Fo[illegible] and Farm.

[F[illegible] the Ohio Farmer.]

[illegible]eat Growing.

Many farmers at the West are discouraged in attempting to make wheat growing as profitable as other grain crops, and have abandoned this branch of husbandry. The reason of this discouragement arises chiefly from the failure to grow wheat with the indifferent management practices when the country was comparatively new and the soil was in a primitive state. We have raised this grain with heavy yield by simply harrowing the seed into the surface (without plowing at all) among the stumps on new cleared land, and have also raised heavy crops upon old land during the past few years, but the modes in management was very dissimilar.

Those who get good crops of wheat upon old land have got to labor for it, but the improved facilities for harvesting and the increased value of the grain makes the crop with right treatment as profitable to day as it ever has been.

In the first place, soil rightly adapted as to position and condition must be selected; second, use good seed; third, well put in; and fourth thoroughly drained. The lay of the land is very important; it is best where lying high and shielded on the north or west side by woods, if on both sides, all the better, as the forest gives winter protection in preventing snow from being blown off and drifted up. The field also should be so situated that complete surface drainage may be given, for whenever a pool of water is allowed to stand for a few days, there will be a baer spot at harvest time.

More fields of wheat are injured by frost than by insect, and to contend this element successfully, extra care should be exercised. It is a well established fact that when this grain is put in with drill, it stands the winter much better than when sown broadcast. It has further been proved that when mulched in early winter with a sprinkling of straw, that the roots are protected to a great extent, not from the light coating of straw alone, but this coating retains the snow, and during many trying days blankets the field and securly shields it.

As to manure for wheat we have never found any so good as that from the sheep shed, this we put on the surface before harrowing in the grain.—A piece of land once came into our possession that had been under the plow for twenty years and was considered almost worthless. This was plowed up in the fall about seven inches deep, and being heavy clay, the work required four horses; it lay in large lumps during the following winter, but through the action of the most of them slacked down in the spring, when a good coat of manure was put on and turned under. During the summer we gave it one or two good workings with the cultivator, and in August threw it up with ridges with a single horse plow, and about the 20th of September gave a sprinkling of sheep manure and sowed one bushel and a peck of red wheat per acre. From the piece we harvested thirty-two bushels of clean red wheat. The piece was then stocked down and since produced heavy crops of grass.

Mr. R. A. Hunt, of Euclid, Ohio, tells us that he has made some experiments in the use of plaster and ashes upon wheat land, and has had the best success in the use of these fertilizers. Mr. H., on the 25th of September last, sowed some wheat on corn land and cultivated the same without plowing and upon every other plow land of this piece he put unleached ashes at the rate of thirty-five bushels per acre, and the wheat upon these lands ripened three days earlier than that upon the others and gave a yield of one-third more grain. Now this was a fair test, the field was not divided in the center, one-half coated with the ashes and the other not, but alternate plow lands taken. The grain came on earlier in the spring where the application of these ashes was made, kept ahead during the season, and so distinctly marked was the difference in growth that it was noticed by casual observers.

In the fall of 1869, Mr. Hunt, after sowing a field of wheat on corn ground and cultivating the same in, applied to one-half of the piece old plaster from a dwelling pulverized finely, at the rate of thirty bushels per acre, and on the half where the plaster was applied, a result was obtained very similar to that spoken of above when ashes was used. The wheat stood thicker and returned a much heavier yield. In the spring of 1870, the piece of land upon which the experiment was made was seeded to clover, and the crop cut this year from that land was fully twice as heavy upon the limited part as upon the other, the former yielding some three tons of hay per acre. Further than this Mr. H. says that upon the part to which the plaster was applied, a growth of clover was made the same season of sowing sufficient to lay a good swath.

Food in Bones.

Of all our people we North Americans are considered the most wasteful. Nearly as much is carried from our tables in fragments as consumed by the family and thrown away daily. But one of the greatest in a catalogue of wasted materials that should be saved is beef bones. When the meat has been carved off, away they go into a barrel on the sidewalk. Instead of doing so they should be broken up finely and every particle of rich marrow in the interstices boiled out. It is exceedingly nutritious, being the basis of the richest soups and gravies imaginable. Bought in market the bones cost just as much as the meat from which they are detached, with far more elements of nourishment in a given weight. When thus treated the pulverized bones are excellent as a fertilizer, and should be also saved, and when a few pounds have accumulated they are in demand by all cultivators. It would be far better to give the family, especially all young persons, more soup and less meat. Such is its dietetic properties it readily assimilates with a living system without overtaxing the digestive organs.—Therefore save the bones and hereby save your money. In doing both, science assures us that we promote health and longevity.

Restoring Worn Out Land.

Said an old settler, six years ago, "You have missed it in buying one of the oldest worn out farms in the country; if it is a dry season, you will not raise your seed from the land." Says another this summer, "It beats all what crops you raise off that farm, that others nearly starved on. How do you do it?"

Brother faymers, I will tell you:

1st. In the Fall, plow all the land that you can to a depth of eight or nine inches. In the Spring, wait till the ground gets dry enough to pulverize well, for it is essential in putting in the crop on Fall plowing, that the ground is in good condition to work—then first harrow to break the crust, and cultivate with a broad cast cultivator; then sow and cultivate again, then harrow, and lastly, roll before or soon after the corn is up. If you use a drill, drill it both ways, using half the seed each way. By these means you will get a good seed bed of three or four inches deep, and it will repay the labor.

2d. Save all the manure that you possibly can, and put it on the land each year, spreading the fine on the top of your plowed land, and the coarse, strawy manure plow under.

2d. Seed down frequently—using clover and timothy, equal parts, and not less than one peck per acre. Do not take but two or at most three crops of grass before you plow it under again. By these means, in six years I have brought up a farm entirely run down, so that I have cut the heaviest crop of grass that I have ever seen harvested.

Mr. Geddes, the great farmer of New York, says that "Mr. Swaby, of Seneca Falls, has taken forty loads of clover from a twelve acre lot, and from a field of his own, of nineteen acres, of mixed timothy and clover, the yield was eighty loads of hay; and that an averaged sized load weighed a little more than 1,500 pounds." The field yielded three tons per acre. Mr. Geddes says this result he would not have believed possible twenty years ago. From ten and one-half measured acres I cut forty large loads of hay, thus equaling the large crop of the best farmers of Central New York. My corn for the past two years has averaged fifty bushels to the acre.

The hay crop in this vicinity was heavy. The wheat crop was good; those who have threshed get from fifteen to twenty-three bushels per acre. Oats rather light, being injured by rust. Corn, good prospect. We have had plenty of rain this season so far.—J. A. Curtis, *in Western Rural.*

[From the American Agriculturist.]

Wool Growing.

My own opinion is that a farmer who has been acustomed to Merino sheep and who does not expect to raise more than seventy-five lambs from one hundred ewes, had better have nothing to do with Cotswold, Leicester or South Down sheep. The poorest Merino sheep he can find, provided they are healthy, will be best adapted to his mode of treatment.—When he is prepared to give better feed and more care he should get some improved Merino; and if he keeps on improving in his general system of management he will in time be prepared to keep a still more artificial breed of sheep, and will at length succeed with Cotswolds or Leicesters. Whether it will pay to keep sheep that feed will depend entirely on the demand for mutton, lambs, etc."

Some of the Cotswold breeders are disposed to expel me from the party for entertaining such notions—or rather for publishing them. I am not afraid of the truth hurting this splendid breed of sheep. To me it is encouraging rather than otherwise that these highbred sheep are not adapted to "roughing it" on cheap lands and plains and mountain sides of the far west. If such was the case, the best thing we could do would be to pull up stakes and take our flocks out there. But depend upon it that Merino sheep will do better in such sections. Our lands, and the long combing wool, good mutton and early lambs will be raised in the better farmed and more highly cultivated parts of the country.

In fact, I do not see how those of us who live in the old settled wheat growing sections of the country can keep up the fertility of our farms without keeping more stock. And we have to decide between dairying or beef, pork or sheep growing. I think we shall feel the competition from the west in the production of pork, beef and fine wool, for some years, more than in early lambs, good mutton and combing wool. To raise the latter to the best advantage, we clear dry, highly cultivated land—as precisely what is needed to produce renumerative crops of winter wheat. The more mutton we produce the more wheat shall we produce per acre.

"Canada" Thistle in Canada.

The Canada thistle is said to have been introduced into Canada, by the Hessian troops, belonging to Burgoyne's army. These troops were hired by the English government at a fixed price per head, to help subjugate the colonies—afterward the United States. The colonies did not succumb to their imperial masters, but the track of this army was strewn with seeds of the thistle brought over in the horse provender, and was thus named Canada thistle. It has cost Canada more than all the benefits reaped from the home government, and will probably always be a reminder, in the United States, of the beneficence of English rule.

The Toronto *Mail* gives the following concerning this pest in the Dominion. To have rid themselves of it, they should have commenced three quarters of a century ago, not as some of the Western States are now trying to do; but working earnestly, singly, or by communities, to subdue and keep it under:

"During a recent ride through one of our best agricultural districts, we were astonished and grieved to see how many fine farms were thoroughly seeded down to Canada thistle. We passed field after field of oats, peas and wheat, from one quarter to one-third of which were thistles gone to seed. The air was full of thistle downs, which were being wafted by the zephyrs and breezes here, there, and everywhere. The evil is so widely spread that its extinction is too large a work for legislation to accomplish now. Had we begun earlier, legislation might have done something for us. Prevention is not only better than cure, but it is easier."

Cutting Corn.

When the fodder is an object, corn should be cut when the grain is sufficiently hard so that the kernels cannot be broken by strong pressure between the fingers, irrespective of frost, or the earliness or lateness of the season; but it frost intervenes before the crop is ripe it should be cut immediately, since the fodder is not only injured or rendered worthless soon after being killed by frost, but the corn is also seriously injured, if not ruined altogether, but if cut and shocked immediately, it still makes good feed, since the sap continues to ascend, and partially matures the grain.

To cut and shock corn properly, let a hand go through the field making tables regularly, and at proper distances, by bending over and interlocking four hills so they may form a figure X. Around these set the corn firmly and carefully pressing the butts to the ground and the tops together, until sufficient is placed for tying.—This may be done with the corn stock partially wilted, or with bands of hay or straw. Much time is lost and unnecessary exertion expended, by not attending to the most economical performance of the work of cutting and shocking corn. Many persons cut and lay down the corn, to be picked up again and placed in the shock. Corn, once in the arms, should always be carried directly to the shock by the person who cuts it. The tables being made, commence cutting so that when the armful is secured you will be near the place forming the shock, and continue to proceed thus until the shock is completed. A little practice will enable any of you to calculate with so much surety that but little time will be lost in carrying the corn.

Much corn is injured by loose tying and also by tying too low down upon the shock. The band should be placed as high as possible and have it catch all the stalks, and should be drawn as tight as may be without breaking the bands. If the whole work has been carefully performed there is but little danger that the shocks will be blown over, however violent the wind.

Unless the corn is needed for fodder or caught by frost before ripe, we should never cut the crop, since it takes much longer to husk from the shock, than from the hill; besides it is much easier to take care of the stalks left on the hill than after it is shocked.—We may add, however, there is nothing better for wintering cattle or young horses, and especially milch cows than good bright corn fodder; and where forage is scarce, it is of great value to the farmer.

To Make Boys Farmers.

I wish all the fathers would heed what the *American Agriculturist* says Induce the boys to take an interest in the farm, in the implements, in the stock; tell them all your plans, your success and failures; give them a history of your life and what you did, and how you lived when a boy; but do not harp too much on the degenerate character of young men of the present age; praise them when you can, and encourage them to do still better Let them dress up in the evening instead of sitting down in their dirty clothes in a dirty room. Provide plenty of light. Thanks to kerosene, our country homes can be as brilliantly lighted as the gas-lit residence in the city. Encourage the neighbors to drop in, evenings. Talk agriculture rather than politics; speak of the importance of large crops, of good stock, of liberal feeding, and of the advantage of making animals comfortable, rather than of the hard times, low prices and high wages. Above all encourage the boy to read good agricultural papers. Get him some good agricultural book to study. Read it with him, and give him the benefit of your experience and criticism. When he has mastered this give him another. In our own case, we owe our love for farming principally to the fact that our father told us of everything that he was doing on the farm; answering all the questions and encouraging, rather than refusing, our child-like desire of helping him to plow, to chop, to drain, as well as firing the brush heap.

Novel Stuffing for Cushions.

A new material has come quite extensively into use in Germany, as a substitute for hair in the stuffing of saddles, &c., consisting of a mixture of flaxseeds and tallow. The advantage of this substitute consists primarily in the fact that the mobility of the seeds, one upon the other, prevents the packing and settling in any particular place, as often happens in saddles stuffed with hair, thus causing any given pressure to be readily and uniformly distributed over any given surface. The tallow serves the purpose, too, of keeping the leather flexible, and of preventing the absorption of perspiration, protects the article itself, and prevents the back of the animal from becoming galled. Animals with sores or galled spots on the back can be ridden with saddles stuffed with this material without any inconvenience. The tallow, also, has the effect of preventing the rotting of the flaxseed, and is to be added in sufficient quantity to give the requisite softness to the entire mass. An aromatic odor can be imparted by introducing oil of turpentine or camphor powder, and the durability considerably increased thereby. One part of tallow, to from six to ten parts of flax-seed may be used according to the temperature.

Sawing Wood Without a Saw.

The *Scientific American* records the change of one of the "impossibilities of the past into a reality." Geo Robinson, M. D., of New York, has invented a mode of sawing wood without a saw or axe, by electricity. The galvanic current when passed over platinum wire in sufficient quantity heats the wire to white heat.—This wire thus heated does the work of saw or axe, without any appreciable expenditure of muscular force. By arranging the wires with handles or other means, by which it may be guided, any kind of lumber whether in tall tree, logs or plank may be cut as desired. The battery need be only of the simplest kind, as quantity not intensity of current is required A child by this means may fell the largest tree in the forest, divide it into logs, or cut it into boards, without saw or axe. Only think of it! The idea of cutting down a huge pine tree with a wire! Some wiseacre stands up and declares: "I don't believe it. It can't be done," but such should remember that they talked just so when the telegraph was projected. It is only another proof that the impossibilities of to-day are scientific facts of to-morrow.

Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad.

Time Table taking effect Sunday, July 14, 1872.

MAIN LINE — GOING SOUTH

STATIONS.	Mail.	F'd'y Ac.	Express
Leave Sandusky	8.00 am	4.52 pm	7.45 pm
Arrive Clyde	8.45 am	5.40 pm	8.30 pm
Leave Clyde	8.50 am	5.50 pm	8.35 pm
" G. Springs	9.04 am	6 05 pm	8.49 pm
" Tiffin	9.36 am	6.46 pm	9.22 pm
Arrive Carey	10.18 am	7.25 pm	
Leave Carey	10.20 am	..	10.06 pm
Arrive Forest	10.52 am		10.41 pm
Leave Forest	10 54 am		10.44 pm
" Kenton	11.21 am	B'ft'ne	11.18 pm
Arrive Bellefont'ne	12.18 pm	Accom.	12.20 am
Leave Bellefont'ne	12.33 pm	4.20 am	12.31 am
" W. Liberty	12.54 pm	4.40 am	12.55 am
Arrive Urbana	1.21 pm	5.07 am	1.25 am
Leave Urbana	1.22 pm	5.08 am	1.27 am
Arrive Springfield	2.00 pm	5.45 am	2.15 am
Leave Springfield	2.20 pm	5.50 am	2.30 am
Arrive Dayton	3.32 pm	6.57 am	3.46 am
" Cincinnati	6.20 pm	10.05 am	6.30 am

MAIN LINE — GOING NORTH

STATIONS.	Mail	B'ft'n Ac	Expr'ss
Leave Cincinnati	6.45 am	3.00 pm	9.30 pm
" Dayton	9.24 am	6.12 pm	12.25 am
Arrive Springfield	10.15 am	7.25 pm	1.35 am
Leave Springfield	10.40 am	8.20 pm	2.20 am
Arrive Urbana	11.15 am	8.50 pm	2.56 am
Leave Urbana	11.16 am	9.00 pm	3.00 am
" W. Liberty	11.43 am	9.27 pm	3.27 am
Arrive Bellefont	12.05 pm	9.50 pm	3.56 am
Leave Bellefont	12.25 pm	.....	3.51 am
" Kenton	1.31 pm	.....	5.01 am
Arrive Forest	2.00 pm	.....	5.37 am
Leave Forest	2.01 pm	.....	5.40 am
Arrive Carey	.....	F'ly Ac.	6.15 am
Leave Carey	2.36 pm	12.45 pm	6.30 am
" Tiffin	3.22 pm	1.35 pm	7.15 am
" G. Springs	3.50 pm	1.54 pm	7.50 am
Arrive Clyde	4.03 pm	2.09 pm	8.05 am
Leave Clyde	4.05 pm	2.10 pm	8.15 am
Arrive Sandusky	4.50 pm	2.55 pm	9.00 am

GOING EAST. COLUMBUS DIV. GOING WEST.

Express	Accom	STATIONS	Accom	Express
2.20 pm	6.35 am	Springfield	8.40 am	7.50 pm
3.30 pm	7.38 pm	London	8.40 am	6.55 pm
4.45 pm	8.50 am	Columbus	7.30 pm	5.45 pm

GOING WEST. FINDLAY BR'CH. GOING EAST.

Accom	Accom	STATIONS.	Accom	Accom
10.21 am	7.30 pm	Carey.	12.40 pm	6.30 am
10.45 am	7.56 pm	Vanlue.	12.17 pm	5.56 pm
11.15 am	8.30 pm	Findlay.	11.45 pm	5.20 pm

J. C. BEXTER, Ass't Sup't. HUSH K SLOANE, Pres't and Gen Sup't.
H. M BRONSON, General Ticket Agent.

P., Ft. W. & C. Railway.

ON AND AFTER June 24, 1872, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Ex.	No. 5 Mail.	No. 7 Ac.	No. Ex.
Pittsburg	1.45 a m	7.10 a m	9.30 a m	2.30 p m
Rochest'r	2.52 a m	8.45 a m	10.42 a m	3.38 p m
Alliance	5.05 a m	11.45 a m	1.35 p m	6.15 p m
Orrville	6.35 a m	1.55 p m	3.20 p m	7.47 p m
Mansf'ld	8.35 a m	4.20 p m	5.25 p m	9.46 p m
Cresti'n (A	9.05 a m	5.00 p m	6.10 p m	10.10 p m
Cresti'n (D	9.30 a m	6.10 a m	6.35 p m	10.20 p m
Forest	10.53 a m	7.50 a m	8.26 p m	11.43 p m
Lima	11.52 a m	9.00 a m	9.50 p m	12.46 a m
Ft. W'yne	2.10 p m	11.40 a m	12.30 a m	2.55 a m
Plym'th	4.17 p m	2.25 p m	3.05 a m	5.10 a m
Chicago	7.20 p m	6.30 p m	6.50 a m	8.20 a m

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	No. 8 MAIL.	No. 2 EX.	No. 6 EX.	No. 4 EX.
Chicago	5.50 a m	8 20 a m	5.35 p m	9.20 p m
Plym'th	9.10 a m	11 03 p m	9.05 p m	12.40 a m
Ft.W'yne	12.05 a m	1.35 p m	11.35 p m	3.15 a m
Lima	2.25 p m	3.15 p m	1.42 a m	5.05 a m
Forest	3.45 p m	4.14 p m	2.50 a m	6.20 a m
Cresti'n (A	5.20 p m	5.50 p m	4.30 a m	8.00 a m
Cresti'n (D	11.30 a m	5.50 p m	4.30 a m	8.25 a m
Mansf'ld	12.06 p m	6.18 p m	5.00 a m	9.00 a m
Orrville	2.25 p m	8.12 p m	7.00 a m	11.08 a m
Alliance	4.40 p m	9.50 p m	8.50 a m	1.10 p m
Rochest'r	7.17 p m	12.54 a m	11.05 a m	3.29 p m
Pittsburg	8.35 p m	1.00 a m	12.10 p m	4.35 p m

No. 1 daily, except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8 and 2 daily, except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6 daily No 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agt.

Lake Erie and Louisville Railroad

To take effect Monday, Nov. 13, 1871.

FROM FINDLAY.

STATIONS	No. 1 Passenger.	No. 3 Ac. and Mail.
Leave Findlay	5.40 a m	1.40 p m
" Arcadia	6.08 "	2.10 "
Arrive Fostoria	6.30 "	2.22 "
Leave "	6.34 "	2.46 "
" Jackson	6.47 "	3.03 "
" Amsden	6.53 "	3.13 "
" Kansas	7.02 "	3.26 "
" Winters	7.12 "	3.38 "
Ar've Fremont	7.40 "	4.10 "

TO FINDLAY

STATIONS.	No. 4 Passenger.	No 2 Ac. and Mail
Leave Fremont	7.00 p m	9.10 a m
" Winters	7.25 "	9.38 "
" Kansas	7.35 "	9.50 "
" Amsden	7.45 "	10.00 "
" Jackson	7.51 "	10.07 "
Arrive Fostoria	8.05 "	10.25 "
Leave "	8.08 "	10.36 "
" Arcadia	8.27 "	11.42 "
Arrive Findlay	8.50 "	11.40 "

Close connections are made at Monroeville for Mansfield, Columbus, &c. Leaving Findlay at 5.40 a m, arrive at Cleveland at 10.55 a m, and Toledo at 10.35a m.

Leave Cleveland at 2.25 p m and Toledo at 5.50 p m, arriving at Findlay same evening.

Leaving Cleveland at 6.35 a m, and Toledo at 6.50 a m, arrive at Findlay at 11.40 a m.

Leave Findlay at 1.40 p m, arrive at Cleveland at 9.40 and Toledo at 7.35 same evening.

☞ *Passengers by this road will reach Findlay earlier than by any other route.*

Buy Tickets via Fremont, in Cleveland and Toledo, at the ticket offices of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company.

L. G. RAWSON Sup't. H. BURGOON, Master Transportation.

COOPER HOUSE,

Cor. Front and State Sts.

FREMONT, - - OHIO.

H. KAUFFMAN, Proprietor,

I. H. Eckhart, Clerk.

Special attention paid to Commercial Agents, Hunting and Fishing Parties.

Crockery Store.

J. W. DAVIDSON

Having purchased the interest of John C. Martin, of the firm of Davidson & Martin, would inform the public that he has filled up the room

IN HYATT'S BLOCK,

WITH A FULL and COMPLETE STOCK

Queensware,
Class Ware,
Plated Ware,
Table Ware,
Earthen Ware,
Wooden Ware.
Willow Ware,

And EVERYTHING usually kept in

First Class Crockery Store.

LAMPS,

Of all Styles and Patterns

Looking Glasses,

In endless variety of Sizes and Style

All of which will be sold

Cheap for Cash Only.

AGENT FOR THE

Manhattan Silent SEWING MACHINE.

May 5, 4871-tf.

Clover Threshers and Hullers.

THIRD YEAR OF SUCCESS!

Tell Your Thresher to send for an illustrated circular descriptive of the ASHLAND CLOVER THRESHER, HULLER AND CLEANER: DOUBLE CYLINDER.

BEST MACHINE MADE!! Capacity 20 to 75 bushels per day. "*Seed saving and Money Making*" Address, Ashland Machine Co., Ashland, O.

Aug. 16, 1872.

REMOVAL.

ADAM WEIL

WOULD INFORM ALL OLD CUSTOMERS that he has located up in his new quarters, near the L. E. & L. RR. Depot, and is prepared to fill all orders in his line as a

Grocer & Baker.

Aug. 9, 1872-3m.

Stephen Girard once said: "I have always considered advertising, liberally and long, to be the great medium to success in business, and prelude to wealth. And I have made it an invariable rule, too, to advertise in the dullest times, as well as in the busiest, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; as by keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost."

BUSINESS MEN

LOOK TO

YOUR INTERESTS

IN THE

ADVERTISE!

Jeffersonian

Some say that it is no use for them to advertise; that they have been in the place in business all their lives, and everybody knows them. Such people seem to forget to take into consideration that our country is increasing in population nearly forty per cent. every ten years, and no matter how old the place may be, there are constant changes taking place; some move to to other parts, and others take their places. In this age of the world the name of a business firm should be kept constantly before the public.

THE

JEFFERSONIAN

HAS THE

Largest Circulation

OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED

IN THE COUNTY!

AND THUS PRESENTS

TO ADVERTISERS

—AN—

EXCELLENT MEDIUM.

JOHN EATON & CO.

ARE OFFERING SOME BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS!

Dress Goods,

MILLINERY NOTIONS

—AND—

FANCY GOODS

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoe

Look at a List of Prices.

They Sell a good Silk Parasol for $1.00.
They Sell a Good Kid Glove for 1.00.
They Sell a Heavy Muslin yard wide 10cts.
They Sell a Fine Muslin yard wide 12½cts.
They Sell Calicos at 5cts.
They Sell Calicos at 8cts.
They Sell the Best Calicos at 10cts.
They Sell a Good Corset at 50cts.
They Sell Lace Curtains for 20cts.
They Sell Corded Alpacas all colors 25cts.

THEY SELL THE BEST SHILLING GINGHAMS IN FINDLAY

They Have a Nice Stock of All Kinds of SPRING DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES &c.,

AT PRICES CORRESPONDING WITH THE ABOVE.

YOU CAN SAVE LOTS OF MONEY BY

GOING TO EATON'S STORE

It is Easy Enough to Make Money, but the Secret is o Save it. You will learn the Secret by going to Eaton's Store. Thousands have learned it

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

The Best Quality, and The Cheapest Lot

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

CAN BE FOUND AT

WM. WELSH'S

No. 74 Main Street, FINDLAY, O.

IN SHOP MADE WORK

HE HAS A FULL LINE OF

Men, Women & Children's Wear

Work Made to Order when Promised and Warranted to give Satisfaction.

no.1-tf

DR. JACOB CARR,

SURGEON DENTIST!

The undersigned has practiced Dentistry for TWENTY-EIGHT years in Findlay, and continues to attend to all calls in his profession. I hereby give notice that I belong to no ring, and my prices hereafter will be as follows:

Set of Teeth from : $3 to $12.
Filling Teeth with Gold, ; $1.

For common sized cavity. Larger in Proportion.

Silver, Common Cavity, 50cts.

Larger in Proportion.

ALL OTHER OPERATIONS

ONE HALF THE FORMER PRICES.

I mean business! These prices shall continue for one year; so come in and contract if you need a Set of Teeth.

I ADMINISTER

CHLOROFORM

—AND—

NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

—AND APPLY—

ANASTHESIA TO THE GUMS!

For relief of pain in extracting Teeth. My experience renders the administration of the above agents perfectly safe to the patients.

TERMS : : : : CASH.

ALL WORK WARRANTED

May 31 '72-tf JACOB CARR.

The Marvin House,

JAMES IRVIN, Proprietor,

Cor. Main and Front Streets,

FINDLAY, OHIO.

GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS AND PLENTY of Stable Room. [April 22, 1872.]

J. G. STRACK,

AGENT FOR THE

GROVER & BAKER

New Improved Family

Sewing Machine

Arcadia, Ohio.

THE GROVER AND BAKER MACHINE is purely a first-class one, as any one can see by calling at Mr Strack's rooms, just South of the Depot, where they will always find a large stock, and at prices that

DEFY COMPETITION.

Mar. 29 1872—tf.

$5.00

—AT—

RUTHRAUFF & CORY'S.

WILL BUY A FIRST CLASS

DOUBLE SHOVEL PLOW!

Warranted to give Satisfaction.

FOR A

FIRST-CLASS

REVOLVING HORSE HAY RAKE

—CALL AT—

RUTHRAUFF & CORY'S.

FOR THE

CHEAPEST!

—AND—

Best Churn!

—IN THE—

MARKET!

—CALL AT—

RUTHRAUFF & CORY'S

THE BEST

SULKY HORSE HAY RAKE

—IN THE—

MARKET:

—AT—

RUTHRAUFF & CORY'S

FOR

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

—OF ALL KINDS—

CHEAP,

—CALL AT—

RUTHRAUFF & CORY'S

EBLING'S MELODEON HALL

CLOTHING HOUSE!

Away Ahead!

He would respectfully state to his friends and patrons, that he has just returned from the east with his second stock of seasonable

CLOTHING,

CLOHES, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS,

VALISES,

And Everything in the Line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Which he is selling far below all his competitors.

THE MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT!

is under his own supervision, and after an experience of 26 years, he flatters himself that he can get up a nicer fit for less money, than any house in Northwestern Ohio. He employs none but the very best workmen, and will get you up a suit right.

GIVE HIM A CALL:

Don't Forget the Place, MELODEON HALL CLOTHING HOUSE, East Side Main Street.

May 10, 1872. A. EBLING.

HARDWARE

—AND—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

H. Kob & Co,

Would call the attention of the public to their large stock of

HARDWARE,
IRON,
NAILS,
GLASS,
SPRINGS,
AXLES, CUTLERY AND BELTING,

WOOD WORK FOR WAGONS & BUGGIES.

And all goods usually kept in their line. They are also Agents for the celebrated

NISHWITZ'S PULVERIZING HARROW

Moine Walking Cultivator,

The best implement of its kind manufactured,

Clipper Mower and Reaper,

JOHNSON'S COMBINED MOWER AND SELF-RAKE,

The only Successful Self-Rake in use We also sell the

QUAKER SULKY PLOW ATTACHMENT

And Plows of different manufactures, second to none in the market. Give us a call before making your purchases, and we will give you satisfaction at living prices. Feb 16, 1872.—tf.

EVERYBODY READ THE FOLLOWING!

FURNITURE ROOMS!

A. DEITSCH

Manufactures and deals in all kinds of

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

The public are invited to call and examine his large and unrivalled stock He intends to keep constantly on hand and manufacture to order furniture of every description:

Dressing Bueaus, Centre Tables, Wash Stands, Wardobes Sofas and Sociables; Tables, Sewing Stands, Chairs, Bedsteads, every variety, Parlor & Kitchen Furniture, best quality and finish

Our work is made by the best of workmen, and of the very best material, which warrants me in saying that it will be found second to none in the county, and I will sell cheap as the same can be bought at any other establishment in Hancock county. Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we will guarantee satisfaction in regard to work and prices. ALSO Sole Agent for the Celebrated

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS,

The Best, Easiest, Cleanest and MOST LASTIN G MATTRESS EVER MADE. Call and see it Shop and Sales Rooms on West Main Cross Street, East of L. E. & L. RR. Findlay, Ohio, August 4, 1871-3m.

Closed for the Last Call.

S. D. HOUPT,

of the old firm of Houpt & Eyal, has positively closed the firm books, and will commence

TO COLLECT BY LAW,

if not otherwise paid. A man that will buy goods on thirty, sixty, and ninety days' time, and from that time up to from one to six years, and cannot spare the time to call and settle, will probably appreciate the kindness by having the note or account at the left nearest

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE'S OFFICE

for collection. If Mr.

A. B., C. D., E. F., G. H., I. J., K. L., M. N., O. P., Q. R., S. T., U. V., W. X., and Y. Z.,

have any choice as to Justice of the Peace, they will be kind enough to inform me of the fact and by so doing appreciate the kindness of

S. D. HOUPT.

N. B.—Business is Business.

I still sell goods

CHEAP FOR CASH

July 5, 1872.

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor, BALTIMORE, Md.

For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States Canada and South America.

TEN REASONS WHY

No Family should be without a bottle of WHITLESEY in the house.

1st.—It will relieve the worst case of Bilious Cholic or Cholera Morbus in 15 minutes.
2d.—It will cure the most obstinate case of Dyspepsia and Indigestion in a few weeks.
3d.—It is the best remedy in the world for Sick Headache, as thousands can testify, if taken when the first symptoms appear.
4th.—It is the best diuretic ever got before the public; curing those distressing complaints, Diabetes and Gravel and other Urinary difficulties.
5th.—It is a most excellent Emmenagogue, and to the Young Girls, middle aged Women, and those in the Turn of Life, this remedy is of incalculable value.
6th.—It will remove wind from the bowels, and hence a few drops in some sweetened water given to a babe is better than a dozen cordials to Relieve and make it Sleep. Containing no anodyne.
7th.—It is a sure relief for adults and children affected with Worms and Pin Worms. It will bring away the worms.
8th.—It will cure the Piles and Hemorrhodial difficulties.
9th.—It will cure Constipation and keep the bowels regular. It will also cure the worst case of Summer Complaint and Dysentery.
10th.—It will cure your Stomach, Stimulate the Liver to healthy action, Relieve Heartburn and act as a general Regulator of the system.

When taken differently from other Bitters with Sugar and Water to a Wineglass full and you have a pleasant tonic.

Whitlesey Dyspepsia Cure, $1.00 per bottle.
Whitlesey Bone Liniment, per bottle.
Whitlesey Cough Candies 25c. per bottle.
Sold by all druggists and warranted.

Whitlesey Drug Co., Toledo, O.

July 5, 1872 1y

GOOD FARM FOR SALE!

NEAR the centre of Cass Township, six miles north-east of Findlay, 160 acres of excellent land—90 acres well improved. Good frame house, good barn and other out buildings, an excellent orchard,

A NEVER-FAILING WELL

Of most excellent water. The proposed Continental RR. crosses the farm near the middle—east and west. Will be sold at a

Very Reasonable Price

One-half down, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest.

APPLY ON THE PREMISES, OR TO

August 26-tf. ARTHUR McCRACKEN.

Special Election.

To the Electors of Pleasant Township, Hancock County, Ohio:

MORE than one hundred Tax-paying electors of said township having filed a request with the undersigned, Trustees, as required by law, for a meeting of the electors of said township to vote for or against the construction of the following proposed Railroad under an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, entitled "An Act to authorize counties, cities, incorporated villages and townships to build Railroads, and to lease and operate the same," passed April 25, 1872; to-wit:

To the Trustees of Pleasant Township, Hancock County, Ohio:

The undersigned, resident tax-paying electors of said township, earnestly request you to proceed according to law to construct a railroad in