a long time in his pocket. science of hybridization, says Col. Wilder, is yet in its infancy. To use the language of Dr. Lindley, have but stepped over the borders, and the whole field of hybridizing lies widely spread before us; its boundaries are lost in the horizon, and we shall find them still receding as we advance.'

Mr. Coon saw a board off from the fence as he came home from town, but he was tired and thought he would wait till morning. Morning came and he found twenty head of cattle in his corn, and as many bushels of corn eaten or destroyed, all for the lack of acting on the principle that "a stitch in time saves nine." Wm. Culver knew when he went to bed that a board was off the garden fence; in the morning he was setting the dog on the old sow and nine They had picked the white grubs out of more than thirty hills of potatoes and the potatoes as well. Culverstormed and anathematized the old sow and all ber imps. A moment's calm reflection would have shown him that he alone was to blame. The neglect to exercise the small economy of nailing up a board ended in leaving him minus thirty hills of potatoes and other garden sauce, and plus a big passion for nothing but his own negligence, and sour thoughts marring his happiness for a whole week. not unfrequently happens that a trifling neglect of this kind makes sad havor in a field of ripening wheat, with great loss and hard feelings between neighbors. A thousand and one little things on a farm, if neglected twentyfour hours, frequently result in loss, bad blood, and besides in setting a miserably bad example for our children. "Like father, like son," is an old saying, and its truth consists in the fact that a son, educated like his father, will act like him.

To Clean Paint.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says: Use but little water at once; keep it warm and clean by changonce ; keep it warm and clean by chang-A flannel cloth takes off fly specks better than cotton. Soap will the barn-yard for the cattle. In a build- kettle; gie the governor the kettle. remove the paint; so use but little of it. ing close at hand is the furnace, on It is added that his lordship resumed Cold tea is the best liquid for cleaning varnished paint, window panes and mirrors. A sharp piece of soft wood is indispensable for cleaning out corners. A saucer of sifted ashes should always be at hand to clean unvarnished paint that has become badly smoked; it is better pans which hold about four gallons than soap. Never put s ap upon glass, unless it can be thoroughly rinsed off. which can never be done to window glass. Wash off the specks with warm tea, and rub the panes dry; then make a paste of whiting and water, and put a little in the center of each pane. Take a dry cloth and rub it all over the glass, and then rub it off with a chamois skin or flannel, and your windows will shine like crystal.

Raspberry Jelly.

To each pint of juice allow 1 lb, of loaf sugar. Let the raspberries be freshly gathered, quite ripe, and picked from the stalks; put them into a large jar, after breaking the fruit a little with a wooden spoon, and place this jar, covered, in a saucepin of boiling water. When the juice is well drawn, which will be in three-quarters to one hour, strain the fruit through a fine hnir sieve or cloth; measure the juice, and to every pint allow the above proportion of loaf sugar. Put the juice and sugar into a preserving pan, place it over the fire, and boil gently until the jelly thickens when a little is poured on a plate; carefully remove all the scum as it rises, pour the jelly into small pots, cover down, and keep in a dry place. This jelly answers for making raspberry cream, and for flavoring various sweet dishes, when, in winter, the fresh fruit is not obtainable.

How to Raise Hay.

Writes a correspondent: I see you notice the great drought which is afflicting us just now. We have had but little rain in many weeks. To encourage farmers and amateurs in the cultivation of lands I send a sample of the grass made into hay this week on "The Mount Elizabeth Place, Paterson, N. J." It averages three feet long, and seems to have defied the drought. We have splendid hay-fully twenty-five tons on

ten arces. How? Rotation, deep ploughing and good manuring; first year in corn, second in potatoes, third in oats, and seeded down in clover and timothy. This this done. As the churning is done at is the third grass year. We always "subsoil plough," and now in a dry time get the benefit. I suppose we should have had thirty tons if the It is done in a cool, clean cellar, and a able interpretation of the contract beseason had been favorable.

A Boston letter carrier, who has accorded much skill in "skimming" quired much skill in letters into business offices by a twist of the wrist, thus saving himself some steps, recently sent one on a flight which ended in depositing it behind a table. "Never mind," he called to an office boy who attempted to move the table to get it, "it's only a circular." Three edges of wood to the surface of the of the boys prompted him to see what was in the circular, he found in it a letter enclosing a check for \$300.

According to the last census the seven largest of the United States cities are: New York, 942,292; Philadelphia, 674,022; Brooklyn, 396,099; St. Louis, 340,864; Chicago, 298,977; Baltimore, 267,54; Boston, 250,526.

A Pennsylvania Dairy.

Butter and Cheese making in Susquehanna County.

I have lately, says Miss Grundy, in the New York World, had the pleasure of visiting the largest dairy farm in this county, which is scarcely less noted than your own Orange County, for the superior quality of its butter. I always have had a fancy to see a dairy farm, having a notion that I should see neatness brought to an ideal perfection besides I have an appetite for all the shapes and forms milk can take upon itself, whether it be fresh from the cow, in the form of buttermilk, or that (to me) most delicions edible cottage cheese, otherwise Dutch cheese, other wise-but here my ignorance of the proper orthography may lead me into mischief-schmeerkase. Neither champagne nor its rival, the Washington Spring at Saratoga; neither terrapin nor soft-shell crabs can rival buttermilk and cottage cheese in my estimation. Quite a depraved taste, isn't it? I was not at all disappointed in the

farm I visited, although we descended

upon Mr. Abner Griffis and his family

in the most unexpected manner on a rainy afternoon. Mr. Griffis has in one piece about 700 scres; he keeps 100 cows, and he and his wife and daughter not only personally superintend the butter-making, but do a large share of the work themselves. Only eighty-four cows are milked now, and every milking yields between 250 and 300 gallons of milk, or between 60 and 70 pounds of butter. When we first drove up we saw the calves, forty-five in number, being put in position to have their even-ing meal placed before them. They stood in one lot, and their heads were put between the stanchions, just outside of which, in another lot, was placed the trough, into which the feed was poured. I had never seen calves so fed, so had the matter explained. The stauchions are movable palings, An upright paling is moved to one side, so as to admit a calf's head between it and the next paling. When fairly in the paling is secured by a peg at the top, making it impossible for the calf to withdraw his head, The troughs for the feed are hollowed out of a log, and each calf has his own separate trough which no other calf can reach. The calves are taken from the cows as soon as they come into the world and are taugut to feed in this manner. Milk only is given them at first, and after awhile, when they grow older, mush made of corn meal is stirred in. Mr. Griffle's stock is mostly

The butter is churned by a horse, who

stands on a circular platform, somewhat inclined, and by constantly stepping causes the platform to revolve and wheel in the centre to turn, by means of which a crank is worked communicating with a beam in the milk-room, to whose arms the dashers of the churn are affixed. The beam is horizontal, and turns from side to side when worked by the crank, thus raising the dashers up and down. The beam has six arms and can work six churns, but generally only four are used. Between the room where the machinery is used and the milk-room, is a shed over a stone pavement. On a table here the pans and pails not in use are aired after being thoroughly cleansed with a brush, soap, and hot water. Water plays as important a part in butter-making as milk itself, and must be more plentifully supplied. Beneath the same shed above mentioned is the penstock, or hydrant, where the water brought from an turned off there is carried to or w always ready. The eighty-four cows are milked by about seven men, who each. The room where the milk is kept is a spotless place. The floor, milk-racks selves are blue. The furniture of the ton. Dr. Peters writes': room consists of two rows of milk-racks, on which between sixty and seventy

the racks. Each rack represents a mediate communication by Atlantic milking and is duly labelled; as for instance one bears a card, Monday A. M., comet in the telescope is rather a large, another Sunday, P. M. The milk is and not at all faint object, with a fine used as the weather directs. In warm stellar point, or nucleus. The come weather it is necessary to churn often, shows a brushy outline on the side in cold the reverse is necessary. The opposite the sun, and may develop into cream is skimmed from an inch to an a tail, if the comet should be on its way inch and a half below the surface, is to approaching earth and sun. This thick and leathery when ready for of course, cannot be acertained until churning, and should be at the temperature of sixty-four degrees. Every ficent for computing the orbit. In that effort is made to keep the milk-room at an equal temperature and thoroughly well ventilated. It occupies a building well ventilated. It occupies a building eye, The position of the comet was in by itself, raised about two feet from four degrees and twenty minutes of the ground. It has a double wall all around, with a space between the outer and inner wall, or, in other words, an tion, moving daily a few minutes to air wall, which serves to equalize the the south, increasing its right ascension temperature in all seasons. dows are used only to give light; the air comes in through slats in the floor and escapes through openings in the ceiling. A thermometer in a prominent

place gives warning of overmuch heat or cold. In the winter a stove in the centre of the room has to be used. The churns are large, barrel-shaped, wooden | ment of the court below, entered upon vessels, which hold about forty-five a verdict for \$5,000 in favor of the gallons, but are never more than half widow Putnam, the victim of the car tilled for a churning, it being necessary that the dasher should work in the air Avenue Railroad Company, for injuries above the cream and force the air down, as well as to work beneath the surface husband upon one of the company's of the cream. It requires about an cars. The court adhered to the doctrine hour for the butter to come from churning. If the cream is below the proper Trunk Railroad Company, and kindred temperature for churning warm

poured into the churn with it; if

above, cold water is used. The butter-worker works thirty-five or forty pounds at a time, and we saw a supernaturally early hour of the morning we could not see that oper-The working is very interesting. ation. patent labor-saving invention does the tween the carrier and the passenger, worker consists of a shallow tray, slight- given by the Court of Appeals in Isaacs ly slanting downwards that the milk, water, &c., may run off through an opening provided for the purpose. The butter is placed in a large roll upon the tray, and the roller, which works from the lower to the upper side of the tray, edges of wood to the surface of the weeks later, when the curiosity of one butter, mashes it flat, and divides it of the boys prompted him to see what crosswise into rolls. Before using the worker both tray and roller are deluged with hot water. After the butter is flattened out it receives a bath of cold water, and is again rolled up to be flattened out and squeezed again by the

> pelled. After this it is thoroughly salted and rolled again.
>
> I am not good at technicalities, so I exist there.

roller until all the water and milk is ex-

had some difficulty in conjuring up a form of words in which to exactly describe to you the roller. I put the question to a gentleman who belonged to our party. He was very distrait that afternoon, though usually quick and bright, and he had remarked in our presence that in consequence of the Episcopal convocation now being held here he supposed his wife would take munity, misapprehended the claim of one of the ministers to her home to the legal right to arrest Gordon, and one of the ministers to her home to spend a few days, so be didn't answer an once, and after being properly budged to overcome his abstraction, he replied by a conundrum :

"What do you call a thing having double the number of sides that an octagon has ?" Of course I don't know; how should Then he said the roller had sixteen

o tuse angle, "but not so obtuse," he added, "as if the sides were flat."
"And not so obtuse," said one of our number, 'as if its wife were expecting a

minister on a visit," We saw the firkins in which the butter is packed for shipment, the return pails, and the Welsh tubs-half a firkin. But the best of all to us was when we had delicious glasses of buttermilk given us. We were rather hurried, so when the cottage cheese was handed us in a white china bowl we could not wait prisoner is released from prison, he is for saucers, but a hole having been scooped out in the middle of the cheese, into which the richest morning's cream was poured, we dipped in with a spoon apiece and devoured the most delicious preparation I, at least, ever put in my mouth. Irresistably I was reminded, as we sat under the shed dipping into the bowl, of two months ago, when a larger party were gathered in the parlors of Mr. H. P. McGrath, at Mc-Grathiana, drinking "hoidelphoi" out of Susan Ann's Schell cup. May I con-fess that I like cottage cheese and

The Bishop and the Miners.

cream better than "hoidelphoi?"

A good story is going the round of some circles in Wolverhampton, Eng-land. It is said that some time ago the Bishop of Lichfield had been at church in the Black Country, and, as is often the case with his lordship, instead of riding in a carriage when returning, he waiked the distance between the church and the railway station, or other place to which he was going. On the way he met a number of men "squatting" to-gether on the ground, in miner-like fashion, and he suggested to the gentleman who was accompanying him, that they should say a few words to those men. This, also, is a favorite practice Devon, though he has good milkers with the Bishop, who is always ready who are ordinary brindle cows. favorable opportunity presents itself. Going, therefore, to the men, a conversation somewhat to the following effect is alleged to have ensued: "Well, my good men, what are you doing?" asked his lordship. "We bin a lovin'," re-plied one of the number. "You are ying," responded the Bishop, "lying, what do you mean? I do not understand you." "We bin a loyin'," again the man. "But what do mean?" "Why, yer see," was the explanation vouchsafed, "one on us has fun a kettle, and we bin a trying who can tell the biggest lie to have it.' 'Trying to tell the biggest lie!" exclaimed the astonished Bishop, "what a shocking thing;" and then his lordship proceeded to inform the men that he had always been brought up with the greatest horror of lying; he had been taught that one of the greatest sins was to tell a lie. The men listened patiently to this, but presently one of them, who had been looking intently at the his lordship say that he had never in his life told a lie, "Gie th' governor the which stands a vessel of hot water his walk, highly amused, though some-

The Vienna Comet.

Dr. C. H. F. Peters, of the Litchfield Observatory of Hamilton College, has announced in a letter to the Utica Herald, his observation of the comet &c., are painted in buff; the beam which the discovery of which was announced works the churns and the churns them- in telegrams from Vienna to Washing-

"The comet discovered in Europe on July 3, in the constellation of Cetus, pans are set, twelve on a tier, and there | was observed here-thanks to the arare five tiers, or six counting the top rangement made through the Smithtier. There is a passage-way between sonian Institution for conveying imcase, it may, perhaps, make some more conspicuous display, even to the naked right ascension, and four degrees and forty-seven minutes of south declina-The win- by about three-quarters of a degree.

The Duties of Common Carriers.

The last number of the Albany Law Journal gives the following report:-The Superior Court of New York, at General Term, has affirmed the judgsustained through the murder of her laid down in Goddard v. The Grand cases, that a common carrier is bound, 'not only to guard each passenger from violence and assault of its agents and employes, but from the assaults and violence of other passengers carried in with gelatinous substance or dough, the same conveyance, and from other causes of discomfort or injury which could have been rea onably anticipated or prevented." This is the only reasonwork with some human assistance. This although unfortunately it is not that v. The Third Avenue Railroad Company, 47 N. Y. 122.

Boston jewelers and fancy-goods dealnon-paying customers who live expensively and aim to move in "good society." They promise to give dates and descriptions of articles bought, and intimate that recipients will thus be enabled to know to whom they are really indebted for the presents received at | gelatine, and 60 of dough. weddings or holiday times.

And now some scientists are claiming that instead of being cold, the moon is in reality red hot-so much so that no living thing known to our world could

The Case of Lord Gordon.

What it is all About. The attempted arrest of Lord George Gordon in the North West has attracted no little attention. United States Consul Taylor has published the following synopsis of the case. He says : Having in common with the entire comthe letters addressed to me on the subject being in costody, I have availed myself of information from Hon, E. M. Wilson, from Minnesota, to present a statement of the grounds which, if I am permitted to appear, I am prepared to urge upon this court, and I feel, therefore, justified in making the present publication. Gordon was arrested edges inclined to each other, at an in New York for embezzlement. Roberts released him from from prison by becoming his bail for \$37,500. ran away to Manitoba. As the bond was about to become forfeited, Roberts procures proper exemplifications of the bail-piece and executes a power of attorney to Hay, authorizing him to act. Hay, with the authority, goes with an assistant to Manitoba and makes the arrest by common law. A bail has the right to take his principal wherever and whenever he can find him. When a considered in the continual custody of his bail. This right is not controlled by States or national lines, but runs wherever the common law exists, if the right has not been taken away by statute treaties, and extractions of laws have nothing to do with the question. They relate to delivery for crimes. Gordon is not sought on account of embezzle-ment, but to relieve Roberts of his liaaility. There is no process, no international arrangement by which Roberts can obtain him. No government de-mand can be legally made or responded to for the purpose of restoring Gordon to his bail. Roberts must take him by his common law right. What Roberts can do, his duly authorized agent can

The taking of Gordon by Hay was no violation of law. The common law right exists in Manitoba, uncontrolled by any statute. It has been frequently ruled in the United States that the bail had the right to come from one State into another to take his principal. The jurisdiction of the different States are as distinct as those of New York and Manitoba, and it is rested wholly on the common law principal, equally in force here as there. With this exposi-tion, I submit that the gravity of the question involved, as well as the interests of both countries required that all testimony which the defense is ready to show should be admitted, and as an act of international courtesy, that Wilson may be heard during the present examination. I think it not inappropriate for me to add that from an examination and knowledge of all the facts, it will appear that there was no intention on the part of any one to violate the international law or to insult this Government, but that every one connected with it sincerely believed that they were act-

ing in accordance with their legal right.

Precautions Against Sleep. With many celebrated men, the fear that they might exceed their regular ours of sleep amounted to a bugbear, and prompted them to adopt odd contrivances to awaken them at the right "My old friend Rossiter," says "fixed his alarm, so that, at Mr. Owen, the foreordained moment, the bed-Rossiter lay shivering. I have myself onewhere the drawings and specificaions for a patent (which I never applied for), which arranges a set of cams the pillow end six feet, and deliver the sleeper on the now horizontal footboard. which is not a large estimate. He is not to sleep long after that. Rosfound another contrivance which worked better. The alarm-clock struck a match, which lighted the lamp which poiled the water for his shaving. It Rossiter stayed in bed too long, the water boiled over upon his rozor, and nd his open pocket-book, and all the basin underneath when he went to bed : so he had to get up before that moment came." The Duke of Wellington alway did the same.

A Few Mistakes.

Although all's well that ends well. there was for a time a little feeling of uncomfortableness in the breasts of the persons who met at the Union Depot in Albany on Friday. The Troy Times tells their story thus: "A lady and boy were waiting evidently for the arrival of some friend; the train came, when a tall and bearded gentleman alighted; the lady took one look at him, rushed into his arms, kissed him and introduced the boy. Then she hung ovingly upon his arm while he looked to his baggage. Just then another gentleman approached. He touched her on the arm. She turned, gave a scream, and almost fainted. It seems she had mistaken the gentleman she desired to meet, (whom she had not seen for years,) and the one she met was not surprised, for he, too, expected to meet a lady, and thought he had got hold of the right person until that mo-ment. When the parties got straightened ont, and gentleman number one found lady he expected, they had a good laugh all around and went their several ways.

Paper from Corn Husks.

It is said that the German paper manufacturers have, of late, been very successful in the production of paper and cloth from corn husks. The husks are first boiled with an alkali in tubular boilers; as a result of which the fibres of the husks are found at the bottom of the boiler in a spongy condition, filled which latter is pressed out from the fibres by hydraxlic process, leaving the fibre in the shape of longitudinal threads, interspersed with a dense mass of short fibre. Linen that is made from the long fibres is said to furnish a very good substitute for the coarser kinds of flax and hemp, while it is superior to jute, gunny cloth, and the like. The paper, for which mostly the short fibres are used-the long fibres being employed for spinning-is stronger than the paper ers threaten to publish the names of of the same weight from linen or cotton rags, and is hard and firm in grain. It is very durable, and can be made extremely transparent, without sacrificing any portion of its strength. The yield of the husks employed for the purpose is said to be 30 per cent. of fibre, 10 of

A live tarantula, with a body two inches long, has been added to the museum in the Louisville Public Library, and one of the city papers says that it is ugly enough to kill by a grin, to say nothing of a bite.

The New Orleans Times tells a singular story of the danger incurred by a boy who was attacked by a huge gar-fish while bathing with some companions in the Old Basin Canal near that city. It is as follows: They had been in the water but a few minutes, when one of the boys, a lad about eleven years old, was attacked by a very large gar-fish and came near losing his life, first from drowning, and then from the effasion of blood, resulting from the wound inflicted by the teeth of the gar. The fish is described by the lad as having been large indeed, and judging from the boldness of the attack, and the power manifested in the struggle, there can be no doubt but that it must have been all the boy described it to be. The first intimation he had of the presence of the fish was seeing it dash at him. In an instant it caught him by the arm, and twice he was dragged underneath the water. Each time as he came to the surface he called to his companions to save him.

The lacerated arm bled freely, and the water for a considerable distance around the scene of the struggle was crimsoned. Horrified at the sight, and alarmed almost to stupefaction, it was some moments before any of the boys could make up their minds to go to his rescue. At last an elder brother of the lad went to his relief, and we are informed that it was with no little difficulty that he succeeded in wresting hin from the jaws of the fish. The fish had bitten him on the left arm near the wrist, and the blood continued to flow with such force and rapidity that it was feared he would bleed to death before assistance could be had. An old lady, however, happened to be passing at that instant, and to staunch the flow of blood she tore strips from her dress, and with them bound up the bleeding arm. The question has been raised whether or not it was an alligator, and not a gar-fish, that attacked the boy. The lad asserts it was a gar, but re-cently alligators of considerable size have been seen in the Old Canal, near the place where these boys were bathing

Fishermen Lost.

A Cape Cod paper gives some statistics of the loss of life and of vessels by fishermen from Gloucester, Mass., during the past forty-two and a half years. It says: "There have been lost from Gloucester since 1830, 1,251 lives and 281 vessels-valued at nearly \$1,500, 000-in the fishing and coasting busi ness, averaging upward of twenty-nine lives and six vessels yearly. The value of the vessels lost is \$1,493,222; their insurance \$822,195, mostly in the local offices. Ninety-two of these vessel were lost in the Georges fishery, a little over one third of the whole number; fifty-six in the Bay of St. Lawrence mackerel fishery, twenty-nine in the shore nackerel fishery, twenty in the shore cod fishery, twenty-three in the Grand and Western Bank fishery, eighteen in the Newfoundland herring fishery, two in the Grand Menan herring fishery, one in the Greenland halibut fishery, thirtythree in the coasting trade, six burnt by the rebel priate Tacony, and one pilot-boat lost in Gloucester harbor. As there is no record of the number of widows and orphans previous to 1858, it is impossible to get at the correct number, but it is probable they would average about the same proportion as those of the last fourteen years-the clothes were dragged from the bed and number of married men being about one-third of the whole number lost, and averaging two children to a man, This would give, in round numbers, 400 widows and 800 fatherless children and wheelwork under the bedstead, left destitute by the disasters of the which, at the moment appointed, lift past forty-two years, an average of ten duce a change in the feelings and aspect of the inwidows and twenty children yearly,

Boys, Read and Heed This!

Many people seem to forget that character grows; that it is not something to put on, ready made with womanhood or manhood; but, day by day, here a little and there a little, grows with the clean shirt, and prayer-book his mother growth and strengthens with the gave him, and Coleridge's autograph, strength, until, good or bad, it becomes almost a coat of mail. Look at a man other precious things he could put in a of business-prompt, reliable, conscientious, yet clear-headed and energetic. When do you suppose he developed all these admirable qualities? slept in an iron camp bedstead eighteen when he was a boy? Let us see the inches wide. "When a man wants to way in which a boy of ten years gets up turn over," he said "it is time for him to turn out." The Emperor Nicholas and we will tell you just what kind of a man he will make. The boy who is late at breakfast, and late at school, stands a poor chance to be a prompt man. The boy who neglects his duties, be they ever so small, and then excuses himself by saying, "I forgot! I didn't think!" will never be a reliable man. And the boy who finds pleasure in the suffering of weaker things, will never be a noble, generous, kindly man-a gentleman.

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For FRYER AND AGUE.—Take three tablespoonfuls of the Pain-Killer in about half a part of hot water, well sweetened with molesus as the attack is coming on. Bathing feetly the cheet, back, and howels with the Pain-Killer at the same time. Repeat the dose in twenty minutes if the first does not stop the ckill. Should it produce vomiting (and it probably will if the stomach is very foul, take a little Pain-Killer in cold water sweetened with sagar after each spasm. Perseverance in the above treatment has cured many severe and obstinate cases of this disease.

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A Fish Story.

CALIFORNIA'S BIGGEST NUGGET,-HOW much we owe to California! precious metals have enriched thousands of our fellow citizens, and have proved the main stay of America in times of national pecuniary embarrassment. Her mining industries have given employment to myriads of me-chanics and laborers. She is the land of promise to the fortune seeker. But the Golden State has lately sent us a new treasure. Her last nugget is Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS The health-giving principles contained in this curative are a more precious boon than gold. In all affections of the liver and stomach, remittent and intermittent fevers, rheumatism, and pulmonary diseases, it may be relied upon. As blood depurent and invigorant it is unequalled, purifying the circulation and infusing new vigor into the debititated frame. It conquers that most unyielding of all complaints-dyspepsia, and we know of no other remedy that can accomplish this. Its entire freedom nia, the medicinal properties of which from alcoholic spirit, which retards and are extracted therefrom without the use neutralizes the effect of any medicine, of Alcohol. The question is almost and which forms the basis of many of daily asked. "What is the cause of the the pseudo bitters and tonics, doubly enhances its value to the sick. The papers of the United States vie with one another in doing honor to Dr. Walker. We, too, add our voice, and say all honor to the man whose science and skill has enabled him to draw from the vegetable kingdom such a balsam forhuman suffering .- Com.

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Straw, per ton	1,05 .44% .50 16,00 10,00 .12 13,50 .07%	a .54 ±30.00 ±19.00 a .18 ±16.20 a .085
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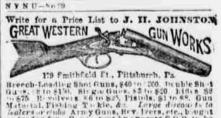
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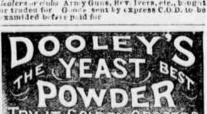


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