oddity. We remember one old man with a mania for litigation, whose favorite amusement was suing his sons and daughters on all imaginable pretexts. Once in a suit, no matter how small the amount at issue might be, he would spare neither money nor time to push the litigation just as far as the law would let it go, and that too in spite of the fact that in all other matters he was as penurious as a miser. We knew another man once who, in riding on horseback, would always sit with his back toward the animal's head, because he believed it a sin for any body to sit otherwise on horseback since Baalam's time. Another, a neighbor of this one, would always go out without his hat as soon as a rain began, and would walk thus for hours over his farm, returning only when the rain ceased or night sat in only when the rain ceased or night set in. Another would not allow on his table sweet pickles or any salad-dressing in which vinegar and sugar were mixed. even though he was abundantly supplied with pickles or dressing to his taste. In the same neighborhood lived (and still lives, we believe) a gentleman who has belonged to seven different churches, and whose oddities of other kinds are innumerable. For many years he thought walking the only proper mode of locomotion, and so he walked everywhere, even to the city, forty miles away. Suddenly he became convinced that walking was not the proper thing and ceased to walk altogether outside the

Somewhat less strange than these was the case of a gentleman of high culture and courtly manners, who would never, on any account, bid any one adieu, even when the separation was to last but a day. He would lay deliberate plans to avoid this without seeming guilty of discourtesy and rarely ever failed to accomplish his purpose. But in any event he positively would not say good-bye; and if he could not evade it by taking French leave or in any other way, he would abruptly turn his back upon his friends and leave without a word. He went to Europe once for a journey of many months, and gave no whatever of his intention to go, even to his own family. He left the house without baggage, apparently for a ten-minutes' walk, and sent back a note by a ervant, saying that he would wait in New York for his trunks to arrive by express. A good many peculiarities, of which we

are too apt to make sport, are the result of nervous disease. Several cases of the kind have come within our own knowledge. One of them was that of a young man who would be seized with an irresist ible impulse to touch, with hand or foot, some object within sight. He would rise from his desk, when writing, and cross the office to touch a particular spot on the wall or the leg of a particular chair. When walking along the street he would feel bound to touch a post here and a tree there, so that his progress was often seri-ously impeded by the nervous necessity Sometimes the impulse would seize him after he had passed the object, and he would be compelled to return to it. His first meeting with the lady who after-wards became his wife was at a party where, seeing her, a stranger, on the op-posite side of the room, he was suddenly mpelled to cross the floor for the purpose of laying his finger on her nose, a pro-ceeding which a triend of both had to explain and apologize for in an interview with the lady next day. The explanation led to an acquaintance which ripened into a friendship and ended in a marriage. But if any novelist had told this life-story in a book, who wouldn't have thought it an utterly improbable one? - Hearth and

#### An Intelligent Tourist.

In 1869, a French pianist, proprietor of the Polish name Kowalski, made a concert tour through the United States. We have his word for it. Personal knowledge of the fact, even from hearsay, have we none. Returned home, he experiences the ne-cessity of writing out and publishing his impressions of travel. Many of the impressions are amusing, and much of the Information he imparts to his countrymen is startling. Thus:

"In every other country men make love to young women, but in presence of the parents, who closely watch their inter-views. In America there is no surveillance, the young girl makes free use of her liberty, and accepts the attentions of the young man, who from this moment is her lower. This is called firter, from flurty, an English word signifying to make love," etc. Then his readers are enlight-ened as to the Richardson-McFarland affair. "The trial opened, and Mr. Horace Greeley, a distinguished lawyer and the editor of the *Tribune*, appeared as counsel for Mrs. Richardson." We will not shock our readers by a reproduction of the sar-prising psychological argument of the lawyer in question. One "Tweed," we learn, "was comptroller of the finances of the State of New York, and for many years concealed in his books a deficit of a hundred millions of dollars." At Albany our author falls a victim to an unlettered hotel-keeper, who persuades him that it is the oldest city in the United States. This, however, is not difficult to believe af-ter the statement that vessels of fifteen hundred tons burden ascend the Hudson river a distance of one hundred and fifty leagues. Forewarned, fore-armed; so that if we wake up some fine morning and find ourselves bound hand and foot by our German fellow-citizens, Mr. Kowalski will be justified in saying, "I told you so." He warns us that in America "the naturalized German in no way accepts the usages of his new country. He remains what he is. They have eir own places of assemblage; and first breweries, where tranquilly smoking their pipes they enunciate prin-ciples of a profound Macchiavellism. They conceal their ambition under an outside

of good-fellowship (une enveloppe debon-naire), and looking upon the United States as a country without owners, they hope finally to grasp the rich booty."— N. Y. Nation.

#### A Flying Hoax.

RECENTLY a number of boys were dis tributing a neat-looking circular in the upper part of the city above Fourteenth street. In the Fifth Avenue hotel and in front of the other hotels in that neighborhood many well-dressed persons stood reading the circulars, all evidently much interested. The circular, which is printed on a half sheet of French note, is as follows:

THE ART OF PLYING.

Prof. Cantell A. Biglic, Scientific School of Wisconsin University, has the honor to Inform the public that he will give an exhibition of his completed apparatus for navigating the air on Wednesday afteraoon, the 9th of April, at 3 o'clock precisely, in the vicinity of Trinity Church. The Professor proposes to fly from house to house, across Broadway, at angles; then from Trinity to Bowling Green, and return; and will ascend as high as Trinity steeple, and hover a few moments in that vicinity. An opportunity will be given after the exhibition to examine the apparatus. The public are respectfully invited.

A Sun reporter learned that these circulars had been extensively distributed among the bankers, brokers, and merchants down town. As early as half past 2 large crowds who had read this astonishing announcement began to assemble in the neighborhood of Trinity Church, the crowd extending from Liberty street as far down as Bowling Green. The sidewalks were lined with men, women, and children, all intently gazing heavenward, and it tried the best efforts of the police of the Broadway squad to keep a passage-way

clear on the sidewalks.

Many staid old gentlemen stood on the high steps of the offices nearly opposite old Trinity, and frequently consulted their watches with evident anxiety, and then turned their eyes toward the cross on Trinity Church spire. Many a gentle-man quit his business earlier than usual, and, wandering up Wall street, to Broad-way, turned his eyes upward, and pointing to a lofty roof informed the friend with him that the Professor would probably spon make a start from that point.

As the appointed hour was announced by Trinity's bells numerous groups stood on the house tops, awaiting the Professor's flight. Many faces were recognized in the street as being those who at that hour are usually promenading upper Broadway. It was astonishing how many had deserted their favorite tramping ground. A throng of men on the roof of the building on the southwest corner of Broadway and Rector street attracted much attention from the immense multitude that had gathered in front of that building. One old gentleman, a director of one of the down town insurance companies, thought he saw a piece of canvas fluttering in the breeze, and told the bystanders that the Professor was about to start. The multitude began to Just then a newsboy shouted, "Say, old fellow! I guess you be near sighted; that ar is a white apron," and it subsequently proved to be one of Delmonico's French cooks in full uniform on the roof.

Two men were standing at the corner f Wall street. One said to the other, "Bob you are a pretty follow to bring me down from Fordham to see this sell." "Well, I came as far as you did," replied

About this time Officer Robert J. Wallace of the Broadway squad called the at-tention of those near him to the second ine on the circular, and then read it as follows: Prof. Can-tell-A-Big-lie, Everybody in that multitude soon had business elsewhere .- N. Y. Sun.

#### The Rise of the Sap in Plants.

It is unfortunate that much of the science of plant life is derived from English works; and instead of being science, that is, well ascertained facts, it is but there guess-work. The following, which ge find in a contemporary, illustrates what we mean:

The rise of sap has been supposed to be the cause of the expansion of leaves and branches; whereas, according to the most esteemed vegetable physiologists, the moment the buds are excited by the warmth of spring, "they begin to suck sap from the parts with which they are in contact; to supply the waste so produced, the adjacent sap pushes upward; as the expansion of the leaves proceeds, the demand upon the sap the leaves proceeds, the demand upon the sap nearer them becomes greater; a quicker motion still is necessary on the part of the sap to make good the loss; and thus from above downward, is that perceptible flow of the fluids of trees, which we call bleeding, effected."

In proof of this it has been stated that a tree cut at the ground line when the buds are just swelling, no bleeding will occur from stump or body some distance up, but among the branches the bleeding will be found to have commenced.

The fact does not seem to be known to

The fact does not seem to be known to English writers that the roots of trees are growing and working all winter, even when the earth is frozen about themgradually storing up sap in the cells—and that the swelling of the buds in spring has nothing to do with it. It is clear that those who got up this so-called science have never lived in the sugar-making dis-tricts of Maine and other places where the sugar maple trees abound. They would then know that the trunks are filled with sap weeks before there is any sign of the unfolding of the leaf. These English scientists are perhaps excusable, as they are far away from facts like these; the remarkable thing is that intelligent American newspapers should give currency to statements such as those in the extract. Any sharp American boy would know that this is no science.—Exchange.

#### Management of Hens.

The Prairie Farmer is responsible for the following principles of chickenry: Never set a hen in a box above the ground or floor of the chicken-house, if possible, as the eggs dry too fast and lose their vitality. If possible to set hens on the ground you will have much better

2. Never set more than fifteen eggs, no matter how large the hen. Some set only ten or twelve, but under ordinary towls thirteen or fourteen will hatch as readily as a less number, though more are a

3. Always be careful to mark the eggs set with the date of setting, as other hens often lay on the same nest with a setting hen, and when the brood is ready to com off, extra unhatched eggs are left in the nest which you cannot account for, and do not know how to dispose of except by waste, not knowing when they were laid.

4. Keep a memoranda of all hens set, with dates when they should come off, that you may have cover and report food.

prepared for them. Also take the young chicks from the hen as they dry, because sometimes they may run over their time a little, or hatch earlier. Better let hens come off their nests for a short time for food and water than

to confine them to feed on the nest. Two boards nailed together at one end, with slats of lath across in the form of an A, make an excellent coop. A RICH old fellow who owns

houses than any one man in Toledo, Ohio, was waited upon by a committee for a subscription to rebuild the fence about the cemetery. His reply was characteristic as well as humorous: "Gentlemen, I have always made it a rule in my business never to make any repairs until the ten-ants began to complain."

"You are the dullest boy I ever saw," crossly exclaimed a bald-headed old uncle to his nephew. "Well, uncle," replied the youth, with a glance at the old gentleman's bald head, "you can't expect me to understand things as quickly as you do, because you don't have the trouble of getting are the carriers. getting 'em through your hair.'

WHITE alapaca dresses trimmed with black velvet will be very much worn this

This greatest of unclean birds has been singularly unfortunate in the hands of the curious and scientific. Fifty years have elapsed since the first specimen reached Europe; yet to-day the exaggerated stories of its size and strength are repeated in many of our text-books, and the very latest ornithological work leaves us in doubt as to its relation to the other vultures. No one credits the assertion of the old geographer, Marco Polo, that the condor can lift an elephant from the ground high enough to kill it by the fall, nor the story of a traveler, so late as 1830, who declared that a condor of moderate size, just killed, was lying before him, a single quill-feather of which was twenty good paces long! Yet the statement continues to be published that the ordinary expanse of a full-grown specimen is from twelve to twenty feet, whereas it is very doubtful if it ever exceeds or even equals twelve feet. A full-grown male from the most celebrated locality on the Andes, now in Vassar College, has a stretch of nine feet. Humboldt never found one to measure Vassar College, has a stretch of nine feet. Humboldt never found one to measure over nine feet; and the largest specimen seen by Darwin was eight and a half fect from tip to tip. An old male in the Zoo-logical Gardens of London measures eleven feet. Von Tschudi says he found one with a spread of fourteen feet two inches, but he invalidates his testimony by the subsequent statement that the fullgrown condor measures from twelve to thirteen feet.

The ordinary habitat of the royal condor is between the altitudes of ten thousand and sixteen thousand feet. The largest seem to make their home around the cause it is as much better as it looks, Thorough plowing must be done straight. volcano of Cayambi, which stands exactly on the equator. In the rainy season they frequently descend to the coast, where they may be seen roosting on trees. On he mountains they very rarely perch for which their feet are poorly fitted), but stand on rocks. They are most com-monly seen around vertical cliffs, where cattle estate. Flocks are never seen except around a large carcass. It is often seen singly soaring at a great height in vast circles. Its flight is slow and majestic. Its head is always in motion, as if in search of food below. Its mouth is kept pen and its tail spread. To rise from he ground, it must needs run for some distance; then it flaps its wings three or four times, and ascends at a low angle till it reaches a considerable elevation, when it seems to make a few leisurely strokes, as if to ease its wings, after which it liter-

ally sails upon the air. In walking, the wings trail upon the ground, and the head takes a crouching position. It has a very awkward, almost painful gait. From its inability to rise without running, a narrow pen is sufficient to imprison it. Though a carrion-bird, it breathes the purest air, spending much of its time soaring three miles above the sea. Humboldt saw one flying over Chimbarago. We have seen them sailing Chimborazo. We have seen them sailing at least a thousand feet above the crater

Its gormandizing power has hardly been over-stated. We have known a single condor, not of the largest size, to make way in one week with a calf, a sheep and dog. It prefers carrion, but will someimes attack live sheep, deer, dogs, etc. The eyes and tongue are the favorite parts, and first devoured; next the intes-tines. We never heard of one authenticated case of its carrying off children, nor of its attacking adults, except in defense of its eggs. Von Tschudi says it cannot carry when flying a weight over ten nds. In captivity it will eat everything, except pork and cooked meat.
When full fed it is exceedingly stupid,
and can be caught by the hand; but at other times it is a match for the stoutest man. It passes the greater part of the day sleeping, more often searching for prey in the morning and evening that at moon—very likely because objects are more distinctly seen. It is seldom shot (though it is not invulnerable as once thought), but is generally trapped or lassoed.—Selected.

#### The Adventures of a Horse.

A SINGULAR story of a horse which passed safely through the war and the Commune was related in a suit just decided before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine. He-or rather she, as it was a mare—was first called Bluette, and be-longed to a dealer named Parcelier. She was of noble race, and had gained prizes at agricultural shows. When Paris was invested, and meat became scarce, she was requisitioned, and was destined for the slaughter house. Fortunately, M. De-Dyanne, an officer of the National Guard, remarked her, and saved her from that ignoble fate by taking her as a charger. She was then renamed Patrie, and carried her master in his service. During the confusion that reigned at the moment of the armistice she was stolen by her groom, but was recovered by her owner. The Commune then next arrived, and the requisitions and acts of violence re-commenced. The master of Patrie was sought after as a hostage, and was obliged to quit Paris in haste, leaving her con-cealed in a room on the ground floor of a house, with her feet tied up in cloths, so that the noise she made should not betray her hiding-place. M. De Dyanne had not, however, forgoten his faithful animal. His wife came into Paris, and, by means of a passport for a horse, obtained through the Turkish embassy, Patrie was saved for a third time. A year later, M. Parcelier, her first owner, came forward and claimed her as his property. The other re-fused to give her up, showing that he had purchased her for 1150 francs, when she trush him. was condemned in December, 1870, al-though the execution of the contract had been postponed to the end of the war, and was made conditional on the mare survivng; he besides proved to the court that out for him Patrie would long ago have ceased to exist, as he had saved her from Divine Master whose servant and follower the slaughter man, thieves, and the Com-mune. The court now decided that she comfort in distress, uphold the weak, reshould remain the property of her benefactor on his paying the 1150 francs to M. Parcelier.—Harper's Weekly.

#### Plowing.

 Plowing must be done seasonably, ome varieties of land need to be broken up at just the right time, or they are in-ured and rendered unfit for culture. Such are all clay or adhesive soils. If plowed when too wet they cake and harden into a state very like that of sunburnt brick. The best time to plow such lands that you may have coops and proper food is in the fall. Nothing pulverizes a stiff soil so effectually as exposure to alternate freezing and thawing. Such lands may also be plowed to advantage when spring s so far advanced that they have become dry and somewhat warm, for though a clay soil is often spoken of as a cold soil. it is not wholly insensible to the warmth of the earth.

2. Plowing must be done judiciously great painter was once asked by a tyro how he mixed his colors. The artist re plied, "with brains, sir." Brains are Brains are needed on the farm as well as in the studio. They are needed in this matter of plowing. Not only is it important to know when to do it, but how to do it. One unvarying rule will not apply to all soils. A rich subsoil must be brought up little by little only as fast as it can be fertilized and improved, or it will injure in-stead of helping the crops. In discus-sions about deep plowing these discrimin-ations are often forgotten. No doubt, other things being equal, deep plowing is preferable to shallow. But often other things are not equal, and the exercise of judgment is needed instead of a blind regard to inflexible rules.

3. Plowing should be deep, i. e., as deep as circumstances will admit. As already black velvet will be very much worn this summer. In Paris, white alapaca has be-become one of the most fashionable materials.

observed, a hungry, lean subsoil must not be turned at; a wholesale rate, unless, indeed there be a wholesale supply of manure to incorporate with it, which is not ness is the love of one's home.

5. Plowing should be done straight. This is only a question of practice and habit. Old country plowmen who are schooled into it will plow so straight that it looks as if the surface of the ground had been marked into lines by mammoth rules. Such plowmen person with conrulers. Such plowmen regard with con-tempt the crooked ways of the plow in this Western world, and well they may. We advocate straight plowing, however, not merely because of its appearance, which is vastly superior to the crooked

#### -Ex. Ludicrous and Humiliating.

THREE is something exceedingly ludicrous as well as humiliating in the story of Dr. Bertram, the late Consul to Monmonly seen around vertical cliffs, where their nests are, and where cattle are most likely to fall. Great numbers the State of Missouri, and having frequent Antisana, where there is a great a wild ambition for diplomatic fame, brought all his personal and political in-fluence to bear on the Administration for a place in the ranks of the distinguished corps that represent this great Yankee nation beyond the seas. He panted to sport himself in plumed hat and gold lace, and to dangle a saber at his side, according to the intellectual custom of foreign courts and their imperial potentates. He did not get the mission to England or France. He could not arrange on satisfactory terms for a first-class consulship at Paris or London or in fact to superior. Paris or London, or, in fact, to any European city. But is not royalty the same the world over, and are not the South American republics founded upon and nearly allied to monarchy? The good Doctor decided that, rather than stay in the wilds of Missouri, he would hie himself to the South Pole; he would change the day into night and the night into day, and accept the consulship of Montevideo. He was appointed, commissioned, in-structed, sailed, arrived at his destination after two months of anxious tossing on the restless Atlantic, and prepared to enter upon his important duties. But alas for ambition. The great and mighty nation does not pay munificent wages to the Consul at Montevideo. The work is rather hard, and the salary \$1,000 a year. To rent such quarters as became the re-presentative of the great republic would

cost alone from three to five times the amount of the salary. Clerks required about treble, and family expenses mounted away up among the thousands. The ed away up among the thousands. The ed away up among the thousands. The Doctor is not blessed with a superabundance of worldly goods. He is rich as Dives in ambition, but a very Lazarus in dollars and cents. Therefore the Doctor ed. This may easily be done by mixing sugar and butter or lard smoothly together in which a little strychnine is incorporately in the strychnine in the strychnine in the strychnine is incorporately in the strychnine in the strychnine in the strychnine is incorporately in the strychnine in the strych diberty-pole on which to fling it to the Montevideo breeze. Finally the Doctor bethought himself of a plan. He bought a second-hand wall tent, and proudly reared it on the outskirts of the city. From this warlike tabernacle he flung the tag of his country to the winds, and reflag of his country to the winds, and re-posed peacefully beneath its sheltering folds. But alas, again; the diplomatic corps of Montevideo were shocked at such conduct; they held an indignation meet-ing, and resolved to "cut" the Doctor socially, and elevate their patrician noses at him diplomatically, and this they did, much to his mortification and chagrin. Finding himself the butt of ridicule, and his country the object of contempt, the Doctor on one fine morning struck his flag, packed his medicine case, "folded his tent like an Arab, and silently stole away." He ar-

rived in Washington a few days ago, with empty pockets and expiring patriotism, and related the story of his sufferings to the Secretary of State.

Whether such a disgraceful state of things shall be allowed to continue, or whether our representatives abroad shall be paid a respectable salary, is now one of the questions that is seriously sgitating State Department .- Chicago Inter

#### The Country Pastor.

THE advent of a new preacher in a village community is always an important event to the people under his charge, and his first visits among the families of his congregation are looked forward to with great interest. When he enters a house the family is called together to be introduced; all the children are brought to him for the friendly word of greeting and

The life of a preacher, especially in the country, is always one of labor, and almost always one of self-sacrifice to others. If faithful to his high trust, he bears the burdens and shares the sorrows of his flock, after the great example of the claim the erring, and to guide and instruc all. To how many thousands of such good men, whose life is passed in working for others, may be applied Goldsmith's exquisite description of a faithful country pastor in *The Deserted Vil-*

A man he was to all the country dear, And passing rich with forty pounds a year; Remote from towns, he ran his godly race, Nor e'er had changed, nor wished to change,

his place; Unskillful he to fawn, or seek for power, By doctrines fashioned to the varying hour; Far other aims his heart had learned to prize, More bent to raise the wretched than to rise.

Beside the bed where parting life was laid, And sorrow, guilt, and pain, by turns dis-mayed, The reverend champion stood. At his control Despair and anguish fied the struggling soul; Contort came down the trembling wretch to raise,

And his last faltering accents whispered praise.
At church, with meek and unaffected grace,
His looks adorned the venerable place;
Truth from his lips prevailed with double away; And fools, who came to scoff, remained to And folis, who because the property of the service past, around the pious man, With ready zeal, each honest rustic ran; Even children followed with endearing wile, And plucked his gown, to share the good man's

smile; His ready smile a parent's warmth expressed; Their welfare pleased him, and their cares distressed; To them his heart, his love, his griefs, were given, But all his serious thoughts had rest in neaven. As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form, Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm; Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread, Eternal sunshine settles on its head.''

-Harper's Weekly. A CAREFUL man never leaves any money at home for fear of fire, and never carries any with him for fear of robbers, nor deposits it in any bank for fear of speculating bank officers.

THE first indication of domestic happi-

FIELD AND FAMILY.

Anchovies are generally put on the table in a glass dish full of water; but for the sake of economy they can be taken from the bottle and washed in a glass bowl at the table, one by one, as they are

CORN STARCH SPONGE CARE.-Whites of six eggs, one and a half cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one and one-half cups of flour, one-half cup of milk, one-half cup of corn starch, one-half teaspoon soda, and one teaspoon cream of tartar.

NEVER allow bed comforters to get

stead of quilted so that they can be easily taken apart when they need washing. It they are used between two quilts they will keep clean several years.

You cannot fatten hogs on raw pota-toes. They contain only about fifteen per cent. of solid matter. The rest is water. Corn contains about eighty-five water. Corn contains about eighty-live per cent. of solid matter. Therefore the fifty or sixty bushels of corn will make more pork than the 200 bushels of potatoes. Besides this, the cost of raising the acre of potatoes, including seed, will be three or four times the cost of the acre of corn.

A FRENCH agriculturist, after trying every method known to him for the destruction of ants infesting his fruit trees, succeeded in effecting his purpose in the most complete manner by placing a mix-ture of arsenic and sweetened water in a saucer at the foot of the trees. For the larger species he made use of honey in-stead of sugar, and in a few days' time he claims to have exterminated them completely.

VELVET CARE.-Whites of six eggs two yolks, one cup butter, two cups su gar, four tablespoons flour, one-half cup sweet milk. Use nearly one paper corn sweet milk. Use hearly one paper corn starch. Beat butter and sugar together to a cream; add two yolks of eggs lightly beaten, then the milk. Mix one teaspoon of baking powder with the flour and stir in, then the whites of eggs beaten to a froth-lastly corn starch. Flavor with ranilla. Bake in patties or its falls.

OLD residents in the vicinity of the White Mountains say the winter there has been the toughest known for a quarter of a century. The quantity of snow has been almost unprecedented—observing farmers estimate that no less than one hundred and forty-four inches have fallen. In some sections the thermometer has ranged for several days successively at forty degrees below zero, and certain springs have frozen which never before were known to commit such an indiscre-

THE kitchen should be the lightest, airiest and sunniest room in the house. Cookery in the dark is abhorrent to all our ideas of cleanliness and purity. It is worth a great sacrifice, in building a house for one's own use, to arrange that the kitchen should be on a level with the ground, or, better still, one or two easy steps above it, and should face the south as directly as possible, so that the cheery lighting, drying, beauteous sunshine should stream into its large windows and

tion. He couldn't rent a nouse, as couldn't employ a clerk, he couldn't pay a servant. He had to carry the American and cut into small cubes and distribute them among the plants, and, at the same them among the plants, and at the same them among the plants. time, place vessels of water in some convenient place where they may drink. Or if preferred, the phosphorus compound sold by druggists for this purpose may be used, but we have always had the best suc-cess with the first named mixture. In either case care must be taken that chil-dren do not have access to the prepared

WIND-GALLS, so called, are produced from strains of the tendons, and are more or less observable in nearly all horses. In ordinary cases they do not produce lame ness, constitute unsoundness, nor unfit the animal for work, and yet it is difficult in not impossible to remove them. Where the tendons are exposed to pressure or friction, and especially about their ex-tremities, they are lubricated by a mucous fluid. From extreme pressure, violent action and straining of the tendons, and sometimes, perhaps, from predisposition in the animal, the little sacs containing this mucus are injured. Inflammation en-sues, and until this subside there may be some lameness, but afterward, unless they attain great size, they do not interfere with the action of the animal. They may be temporarily reduced by means of flannel bandages, with pads resting upon the enlargements. Wet the bandages with eniargements. Wet the bancages with vinegar, with a little alcohol added. Blistering the parts is more effectual, but cannot be recommended. Firing the parts will remove the unsightly appearance, for the reason that the skin will be drawn tightly over the parts, but this will not as-sist the animal, but only cover up the blemish, or rather contract the skin over it. Except upon a very valuable horse, it will not pay you to operate.

#### A Wonderful Increase.

According to the statement of D. B. Goule & Co., who have taken great pains, while can-vassing for a Directory, to obtain a correct census, St. Louis now contains a population of 428,126, being an increase over the censu of 1870 of 117,262, when it was given at 310, 864. This increase in the population of ou city, though wonderful, cannot compare with the great increase of the sales, popularity and success attained by Maguire's Cundu-rango Liver and Blood Bitters, the greatest rango Liver and Biood Bitters, the greatest blood purifier, corrector of the liver and kidneys, regulator of the bowels and cleaner of the stomach that has ever been offered to suffering humanity. Well may a city prosper and increase in population when disease, the great reducer of population, is kept at bay by such a powerful antidote.—St. Louis Globs.

PAIN KILLER.—In another column will be found the advertisement of Davis' Pain Killer. There is probably no other preparation manufactured that has become so much of a household word as the Pain Killer. For thirty years it has stood before the public, and the innumerable testimonials that have been called forth voluntarily, testify fully to its merits. When you need a family medicine buy the Pain Killer.

number of dyspeptics there are in the United States. The intense business energy of the American people, scarcely allowing themselves time to eat their meals, is one great cause of this. More time ought to be spent over the dinner table, for, unless the food is the cauchly meaticated it cannot be proved. thoroughly masticated, it cannot be properly digested. Still, when one has already got into trouble, the best thing is to find a way out. Buchu has been found exceedingly beneficial in such cases. In PARKER'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU you can obtain a preparation containing all the rare virtues of the plant, together with other ingre-dients tending to increase its value. Try it, and you will not be disappointed. Sold by all druggists, everywhere.

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT, re quires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung Dis-" Brown's Bronchial Troches" most invariably give relief.

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