FARM GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Thoughts of the Farmer.

I want to tell you something about farmers. Unlike village people from the nature of their calling, they are more or less isolated, so if one would enjoy social converse, he must go where it is. And just now comes in the bane of conversation without thought, of allowing one's very soul to become entrameled in the everyday drudgery of life. I've known men to spend two hours in remarking upon the various points of a pair of steers. We will say, I have two neighbors, each the owner of a good farm. So one day tired, exhausted with life's trials, its wheels drag heavily, and with a feeling of "want to see somebody," I go over to neighbor number one; he tells me of his trials with not many sunny spots; the cows don't do well, wool is low, the land is rocky, hard and worn out, and although he has a pleasant family, a nice house finely furnished, and seemingly surrounded by all one needs, he draws such a dark picture that one feels chilly, and could scarce endure it, if he did not also tell of the elysian fields of the West. The good is at a distance with him.

I return home feeling a little bluer than when I went away, for one instinctively catches the spirit of the company he is in. Its effect upon my own mind is obvious. Note its effect upon my neighbor! Some may say that while one indulges in such thoughts and "talks for the sake of talking," it need not have any effect upon his farm management. Not so. We come to believe in a thing by its repetition. By always looking upon the dark side, the object, however fair, becomes hideous. If a man believes his farm a poor one, it will not take him many years to make it so really. He neglects to till it properly, the walls and fences tumble down, and are not repaired, and everything indicates that the owner has no care over it. He thinks it poor, and it is; and so long as he remains of that mind it will improve backward fast, likewise himself also. But we'll visit our other neighbor and verily the skies have changed, and we have to take a long breath to realize where we are, for a different atmosphere pervades. There is a glow of enthusiasm in the man as he tells you about his farming, and to all your strictures he has a ready answer. He sees only the bright and cheery side.

"A happy man is Farmer John,
Oh, rich and happy man is he!"

Yes, rich in purse, rich in cattle, rich in golden grain, rich in his family, rich in himself, and this is mainly to be ascribed to his habits of thought and conversation, and from such men comes all the agricultural progress of the day. They diffuse a light around them, and their own light is none the less for lightening that of their neighbors. The importance of right thought in farming, as well as in morals, is apparent. And the sooner the farmer becomes contented with his lot, and learns to prize his privileges, to look on its bright side, to make an effort to control his circumstances and not to be drifted by them, and learns to choose worthy subjects of talk, the better for his own weal and the good of society.—*Vermont Journal.*

Baked Beans.

One who knows says that the only secret about baked beans is "to have them just right." You want to soak them over night, or parboil them in two or three waters until they are at the cracking point. If your appetite is not robust enough to eat pork and you have the art to cook them without it, all that is required is to season the dish to the fine point of half a pinch of salt, a single shake of the pepper box, and a lump of butter neither too large nor too small, and have a piece of fresh spare rib roasted separately to serve with them. The beam must also be of "just the right consistency when put into the dish for baking." If you have stamina enough for pork put the sweet cris-crossed piece of seasoning meat, with its possibilities of crisp rinds, in the center of the dish, with slices ornamenting the sides. All you need of the oven is to have it "neither too hot nor too slow." The beans must then simmer until they are "just done." To secure the exact shade of brown over the top, and the precise degree of heat and moisture inside needed to bring each individual bean to the very point of cracking and coalescing with its neighbor—without directions entirely doing it!—that is all the one needs as to baking. If it isn't clear you must learn as the boy learns to swim. And, then as to serving. Assert your independence, and preserve the integrity of your result by placing them upon the table in the dish in which they were cooked.

Farm Notes.

If farmers would keep a slate hanging up in barn or workshop, with a pencil attached by a string, so as to note down work to be done on stormy days, it would be found to be of great advantage.

FOR PACKING ICE.—New sawdust should be procured, if possible, but old sawdust will do very well if it is dry and not rotted. If it is rotted it should not be used, as it will soon be saturated with water and lose its non-conductability.

If you have a barrel of choice and perfect apples which you wish to save until spring, don't keep picking them over. When once they are in a good place in the cellar and well headed up, let them alone until you want to use them.

Cattle during the winter while kept in the barn most of the time should receive a thorough brushing daily. Cattle that have their heads tied get very dirty about the head and neck unless they receive careful grooming. Cleanliness is very essential to their health.

A farmer measured the water consumed daily by a lot of cattle one hot summer. As it had to be pumped for them, the quantity used was easily ascertained. The result of his observations was that thirty-six head of cattle consumed daily about 900 gallons of water. According to this estimate the supply of water amounted to about twenty-five gallons per head.

Regularity in Feeding.

It is very comfortable in cold weather to sit by a warm fire. Many who have the care of stock dislike to leave warm quarters, and cling to the fireplace, letting half hour after half hour pass by, while the hungry stock are shivering and hungering for food and water. In thus waiting for food and water, an animal loses flesh rapidly. Brutes are the best time keepers in the world. They know the very minute their food should be supplied, and are disappointed if it does not come. The good stock breeder, therefore, should see that regularity and promptness prevail in the care and management of stock. Their various wants should have attention at the very minute daily. If hired men will not be prompt in taking care of stock, if they don't sympathize with brutes in winter, they ought to be discharged and more humane men employed in their places.

IRON IN RAILWAY STRUCTURES.

Deep Rooted Popular Belief—What Iron will Stand.

During the first few days after the disaster to the Ashtabula bridge, there appeared frequent and very positive statements in many newspapers to the effect that extreme cold always made iron brittle. On the other hand a few equally positive statements were made, based upon certain European experiments, affirming that the strength of wrought iron was not in the least reduced by cold. The *Tribune* mentioned at the time the results of certain experiments in this country. From these it seems evident that bad iron may become brittle in cold weather, while there is little if any danger of the kind with the best of iron. The testimony thus far obtained at the inquest, and before the legislative committee, furnishes already a variety of explanations respecting the disaster. There is some evidence that a part of the wrecked train was off the track; some evidence that the plan of the bridge was of doubtful merit, it being an attempt to substitute iron for wood in a method of construction for which wood was better suited; some evidence that the bridge, after the metal was furnished, was put in place or "erected" by an ignorant and incompetent man; and some evidence that after the bridge was built and tested, in was allowed to fall to pieces through the culpable neglect of the railroad company. Any one or all of these circumstances, if proved, may afford reason enough for the ruin of the bridge, without any question as to the iron which it was made of; but the fact will remain that a large proportion of the public puts only a doubting faith in iron bridges, and really thinks them dangerous when they have stood many years, and especially during frosty weather.

It rarely happens, says the New York *Tribune*, that a deep rooted popular belief is wholly mistaken. It is more than likely to be founded in a half truth. When farmers hang their new scythes outside the barn in order that the steel may rust and thereby improve its temper; when for a similar reason some workmen bury their tools in the earth while not in use; when a blacksmith picks the oldest iron in his shop for the choicest work, there is certainly evidence, so far as popular belief can be alleged as testimony, that age and exposure improve the metal. Men who have studied the subject give a reason for the improvement of iron or steel in such instances; they say that the impurities of the metal are brought to the surface and thrown off by slow rusting. Prof. Thurston has cited the instance of the rails on the Camden and Amboy road, laid down in 1832. They were then brittle and of poor quality. Taken up in recent years they were found to be excellent stuff, and when sent to the rolling mills furnished bar iron of unusual excellence. This and similar instances seem to set at naught the theory that the vibration of passing trains causes iron after a while to crystallize. Robert Stephenson and John A. Roebling distinctly recorded their disbelief in the crystallization theory. William Fairbairn, on the other hand, yielded a modified assent to it after opposing it. But the report of the Hoosac tunnel commissioners presented a fact that could not be set aside. The rock drilling engines used in that work gradually began to fail in strength. After the metals used in those machines had given millions upon millions of blows, they began to granulate, and lost cohesiveness. In certain French experiments which combined torsion with shock, it was found that 129,000 blows had no perceptible effect upon a new axle; 338,000 blows caused a change in texture that was seen by the naked eye; after 78,000,000 shocks the metal, when broken, was found to be scaly within, like pewter. A testing machine long used in the navy yard at Washington, and fitted to bear a strain of 300 tons, broke down at last with only one hundred tons. Its fracture showed well defined crystals.

Against such facts are to be put proofs positive that iron tested by Prof. Thurston and by Commander Beardslee in widely differing experiments gained strength and absolutely stiffened under strain. In one of the Beardslee experiments iron that broke under a strain of 68,000 pounds was so improved by its treatment that it sustained 88,000 pounds without fracture on the following day. Equally conflicting is the evidence about the effect of cold. The late Mr. Roebling kept samples of iron in snow and ice for a lengthened period, and tested them while cold both by weights and blows without finding the least deterioration of strength. The railroad commissioners of Massachusetts in their report for 1874 scout the idea that cold makes iron or steel brittle, and declare that it is not the rule that the most breakages occur on the coldest days. German railway statistics for 1870 give, however, two-fifths more axles broken in the cold than in the warm half of the year. In Wood's treatise on the resistance of metals, where most of the foregoing facts are stated, there are mentioned several curious instances of the sudden breakage of iron, and an abstract is given of the experiments of Mr. Sandberg, of London, which showed that ordinary iron rails had at ten deg. Fah. only a third or a fourth of the strength they possessed at eighty-four deg. We have cited experiments which seem at first sight squarely contradictory, and it must be admitted that much yet remains to be learned before either view can be held with certainty. Out of the mass of evidence one fact alone remains unquestionable: that the best of iron and steel is the least likely to give way under strains, shocks or changes of temperature.

The Engraver's Trap.

A few days ago an engraver in Bristol, England, happening to look through his shop window, observed an elderly gentleman, whom he recognized as an excise officer, attentively scanning the outside of his premises. After satisfying his curiosity by an outside inspection, he entered the shop, notebook and pencil in hand, and opened a conversation with the proprietor. "Mr. J., I believe?" "Yes, I am Mr. J." "You keep a trap, I understand?" "Yes." "Have you a license for that trap?" "No." Down goes an entry of this candid admission in the notebook. "Did you have a license last year?" "No." Another entry in the book. "Why did you not take out a license?" "I did not think it was necessary." "How many does your trap hold?" "Five." Another memorandum. "How many wheels has it?" "None!" "None! why, what sort of a trap is it?" "A mousetrap." Tableau.

There is a gentleman who is unusually scrupulous in regard to having his door-plate polished every morning, being determined to leave an untarnished name behind him—when he goes to his office down town.

Scottish Water Fleas.

Water fleas are of two kinds—the daphnia and the cyclops—and are to be found in every reservoir, impounded water and natural loch in Scotland. The daphnia has its feeding grounds in the shallow waters and the cyclops in the deep; but, as they cannot be effectually filtered, they are discovered abundantly in all the cisterns of Edinburgh.

A single cyclops can reproduce in a year no fewer than 4,442,189,120 of its species, and the difficulty of providing for these large families would no doubt tax the energies of the parental cyclopses to the utmost but that fortunately they and their children are the favorite and principal food of the ordinary gnat and water beetle. Curiously enough the cyclops, although so small as to be almost invisible to the naked eye, is in itself infested with parasites.

From experiments made by Mr. Macadam he finds that they cannot live on dry paper more than twenty minutes, that they die in moist mud, that they only live forty minutes on moist blotting paper, that when frozen in water they cannot be revived when the water is thawed, that a heat of over seventy-eight degrees kills them, and that more than three and one-half or four per cent. of alcohol is fatal to them. Water fleas are, moreover, harmless to man, as they cannot live in the stomach. They are to be found in all "first-rate portable water," and the slightest admixture of sewage water kills them.

A Brave Boy.

When the young Alexis of Russia, now visiting this country, was first assigned to duty as midshipman, his vessel was wrecked off the coast of Denmark. The admiral commanding resolved to save the young man, and ordered him to take charge of the first boat which put off from the doomed ship. The grand duke disdained safety thus bought, and declined. "My duty is here," he said to the admiral, "and I must be the last to leave the ship." "Do you not understand, sir," exclaimed the admiral, "that you are under my command? And do you dare to refuse obedience to my orders?" "I know my duty," answered the midshipman, "and I will obey any orders you may see fit to give me, except an order to leave the ship, where my duty now commands me to remain." The admiral gave up his point, and Alexis was, as he had said he would be, the last man to leave the ship, and after landing was promptly ordered under arrest for disobedience of orders. The grand duke submitted without a murmur. The admiral sent dispatches to the emperor detailing the affair, and the emperor wrote: "I approve your having placed the midshipman, Alexis, under arrest for disobedience, and I bless my boy for having disobeyed."

What a Rooster Did.

A few nights ago, a family on the outskirts of New York were awakened by a tremendous racket in their henhouse, followed by some particularly vigorous crowing. In the morning the disturbance was explained. A fine black-red Westchester gamecock was found standing upon the dead body of a dog, a gaunt, ugly looking fellow, weighing about twenty-five pounds. Several dead hens were lying around. The spur of the plucky bird had apparently entered the dog's eye and pierced to the brain. The evening before, a man and horse had been bitten by a dog, supposed to be mad, which made its escape in the darkness. The belief in the neighborhood is that it was the same dog.

WATCHMAKING IN AMERICA.

Testimony of the Swiss Commissioner—American Superior to Foreign Watches.

M. Edouard Favre Perret, Swiss commissioner to the Centennial Exhibition, and member of the international jury on watches, has given the result of his observations on American watchmaking in a public address at Chaux-de-Fonds, Locle and Neuchatel. Being himself a large watch manufacturer, his statements made a profound impression in Switzerland, and will be read with the liveliest interest in this country. After sketching the growth of watchmaking in Besançon, by which the French market for watches was lost to Switzerland, he spoke substantially as follows:

For a long time America has been the principal market for our watches. To-day we must earnestly prepare to struggle with the Americans on the fields where hitherto we have been the masters. Mr. Dennison, the father of American watchmaking, traveled through the canton of Neuchatel, studying our mode of manufacturing, seeking to inform himself of everything, and carefully noting the weak points in our industry. After his return to the United States, in 1854, he founded a factory at Boston—"The Boston Watch Company." The capital—scarcely $100,000—was subscribed by capitalists more than by practical business men. In the beginning, the company turned out only the rough skeleton movement, and attended to the finishing; all other parts, such as trains, balances, jewels, etc., were imported from Switzerland. Little by little, however, the factory extended its operations and produced other parts. But as the profits were small, the capitalists abandoned it and it failed in 1856.

Another American, Mr. Bobbins, scented a good speculation, and bought the factory and tools for $75,000. A new company—"The American Watch Company"—was formed, with a capital of $200,000, which was increased to $300,000 before the war, which put on foot a million of soldiers, and as every one wanted a watch, there was great animation in the watch business. At this juncture, which might have been a lucky one for our industry, we failed to comprehend our real interests. Instead of sending good watches to the Americans, the worst trash was sent. The Americans, however, went to work on an entirely different plan. The company increased their plant and turned out a better ordinary watch than the Swiss watch. At the end of several years the American watch enjoyed a good reputation, while ours were discredited everywhere. In 1865 the capital was increased to $750,000, and the operations of the company grew to immense proportions. The Waltham Company gives employment to 900 workmen, and make about 425 movements per day. They have again increased their capital till it amounts to $1,500,000, besides $300,000 as a reserve fund. This watch factory is a real power; *there is none like it in Europe*. We have seen it in all its details, and we have admired its splendid organization.

Last May, on the eve of the Exhibition, we still seemed masters of the situation. One event, however, dealt us a mortal blow. The Waltham Company announced a reduction of from forty to fifty per cent. on prices already lower than their rivals, the reduction to date back to January 1, 1876. It is unnecessary to tell you, gentlemen, how very detrimental this was to the Swiss watch. Still another and more important reason explains the growing prosperity of the American Company. Their tools work so regularly that all parts of the watch may be interchanged by a simple order on a postal card without necessitating the forwarding of the adjoining piece.

The question has often been asked, can the Americans sufficiently supply the demand of their markets? Yes, they can: we are driven out of the American markets. In 1860 the American Companies produced only 15,000 watches. To-day, they produce 250,000, which can be easily doubled. We sent to the United States, in 1872, 366,000 watches. In 1876 we shall barely send them 75,000 watches. The Americans have already begun to send their manufacture to Europe. In England they sell annually from 20,000 to 30,000 watches. The American watch commences to drive from the English market the Swiss watch and even the English watch. The Americans begun by creating a demand for their goods in the Indies and in Australia, and then—thanks to some powerful importing houses—they invaded England. At Moscow and St. Petersburg they have already established important branch offices. Their aim is to drive us first out of their own country, and then to compete with us on our own soil. I sincerely confess that I personally have doubted that competition. But now I have seen—I have felt it—and I am terrified by the danger to which our industry is exposed. Besides, I am not the only one to think so: the Societe Intercantonale have sent a delegate to make inquiries, and his report perfectly agrees with mine. Up to this very day we have believed America to be dependent upon Europe. We have been mistaken. The Americans will send us their products since we cannot send them our own. Their importation is not confined to watches alone. Already America has commenced to send cotton goods to England, which hitherto monopolized that article in the markets of the world.

Can the Americans maintain their prices? Yes, they can, for if they obtain a good profit on their superior quality goods, they can afford to be satisfied with a smaller profit on the lower grades of watches. In America, everything is made by machinery; here we make everything by hand. In Switzerland about 40,000 workmen make, on an average, each forty watches per annum. In the United States, the average is about 150 watches. Therefore the machinery produces three and a half to four times more than the workmen.

Had the Philadelphia Exhibition taken place five years later, we should have been totally annihilated without knowing whence nor how we received the terrible blow. We have believed ourselves masters of the situation, when we really have been on a volcano. And, to-day, we must actually struggle if we do not want to encounter, in all the markets, that rival manufacture. For a long time we have hoped that the customs duties, amounting to 25 per cent., might be reduced. We cannot count upon it. America needs all her resources, and whether Democrats or Republicans be in power, we cannot hope for a reduction of import duties. We must, therefore, make up our mind to lose the American market. It has been complacently said that the Americans do not make the entire watch, but are dependent upon Switzerland for several parts of the watch. This is a mistake. The Waltham Company makes the entire watch from the first screw to the case and dial. It would even be difficult for them to use our products, so great is the regularity, so minute the precision with which their machines work.

They arrive at the regulation of the watches—so to say—without having seen it. When the watch is given to the adjuster, the foreman delivers to him the corresponding hair-spring, and the watch is regulated. [Sensation among the audience.] Here is what I have seen, gentlemen! I asked from the director of the Waltham Company a watch of the fifth grade. A large safe was opened before me; at random I took a watch out of it and fastened it to my chain. The director having asked me to let him have the watch for two or three days, so as to observe its motion, I answered: "On the contrary, I persist in wearing it just as it is to obtain an exact idea of your manufacture." At Paris, I set my watch by a regulator on the Boulevard, and on the sixth day I observed that it had varied 32 seconds! And this watch is of the fifth American grade; it cost 75 francs (movement without case). On my arrival at Locle I showed the watch to one of our first adjusters, who asked permission to take it down—that is, to take it to pieces. I, however, wished first to observe it, and here is the result which I noted: Hanging, daily variation, one and one-half seconds; variation in different positions, from four to eight seconds; in the heated rooms the variation was very slight. Having thus observed it, I handed the watch over to the adjuster, who took it down. After a few days he came to me, and said, word for word: "*I am completely overwhelmed; the result is incredible; one would not find one such watch among fifty thousand of our manufacture!*" This watch, gentlemen, I repeat to you, I took at hazard—out of a heap, as we say. You understand from this example that the American watch may be preferred to the Swiss. I have finished, gentlemen, and I have told you of things such as I have seen them. It remains for us to profit from this sad experience, and to improve our manufacture.

Still Ahead.

The only first-class hotel in New York where the traveler can stop for $2.50 and $3.00 a day is the Grand Central, Broadway. Its location is convenient to the principal stores and places of amusement; its table and attendance such that every one stopping there feels as though they had got the worth of their money.

An Extended Popularity.

Each year finds "Brown's Bronchial Troches" in new localities in various parts of the world. For relieving coughs, colds and throat diseases, the troches have been proved reliable. Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold everywhere.

Many people, particularly children, suffer with the earache; and for the benefit of such we give a sure but simple remedy. Put in two or three drops of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, stop the ear with undressed wool, bathe the feet in warm water before going to bed, and keep the head warm at night.

Capt. Charles Sager, who keeps a superb stock of livery horses in Portland, Me., informed us recently that he uses *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* regularly in his stables, and that the expense is more than offset by the diminished amount of grain necessary to keep his horses always in good order.

Durang's Rheumatic Remedy will most positively cure any case of rheumatism, gout, neuralgia or lumbago on the face of the earth, no matter of how long standing. It is taken internally, the only way the disease can be reached, and cures quickly and permanently. Price, one dollar a bottle. For sale by wholesale and retail druggists everywhere.

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, the great New England cure for coughs, colds and consumption. Cutler Bros. & Co.'s, Boston, only genuine.

HAMMONDSPORT, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1861.

Dear Sir—Some three years since I was, after a long solicitation, induced by your agent, Mr. Davis to try a bottle of your WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which required no little persuasion on his part, as I had already tried almost every patent medicine on the whole list, within the last ten years, but all to no avail. I have for the past twenty years been troubled with a consumptive cough, and had become so much reduced as to be unable to sit up, and had fully given up ever finding anything to help me, as my case was conceded by all to be a settled case of consumption, and therefore deemed totally incurable. In that situation I commenced the use of the WILD CHERRY, from which I soon began to find some relief, and presevered in its use until I had taken some three or four bottles, when my health was almost fully restored; and for the past two years I have enjoyed better health than I have before in twenty years, and feel that I am alone indebted to the Balsam for my recovery; and I think I hazard nothing in saying that I owe my present existence to it, and that it is the best medicine I have ever known for consumptive coughs and colds. Having known of its like beneficial effects in other cases than my own, I would most cheerfully recommend its use to all thus afflicted.

Very respectfully yours, MRS. MOSES ABBOT.

I hereby certify that I have read the foregoing letter of Mrs. Abbot, and having lived adjoining the farm of Mrs. Abbot over twenty years, know the above statement contained therein to be true. I would also state that I have used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY myself and in my family, and believe it to be the best remedy for coughs and colds I have ever known. Respectfully,

GEO. S. BRUNDAGE.

HAMMONDSPORT, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1861.

MR. S. W. FOWLE, BOSTON:

Dear Sir:—Above I send you certificate of Mrs. Moses Abbot, who, I may say, was rescued from the grave by the use of WILD CHERRY BALSAM, which certificate you are at liberty to use as you may desire. Yours truly,

S. W. DAVIS.

Patentees and inventors should read advertisement of Edson Bros., in another column.

It has been customary in old communities to suspend pieces of stick sulphur around the neck of children as a protection against contagion in epidemics. A thorough washing with GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP has been found a much better preventive. Sold everywhere. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth avenue, N. Y. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cts.

The Prodigal.

Inheritors of vast wealth are proverbially spendthrifts. The golden ore is dug from the mine, refined and coined by the labor of other hands and the sweat of other brows. Like children playing with an expensive toy, they can form no just estimate of its value. When the donor weighed it, he cast into the balance so many days of unremitting and fatiguing toil, so many anxious and sleepless nights, so much self-denial, and so much care. But the inheritor into his balance throws only—pleasure. The one values it by what it cost him; the other for what it will purchase. Like the prodigal in the Scripture parable, he thoughtlessly expends it to gratify the caprice and cravings of his nature. Then comes the last scene—the misery, the remorse, and the long and wearisome journey back to the home of frugal industry. But there are other prodigals. On her favorites our bounteous parent, nature, has lavished her richest treasure—health. But the prodigal values it lightly, for it cost him naught, and recklessly squanders it in riotous living. Present pleasures obscure future want. Soon the curtain rises on the last scene. We see him helpless, impoverished—the richest treasures of body and mind al lost—in misery and despair. Remorseful conscience holds up to him the mirror of memory. In his own reckless folly he perceives the cause of his present pain. He resolves to return. The journey is long and tedious, but if he perseveringly follows the right road, he will at length see the haven of his hopes in the distance, and nature, seeing her invalid child afar off, will come out to meet him, and receive him back with love and blessing. To find the right road homeward, the suffering prodigal should read "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." Therein it is completely mapped out, its landmarks all indicated and its milestones all numbered. Read it. Price $1.50 (postage prepaid). Address the author and publisher, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

HATCH'S UNIVERSAL COUGH SYRUP has been in use fifteen years, and has always been warranted to cure, and is now sold by over 6,000 druggists, who say they seldom have a bottle returned. Many of the best physicians in the country prescribe it as the best remedy for coughs, colds and CROUP within their knowledge. Pleasant to take, sure to cure, and should be sold by all druggists. It should be in every family, especially those with croupy children. Try it and you will always keep it. Two sizes—50 cents and $1.00. Put up by D. W. Hatch & Co., Jamestown, N. Y.

There can be no mistake about it, "Matchless" plug tobacco takes the lead. Old fine cut chewers say it gives better satisfaction and is cheaper than fine cut. You cannot be imposed upon, as each plug has the words "Matchless P. T. Co." on a wooden tag. Try it once and you will always chew it. Manufactured by the Pioneer Tobacco Company, New York.

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HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR
FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, and all Affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs, leading to Consumption.

This infallible remedy is composed of the HONEY of the plant Horehound, in chemical union with TAR-BALM, extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree ABIES BALSAMEA, or Balm of Gilead.

The Honey of Horehound SOOTHES AND SCATTERS all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar-balm CLEANSES AND HEALS the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. FIVE additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist, and in healthful action. Let no prejudice keep you from trying this great medicine of a famous doctor who has saved thousands of lives by it in his large private practice.

N.B.—The Tar-Balm has no BAD TASTE or smell.

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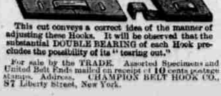

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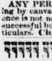

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