Legal forms and Laws for farmers. *The most valuable farmer's book ever published.* For full description and terms, address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Chicago, Ills.

Before You Subscribe

For any publication for 1877 send 10 cents to T. H. Edwards & Co., Springfield, O., for a sample copy

The Western Family Magazine

and full particulars about their very liberal terms to *clubs of two*, or if you prefer an agricultural magazine send 10 cents for a copy of their **FARMERS' MONTHLY.** Best magazines and best terms. Samples only 10 cents, but **none free.**

The Best Truss without Metal Springs ever invented No humbug claim of a *certain* radical cure, but a guarantee of a comfortable, secure, and satisfactory appliance. *We will take back and pay* **full price** *for all that do not suit* Price, single, like cut, $4; for both sides, $6. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. N. B.—*This Truss will cure more Ruptures than any of those for which extravagant claims are made.* Circulars free. POMEROY TRUSS CO., 746 Broadway, New York

KANSAS.

All about its Soil, Climate, Resources, Products, Laws, and its People are given in the KANSAS FARMER, a 10-page Weekly, in its 15th year. Postage paid, 3 months for 50 cts. Address J. K. HUDSON, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Has quickly taken a high place among agricultural journals.—*N. Y. Tribune*....We have considered it among the best of our exchanges, and a worthy representative of the West.—*Practical Farmer*, Phil'a. ....Our Kansas friends should feel much pride in the high character and sterling worth of their State agricultural paper.—*National Live Stock Journal*.... We cheerfully credit it with being one of the best edited of our Western agricultural exchanges.—*Spirit of the Times*, New York.

THE BEST PAPER

—IS THE—

CHICAGO LEDGER

Only $1.00 a year, and 15c for postage, will secure you the

Best Story and Family Paper

in the United States. It is larger and better than the great weekly papers of New York, and is sold for one-third the money. Address

THE LEDGER,
Chicago, Illinois.

AGENTS WANTED FOR HISTORY
CENTEN'L EXHIBITION

It contains 330 fine engravings of buildings and scenes in the Great Exhibition, and is the only authentic and complete history published. It treats of the grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great events, etc. Very cheap and sells at sight. One Agent sold 48 copies in one day. Send for our extra terms to Agents and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

CAUTION. Unreliable and worthless books on the Exhibition are being circulated. Do not be deceived. See that the book you buy contains 874 pages and 330 fine engravings.

CATARRH

SORELY AFFLICTED.

J. O. Bosworth & Co., Denver, Col.: Gentlemen,—Prompted by a fellow-feeling for those afflicted with Catarrh, I wish to add my testimony in behalf of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH. I have been sorely afflicted with this fearful disease for four years, and have tried every known remedy without avail, until I bought a bottle of the above CURE from you, which gave me almost instant relief. It being a constitutional as well as a local remedy, I believe it to be all that is claimed for it, a Radical Cure for Catarrh.

Very truly yours, WM. AMETIVE,
DENVER, Sept. 28, 1875. With Jenson, Bliss & Co.

GREATLY AFFLICTED.

Messrs. J. O. Bosworth & Co., Denver: Gentlemen,—I take pleasure in recommending SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH to all who are afflicted with this disease. I was greatly afflicted with it for a long time, and cured it with two bottles of the above CURE. About a year afterwards I was again taken with Catarrh quite severely, and immediately sent for another bottle, which fixed me all right, giving me relief from the first dose. I am confident that this remedy will do all that is claimed for it, and more too. Wishing you success in its introduction, I am, very truly yours,

A. W. SMITH,
DENVER, Oct. 4, 1875. of Smith & Doll.

TRIED EVERYTHING.

Messrs. J. O. Bosworth & Co., Denver, Col.: Gentlemen,—I have used SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH, and it has given perfect satisfaction. I have tried almost everything, and it is the only thing that has given me relief. I therefore take pleasure in recommending its use to all afflicted with Catarrh of any kind, and offer this as my testimony to its benefits.

Very truly, W. S. DECKER.
DENVER, Oct. 1, 1875.

Each package contains Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, with full directions for use in all cases. Price, $1.00 per package. For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS

Afford the most grateful relief in all Affections of the Chest and Lungs.

CHRONIC PLEURISY CURED.

Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER:

Gentlemen,—Having for many months past suffered with a very lame side, called by my physician Chronic Pleurisy, caused by a former injury and strain, and for which I used many prescriptions and liniments, as well as the so-called rheumatic cures, without the least benefit, my physician recommended one of your COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS, which, to my great surprise, relieved the pain and soreness almost immediately, and I have been able to attend to my household affairs ever since with perfect ease and comfort, whereas before the application of your invaluable plaster I was scarcely able to do anything. I consider them inestimable, and shall with pleasure recommend them to the afflicted. Yours respectfully,

Mrs. FRANCES HARRIMAN.
ORLAND, Me., April 21, 1876.

There is no medical or protective appliance that will prove so grateful and effective in Tickling Coughs, Irritation and Soreness of the Chest and Lungs. We believe them capable of preventing serious diseases of these organs.

Price, 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. Mailed on receipt of price, 25 cents for one, $1.25 for six, or $2.25 for twelve, carefully wrapped, and warranted, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

PENSIONS!

ARE PAID TO EVERY SOLDIER who was disabled while in the service of the United States, by reason of wounds, accidental injuries, hernia, or rupture (no matter how slight), loss of eye-sight, diseased eyes, disease of the lungs or heart, rheumatism, loss of hearing, varicose veins of the legs, piles, falling back of measles, or chronic diarrhœa. Even the loss of a finger or toe, in any way, by accident or otherwise, or any other injury or disease, entitles a soldier to a pension. Pensions and bounties procured where discharge papers are lost. New discharges obtained when lost. **FULL BOUNTIES PAID TO ALL SOLDIERS** who were discharged by reason of wounds, rupture, or accidental injuries, under new laws. **PENSIONS INCREASED.** It is from 10 to 15 years since many received their wounds, or the disease for which they were pensioned; in some manner the disability has increased from what it was at first. Previous to March 3, 1873, invalid pensioners could not draw more than $8 per month, no matter how badly disabled. Now $18 may be divided between $2 and $18; for invalid pensioners after the $8, the pension is rated at $10, $12, $14, $16 and $18. Where the pensioner can't labor, $24. Under the old law $2 was given for finger or thumb, now it is $4 to $5 per month. So apply at once and get an increase. No charge for advice, and no FEE until claims are paid. Thousands are yet entitled to pensions and bounty, and don't know it. **CIRCULARS FREE. "SOLDIERS' REVIEW,"** an eight page paper on pensions and bounties for 75 cents per year. Specimen copy **FREE**; send address on "postal." Send 25 cents and get a book with all pension, bounty and land laws. It shows what every soldier and his heirs are entitled to; it contains all acts of Congress for 15 years past, including last Congress. Address [with stamp], **F. M. CLARK, 315 LOCUST ST., ST. LOUIS, MO**

The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast,

Is the Grand Old

MUSTANG LINIMENT

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle costing 25c., 50c. or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

NEW WILLCOX & GIBBS

AUTOMATIC

Latest Invention, and producing most Marvelous Results.

Only machine *in the world* with Automatic Tension and Stitch Indicator.

Trade Mark in base of every machine.

SILENT SEWING MACHINE.

Send Postal Card for Illustrated Price List, &c.

Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.,
(Cor. Bond St.) 658 Broadway, New York.

DR. WARNER'S HEALTH CORSET.

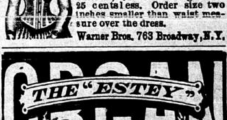
With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.

Secures HEALTH and COMFORT of Body, with GRACE and BEAUTY of Form. Three Garments in one. Approved by all physicians.

AGENTS WANTED.

Samples by mail, in Contil, $2; Satteen, $1 75. To Agents at 25 cents less. Order size two inches smaller than waist measure over the dress.

Warner Bros. 763 Broadway, N. Y.



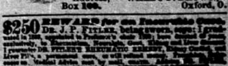
[Established 1846.]

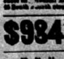
J. ESTEY & CO.
Brattleboro, Vt.
☞ Send for Illustrated Catalogue

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS.

☞ **WE WANT 500 MORE FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE AGENTS, AND 500 MEN OF ENERGY AND ABILITY TO LEARN THE BUSINESS OF SELLING SEWING MACHINES. COMPENSATION LIBERAL, BUT VARYING ACCORDING TO ABILITY, CHARACTER AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE AGENT. FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS**

Wilson Sewing Machine Co. Chicago.
827 & 829 BROADWAY, New York, or New Orlean La.





This Cut shows the form of the Sugar Trough Gourd. They hold from 3 to 10 gallons each. Twenty-five cents pays for a package of the seed, and one of Pansy Double Zinnia and Striped Petunia. Price-list of seeds free.

Address, WALDO F. BROWN,
Box 100. Oxford, O.

$250 **REWARD** *for an Incurable Case.* DR. J. P. FITLER, being sworn, says: I graduated in 18[illegible], appointed to Professor's chair [illegible]; have devoted [illegible] years exclusively, to Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Kidney and Liver diseases. I guarantee DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY, Kidney Cordial, and Liver Pills, a permanent cure, or will refund money. [illegible] cases. Medical Advice sent by mail, gratis. Address DR. FITLER, [illegible] South Fourth street, Philadelphia. REMEDIES AT DRUGGISTS.

$984 Made by one Agent in 57 days. 13 new articles. Samples free. Address, C. M. LININGTON, Chicago.

N. N. U., No 1.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS,
Please say you saw the Advertisement in this Paper.