Farm, Garden & Household.

GRAFTING WAX.

A subscriber wishes to know the best method of making engrafting wax. As there are a variety of opinions as to what is the best kind to use, we will give several recipes which are recommended by good authorities. Baker says: "Take one part tallow, one part beeswax, and two parts resin. The tallow and beeswax should be melted first, then the resin, and the whole poured together and well stirred. After it is well mixed, it is poured in small quantities into a tub of cold water and worked like molasses candy. No more should be poused into the water at a time than can be worked at once, as it will cool very quickly and require to be melted again. It should be carried in a pot of hot water and the hand of the operator should be smeared with some oily substance. For some of the smaller grafts, use waxed paper. For this purpose strips of paper are floated in the melted wax for a moment, so as to only moisten one side, and then be permitted to cool."

Warder recommends "resin, four or five parts; beeswax, one and a half to two parts; linseed oil, one to two and one-half parts. This is made into a mass, to be applied by the hand. A very pleasant and neat mode of using the wax, is to pour in when melted, upon thin muslin or strong paper, and spread it thin with a spatula; then cut into strips of convenient size."

Thomas gives this; "Linseed oil, one pint; resin, six pounds; beeswax, one pound; melted together, to be applied warm with a brush or to be put on paper or muslin, or worked with wet hands into a mass, and drawn out into ribbons."—*Prairie Farmer.*

THE FARMER'S SHOP:—Every farmer should have a shop fitted up with such tools as are used by the carpenter, joiner, machinist and blacksmith, or with those that would be valuable in making repairs. Above all, we consider a good lathe very desirable. It would be impossible within the limits of a newspaper article to merely notice the advantages of this machine and its varied uses. A very good foot lathe costs from sixty to one hundred dollars, and the money is well expended in the purchase. Articles of use, and ornament made of wood, ivory and metal may be turned out by the foot lathe convenient for use in the house or on the farm. The practice on the lathe is one of the most fascinating pastimes for a stormy day or an unemployed evening. Apart from its use in making and repairing, the foot lathe is a pleasant companion for the business haunted and brain weary. One who adopts it as a companion of his leisure hours will soon become an adept, and the more he uses and becomes acquainted with his machine the better he will like it. He will be surprised at the number and elegance of the little articles of use and ornament he can produce from the rough material, and at the pleasure that the practice of a mechanical art can afford.—*Scientific American.*

ARE COAL ASHES GOOD FOR ANYTHING.—Seeing the use of ashes strongly recommended, many have tried the refuse of the grate and coal stove with no flattering results. Then they ask the question printed in large letters above. Yes. Coal ashes have some value, but for general use much less than wood ashes. In a general description that answers the purpose of the farmer, the composition of wood ashes may be said to be potash, sandy matter and lime. In the ash elm, hickory, and white oak, there is a good deal of lime and potash. In the ash of pine wood almost no lime and very little potash. Coal ash gives sandy matter and a little lime. All plants want some of that sandy matter, and it is liberally supplied by most soils. The silex in the ash of stone coal has this peculiarity, it is so fine that the rain dissolves it easily and feeds it liberally to plants in the early part of the summer. Hence, coal ashes are of most benefit on crops or plants that grow very fast in May and June and come to harvest early. For cereals, and tubers that are harvested late in the season, coal ash is not worth the labor of carting and spreading. But on *grass, strawberries radishes* and *peas*, coal ash spred thin and well raked in is a profitable application.—*World.*

GOOD STOCK NEEDS GOOD LAND.—The *Agriculturist* has always advocated the introduction of improved breeds of cattle, sheep, and swine. We *know* that a well-bred animal is vastly more profitable than common stock. It is just as absurd for a farmer to keep stock that shows no breeding as it is to use a poor scythe instead of a mowing machine. We avail ourselves of skill and thought in the one case. Why not in the other? We have cattle, and sheep, and pigs, that are as superior to common stock as the modern steel plow is superior to a wooden stick, and for the same reason—the thought that has been bestowed upon them. But while this is true, it should never be forgotten that improved stock necessitates an improved system of farming,—the two must go together. We have prepared our friends for the mowing machine. Let us get our farms ready for improved breeds of stock. We shall not attain the best results until this is done.—*American Agriculturist.*

POTATOES ON SPRING-TURNED SOD.—A correspondent residing in Washington County, Ohio, writes as follows: "After many years' experience I prefer sod for potatoes, avoiding heavy clays. Plow as early in April as the ground is in order, harrow thoroughly and plant in hills, cultivate thoroughly both ways and often until they bloom, then quit. I manure with coarse manure before plowing or with fine after, and *never fail.*"—We have no doubt the practice is good, although to secure thorough rotting of the sod and destruction of weeds, we advise plowing in August; yet it depends very much upon the kinds of grass and weeds in the soil, and upon the mode of plowing and strength of the soil.

DOES PLASTER LOSE ITS PROPERTIES BY KEEPING?—There is an opinion among farmers that this is the case. We do not see that any change can take place that will lessen the value of the plaster gypsum as manure and we should have no hesitation in drawing the plaster during good sleighing in the winter, rather than wait until spring, when the roads are bad. We know farmers who draw all their plaster in the winter, and find great advantage in so doing. Keep it dry, and it will be just as good as if obtained fresh from the mill.—*American Agriculturist*

TO BEAUTIFY THE TEETH.—Dissolve 2 ounces of borax in three pounds of boiling water, and before it is cold add one tea-spoonfull of the spirits of camphor, and bottle for use. A table-spoonfull of this mixture, mixed with an equal quantity of terpid water, and applied daily with a soft brush, preserves and beautifies the teeth, extirpates all tartarous adhesion, arrests decay, induces a healthy action of the gums, and makes the teeth pearly white.

KEEP A WRENCH AND USE IT.—Those who wish to keep their wagons and carriages in good order, should place a wrench on every nut once a month. This will save nuts, save bolts and prevent rattling and wear and tear. There is a great deal depending upon looking after the running gear of vehicles as well as the harness. For want of a little attention accidents have happened and damage been sustained.

To make an amusing, sympathetic ink, mix lemon and onion juice. Writing or pictures made with this mixture on plain white paper will, when dry, be invisible; but, on warming the paper before a fire, the lines will appear in brown tints. Very pretty effects may be thus produced.

Humorous.

A grinding tax—Mill tax.

A public square—A street fight.

The world's weapon—The earth's axis.

Good place for birds—The city of Worms.

Bridal envelopes—night gowns.

Used up—an umbrella—when it is raining.

Dull business—Shaving with a poor razor

What's in a name?—Four letters.

Behind time—The back of a clock.

The best head quarters—Brains.

A popular vessel—court ship.

The flower for a broker's office—Anemone.

The oldest revolver extant—The earth.

The end of all cobblers—The wax-end.

Heavy charge of the light brigade—Gas bills.

Is haughty culture commendable in farmers daughters?

How does a horse regard a man? As the source of all whoas.

What is the next thing to hen stealing? Why, cock robin, of course.

When is a man like a horse When he's broke up.

When is coffee real estate? When it is ground.

Cry of the urchin in a sugar hogshead—"Oh, for a thousand tongues."

Dear—a pretty wife, a love of a bonnet, good whiskey and piety.

Cheap—good advice, lip salve and promises.

Can the fever of love that results in marriages be called the tie-puss fever?

The young lady who never played at home, played out.

We all have our trials—all except Jeff Davis.

A garment was exhibited recently made of the canvass taken from the back of a duck.

So many women love the surf that it is not uncommon to hear of female surf-rage.

A correspondent says that "the greenest servant he ever saw was one entirely black."

"Do you keep accounts, Dick?"

"Yes, I reckon."

Generally observed—Tilting skirts, waterfalls and other people's business.

A lawyer is strongest when he is feebiest.

The lady who took every body's eye must have quite a lot of 'em.

What reason have we to believe Noah brewed beer in the Ark? Because a Kangaroo was seen going on board with hops.

Fate—"Patrick, d'ye know the fate of drunkard?" Fate! dont I stand on the most beautiful pair you ever see?"

The View to which Distance lent Enchantment, is requested to return it at once, to prevent mistakes.

We know a girl so industrious, that when she has nothing else to do, she sits and knits her brow.

"Have you heard my last speech?" asked a vain orator.

"I hope so!"

Always be particular in observing where the wind drops; you may be called on to raise it at a moment's notice.

Why are young ladies at the breaking up of a party like arrows? Because they can't go off without a beau and are in a quiver until they can get one.

A Irishman recently soliloquized: "What a waste o'money to be buying mate when you know the half of it is bone, while you can spend it for rum that hasn't a bone in it."

A county magistrate, being called on to marry a couple, said: "I pronounce you man and wife, and may God have mercy upon your souls. Amen."

It was the saying of a heathen that he who would do good must either have a faithful friend to instruct him, or a watchful enemy to correct him.

The lady who was discharged from a pickle factory because she was so sweet that the vinegar would not act, has found employment in a candy store.

An irritable gardener seeing a boy stealing fruit, swore if he caught him there again, he would lock him up in the ice house and warm his jacket.

A chap from the country, stopping at one of our hotels sat down to dinner. Upon the bill of fare being handed to him by the waiter, he said he "did not care about read'n now—he'd wait until after dinner."

In one of our cities, a short time ago a western editor was met by a friend, who taking him affectionately by the hand, exclaimed, 'I am delighted to see you, how long are you going to stay?'

'Why, I think,' said the editor, I will stay as long as my money lasts.'

'How disappointed I am, said his friend 'I hoped you were going to stay *a day or two.*

"Doctor, mother sent me down to shotecary pop, quicker'n blazes, coz bub's sick as the dickens with the pippen-chox, and she wants a thimble full of pollygollic in this dipper, cos we hadn't bot a gottle handy, and the kin pup's got the bine-witters in't. Got any?"

Appropriate.—The following quaint and significant epitaph was inscribed upon the tombstone of a famous beer drinker in one of the rural districts of *Merrie Old Englandf*

Beneath these stones repose the bones,
Of Rheodesius Grim,
He took his beer from year to year,
And then the *bier* took him.

A German sued his neighbor for killing his dog. The justice asked the defendant if he killed the dog. "Pe sure I kilt him, but let him prove it," was the dogged reply. This being satisfactory, the plaintiff was asked—with a view of assessing damages, how much the dog was worth. "The dog was worth nothing, but since he was so mean as to kill him, he shall pay de full value of him." This picture will apply to a good many lawsuits.

Not Badly Off.—A lady was reading to her five-year-old boy the story of a little boy whose father was taken ill and died, after which the youngster set diligently to work to assist in supporting himself and his mother. When she had finished the story she said, "Now, if pa were to die, wouldn't you work to help mamma?" "Why, ma," said the little fellow, not realizing the idea of work, "what for? Ain't we got a good house to live in, and everything so nice?" "Oh, yes, my child," said the mother, "but we can't eat the house, you know." "Well, ain't we got plenty of things in the pantry?" said the young hopeful, "Certainly, my dear," replied the mother, "but they will not last long—and what then?" "Well, ma," said the little incorrigible, "ain't there enough to last till you get another husband?" Ma gave it up.

SCHOOL BLANKS.—Articles of Agreement between Directors and Teachers, Checks Bonds of Collectors, Warrants of Collectors, Bond of Treasurers, &c., for sale at the *Inquirer* office.

Medicinal.

WHY ENDURE A LIVING DEATH?

The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spirituous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

BECOME A NEW MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and all the complaints which proceed from a want of proper action in the Liver, the Stomach, and the Bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

WASTING AWAY,

Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the Bitters a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilerating as a pool in the desert to the sand-scorched and fainting travelers.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated and entirely *free from alcoholic admixtures of any kind.*

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Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum* Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Flutter-ing at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, and Limbs, etc. etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of spirits.

They are the Greatest and Best

BLOOD PURIFIERS EVER KNOWN,

And will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure. Keep your Liver in order. Keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy conditon, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN,

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

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Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1867.

"Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very useful article as a tonic and an appetizer. It is not an intoxicating drink, and may be used beneficially by persons of all ages.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

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	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macoa	60,000
Hong-Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	500,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang Chean	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic traile, beside which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company proposes erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China as very large country, in the main densely peopled; but a few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes by the local magistrates make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions,* and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these, who are over ten years old, not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay the cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

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In ladies dress goods, such as Striped and Chene Mohair, Striped plaid, Shot and Chene Poplins in changeable effects, for suits and walking dresses, all that look at them say they are cheap. Extra heavy mixed Melange Poplins and ne plus ultra Repellants for suits, Empress Cloth, English Serges, Epinglines and corded Poplins, in brown, steel, violet, purple, wine green, garnet and bismark. They are beauties. All you have to do is look at them, and your own judgment wil say buy. French Merinos, Coburgs, Wool Delaines and Alpacas in all the new colorings, best American Delaines and Armures in the new stripes, and palka dots, very desirable.

CALICOES!

10000 yards of beautiful calico prints that won't fade, at 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15 and 16 cents.

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Piles of bleached and unbleached muslins, at 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18 and 20 cents.

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You have all heard no doubt of our cheap flannels. It is all over town. The ladies talk about it as much as of the coming holidays; all wool flannels at 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50 and 60 cents.

FURS, SHAWLS, &C.

Ladie's Furs, Shawls, Grand Duchess, Lady Belle, pretty Balmoral and Hoop Skirts. Corsets, guaranteed to stand enough of pressure to break a rib every week. Ladies' Breakfast Shawls, Merino Vests, Hoods, Gloves and Hosiery.

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Men's Wool and Merino Undershirts and drawers. Woolen and White Overshirts, Comforts, Neckties, scarfs, collars, &c.

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Choice Java, Laguayra and Rio coffee. Choice French Imperial, Young Hyson, Oolong and Japan Tea.

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18dec:3m

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GIVE HIM A CALL AND SEE FOR

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