The Findlay Jeffersonian.

"Let us have Faith that Right makes Might, and in that Faith let us to the end dare to do our Duty as we understand it."—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

VOL. 19. FINDLAY, HANCOCK COUNTY, OHIO, NOVEMBER 21, 1873. NO. 27.

Home and Farm.

AT THE WINDOW.

BY MARY E. ATKINSON

Is I had the poet's eye in ecstasy
The sun had sunk, leaves,
But clouds of gold and crimson
Still gorified the west.
And at the western window,
With song on my knee,
I sat to watch the splendor
And let dear baby see.

His soft hand clasped my finger,
He sat even and still;
A strange, sweet awe and wonder
His spirit seemed to fill,
As if he heard God speaking
From out the glowing skies,
And all the soul was listening
In his large lustrous eyes.

I've often seen men hearken
For God's great words of grace
With far less serious feeling
Than fill the baby's face.
What solemn sense of grandeur
Within the small mind wrought?
How did the far-off beauty
Impress the baby thought?

No word of mine could reach him,
He heeded that light alone,
As if to face him glistened
The steps of God's white throne.
And in that infant presence
My thoughts with reverence trod;
I saw the angel looking
Upon the face of God!

Ah! Lord, who loves children,
Thou hiding to our child,
Fence not Thy crystal heavens
Thy face on him hath smiled.
O, let its bright eyes never
Be hidden from his eyes!
Thy tender love illumine
His pathway to the skies!

FARMERS' HOMES,

What they Were, Are, and Ought to be.

If home is a little heaven on earth, it is a subject worthy of much thought and study, and the abode of the family should not be located in some low, damp place, unprotected and unadorned by trees, with a slovenly appearance both indoors and out. We do not associate the ideas of heaven with a damp, malarial atmosphere, nor with darkness, mud and filth.

Our first suggestion, then, for the improvement of farmers' homes is, that more thought be bestowed upon the site. Convenience for work and shelter from cold winds would seem to be the only consideration with some farmers in choosing a site for their home. It may be very convenient, so far as work is concerned, to be located near the center of the farm, and to be able to step from the front door into the street and from the back door into the barn yard, but such is not a site for the home. It is not the retired, quiet, comfortable place that we associate with home. Work is man's heritage and blessing, but God never designed the world to be merely one great workhouse. Refinement and beauty are as manifestly the design of the Creator, as is utility, and he who would build aright must imitate the great Architect, and combine considerations of health and comfort with those of labor and profit.

The house should be located not only at a suitable distance from the noise and the dust of the highway, but also from the filth and effluvia of the piggery. The house is not made for the barn, but the barn for the house, and the wind should circulate freely and largely between the two. We have known a corner of a barn finished off for the residence of the farmer, and nothing short of necessity should compel a man to shelter his family under the same roof with his dumb beasts. It has been said that a farmer can be known by his barn. There is truth in this, but whoever puts the barn first and the house second, has more farmer than man about him, and will probably plan and labor more persistently for the thrift of his stock than the comfort of his household. A green, well-shaved lawn in front of the farm, where the children can romp and play, and the wife can cultivate a few flowers, is one of the rights on which every woman should insist.

Another suggestion as to the site of the farm house is that it should be on some elevation, above the fogs and miasms of the valley, and commanding a pleasant if not extensive lookout. We have seen so many prairie farm houses squatted in the mud that we have learned to prize the high and dry sites which are scattered so profusely through New England, and we have often wondered that, with such a site on almost every farm, so many houses are built in low, damp, unhealthy situations. The reason, probably is that the owners have the impression that the elevated site must be bleak and cold. The winds may indeed strike the house on the hill with some force, but as for the cold, it is always colder in the valley, of a still at night, than on the hill. Corn is frost bitten later in the spring and earlier in the fall in the Housatonic valley than on the elevated and dry sites which overlook it. We say dry sites, for not every elevation is free from the damp, chilling and unhealthy influences which emanate from marshes. We find cold, marshy swamps as frequently on the hills as in the valleys, and in their neighborhood we may look for early frosts and malaria fevers.

Another suggestions is, that every farm house be built where the sun shines for the most hours of each day, and the most days in each year. There is life in sunshine, and he is not wise who places his house where the sun does not rise till late in the morning and sets early in the evening, or where, during the whole day, it is rendered dark and dismal by dense foliage. Trees have their uses, but it was never the design of Providence that man should live in a forest. Even the wild beasts, who make their home there, contrive to make a frequent sun bath.

On the sheltered, sunny side of some ledge of rocks, or in the southern slope of some hill where the rays of the sun fall most perpendicularly, there the forest-born beasts, most do congregate. The nimble squirrel climbs to the sunlight on the limb of some tree and there takes his sun bath, but the hunter always finds him dozing with one eye open, and he is very apt to slip into the shade when he hears the click of the gun. Even the mud turtle, that is commonly supposed to love darkness rather than light, is found basking on some log or rock, each sunny day. The same love of sunshine is manifestad by all the inferior animals. Why should man, endowed with reason, be less wise than the beast with only instinct for his guide?

We would by no means convey the idea that the home should have no trees to shelter the location from the summer's heat and winter's cold. We would plant trees for both these purposes but in this cold climate, more or the latter than the former. If a house is situated on a bleak hill it may be sheltered from the prevailing winds by a belt of white pines or other evergreens, planted on the windward side which, even in winter, will give it a cosy, comfortable look, and really add much to the warmth of the location. A few stately elms, with here and there a maple, or an oak, and scattered clusters of evergreens placed in front and on either flank, will give to the home a retired, sheltered look, such as the word originally signified, but they should never be planted so as to shut out the sunlight from any room in the house. From May to November there is nothing in the external adornments of a rural home so pleasing to the eye as a green, velvety lawn, and this we cannot have with an overhanging forest. But at all events let the sun strike fairly upon the house, and from the living rooms let no blinds intercept the rays. In light there is color, energy, and life; in darkness there is pallor, lassitude and death. The houses of our city cousins are so sandwiched between each other that light can only be admitted from the two ends, and we are sorry to add that they generally prefer darkness to light; and keep their blinds closed and curtains drawn lest the sun should fade the carpets, or color their cheeks. Let city children grow pale and feeble in the dim religious light in which they are brought up, but country lads and lasses have a birthright to more light and life.

The house should be built with two or more stories. Why our fathers built so many low, squat-looking houses, with hot, dark, ill-ventilated and inconvenient chambers, has ever been a mystery to us. Probably it was done, partly from motives of economy; and partly from ignorance. It costs, however, but a little more to build two stories. The same shingles that cover the one story will cover two, and the increased accommodations will pay tourfold for the increased expense.

We once asked a farmer who was building a one-story house, with a cellar kitchen under it, why he did not put on another story and arrange his kitchen where it ought to be, on the first floor? His reply was, "The nearer you can get your work to the earth the more convenient it is. I don't like climbing into chambers." "But will not your wife find it inconvenient to be running up and down the stairs?" "Yes, possibly but women were made for work, and the cellar kitchen is very handy." The dismal, damp cellar may have been very handy for work, but we noticed that the wife did not live very long to work in it, and with the advent of a second wife, the cellar kitchen was converted into a potato bin.

If our family consisted of only two persons we would build the house with two stories, and would sleep in a chamber on the sunny side. "Climbing into chambers" may be a little inconvenient for old folks, but when they are once there, the dryer, purer air will compensate for the labor. The nearer the earth the more convenient it may be for sleep as well as work, but we should not, on this account, either work or sleep in a cellar. The more remote from the ground the chamber, the better is the air, especially in the night, and good sleeping air is one of the essentials for health and long life.

A story and a half house is but little better than the old fashioned one story house. It has a four-pence half penny look. The chambers are low and warm, and the little windows under the eaves furnish poor light, and still poorer lookout. A house with twelve feet posts may be considered economy by some, we call it parsimony. Sixteen feet posts cost but little more, and furnish far more comfort and health.

Analagous to this parsimony in the height of the house, is that of putting a cellar only under a part. We reject that this old practice is pretty much obsolete. Cellar room is always wanted, even though we may not stow away so much cider in it as formerly. The expense of a whole cellar is but little more than that of a half cellar, as the wall's must be built on two sides in both cases, and when built of the same size as the house they furnish a stable foundation. Half-cellared houses are very apt to be lop-sided.

One word as to the ventilation of cellars and farm houses. Farmers generally utilize cellar room for the storage of potatoes, turnips and other root crops. It would be more for the health of the family if those were stored in the barn cellar. They are wont to decay more or less before spring, and in their decay they emit the seeds of disease and death. Decay propagates decay, as surely as life propagates life. How the decomposition of vegetable matter should produce decomposition in animals is a little mysterious, but there is no doubt about the fact, and probably more typhoid fever has originated from putridity in the cellars than from decomposition of vegetable matter in some neighboring swamp.

The malarial atmosphere from the swamp is greatly diluted with pure air before it reaches the house, and is inhaled in homeopathic doses, but that from the cellar, unless conducted off artificially, permeates the whole dwelling. We have been in some houses where the odor of rotten cabbages and turnips were so perceptible that we felt we were inhaling poison.

If farmers must stow their roots in the cellars of their houses, they should at least provide some way of escape for the obnoxious gases there generated. Fortunately this is easily done if the chimney, extends, as it always should, to the cellar bottom. No ventilating tube was ever invented equal to a chimney, and no better deodorizer can be found than smoke, soot and creosote. If a register be placed in the chimney near the top of the cellar, the foul air will escape through it, instead of finding vent through the doors and cracks into all parts of the house.

Similar regulations should connect the kitchen and indeed every room of the house, with the chimneys. The problem of thorough ventilation can be readily solved in no other way, so simply, so cheaply, and so effectually. If there is a sink, or cess pool, or water closet, that is breathing pestilence and death, the simple remedy is to connect it by means of a pipe or tube, with the chimney. The current of poisonous gas will, in every case, be found rushing up this tube, and the smoke and soot of the chimney will effectually destroy all its contaminous influence.

Finally, let the farm house be built and furnished simply. We do not look for elegance and display in the homes of young yeoman, but we do expect and ought to find neatness, refinement and comfort. Simplicity is not incompatible with good taste, in fact it is the highest evidence of it. The true gentleman is simple in his manners, simple in his dress, in his equipage, his house, furniture, style of living, and in all fixings. It is the upstarts, the Jim Fisks, the sudden rich, who want to make a dash. We expect no such snobbing from the tillers of the soil who earn an honest livelihood by patient toil. The farmer however, is entitled to a comfortable home, and his home should be commodious and tasteful, without being ostentatious and expensive. We have many such in this country, and we would like to mention some of them as model homes, but this would make an invidious distinction.

With all outward and inward appliances for a comfortable home we must even remember that home is where the heart is. A shanty with love in it, is better than a palace filled with envy and strife. We have spoke of our earthly home as a type of our final and blessed abode, but as love is the secret of the joy of heaven so is it the mainspring of the exquisite delights to be found in the circle that surrounds the family board. Not every farmer that builds a spacious and convenient house for his family, succeeds in making that family comfortable. Together with the building of his house, he must build himself on the solid foundation of all manly virtues, and together with the culture of his farm he must cultivate all kindly affections. Nor should these affections be confined to those of his own household; but extend to his neighbors, and to the whole brotherhood of man. The farmer's home should not only be the trysing place for children, grandchildren and relatives, but the seat of refined and generous hospitality. God has made us social beings, and he only enjoys home in its fullest extent, who there ministers not only to the wants of his family, but entertains his friends cordially and liberally. In thus laboring for a comfortable home and cultivating all family and comial affections, and ever cherishing gratitude to the Giver of all good, we may confidently expect that our homes will foreshadow the perfect bliss of Heaven.

How to Cure a Split Hoof.

Rossville, Clinton County, Ind.—I had a horse that had both hoofs split from top to bottom. He could not walk without his feet spreading apart. I kept him for three months on straw one foot deep in the stable, but all did no good. At last I went to the blacksmith shop and had heavy shoes made which spread wide at the heel. To these heavy shoes there was welded, at the outside of each heel, a piece made of shoe nail iron. These pieces were made to fit well round the foot, about an inch hel w the hair. I let the pieces come together within half an inch, each end turned up about three fourths of an inch. In the turned up part a bolt was made to receive a bolt, an inch long, with a square head and a screw and nut on the other end. On nailing the shoes on and batting the bolt in and screwing on the nut, the foot was brought together. In this way I was enabled to work him every day I wished. Previous to this my horse had not walked one mile in three months. Next day, after I had the shoes put on, I drove him in a carriage twenty miles, and I have used him right along. A. HOFFMAN.

Burgardien's Paste Glue.

M. Burgardien, of the Museum of Narbonne, has given his name to a cement of great value, which is however, nothing more than silicate of potassa. It is used to join or solder together various broken things, such as iron, blocks of stone or wood of the largest size, or the most delicate fragments of statuary, vases, mosaics, pottery, glass—in short, almost any thing. With a small brush spread the silicate of liquid potassa over the surfaces to be joined, then press them together as closely as possible. After being kept in this position a short time, they adhere perfectly; one may even strike the article a considerable blow without breaking it. Neither fire, water nor ice affects this artificial adhesion.

Dry Yards.

How many barn yards there are in which there is not a dry spot large enough for the cattle to lie down—where the mire and muck are so deep that the cattle sink in over their hoofs?

Swine, too, need a dry place in their yard, and a warm shelter at night. We have sometimes found them frozen to death, they were so unprotected. The "fine and costs" were more than the expense of repairing would have been.

Poultry, also, require warm quarters, and do not always get them.

Every time a man shivers this winter let him ask himself whether his animals are having the same experience!—*Our Dumb Animals.*

The National Crop Reporter figures out from reports actually received, that in Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas and Ohio, the Irish potato crop, which, in 1870, was 43,222,765 bushels in these States, is this year reduced by 16,187,200 bushels.

The Allegan, Mich., *Journal* says James I Dibble of that county planted a kernel of corn last Spring which produced 2,000 fould. There were four large ears on the stock.

Fall wheat in Southern Illinois never looked better at this season of the year, and there never was so large a breadth sown.

The Jeffersonian.

E. G. De WOLFE, } Editors.
O. J. De WOLFE, }

East Sandusky St., Third Door East of Postoffice

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First Congregational Church—Rev. W. S. Peterson, Pastor. Services at 10½ a. m. and 7 o'clock, p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evenings. Broadway, south of Main Cross Streets.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. Wm Jones, Pastor. Services at 10½ a. m. and 7 o'clock, p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evenings. Sandusky St., west of Main.

English Lutheran Church—Rev. George Miller, Pastor. Services at 10½ a. m. and 7 o'clock, p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evenings. Crawford street, west of Main.

United Brethren in Christ—Rev. A. Rose, Pastor. Services at 10 a. m. and 7 o'clock, p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evenings. Corner Crawford and West Streets.

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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. July 25-ly

The Household Panacea, and Family Liniment

is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Billious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and fever. For Internal and External use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and permeates the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

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

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June 27, 1873.—1y

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PURCHASE AT
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One and a half miles South of Findlay.
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OPEN and TOP BUGGIES and SPRING WAGONS constantly on hand.
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If you want Repairing NEATLY
And promptly done, go to
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Shop Opposite the "Courier Office."
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Crockery, Glass Ware, Table 'Cutlery, Willow Ware, and Notions,
CHEAP FOR CASH
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We would respectfully insert our numerous friends and customers that we intend adopting a strictly cash business on and after the same date. SMART & MOFFITT.
Arcadia, Oct. 10, 1873—5w

ITALIAN QUEENS.
I AM now prepared to fill all orders for Queens, carefully selected and guaranteed pure at the following rates: One for $2; three for $5; six for $9; ten for $10.
After September 15, I will sell full colonies from $10 to $18 each, according to quality of hive. We guarantee the safe arrival of all Queens sent from our Apiary to the nearest express office. If Queens are not received in good order, purchasers will notify us at once. Each Queen will be put up in a small cage, with a few workers, and sufficient honey to last the journey. Large sums should be sent by P. O. order, or Forest P. O., Forest, Hardin Co., O. Small sums may be sent by registered letter at our risk. All orders should be accompanied with the cash. Orders registered and filled in rotation. No Queens or stock sent C. O. D., unless one half of the money accompanies the order. Orders from Hancock county may be left with E. G. DeWolfe & Co., JEFFERSONIAN Office, Findlay, O. Address orders to JOHN McLURG,
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10,000 Agents wanted. A RARE CHANCE Full Particulars Free, or six Samples for $1.00. Address *Pittsburgh Supply Company,* PITTSBURGH, PA. $500.00 a Month.

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ANTHONY BOHRER,
Agent for Northwestern Ohio.
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May 30, 1873. 6 w w—4m

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Are now receiving at their
NEW BUILDING,
Opposite the "Cow House," south end of Main street, a large stock of
Cutlery,
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Glassware,
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And a good assortment of
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The highest Market Price paid for Country Produce.
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July 4, 1873—tf

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Located up town, near the Joy House
IN HURD'S BLOCK,
Has a Good Stock of
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
And all Kinds of Goods kept in a
FIRST-CLASS GROCERY
Buys All Kinds of Country Produce.
For which the Cash will be paid and solicits a reasonable share of public Patronage of the kind that are ready pay. None others need apply. G. W. TWINING.
Findlay, Aug. 1, 1873.—1y

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Go vay, Becky Miller, go vay!
I don't lof you cow, not you small leetle bit,
My dream vas played out, so please got up and git,
Your false-headed ways I can't go long mit,
Go vay, Becky Miller, go vay!

Vas all der young vomans so false-headed like you,
Mit a face nice und bright, und a heart black and blue,
Und all der vhile schwearin you lofed me so true,
Go vay, Becky Miller, go vay!

Vy vonce I dought you vas a star vay up high,
I like you so better as gogoont pie