Farm, Garden and Household.

Fattening Hogs.

A correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* has the following to say in reference to the best method of fattening hogs: "I must now hasten to give some of my own experience with the hogs. I used to keep them in my younger days to furnish meat for my family and to sell to get a little spare cash. The kind with small bones, small ears, and short noses, that with good keeping at a year old would make about 325 pounds of pork, was my favorite. (The first one I ever fattened weighed 260 pounds at eight months old.) Milk and potatoes are the best food for young pigs, after weaning, to make them thrive; they also relish a few grains of corn at this time, as well as a squirrel does a few nuts as they grow along. In the season for it they should be supplied daily with fresh green weeds or young clover; a few green corn-stalks are also good to feed them in their season, and the slops and the refuse of the kitchen with a little meal are also good. With this food they should be fed liberally but not too surfeiting, and kept growing right along in a thrifty condition till about two months before killing time, during which they should be fed liberally with more concentrated and fattening food. Boiled pumpkins, thickened while hot with corn meal, are excellent food for them, so are also boiled sweet apples thickened with meal, and so is scalded meal alone, and some think for some days previous to slaughtering time they should be fed with dry corn and pure cold water, that it makes their meat harder and sweeter. Reared and fattened as above directed, their meat will be sweet and wholesome for those that labor in out-door occupations, especially in the colder parts of the year, and will do for those that love it to cook with beans, green peas, and other vegetables in the summer season, though I should myself much prefer as a substitute a piece of ripe stall-fed beef that was sweet and nicely kept in a pickle made of salt and brown sugar, with just a very little nip of saltpetre to make the meat tender.

Evening Exercise for Yarded Fowls.

During the summer, when fowls must be shut up on account of their scattering propensities, much of the ill effects of their imprisonment may be avoided if they are let out for a short period at evening.

While out they may be watched, although there is but little danger of their going into the garden, and they will find enough on the grass plots to keep them busy.

Indeed, it is surprising how beneficial this time of exercise is. The fowls, knowing that they are to have a chance to get out, are much more quiet during the day, and if regularity in letting them out and shutting them up be observed, they will return to their roots without trouble.

It is possible, also, that an hour at evening is nearly as good as a whole day, so far as the health of the flock is concerned; for if there is any special article of diet needed, they will hunt all the more diligently. It is for this reason that they will prefer the grass to the plowed land.

By such an arrangement as this, large flocks can be kept in good condition, although shut up through the year.

How to Use a Spade.

The man who can handle a spade properly does not find it very hard or laborious work. He first lets the spade fall of its own weight down to the spot where the spadeful is to be taken up, taking care that the breadth of the surface ground is not more than four inches; then he draws back the spade a little, which takes off much of the friction of the descending blade. One good thrust of the spade with the foot then sends the blade down its full depth. A backward pressure makes a lever of the handle and heel of the spade, and a dextrous turn of the wrist sends the spadeful upside down just where it is wanted. There is no raking or "sputtering" needed to make the ground level. A slight tap with the corner of the spade makes the work as regular and plane as if laid off with an instrument.

Preparing Rennets.

The best way for preparing rennets is to steep in whey. The whey should be raised to the boiling heat, when the albuminous matter will rise, and may be skimmed off. Whey, when petrified, will in a short time develop acidity; and then is regarded as altogether the best liquid for steeping rennet that has yet been discovered. The whey should not be allowed to get sour and decomposed before heating and skimming, but should be taken sweet from the curds, and purified as above described. Salt may be added to the whey when ready for the rennets, and these should be rubbed out and set to steep in the same manner as when water is used for steeping instead of whey.—*Rural New Yorker.*

A Bearded Woman's Passion.

The death of the bearded woman, says a Paris correspondent, is announced. Her name was Jacqueline Doublin. For the past year she has been a nightly visitor at the "Chatelet." Each evening she attended the theatre in the garb of a man, always occupying the same seat. She called forth not a little attention, her long black hair and beard rendering her an object of especial interest. About two months ago she appeared in an elegant woman's attire, her face closely shaved. Notwithstanding the change of dress, she was instantly recognized by the gallery, and greeted in a conspicuous but not satisfactory manner. From that she was seen no more, and it was soon rumored that she was ill; also that said illness was the result of a violent and hopeless love for the leading actor of the Chatelet. On her death-bed the unfortunate Jacqueline wrote a letter to the Commissioner of Police acknowledging her passion, which the physicians actually state was the cause of her death.

THE CURSE OF THE FLOWERY EMPIRE.—Opium seems to be the continuing and increasing curse of China. Dr. Legge, who has been traveling from Pekin to Shanghai, with a view to ascertaining the condition of the people of Northern China, makes the melancholy report that the growth of opium in that country is increasing at a prodigious rate, to the exclusion of the cultivation of food. In one district, large tracts of land were entirely covered with poppies, and the doctor was informed that the cultivation only began last year. Some land will yield a profit by opium greater than that of wheat by two, three, four, and even six times. The Chinese peasant's love of the debasing drug is attributed to his being "tied down to the soil of his own district and shut out from intercourse with his fellows by unjust regulations of every sort."

Gypsy Lovers.

When a young gypsy sees a young maiden of another tribe, he begins business by stolen glances. If not returned, unless possessed of a bold heart, he will relinquish the game; but if, on the contrary, he sees that they are not ill accepted, he manages to waylay the maiden, perhaps returning from a spring with water poised gracefully on her head, and commences somewhat thus: Indeed I have taken a great liking to you, and I would be a most happy man if you would become my wife; I will be a good and kind husband to you, and will take care that you will be made comfortable in your tent, and will not want for fire in winter. Will you be mine? If the answer is favorable he will doubtless tell her to try to meet him again, or he will, if possible, circumvent her in another like manner, and then their arrangements will be made to take the first opportunity of escape by an elopement. If they are near a city they will take cars and go to some other point, but if in the country each will take a horse, and, like young Lochinvar, gallop their steeds to a place of security, and await until the storm of the indignant parents (always those of the girl) are blown over. But generally the tantrums of the old man are terrific. Woe be to any other child or animal who crosses his path. He generally burns and destroys all the effects of the maiden, and forbids his family mentioning her name. But after his temper is cool, say in about a month or two, the repentant couple return, go on their knees, beg his pardon, and are forgiven. But if, on the contrary, the maiden rejects the suit of her admirer, she goes home and tells her parents of him, and of his propositions, and then ensues a scene, a storm that beggars description. If there are any big brothers on the scene it will generally result in a fair and square English fight, and after both being satisfied they shake hands and take a "smile," and are as good friends as ever. In England once a couple "to my knowledge," who had had several interviews put their project in execution one winter night when the snow lay thick on the earth. To deceive their parents they cut the uppers of their shoes, reversed the soles, and so escaped, their tracks all indicating coming to the camp.

The Age of the Earth.

The new method of ascertaining the age of the earth, which is a present topic in German scientific circles, attempts to determine approximately the time at which the fiery liquid earthball for the first time covered itself with a crust. This is done by means of the difference of the longest and the shorest diameter of the earth. According to the calculations of Newton and Huygens this would be in 1578, if the rotation of the earth had always been completed in twenty-four hours, while, in fact, it amounts to 1298, which is equivalent to a rotation time of seventeen hours and sixteen minutes, which must have once been the time of the earth's rotation. It is, however, probable, for reasons which need not be gone into, that at the time the earth was covering itself with a firm crust the time of rotation was also a mean between the original and the present time. That a retardation of the rotation of time has taken and is still taking place is now as good as proved, although formerly it was strongly doubted. Of all heavenly bodies it is the moon whom astronomers know best, and have most exactly calculated from her movements. Now, the co-efficients of the secular acceleration of the moon's course, as found on the one hand from the oldest observations of eclipses, on the other from the theory, are at variance, and there are differences which ought not to exist in the calculations of so well observed a body. Agreement can only be obtained when it is supposed that during the 1,000 years which have passed since the Greeks first calculated the eclipses, the rotation of the earth has been retarded 0.01197 seconds. There exists no difficulty about the causes of this retardation, which is perfectly well explained by the tides. From the cipher thus found, it is easily calculated how much time will be required to cause a retardation of nearly four hours, and the result is that since the firm crust of the earth formed itself, more than 2,000,000,000 of years must have elapsed.

A Good Lesson.

If your boys revolt from study, give them an opportunity to test the pleasure of manual labor, and then let them follow the occupation they prefer. In nine cases out of ten, books will carry the day. "When I was a boy," said the elder Adams, "I had to study the Latin grammar, but it was dull, and I hated it. My father was anxious to send me to college; and, therefore, I studied grammar till I could bear it no longer, and going to my father, I told him I did not like study, and asked for some other employment. It was opposing his wishes, and he was quick in his answer. 'Well, John, if Latin grammar does not suit, you may try ditching, perhaps that will. My meadow needs a ditch, and you may put Latin by and try that.' This seemed a delightful change, and to the meadow I went. But I soon found ditching harder than Latin, and the first forenoon was the longest I ever experienced. That day I ate the bread of labor, and glad was I when night came on. That night I made some comparison between Latin grammar and ditching, but said not a word about it. I dug the next forenoon and wanted to return to Latin at dinner, but it was humiliating, and I could not do it. At night, toil conquered pride, and I told my father—one of the severest trials of my life—that if chose, I would go back to Latin grammar. He was glad of it; and, if I have since gained any distinction, it has been owing to the two days' labor in that abominable ditch."

Education of Women.

Commenting upon the fact that not one woman was saved on the fatal Atlantic, although many had the same chance of life as the men, an exchange says:—"The strength of women at the crisis of their life depends on their physical culture while children. Let parents be no more ashamed of their girls' brown faces and fists than of their boys'. Let them train and clothe them so that they can run and climb and care for and protect themselves. Let them take them with their brothers into the harvest field. A boy is not ashamed of work; no more should be a girl. The refinement that shuts a girl out of God's sunshine, and allows her no rougher work in-doors than to embroider worsteads, or tap ivory keys, or dust a marble mantle, is refining her off of the face of the earth to give place to the daughters of the servants of the kitchen."

The Panic Passing Away.

Some of the Causes Which Produced It, and the Duties That Will Follow It.

The best simile we can find to describe the week of panic in Wall street, says a New York paper, is that of a simple conflagration. Indeed, it would be almost as easy to make a map of the burned district as it was of Chicago or Boston or Baltimore. A few streets in the neighborhood of Wall and Broad included all that there was of real financial danger or actual financial disaster. A few daring and speculative brokers, and fewer unsound banks and trust companies, yielded to the flames for which they had provided the combustibles, but beyond these no business interest suffered, and trade generally was unaffected. Even the failure of Henry Clews & Co., and Howes & Macy, added little to the excitement, and it seemed apparent on every hand that the panic was slowly dying away. In the end it will scarcely be regarded as a disaster—certainly not a national disaster. The great lesson of the panic is, that while it caused fear and alarm almost everywhere, it was in reality confined to those who created it, and it is apparent at last that Wall street may be convulsed to its very foundations without involving anything beyond it. Hereafter the bulls and bears of the street may tear each other to pieces, and they will only be regarded by solid business men as so many marionettes playing their puppet parts for the amusement of people who delight in witnessing the curious effects produced by cleverly managed machinery.

The panic came almost without forewarning, but it was the result of causes long in active operation. The war had left us a legacy of shams and false growths. Though it is more than eight years since, we were not yet free from the fatal poison of war speculations and the loose notions of business and business integrity with which the people were innoculated. And other things grew out of the war equally hurtful with this constitutional disease. It gave us an inflated currency, which enticed men into speculations, certain at some time to create a stringency for them. Overtrading, consequent upon the war spirit of speculation, depleted the country of its gold and made a return to specie payments impolitic, if not impossible. Watered stocks became a common species of fraud and rendered shares comparatively worthless, while their values were unsettled and uncertain.

The reckless management of trust companies and savings banks was in keeping with the daring spirit of speculation which has just caused the bankers in Wall street who sowed the wind to reap the whirlwind. The constant recurrence of defalcations by men holding the most sacred fiduciary relations to the people and the government, and the deadening moral tone among classes of society, tended to bring about the crash which well nigh involved the country in ruin. It is a remarkable circumstance that financial houses antedating the war have fallen because of the evils generated by the war. They caught the infection, and, though they seemed to fatten on the poison, they were swept away by the plague in the end. The results have been fearful, but they bring with them a promise of purer health and sweeter strength in the future.

It would be easy to prophesy that so many concentric circles of evil, all tending to destruction, would, sooner or later, bring terrible punishment; but it was not so easy to foresee that among so much of the evil there should be even more of good. The commercial and industrial interests of the country are sound and secure. The national credit is firm and unshaken. Gold is as stable as in ordinary times. All these are healthful signs—especially healthful when Wall street is convulsed without convulsing anything beyond it. It was almost a tradition that when the street is sick the country is also sick. Now, however, it is astonished that it lacked the power to disseminate disease. The failures which followed each other in such rapid succession were only so many pebbles thrown into the pool, which had no effect except to make ripples on the surface. No inflation of the currency was needed beyond the wants of a few speculators. The United States Treasury gave them greenbacks for bonds and refused them everything else; but even here the speculators were unfortunate, for those who most needed the greenbacks did not have the bonds. Nothing was left to them except to go to the wall, and in going they have so far hurt nobody outside of the whirlpool of speculation. The great business interests which centre in the metropolis see that they are independent of the men who toss stocks up and down, and in the future fancy shares bought and sold upon a margin will have little more influence upon the market than the triumphs of the prima donna at the opera.

Novel Duck Hunting.

An ingenious Minnesota youth is to be credited with a novelty in the way of duck hunting. He lives at a beautiful spot known as Rice Lake from the wild rice growing on its margin as thick as wheat in a field. Ducks love this rice, and when they have partaken of a sufficient quantity their flesh becomes of a nature to tempt the palate of an anchorite. But the Rice Lake ducks, either from experience or an instinct which may be said to be wisdom intensified, do not like human company, and when they see a hunter approaching, generally hasten out of gun-shot range. Dick, the youth before alluded to, was particularly fond of ducks, and looked with contempt upon the futile efforts of his sire to provide the table with this delicacy. He determined to have some ducks for dinner, if it took all the morning to accomplish the task. Proceeding to the corn-field, he selected a large pumpkin, cut a hole in one end, removed its internal arrangements, carried it down to the shore, divested himself of his clothes, placed the pumpkin over his head, and waded in among the rice. In a short time the fat and tender pioneer of a flock of ducks approached, and imagining the vegetable to be free from guile, encouraged the others to follow. They were partaking of their matutinal meal, when astonishment struck them at the sight of the pioneer suddenly diving—not that there is anything astonishing in a duck diving—but this one dived feet foremost and neglected to come up. A committee of one was appointed to investigate, and approaching the pumpkin, suddenly made a backward dive, and was gone. This was enough for the others. They fled in dismay, and henceforth numbered as among their deadliest terrors the innocent ingredient of New England pies.

Cholera in the East.

Severity of the Scourge in the Capital of Siam.

The *Japan Mail*, published at Yokohama, reports as follows:

The following is an extract from a private letter from Bangkok:

"Cholera is raging here. There is a prison about 200 yards from my house, exactly one-tenth of the prisoners in which have died, and about one-third have been or are sick. In the next garden to this the gardeners have been decimated in a fortnight. In our garden there have been but few cases, and these have been reported to me at once, and have been happily cured by laudanum, chlorodyne and brandy in the first stage, and camphor water and acetate of lead as a second resort. The panic has been wonderful. For one or two days, at the worst time, the place seemed almost a city of the dead. Save the boats of foreigners, one saw no craft moving in the usually busy river. The people seemed to have fled to their inner rooms, and one felt almost alone. The great noblemen shut themselves up; their slaves and retainers fled to the country; the courts were closed, the markets unattended. Even yesterday I sent my boy to buy rice. He went the whole length of the chief market, a market nearly a mile and a half long, and could not buy that first article of food. The rice boats fled the pest-stricken city, and famine seems to threaten."

THE DISEASE AT SINGAPORE.

The Hiogo, Japan, *News* says:

Now that the cholera in a dangerous form has reached Singapore, and the seeds of it may chance to be brought Northward by any vessel trading on the China coast, we think it would not be amiss if the government were to issue some simple directions to all local authorities as to the steps which should be taken in case of any outbreak occurring. Though we have reason to doubt the correctness of the rumors which have been in circulation as to some cases of cholera having occurred in a town some forty-five miles to the westward of this, there can be no doubt that the reckless way in which filth is allowed to collect and fester in the sun in the drains of the native towns, together with the quantities of unripe fruit which the Japanese seem to delight to munch, have between them many deaths to answer for, and with such surroundings an outbreak of an epidemic need cause no surprise.

ON THE CHINA COAST.

The Yokohama *Mail* has the following:

A letter received at Okurasho from Nagasaki says that there is an outbreak of cholera on the coasts of China, and recommends that great care be taken at the various Japanese ports to prevent the contagion spreading in Japan.

A SOVEREIGN BALM

Can be found in that great and reliable family medicine

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM,

By the use of which *health* and *happiness* is restored to those afflicted with any *Lung* or *Throat* disease, *Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption.*

UNSOLICITED EVIDENCE OF ITS MERITS.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

Dr. A. L. SCOVILL is the inventor of several medical preparations which have become very popular, and have been liberally used. Among his inventions are "Hall's Balsam for the Lungs" and "Liverworth and Tar." For the past ten years a better remedy has been offered to the public. Read the following letter from Dr. SCOVILL referring to it:

MESSRS. J. N. HARRIS & CO.:

Gents—I make the following statement from a perfect conviction and knowledge of the benefits of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM in curing the most deep-seated *Pulmonary Consumption*: I have witnessed its effects on the young and the old, and I can truly say that it is by far the best expectorant remedy with which I am acquainted. For Coughs, and all the early stages of Lung Complaints, I believe it to be a certain cure, and if every family would keep it by them, ready to administer upon the first appearance of disease about the Lungs, there would be very few cases of fatal consumption. It causes the phlegm and matter to raise without irritating those delicate organs (the Lungs), and without producing constipation of the bowels. It also gives strength to the system, stops the night-sweats, and changes all the morbid secretions to a healthy state. Yours, respectfully,

A. L. SCOVILL.

"IT SAVED MY LIFE."

COLUMBIA, ALA., March 8, 1873.

J. N. HARRIS & CO.:

Dear Sirs—I am taking ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM for a disease of the *Lungs* of thirteen years standing. I have used every remedy offered, and this is the only remedy that has given me any relief. I know it saved my life last spring. At that time I commenced using it, and received immense relief. It stopped on my lungs in two hours. You are at perfect liberty to publish this letter, for the benefit of suffering humanity, and with respect,

I remain, Yours truly,

D. D. POOL.

Such, my suffering friends, are the letters received daily, and do you doubt for a moment the efficacy of this valuable medicine. Be in time, and take to your home a bottle of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. You will find in it a glorious prize, and a never-failing friend in time of need.

CAUTION.

Be not deceived. Call for ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, and take no other.

Directions accompany each bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO, Cincinnati, O.,
PROPRIETORS.

For sale by all Medicine Dealers.

FOR SALE WHOLESALE BY

JOHN F. HENRY, New York.
GEO. C. GODWIN & CO., Boston.
JOHNSON, HOLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

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.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

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, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Flesh 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 pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

The Household Panacea is purely Vegetable and All Healing.

Prepared by

CURTIS & BROWN,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

For sale by all Druggists.

TO LET A COLD have its own way is to assist in laying the foundation of Consumption. To cure the most stubborn Cough or Cold, you have only to use judiciously Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

DR. SHALLENBERGER'S Pills are not a purgative. They cure every form of Fever and Ague *immediately*, without sickness or discomfort.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—*Sanford's Liver Invigorator*—a purely Vegetable *Cathartic* and *Tonic*—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility Sick Headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of imitations.*

What to do with Trouble.

Don't try to quench your sorrow in rum or narcotics. If you begin this, you must keep right on with it until it leads you to ruin; or you must add physical pain and the consciousness of degradation to the sorrow you seek to escape. Of all wretched men his condition is most pitiful who, having sought to drown his grief in drink, awakens from his debauch with shattered nerves, aching head and depressed mind, to face the same trouble again. That which at first was painful to contemplate will, after drink, seem unbearable. Ten to one the fatal drink will be again and again sought until its victim sinks a hopeless, pitiful and total wreck.

Work is the true remedy. If misfortune hits you hard, hit you something else hard—pitch into something with a will. There's nothing like good, solid, absorbing work to cure trouble. If you have met with losses, you don't want to lie awake thinking of them. You want sweet, calm, sound sleep, and to eat your dinner with appetite. But you can't unless you work. If you say you don't feel like work, and go a loafing all day to tell Tom, Dick and Harry the story of your woes, you'll lie awake and keep your wife awake by tossings, spoil her temper and your own breakfast the next morning, and begin to-morrow feeling ten times worse than you do to-day.

There are some troubles that time only heals, and perhaps some that can never be healed at all, but all can be helped by the panacea, work. Try it, you who are thus afflicted.

The Death of Captain Hall.

A telegram from London says: "Morton, who personally attended Captain Hall to the moment of his death, makes the statement that Hall returned in perfect health from the journey which preceded his final illness. He was a short time in his cabin, where he took some coffee, and immediately afterward became sick and vomited. Hall said they were poisoning him. Morton evidently believes the same thing. He also suspects the subsequent medical treatment. He has, however, a violent feeling against the doctor, which may color his judgment."

WHISKY AND THE WEED.—Intelligent physiologists and pathologists admit that all so-called medicines containing alcohol—whether they emanate from the regular pharmacopœia and are called *tinctures*, or from the Empirical Rum Mills, and are labeled "Tonics"—are essentially dangerous and destructive. The only way in which drunkenness can be arrested is by restoring the integrity of the nerves (especially the nerves of taste and the great sympathetic nerve), and purifying the animal fluids; and these objects are more certainly and swiftly accomplished by the use of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS than by any other means. Hence, probably, the opinion now so generally expressed, that this pure preparation is a sovereign remedy for the evils referred to. Should it be clearly ascertained that VINEGAR BITTERS is not only a specific for indigestion, liver disease, nervousness, scrofulous ulcers and eruptions, and a host of other disorders, but also for inebriety, thousands will rise up and call the discoverer blessed.—*Com.*

The largest blacksmith shop in the world is at Rock Island. It is 210 feet long with two wings each 350 feet long.

Many valuable horses die from the effects of colic. The best thing to do in a case of this kind is to pour a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* into a long-necked junk bottle, add half a pint of molasses and water, then pour the whole down the horse's throat. In ten minutes the horse will begin to eat.—*Com.*

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE stands unrivaled and alone. Its merits have been so universally acknowledged that it would be a supererogation to descant on them any further—nothing can beat it.—*Com.*

FLAGG'S INSTANT RELIEF has stood twenty years' test. Is warranted to give *immediate relief* to all Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Head, Ear and Back aches, or money refunded.—*Com.*

The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria visited the American Agricultural Hall, at Vienna, August 22d, and was much interested in the display. The Eclipse Steel Gang Plows, exhibited by Collins & Co., of New York, particularly attracted his attention. Pointing to the seat for the driver, he said, smiling: "The American farmer is a happy individual; he knows how to get the most labor accomplished at the least possible expense of money and power. We have much to learn." The highest prize at Vienna, the Medal of Merit, was awarded to Collins & Co., for their Gang Plows.—*N. Y. Herald, Sept.* 17.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR overpowers the most troublesome cough within forty-eight hours.

Pikes' Toothache Drops cure in one minute.—*Com.*

Heavy oats are good for horses; none will deny that; but oats can't make a horse's coat look smooth and glossy when he is out of condition. *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* will do this when all else fails.—*Com.*

Cramps and pains in the stomach are the result of imperfect digestion, and may be immediately relieved by a dose of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* A teaspoonful in a little sweetened water is a dose.—*Com.*

WISTAR'S BALSAM for Bronchitis.—*Com.*

Natural Decay---Protect the System.

The human body is a machine, and therefore cannot endure forever; but, like a watch or a sewing machine, it will last much longer if properly regulated and duly repaired, than if no pains were taken to keep it in order. The great object of every one who desires a long and healthy life should be to put his body in a condition to resist the life-threatening influences by which we are all more or less surrounded; and no invigorant or corrective at present known so effectively answers this purpose as the vitalizing elixir which, under the unpretending name of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has been for more than twenty years the standard tonic of America. In crowded cities, where the atmosphere is contaminated with the effluvia inseparable from large populations; in marshy regions, where the soggy soil reeks with miasma; on the prairies and in the forests, where every fall the air is tainted with exhalations from rotting weeds and grasses, or decomposing leaves—in short, in every locality where malaria exists, this powerful vegetable antidote is urgently needed. Fever and ague, bilious fevers, dysentery, conjestion of the liver, jaundice, rheumatism, and all diseases which are generated by infected air, impure water, or sudden changes of temperature may be averted by strengthening the system in advance with Hostetter's Bitters. Autumn is always a season of peril, especially to weak, susceptible organizations. Even the more vigorous are apt to be in some measure depressed by the humid atmosphere, loaded with deleterious gases produced by vegetable decay. The fall is a period of the year when the renovation and regulation of the living machine is peculiarly important, and the Bitters should therefore be taken daily at this critical season.

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