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THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE IS THE SUPREME LAW.

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VOL. II.

NATCHITOCHEES, LOUISIANA, MARCH 25, 1876.

NO. 28.

MAILS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

NEW ORLEANS, Red River Landing, Simonsport, Moreauville, Cotton Point, Evergreen, Chenoyville, Cammie, Wellwood, Alexandria, Coteau and Cloutierville. Arrive and depart Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A. M.

SHREVEPORT, Spring Ridge, Keachie, Mansfield, Sunny-South, Pleasant Hill and Marlville. Arrive Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Depart Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A. M.

SAN AUGUSTINE, Milam, Sabinetown, Pondleton, Many, and Fort Jessup. Arrive Tuesday and Saturday. Depart Monday and Thursday, at 7 A. M.

MINDEN, Backhorn, Ringgold, Iversen, Conshatta and Canpie. Arrive Tuesday and Friday. Depart Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.

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Jack & Pierson,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law
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WILL practice in the Courts of Natchitoches, St. Landry, Iberville, Rapides, DeSoto, and Grant, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Claims promptly attended to.
March 25-1y.

M. J. Cunningham, T. P. Chaplin,
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Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
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March 25-1y.

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HIGHEST cash price paid for cotton and other country produce, in Cash or Merchandise.
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Dry Goods, Groceries,
HATS,
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and General MERCHANDISE.
Highest price paid for Cotton and other Country produce, in Cash or Merchandise.
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—DEALER IN—
DRY GOODS, Groceries,
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Shoes and Notions.

Special inducements offered to Cash customers. Cotton and country produce, both at highest Cash rates.
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CHALLENGES the world for neatness and durability of work. Satisfaction guaranteed and material guaranteed.
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A FULL supply just received and for sale by
TRICHEL & AUBREY,
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—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
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Stoves, Tinware and House Furnishing GOODS.
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Sole agent for the Univalved
BUCK'S BRILLIANT

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Gutters, Pipes, Metallic roofing and all kinds of repairing, done with dispatch. A liberal discount to country trade.
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IMPROVED COTTON GIN.
PRICE REDUCED
To \$4 Per Saw.

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—AND—
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WILL attend to all surveys in Natchitoches parish, also attend to the cities of land at Natchitoches, New Orleans and Washington, D. C.

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DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
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And a full and complete stock of general merchandise suited to the wants of the country trade.
Consignments of cotton and merchandise for shipment solicited and promptly attended to.
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L. CASPARI, M. DIETRICH, Caspari & Dietrich,

(Lancette Building)
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GRAND opening of a NEW MAMMOTH SPRING and SUMMER STOCK,
direct from the New Orleans and Eastern markets, consisting in part of
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HATS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY, HARDWARE, &c., &c.

LADIES AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
In fact,
A full line of GOODS for the country trade. All of which they are selling at less than NEW ORLEANS PRICES.
FOR CASH.

Call and examine the largest and most complete stock ever brought to this market, and satisfy yourselves as to their prices.
Highest price paid for Cotton and country produce, in cash or merchandise.
March 25-1y.

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PETITJEAN, BLUDWORTH & CO.

WAGON FACTORY
—AND—
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HAVING MADE COMPLETE ARRANGEMENTS for the repairing of WAGONS, PLOWS, CARRIAGES, FARMING IMPLEMENTS
of all kinds. Respectfully announces to the citizens of this community that their work will be done with
Neatness and Dispatch.

Parties having wood-work done will settle with the "wood-workers", and the same rule will be observed with the blacksmith.
Terms always CASH.
PETITJEAN, BLUDWORTH & CO.
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TRAMMELL'S
—STEAM—
SAW MILL.
(Five Miles from Natchitoches.)
50,000 Feet of Lumber for Sale.
TE RM:
From 5 to 10 Dollars, (according to quality) per M. at the Mill.
Delivered in Natchitoches, at \$14 per M.
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HENRY GENIUS,
Worker in Tin, Copper and SHEET IRON.
Corner FRONT & TRUDEAU STS.,
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Also, constantly on hand all kinds of
HEATING AND COOKING STOVES
of the most improved patterns.
All my stoves sold at city price and guaranteed to be as represented. Liberal advantages offered to the trade. Also, a fine stock of Tinware, Metallic Roofing, &c.
Gutters and pipes promptly and carefully repaired.
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March 25 1876.—1y.

Wanted. We will give energetic men an women
Business that will Pay
from \$4 to \$8 per day, can be procured in your own neighborhood, and is strictly honorable. For full particulars, send us several dollars that will enable you to go to work at once, will be sent on receipt of fifty cents.
J. LATHAM & CO.
292 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

The one Object.

LET ALL LOCAL QUESTIONS AND SIDE ISSUES BE SET ASIDE.

If there ever was a period in the history of the Democratic party when the wisest counsel should proceed with the greatest caution in every movement, that time is now at hand. A campaign is approaching in which the forces of the followers of a party that will fight desperately to retain its hold on the national government. Grantism is powerful. It has feasted and fattened off the spoils of a civil war that shook the nation to its very center. It has drawn around it the support of an unprincipled faction that has but one object—to hold himself in power that the carnival may be continued. To accomplish this end every artifice will be employed to deceive the people, that its corruption may be concealed while the struggle goes on. To go into battle with equal advantages add to meet the enemy with unbroken front. Democracy must not allow local questions or side issues to cause dissension. The one object—to defeat Grantism—must not be forgotten. Keep that in view, as a yamirner does the beacon that guides him to safety. Also remember that the conflict is a national one, and not confined to any one State. Harmony with the National Convention must be preserved, and counsel to the opposite must not be heeded, no matter from what source it may come. It is inopportune, will weaken our cause, and is not dictated by true fealty to Democracy.

Believing as we do, we keenly regret that the Kansas City Times has adopted the course it is now advocating on the financial question. Sound political sagacity is not demonstrated by such advice. The views of the people of Missouri on this great question are well known, and we glory in the strength of our states as opposed to certain hoodlums and Wall street speculators; but this is not the time to create dissensions in our party. We must go to the National Convention firm in our demands that the West shall not be overlooked and with rigid determination to secure success for the national ticket. We cannot strengthen our cause by any other course.—Boonville Advertiser.

The Financial Reformers Out of Congress.
Washington Special to the New York Herald.

Senator Thurman says that he is overrun with letters and pamphlets on the finances. Every man has some pet scheme for paying the national debt and flooding the country with cheap currency to be quoted at par. He receives what would make a hundred printed pages a day. One reformer wrote him the other day that the Government ought to adopt a financial policy so that a poor man could borrow \$100 as easily as a millionaire could borrow \$1,000. He asked that Mr. Thurman get Congress to pass a law making it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to loan money to any person who might apply. To have the spirit of the proposed law fully carried out he would have postmasters appointed as loan agents and authorized by law to loan money to any citizen on real estate, personal property, cattle, horses, jackasses, sheep, swine, etc. In fact, to take any kind of property as security for such loans.

During a former session of Congress, when the finances were the chief subject of discussion, he received a communication from a Western man which began with these words, "Why don't you Congressmen stop talking and pass a law giving American citizens \$20 apiece?"

The Senator said that no other subject opened so wide a field for demagogues as the finance question. He found that those who talked most knew least, and, as a rule, they were as inflated as the currency would be if they were allowed to have their own way.

DOING BUSINESS UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—It is told of a Western man agent that on a recent trip he was attacked by highway robbers, who demanded his money. As he was too prudent to carry money in the country they failed to make a haul out of their victim. "But," said the agent, "I have some splendid maps of the country along with me which I should like to show you," and in a twinkling he was off his horse, and had a map stuck upon a pole, and explained it so effectively that he sold each of the bandits a map, pocketed the money and resumed his journey.

WASHINGTON'S NOBLE CHARACTER.—In the private diary of General Washington, under date of April 1, 1783, occurs the following entry: "At rose early this morning, and, expecting company, went to my wardrobe to select a suitable attire, when to my great chagrin, I found that my most indispensable garments were unfit for the occasion. At the breakfast table I encountered Mrs. Washington, and remarked as kindly as I could under the circumstances: "Martha, my dear, when I see a woman of your powers footing away her time on trifles, while there are four of my best pairs of trouses remaining to be patched, I am almost tempted to believe there is no God." "She did not make any reply, but burying her head in a plateful of pancakes, wept so bitterly that I resolved never to allude to the subject again."

Here we have a tender and beautiful illustration of the real greatness of the hero's heart. He would go forth into the world with the biting words of winter sipping his historical cuticle through the ventilators in his pantaloons, and yet utter no word of complaint against his wife.

The Export of American Cotton.

The foreign export of American cotton fabrics, which movement has been noted lately, and in which Eastern leading journals has manifested considerable interest, would seem to have some elements of permanency in it. One objection to the American manufacture has been in the circumstance that the goods were narrower than the English productions, which had established the prestige or standard in other countries, and which prestige has tended to militate against American domestics in those countries. But on this subject a Fall River letter to a Boston Journal says: "Larger orders have been received and are yet coming forward, and several corporations are now placing their mills largely on this kind of cloth. Manufacturers elsewhere, moreover, are consulting with spinners here respecting their preparation of their mills for similar goods, and in neighboring States arrangements to make a like description of cloth for exportation have been or are being made. These things, therefore, indicate that the manufacturers feel assured that the movement has in it elements of permanence and of stability, and they are now taking means to form an association and to agree in any event to ship abroad a certain portion of their production.—Shreveport Times.

A Safe Financial Plan.

From the Philadelphia Times.

As the Times does not like any of the financial plans proposed, why does it not advance one of its own, something that will cure the evils that afflict the country? Its able editor, we are satisfied, has something of the kind on hand, and now's the time to bring it forward. It would be quite a feather in the bonnet of our contemporary to take the wind out of the sails of the currency tinkers in a great victory for journalism. We await the financial plan of the TIMES.—Dorchester Democrat.

Well, here it is: Repeat the resumption act bodily and put the question back to where it was at the time of the passage of that suicidal statute. Next give the people a low interest gold bond convertible into greenbacks, leaving the wants of trade to regulate the volume of currency, and then—stop! Resumption will come just when restored prosperity to our industry and confidence in business circles invite it, and until then all the laws that forty Congresses could enact, and all the gold the Government could beg, borrow or buy wouldn't give us specie payments. Brief and comprehensive, isn't it?

Way President Buchanan Remained a Bachelor.

Washington Cor. of the Chicago Journal.

In an elegant mansion near the Arlington Hotel, in this city, reside two ladies of the old aristocracy—Mrs. Freeman and her sister, Miss Coleman. About the latter lady a little romance clings which makes her interesting. She was the second and the affianced bride of the late President Buchanan, his first love having died in her youth, and until he met Miss Coleman he was almost a recluse from ladies society. He was engaged to her when sent abroad as American Minister to the Court of St. James in London. At that time Miss Coleman resided in New York. He returned to this country on a visit and on the evening he arrived, Miss Coleman was giving a grand entertainment. He was fatigued, and instead of dressing and paying his respects to her immediately, retired to his room, and early next morning called to see her. She had taken offense at his not calling the evening before and refused to see him, and they never met again. What regrets were felt the world has never known, but many an angry impulse has wrecked the happiness of men and women beyond repair.

She had a Sweetheart.

(Jackson, Tenn. Jan.)

During the war there lived in the vicinity of this city a solitary maiden of sixty summers, who had no one to protect her against the rude buffets of the world. If any flower of affection had ever warmed and beautified her maiden heart, it bloomed in secret and "wasted its sweetness on the desert air." At that time which "tried men's souls" she continued to live alone untroubled by the evils of civil war. One day while this city was occupied by Federal troops, a soldier went into her potato patch and commenced helping himself to the potatoes.

She soon discovered his presence, and rushing out she screamed, in a high, shrill key: "Get out my potato patch, you vagabond!" "I shan't do it; your sons are in the army, fighting against us now, and I am going to have all the potatoes I want."

Maid—"You're a liar, sir; you're a liar!" "Well if your sons aint your husband's, and I am going to have these potatoes."

Maid—"You're a liar, sir, I have no husband." "Well if your husband aint your sweetheart!" "Well I declare, (softening,) who told you I had a sweetheart?" "Soldier," "Never mind."

Maid—"Well I reckon you can have a few potatoes, but don't take no more'n you need for your own use!"

Josh Billings observes: "Bekrets are poor property even now; if you circulate them you lose them and if you keep them you lose the interest on the investment."

What Overcame Eve.

The College Chronicle says that a French gentleman, who applied for a situation as an instructor, gave this version of the apple-eating episode in the Garden of Eden: Monsieur Adam, he was wake up, he see one belle demoiselle asleep in ze garden. Voila de la chance! "Bon jour, Madame!" Madame IV she wake, she hold her fan before her face. Monsieur put up his eye-glass to admire ze tableau. Zey make one promenade. Madame IV she feel hungry; she see apple on ze arbre. Serpent see promenade sur l'arbre make one walk on ze tree. "Mons. le Serpent," says IV, "well you not have ze bonite to peek me some apple? J'ai faim." "Certainment, Madame," says ze serpent; "chance de vous voir." "Holla, mon ami! ar-r-chez vous," says Adam; "stop! stop! Que sougez vous faire? What madness is zis? You must no peek ze apple." Ze snake he take one pinch of snuff; he say, "Ah! Mons. Adam, do you know zere is nossing prohubect for ze ladies? Madame IV, permit me to offer you some of this fruit defandu." IV she make one courtess; ze snake he fill he whole parash with apple; he say, "Eritis sicut Deus. Mons. Adam he will eat ze apple, he will become like un Dieu—know ze good and evil. But, you, Madame IV, cannot become more of a goddess than you aie now! And zis finish Mue. IV."

Putting a New Face on a Man.

A novel operation recently performed at the Maine General Hospital is thus described: A patient came there with a cancerous under lip, which a quack had made worse by the use of caustics. The patient being placed under the influence of ether, the lip was cut down and removed, the mouth slit far into the cheeks on both sides, the flesh turned down, and the inner membrane and bone scraped to remove all traces of the cancer. Then the cheeks were brought forward to form a new under lip, a new and handsome mouth was formed by sewing up the slits and cutting out triangular notches in the corners, and that the new lip might not lack the natural redness, the lining membrane was brought out over the edges and sewn down. A new face having thus been put upon the patient, he went home rejoicing.

Another of the Prodigies.

The Boston Herald says that the town of Dunbury, Mass., boasts, with others, of smart old people, and, as an example, points to Capt. John Southworth, who turned ninety-four years on the 2d day of January last. Among the remarkable incidents of his life are mentioned the facts that he has never needed the services of a physician; does not know the taste of tobacco; has no bad habits; reads the finest print without glasses; can walk long distances without even the aid of a cane, and is generally in excellent health, taking care each season of a good-sized garden. When at the age of ninety, he one morning started at 4 o'clock for the shore, a long distance from his house, carrying a sail, two guns and a bucket on his shoulders, and from thence went alone in his dory on a fishing trip. He reached his home again at 7 o'clock that evening, with twenty large fish, as the result of his excursion, and the next day felt no fatigue therefrom. The old gentleman, from present appearances, is good for the century he has so nearly completed.

Cutting Glass Without a Diamond.

An easy method of breaking glass to any required form is by making a small notch, by means of a file, on the edge of a piece of glass; then make the end of a rod of iron red hot in the fire, apply the hot iron to the notch, and draw it slowly along the surface of the glass, in any direction you please; a crack will be made and will follow the direction of the iron. Round glass bottles and flasks may be cut in the middle by wrapping round them a worsted thread dipped in spirits of turpentine, and setting it on fire when fastened on the glass. This process is familiar to the old campaigners, with whom glass bottles were more plentiful than tumblers, and the former is thus utilized to supply the want of the latter.

Son—"Father, what is Congress?" Father—"A body of men whose duty it is to see how much public officers steal from the government." Son—"Well, what a Legislature?" Father—"The same thing as a Congress, my boy; only they investigate how much the State officers have been stealing."

A young man much enamored of a witty young lady attempted to put his arm about her waist, when she remarked, quickly: "Don't you do it, there's a plackack there." Of course there was.

A Tennessee correspondent writes: "Can you give me a sure method of preventing dogs from killing sheep?" Yes; the surest method is to kill the dogs.

After filing a saw, place it on a level board and pass a whetstone on the side of the teeth until all the wire edge is off them. This will make the saw cut true and smooth, and it will remain sharp longer. The saw must be set true with a saw set.

A farmer in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, having the deed of his farm in his vest pocket, hung the garment on the fence while at work in his field. A cow came along and ate part of the vest and the deed. The question in that vicinity now is: Is that cow a free-holder, as the title of the land was duly vested in her?

Farm and Household Column.

Patrons of Husbandry.
(Official.)
OFFICE MASTER TEXAS STATE GRANGE
MALLIN, TEXAS, Feb. 14, 1876.

The low price of the great staple product of Texas, cotton, and the high price of provisions, again argue that I should invoke your serious consideration to the necessity of planting less cotton. An experience of years shows that we cannot be independent farmers when we neglect the raising of home supplies. I cannot too frequently and persistently urge upon the farmers of Texas that farming confined to one staple product cannot, in any country, be remunerative, more particularly so in cotton, a crop which demands the constant attention of the farmer for so great a period of the year. If you succeed in making a large and full crop of cotton, devoting your time and labor to it alone, would the present price justify you in neglecting all other crops? Or would it enable you to buy your hogs, your horses, your sheep, your cows, your wheat, your corn, your oats, from which you are to draw your bacon, mutton, beef, mink, and your provender out of your work animals? Then if its production and present price will not afford these necessary and indispensable adjuncts to a well regulated farm; your own interest, as well as the prosperity of the country, demands that you do not abandon a line of conduct which cannot rebound to your own good.

I therefore earnestly exhort you at the very beginning of each time, to deliberately and prudently consider the importance of shortening your acreage of cotton. To decrease the acreage will not necessarily reduce the production. My conviction is, that a better and more careful cultivation upon a much less acreage will produce equally as great a quantity with a much improved staple, yet it is not this that I urge you to do. It is that you diversify your crops to the end that your farms shall be self-supporting, and until you agree to do this, there can be no general agricultural success. When you adopt a system of farming which will supply your farms with sufficient teams, provisions, and provender for your stock, and as much cotton as you can neatly cultivate and harvest, you then can begin to realize some reward for your toil—not immersed in cotton alone; the fencing, the ditching, and the general and full improvement of your farms are neglected. Your family must go unprovided of many of the delicacies and comforts which a well and intelligently conducted farm is sure to afford. Then, as it is not a source of revenue, but an unmistakable injury to our prosperity, allow me to invite your calm judgment to abandon a system of agriculture which subjects you to poverty and want, while it deprives you of time for social and intellectual enjoyment. The Grange is the proper place to consider and determine such questions. Let there be full and free discussion on this subject, and if you concur in my views, then it becomes important that you begin the reform now, and immediately begin to extend your provision crops.

I have been promised arrangements for a cheaper and more speedy transportation of fruits and vegetables. Those can be made profitable to your farms, and they should receive more care and attention, especially along the lines of railroads. Facilities for marketing, poultry, eggs and such products of the farm, will be afforded at a cheaper rate.

Let us adopt a system of agriculture that will develop the varied resources of our fertile soil, and bring wealth and comfort to our homes.
W. W. LANG.

Pie Crust Without Lard.—Hundreds of thousands of dollars are more than wasted, in the use of lard made into pie crust, annually. To be sure a white flaky crust looks nice and tastes better, but it lays the foundation for dyspepsia, rheumatism, gonorrhea and palsy. For years I have been experimenting to find out how to make a palatable pie crust without lard, and this is the way: Take good rich butter milk, soda and a little salt, and mix just as soft as can be mixed and hold together; have plenty of flour on the moulding board and rolling pin; roll very thin; then make and bake as other pies, or rather in a slower oven, and when the pie is taken from the oven do not cover up.—Country Gentlemen.

A New Mode of Treating Cows whose Milk does not yield Butter.—In the reports of the government veterinary surgeon of Brabant, Belgium, we observe that M. Deschryn mentions a mode of treating cattle whose milk does not yield butter, and which he asserts has never failed. He prepares the following compound: sulphate of soda, 300 grammes; oak bark, 12 grammes. This is divided into three doses, and to each dose is added half a litre of vinegar and salt water. A dose is given in the morning fasting. It is never necessary to repeat the treatment.

Different Value of Foods.—Taking timely heed as a standard of comparison, it requires 100 pounds of it to supply a certain amount of nourishment. It is estimated by careful experiment that the same amount of nourishment can be obtained by using the following quantities of food: Clover hay, 95 lbs; rye straw, 375 lbs; oat straw, 220 lbs; potatoes, 195 lbs; carrots, 280 lbs; beets, 340 lbs; rinta beans, 282 lbs; wheat, 430 lbs; peas, 44 lbs; beans, 46 lbs; soy, 49 lbs; barley, 51 lbs; corn, 56 lbs; oats, 59 lbs; buckwheat, 64 lbs; and oil cake, 64 lbs.