Be sure the pasture is of the best, and that it contains a variety of the sweetest grasses. Do not change from winter feed to spring pasture too suddenly, and, particularly, do not tuen out your cows early to shift for them-

Let the milking be done by quiet persons, whether male or female, at regular times morning and evening, knowing always that the milking is conducted as cleanly as it is quietly. See that the milk is perfectly cooled to free it of animal odor. A ther-

mometer is an absolute necessity in a all well regulated dairies. is each, and so it may be darkened at will. Thorough ventilation is one of

the golden rules in dairying. The temperature of the dairy room should never be more than 60 degrees, nor less than 40 degrees. Skim the milk as soon as the first CARPENTERS' TOOLS!

indications of getting thick from lopper of all kinds and the best in the market. Also, a are shown. Turn the cream slowly inmore cream is added. Keep the receptacle for the cream cool, from 50 to 60 degrees, and cover with some fabrie that will keep out minute insects and at the same time allow access of more cream is added. Keep the re-

mer. Do not allow the cream in the Table, Floor and Stair Oil Cloths. churn to rise much above 60 degrees.

When the butter comes in granules stop churning. Wash with cold wat-

Pack in tight, clean, sweet' packages; fill to within a half inch of the brine to fill until solid. Keep it in is an indisputable fact that such goods are always the coolest place you have, and there the coolest place you have, and there is no reason why you should not get Engalang, April 11, 1879. the top price for your butter -Prairie Farmer.

this continent by Columbus, there was no cereal in America approaching in nature the wheat plant. It was not until 1530 that wheat found its way into sinve of Cortez found a few grains of wheat in a parcel of rice and showed to be planted. The result showed that wheat would thrive well on Mexiwheat valleys in the world is near the Mexican capital. From Mexico the And respectfully invite attention to the fact that it embraces cereal found its way to Peru. Maria D'Escobar, wife of Diego de Chauvres, carried a few grains to Lima, which were planted, the entire product being used for seed for several successive erops. At Quite, in Equador, a monk of the Onler of St. Francis, by the name of Fray Idosi Rixi introduced the new cereal, and it is said that the jar which contained the seeds planted is still preserved by the monks of Quito. Wheat was introduced into QUALITY, VARIETY and EXTENT the present limits of the United States contemporaneously with the settlement of the country by the English and the Dutch.

Houses That Will Sell.-What horses sell best? That is the question every breeder of horses should ask himself. The farmer carries on his business to make money. He wants to raise such crops and such stock as ALL KIND OF GOODS! will command ready sale at prices More than that, we shall endeavor to make it the interest of all classes to bor and espital that have been embreeding, that have good action, will always command a readier sale than Get as many of these qualities, as possible in the stallion. See that the brood mares have these qualities and then you can raise colts that in any CASH PAID FOR GRAIN WHEN SO BAFGAINED FOR market will command fair prices. main points in sire and dam. Give the offspring fair treatment, and horse raising will prove as remunerative as STORES Hellidaysharg, Williamsharg, Tunari Hill. other branches of farming .- Rural

Sod vs. Stubble for Conn,-A far-Mer in Fellow county, Ind., planted GET ALL THE LIGHT YOU CAN Is acres of corn last year-half on a clover sod, the other half on "the best side of the field, in corn the year pre- Cheap Groceries! vious;" all planted the same day and By reading the advertisements, circulars, price lists, etc., of other dealers, and then go to The result was 13 bushels per acre on the corn stubble, and 50 bushels on the sod land. Although the stubble had some manure, it is very evident MODEL GROCERY STORE that the clover added vastly more fertility to the soil and was the cause of the larger crop. It is a common ex-

Potato Bug Poison .- Paris green has thus far been accepted poison for the Colorado potato beetle. Paris green was known as a pigment long before the potato beetle was heard of. In the course of certain manufactures a compound of arsenic is produced to which the makers have given the name EBENSB'G WOOLEN FACTORY, of "London Purple." It is not offered as a secret remedy, but as a highly poisonous compound of arsenic, having all the desirable and deleterious qualities of Paris green, and the chief superiority claimed for it over that is

Ticks on Sheep. An agricultural exchange says, to kill ticks on sheep, throw into the barnyard a few small, Ebensburg, May 2 1879-71. ED. JAMES. thrifty, second growth fir trees. The sheep will est the leaves and small twigs greedily, and often strip off all work Presented a complete Pinning Mill, we are prepared to work Presented. Shotan and Morrows of overstands and Morrows of overstands and Morrows of overstands and Morrows of all thousands.

EHEAP! H H EEE AA PIP EEE H H H E AAA P F E R HRNR H H E AAA P E E R H H H EEE A A P E EE R H HEAPEST!

GEO. HUNTLEY LARGEST, BEST & MOST VARIED

Hardware! Stoves, Tinware,

GGGG HOUSEFURNISHING SSSSSSS GOGG 0000 0000 DDDDD SSSSSS GOGG 0000 0000 DDDDD SSSSSS Be sure the room for settling milk &n. &c. that can be found in any one establish ment in Pounsylvania. His stock comprises

COCK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES of various styles and patterns; Builders' Hardware of every description and of best'quality;

to the jar, and stir thoroughly when TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

Mowing Machines, Horse Hay Rakes, is when the cream is sour, every other day in spring and every day in sum-

Carriage Oil Cloth. Carriage Oil Cloth.

Do not churn too fast. There is nothing gained by seeking to bring the butter in a few minutes. From 20 to 30 minutes is about right.

Good grass will make nice colored butter. At such seasons, when the color of butter is pale, use coloring earefully. It is better that butter be rather light than a dark vellow.

Carriage Oil Cloth.

Carriage O

GROCERIES, TOBACCO AND SEGARS, er or cold brine; work only enough to bring it to a firm uniform mass. Do not sait heavily; from three-quarters to one ounce of salt to a pound of butter SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES! He Having had nearly rhinty a rate exergi-exce in the sale of goods in my line. I am enabled to supply my oustomers with the very lest in the market. Give me a liberal share of your patron-ogs, them, and be convinced that the best is always the chargest, and that if nover part to buy an in-

GEO, HUNTLEY.

THE INTRODUCTION OF WHEAT INTO AMERICA.—Prior to the discovery of EVERYBODY!

We desire to inform the public in

general that we have them to his master, who ordered them Established a Big Store GOOD FARM PROPERTIES

can soil, and to day one of the finest TUNNEL HILL,

Much More in Quantity and Variety

Our Stock IS NOT EQUALLED FOR

by any other stock in the neighborhood, and as we shall from time to time add new fea-tures and new lines or grous-shall always buy in large

We hope by strict adder-ence to double Goods, chose PRICES AND SOULARE DEALING TO MAKE OUR STORE THE GREAT POPULAR

HEADQUARTERS FOR

ployed. It is evident that horses of DEAL WITHUS PERMANENTLY good size, good style, that show good by carefully category to their wants and wishes and treating theorem we correlves would wish to be treated in all matters Pertuiping to business.

horses not possessing these qualities. TOFARMERS

Size, style, action, soundness, are the public and pleage our lest offerts in all trans-B. M. JOHNSTON & CO.

PLOURING MILL-WILLIAMSBURG, PA.

-ON THE SUBJECT OF ---

F. P. CONFER'S

1324 Eleventh Avenue,

Between 10th & 11th Sts., Altoona, Pa., Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1878-19. perience that a clover sod is one of the best of manures for any kind of grain crop, and it is highly valued by most wheat growers in all sections.

And "conter" your patronage on a man who can not only show you the largest, most varied and complete stock of grounds over offered for sale in the way of GROUERIES, PROVISIONS, wheat growers in all sections.

And "conter" your patronage on a man who can not only show you the largest, most varied and complete stock of ground in the way of GROUERIES, PROVISIONS, we but can and does sell at prices fully as cheap if not a little cleaper than any other nam or firm in the business, no matter where they reside or what industments they offer.

28 Thankful for the liberal patronage hereto-fore conferred upon him by his rionds in Cambria

the much lower price at which it can be afforded.

be afforded.

operation bethwith her the purpose of soing all kinds of COUNERY WORK, such as Carding. Byeing, Spinning, Weaving, &c. Will also Manuschure Blankets, Finnnels, Cassimers and Varn.

ESTABLISHED FOR THIRTY-FOUR YEARS.

F.W. HAY & SON

Manufacturers,

-0F-

TIN, COPPER,

Sheet Iron Wares

AND DEALERS IN

HEATING, PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES, Sheet Metals,

-AND-

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

INCORPORATED IN 1857. STRICTLY ON MUTUAL PLAN. PROTECTION MUTUAL TRE INSURANCE COMP'NY

OF EBENSBURG, PA. Premium Notes now in force - \$123,000. Only Five Assessments in 22 Years. NO STEAM MILLS TAKEN.

ESPECIALLY DESIRED.

GEO. M. READE, President. T. W. DICK, Secretary. Ebensburg, Jrn. 31, 1879 -1y;

It is everywhere conceded by those who have given us a call that BANKERS,

Ebensburg, Penn'a.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS. MONEY LOANED, COLLECTIONS MADE

AND A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED. Nov. 19, 1815.-11.

Removed to Bank Building -Next Poor to Freidhoff's New Store.



CARL RIVINIUS, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler EBENSBURG, PA.,

T. W. DICK, General Insurance Agent, EBENSBURG, PA.

olicles written at short notice in the OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA" And other First Class Companies.

J. C. MICCINLEY'S DINING ROOMS! For Ladies and Gentlemen, 161 Wood Street, PITTSBURGH, PA. PINEST DINING ROOMS IN THE CUTY.

LEVIS & BICKEL, Solicitors.

DR. L. D. HOFFMAN, Surgeon Dentist, Out WILL make professional visits to Ebensburg on the riner Monday or mach month, to

remain one week. Also, will be in Wilmers on the smooth Monday of Each Robert, to remain one day. All work warranted. Feb. 28, 1879-11. T W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT LAW, EL-

HOW GAMES TRAVEL.

Travelers, observing the likeness of children's games in Europe and Asia, the following important facts which have sometimes explained it on this ought to be generally known : may have been learned? And what is more, how is it that European children WHOLESALE AND RETAIL knew nothing till a few centuries ago of some of their now most popular sports? For instance, they had no battledore and shuttlecock and never flew kites till these games came across from Asia, when they took root at once and became

naturalized over Enrope.

fight their kites by making them cut one another's strings, and fly birds and monsters of the most fantastic shapes and colors, especially in China, where old though they were leading pet dogs. The English boy's kite appears thus an instance not of spontaneous play instinct, Within a century, Europeans becoming acquainted with the South Sea islanders, found them down to New Zealand adepts leaves or bark cloth, and called manu, or bird, flying them in solemn form with the accompaniment of traditional chants. chich looks as if the toy reached Polynesia through the Malay region, thus beof South Sea Island life. The geography of our childish diversions may be noticed as matching with this. Mr. Wallace relates that being one wet day in a Cayak house in Borneo, he thought to amuse the lads by taking a piece of string to or only occasionally to peculiar individuals. show them "cat's cradle," but to his surprise he found that they knew more about it than he did, going off into figures that quite puzzled him. Other Poynesians are skilled in this nursery art. specially the Maoris, of New Zealand, who call it mani, from the name of their national hero, by whom, according to their tradition, it was invented; its various patterns represent canoes, houses, people, and even episodes in Mani's life, such as his fishing up New Zealand from the bottom of the sea. In fact, they have their pictorial history in "cat's eradle," and whatever their traditions may be worth, they stand good to show that the game was of the time of their forefathers, not lately picked up from the Europeans. In the Sandwich Islands and New Zealand it is on record that the natives were found playing a kindof draughts which was not the European game, and which can harnly be accounted for but as another result of the drift of Asiatic civilization down into the Pacific.—The Fortnightly Review.

A DOG AS POSTMAN.

Sir Thomas Lander, who for many breed presented to him. After describowner goes on to say : "He took a parficular fancy for one of the postmen. who delivers letters here. It was the futy of the postman, besides delivering letters, to carry a letter-bag from one receiving house to another and this large field by the used to give to Bass to carry. Bass always followed that man through all the villas in the neighborhood, where he had deliveries to make, and he invariance from spain, the raisins known as "Malages" being considered the best. They come from a comparatively narrow strip of another than the south of Spain which has ably parted with him opposite the gate of of the convent of St. Margaret, and returned home. When our gate was shut to prevent his following the postman the dog always leaped a high gate to get after him. One day when the postman season about 2,000,000 boxes were marketed prevent his following the postman was ill, or detained by some accidental. Of this enormous yield the United States circumstance, he sent a man in his takes fully one-halt, on which it pays a duty shee. Bass went to the man, curiousphase. Hass went to the man, currons-ly scarming his face, while the man re-tired from the dog, by no means liking dra," to the raising of which the soil and his appearance, and anxious to decline elimate of a large portion of California are all acquaintance with him. But as the well adapted. The vine begins to bear some man left the place, Bass fellowed him, showing strong symptoms that he was letermined to have the post-bag. The man did all he could to keep possession of it. But at length Bass, seeing that he had no chance of getting possession of the bag by civil entreaty, raised himself on his hind legs, and putting a great fore paw on each of the man's shoulders, he laid him on his back in he road, and quietly picking up the g, he proceeded peaceably on his wonted way. The man, much dismayed, arese, and followed the dog, making every now and then an ineffectual atupt to coax him to give up the bug. At the first house he came he told his fears and the dilemma he was in, but the people comforted him by telling him | years old.—Scientific American. that the dog always carried the bag. Bass walked with the man to all the houses at which he delivered letters, and along the road, till be came to the gate of St. Margaret's, where he dropped the bag and umking his bow to the man, he returned home."

"TARMING UNDER THE SEA,"- The fact is not generally known that within bree hour's ride of Boston a large and cofitable business has been carried on ever since 1848 along the seashore, and which is nothing more nor less than "farming under the sea," Everywhere upon the coast of Eastern New England may be found, ten feet below the water mark, the lichen known as carrageenthe "Irish Moss" of commerce. It may beforn from the sunken rocks anywhere, and yet the little scaport of Scituate is almost the only place in the country where it is gathered and cured. This Union draws its supplies from those beaches. Long rakes are used in tilling long to fill the many dories that await the creature. the lichen, torn from its salty, rocky bed. The husbands and fathers gather the mess from the sea, and the wives and daughters prepare it for market. Soak it in water and it will melt away to jelly. Boil it with milk, and a delicious white and creamy blanc mange is the result. The annual product is from en to affect thousand barrels, and it brings \$50,000 mto the town, which sum is shared by some one hundred and fifty families. Its consumption in the manufacture of lager beer is very large, and the entire beer in the country draws its supplies from Scituate beaches, as the importation from Ireland has almost ceased. It is generally known that the PATENTS produced on New Inventions in from moss, as an article of food, is called ning "Sea Moss Farina," - Exchange,

> GRAINS OF GOLD.-Men, like bullets. go farthest when they are smoothest, It is good to be deaf when the slanderer begins to talk.

> The gay soul of dissipation never had The best sort of revenge is not to be like him who does the injury. most complaisance for others.

It is astonishing how keen stopid meal he must take or roast it. J. Lloyd's new building. Centre street. All man-mer of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty.

It is astonishing now keen a people are in discovering afficults.

Good will, like a good name, is g - Good will, like a good name, is got by many actions and lost by one,

ABOUT POISONS.

The Journal of Materia Medica notes

theory: That the human mind being | "Poison: A substance which, when taken alike everywhere, the same games are into the stomach, mixed with the blood, or naturally found in different lands, children taking to hockey, tops, stilts, kites, deleterious anything infectious or malignant." Our scissors make the first clip out and so on, each at its proper season. But if so, why is it that in outlying barbarous countries one hardly finds a game without finding also that there is a civilized nation within reach from whom it ized nation within reach from whom it system if one poison has stolen away into the net-work of veins by fair means or foul, here is small hope of recovering one's own,

ave another poison be sent after it.

All medicines seem to be more or less poisonous. But owing to the large doses of those classed "less" required to produce death or even deleterious effects, they are by the mass of people regarded as harmless, for arsenic, strychnine, opium, chioroform, mercury and perhaps a few other prominent remedies cover all, to them, dangerous poi-The origin of kite flying seems to lie somewhere in southeast Asia, where it is a sport even of grown up men, who which the usual remedies falling to check, ends in exhaustion and death; and the cause is laid anywhere but at the confectioner's counter where the boy bought his candies and cakes flavored with bitter almond.

gentlemen may be seen taking their evening stroll, kite string in hand, as "The bitter almond is a powerful poison." A single drop of the essential oil on a cat's tongue made a dead pussy of a living one in just five annutes, by experiment. Some delicate organizations, especially among children, can bear but little of this essence, the but of the migration of an artificial smallest quantity producing an eraption like game from a distant centre. Nor is this Il it proves in the history of civilization. aroons are eaten and given to children to cat with impunity, while confectioners are often nowadays, using, not the bitter almond, but the essential oil for their flavoring. There is a "family connection" between the bitter at flying kites, which they made of and sweet almond, how close is not easily persons the sweet nut on our tables, if ea'en, oduces an effect similar to that caused by

'Fish poison is one of the most singular inall the range of toxicology." Certain kinds longing to that drift of Asiatic culture of fish in hot countries are looked upon as which is evident in many other points always poisonous. Other kinds are only tain times, and perhaps depending some-what on the climate. The richer sort of verteinate fish, though actually eaten with perfect safety by mankind in general, are nevertheless poisonous, either at all times This fact is self-evident to many of us who have experienced nausea after eating white-flsh, salmon, lobster, etc., at one time or another, and instinct is wise when it heeds the hint and declines the poison in future.

Lead poisoning we are more familiar with, as some members of our households are more susceptible than others to the injurior effect of water run through lead pipes. But the poison in this case, acting slowly and subtly, is usually classed under the broad These who work in lead mines or in any way with lead and absorb its fine dust into their systems, except by the greatest care, sooner or later have what in general phrase ology is called printers' or painters' palsy.— The habit of children to bite and wet their lead pencils is often followed by serious resuits, which are more likely to be traced to a close school room and hard study than to the lead pencils, state pencils and chalk they have numeled on at short intervals five days

Another of the every-day poisons is found the syrup which is a leading feature of the American breakfast-table. "The use of chloride of tin in glucose syrups has been proved by numerous analyses." Think of that, oh ye who include in "golden drip" and 'maple syrup' on cold, wintry morn-ings on your hot cakes. Beware of any syrup that leaves a metallic taste in your ionth, lest by means of the sweet liquid our stomach gets a tin-lining, and you, wondering why on earth you have developed years resided at Grange House, Edin-burg, had a fine dog of the St. Bernard eakes disagree with you. And if the said cakes are made of the raising-easy stuff callment can, in part, be hild to them, for analysis has also shown that baking-powder contains a large proportion of desicented alum.

- 100 Dec BARRYS, MAKEND .- The United States is the country in the South of Spain, which hitherto been regarded as surpassing other regions for raisins of that character The annual yield of Malaga grapes average what in the second year, although the bearing capacity is not developed until 5 years old, and continues to bear for hal American grape growers bave little to learn from Spain, but, in the curing and packing of the raisius, a luck of experience is sti ficial process, however, but in a comparativeor twelve days in August or September, when they are ready for packing, having turned from white to brown, and gradually changed to the familiar dark color of the raisins of commerce. The White sugar which is gen-ertly found attached to the raisins sold in the market is entirely a natural product of the grape, and comes on with age-first appearing, as a rule, when the raisins are about two

A Currous Case. John J. Andrews, a Philadelphia merchant, lost the sight of his left eye twenty years ago and physicians told him there was no cure. The useless member gave him no trouble until 1877, but thereafter it was eccasionally so painful that he writized on the floor until the attack was over. Many of the best oculists made careful examnations, and were unable to ascertain the nature of the disease. Lately be put him-sell into the hands of a Philadelphia physician, of whose investigation be says: "He blistered me around the eye to draw out the inflammation, and at last be said: "I know what it is not; it is not inflammation and diseased tooth and cut out a piece of the jaw bone and did some probing; finally he said It does not come from a tooth nerve, and that is another point gained.' He dosed me he said: 'It is not missma, and that is another point gained.' Last Thursday he out me into a dark room, and, throwing an indescribably bright light into the optic for two mortal hours, at last he exclaimed: 'I village is the great centre of the moss baye the secret.' Looking in through the business in the country, and the entire pupil of the eye he could see a live cysticer. cus, or embryo tape worm. This was the first case of the kind in America, and was exhibited to most of the physicians of Philathis marine farm, and it does not take delphia. An operation with a knife removed

EVENING DRESSES .- The tendency toward low bodices for evening wear is stronger now than at any period for the past twenty years. The most fashionable consist of a cut-out back and front, the strap holds the sleeve ascending high upon the shoulder. The bodies is long, hollowed upon the hips and very much pointed, back and front. The skirt is trained, and arranged with small pa-piers, which are draped low upon the hips and from a fan shape under the centre of the bodice. A double plaiting of fine face is placed opright around the neck and a plaiting of black lace below, outlining the square. This style is used for black satin, and also for rich black silk, the sleeves being short and the arms uncovered. The most fashionable evening dresses are now either black or white, the staffs which are in mixed colors being reserved for day wear. This effects a sort of revolution in dress, black having been for so long a period a sort of uniform for the street.

WHERE POTATOES CANNOT BE BOILED. There's one place in the world where neither polators, meat, nor even eggs, can be cooked boiling. It is on the high table-lands between the Cordilleras and the Andes. It is from The wisest of men is he who has the nost complaisance for others.

10,000 to 12,000 to 14,000 that water boils before it is not enough to book. If one wants a hot

An investor in baby bonds wants to know the bark. The ticks will all leave the sheep in a few days, the strong odor from the off of the fir driving them away.

WM. H. SECHLER, Attorney at Ends in Colorate the lowest cash paices.

DOTIED veils for ladies are again fashonable.

CEO M. READE, Attorney-at-law, fashonable.

CEO M

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In the face of everything, Wanamaker & Brown increased their great Clothing business last year at Oak Hall nearly a quarter of a million dollars, and for 1879 the new plans will make the house more popular and increase the business much more. Eighteen years in the people's service at the old corner of Sixth and Market has taught us how to do the business well.

thing like so much Clothing at Retail as Oak Hall, and no house in Philadelphia sells more than a quarter as many goods as Mr. Wanamaker sells in Clothing alone. Doing this large business shows the people's regard for our goods, and enables us to buy cheaply and sell at small profits.

duced through Mr. Robert C. Ogden (formerly partner of the famous firm of Devlin & Co., New York), who is now associated with Oak Hall, and will give his whole energies and valuable experience to improving the manufacture of our Boys' and Men's Clothing. We do not buy Clothing like the dealers, but make it expressly for our own sales. The Spring stock is splendid, and no other make of goods, so far, have as much merit, or are

Mr. John Wanamaker, who founded Oak Hall, is not interested in the old store, and that it does not have his attention; on the contrary, his ownership of it remains unchanged, and he has lost none of his love for it. Every day finds him supervising all its departments. Mr. William H. Wanamaker spends his entire time on the Oak Hall business.

A VISIT THIS SPRING PARTICULARLY INVITED.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL, 6th & Market Sts., Philad'a. THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.



GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN, 113 & 115 CLINTON STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.,

ALWAYS HAVE THE Largest and Cheapest Stock of Dry and Dress Goods,

NOTIONS, MILLINERY, CARPETS, ETC., to be found in Cambria or adjoining counties. 250 Forget not the street and numbers and fail not to call, buy and be happy.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE "VIBRATOR" THRESHING MACHINERY.



OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, both Portable and Traction, with Valuable Improve-FROME ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often CRAIN Raisers will not submit to the suor-NOT Only Vastiy Superior for Wheat, Oats,



TOTE Sizes of Separators Made, Banging FOR Particulars, Call on our Dealers er



LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

DR. M. J. BUCK. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office and residence on Fourteenth street, near

THE GREAT POSITIVE CURE A for all DISEASES arising from a decouped con-don of the BLOOD, LIVER, NERVES, DIGESTIVE ORGANS.



The Best Family Medicine on Earth.

THE ONLY TRUE REMEDY FOR COLDS.

Walker & Badger Mfg. Co., Prop'rs,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. Cray's Specific Medicine.

S. H. DECKER, M. D., PHYSICIAN ANG SURGEON,

this season of the year is, to get the greatest possible growth from his spring pigs. There is no period in the life of the hog when so great a return for the food consumed is possible as during the first six months, and it a here that the advantages of skillful feeding are apparent. Unless great care be taken, the growth of the pig will be seriously checked when from three to five weeks old. The milk of the dam, which was ample to promote a rapid growth in the litter of pigs during the first two or three weeks, is not sufficient to answer the demands of the same litter as the grow older; hence the pigs should early be taught to look elsewhere for a part of their sustenance. This is to easy matter; a little milk or nurs tious food of any kind, in Equid form, placed conveniently by, where the pigs can have access to it at all times but beyond the reach of the sow, will soon do the work; and it should be replenished frequently through the day. If this is attended to, there will be no 'stunting" of the pigs at the critical period, and their growth will be uniform and rapid. A good close pasture is a valuable adjunct, and helps wonderfully. The true secret of successful pork making is to push the pig from the date of birth until h s big enough for the market; and the earlier the age at which this point on be reached, the greater is the setum for the food consumed.

RAISING PIGS.—The most impor-

tant thing for the swine breeder a

A slop made of core and only ground in about equal parts, with little oilmeal added, makes the ber food for the sow while suckling, y increase the flow of milk; and the with clover pasture and pleaty soaked corn during the summer will promote a rapid and healthy grown of the pigs. - National Live Stock Jon.

A NEW REMEDY FOR NEURALOIS. The Paris correspondent of the Boston Courier, referring to his recovery from a dangerous illness, says : I mention this illness, that I may tell you how easily I was cured. I was bent dosble. I could not breathe. My plyscian ordered me to take a flat-iron and heat it as hot as I could bear, put ; double fold of finnnel on the painted part, and move the iron to and fro a the flannel. I was cured by encland ment. My doctor told me that some time since a professor in one of on colleges, after suffering some days win neuralgia in the head, which he his self had tried to cure, sent for the fa mer, who prescribed a hot flat iron The next time the doctor saw the pa fessor the latter exclamed, "I had m sooner applied the heated iron to m head than instantly all pain had vu ished." My physician was summer recently to the bedside of a woman who had neuralgia in both sides, at so violently that she alarmed t whole neighborhood by the sere which her intolerable anguish was from her. She was taken from le bed and borne near the fire. In sur severe cases a heated iron is not ene getic enough, and he has an iron mi fastened to an ivory handle. He has this rod to a white heat (which cause less pain than a red heat) and apple it very slightly to the seat of the pa first in longitudinal, then in latitud al lines. The application is so light that no trace is left but red lines a the epide mis, which are soon effa-In twenty minutes the woman walk back to oed, and the third day size ward quitted it entirely freed from neuralgia. This instrument is not to be trusted to awkward hands.

-Dr. Garth (Wiener Allgem.) str that by placing xx. gtt. ol. terebs on a handkerchief, holding it be the face, and taking about forty is inspirations, to be repeated thrice a ly, signal and marked relief, follo by rapid cure in cases of larying catarrh, is the result. In an in fifteen months old, in the convulsi stage of whooping cough, he direct the mother to hold a cloth, moiste as above, before it when awake, and drop the oil upon its pillow wist asleep. The result was markedly neficial. In twenty-four hours frequency and severity of the attack were notably diminished, and by pa per support by aid of stimulants improvement was rapid. Subsequi ly pertussis became epidemic in vicinity, and he repeatedly used in drug in this way. He gave it to children of all ages, and in any and of fever. The initial catarah the con vulsive, and the final catarrial, stage were all decidedly benefited, the spa modic attacks being in many cases a orted. Scientific American.

A REMEDY FOR WHOOPING COM

REMEDIES FOR CORNS .- A bit ! linen dipped in turpentine and wasped around the corn night and mon ing, if persevered in, will give re Arnica applied likewise will allevish the pain. Lemon juice is also ben't cial, softening the hard skin so 1 with a blunt knife a considerable p tion of the corn may be remove The easiest way to apply it is to de off a piece of lemon, then nick it so ! to let in the toe with the corn and bis on at night. A good corn plaster of be made by dissolving by heat it ounces of yellow wax in two ounces purified ammonia, and just before s cold, add six drachms of acets of corper. Spread this ointment a piece of soft leather. Before apply soak the eern for some time in a so tion of soda and pare as closely possible. At first they are the duction of the outer skin alone, he gradual thickening they become nected not only with the true skin ! neath but even with the adjacent mil cles, and, like many another en prevention is better than cure

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