

Use of Salt.

In many cases of disordered stomach, a teaspoonful of salt is a certain cure. In the violent internal aching termed colic, add a teaspoonful of salt to a pint of cold water, drink it and go to bed; it is one of the simplest and best remedies known. The same will revive a person who seems almost dead from receiving a fall, etc. In an apoplectic fit, no time should be lost in pouring down salt water, if sufficient sensibility remains to allow of swallowing it; if not, the head must be sponged with cold water until the senses return, when salt will completely restore the patient from his lethargy. A fit the feet should be placed in warm water with mustard added, and the legs briskly rubbed, all bandages removed from the neck, and a cool apartment procured if possible. In many cases of bleeding at the lungs, when other remedies fail, Dr. Bush found that two tea-spoonfuls of salt completely stayed the blood. In the case of a bite of a mad dog, wash the part with a strong brine for an hour; then bind on some salt with a rag. In toothache, warm saltwater held to the part and renewed two or three times will relieve in most cases. If the teeth be covered with tartar, wash twice a day with salt and water. In swelled neck, wash the part with brine, and drink twice a day, also, until cured. Salt will expel worms, if used in a moderate degree, and aid digestion, but salt meat is injurious if used much.

Watering Gardens.

In the summer droughts which now and then occur, it is common to see persons everywhere at work watering the gardens to keep things alive until the regular rains come. It is, however, the experience of all, the more a garden is watered the more it wants, and thus on the whole it does little good. Yet water can be so given as to be free from this objection. It is the hardening of the surface which causes the evil, and a hard, compact surface always dries out faster than a loose one. The proper way is to take the earth away for a few inches around the plants to be watered, so as to pour the water, letting it gradually soak away. After it has all disappeared and the surface gets a little dry, then draw the earth back again which has been misplaced to make the basin. This will make loose surface over the watered part, which will preserve it from drying out rapidly. Tomatoes, egg plants, cabbages and other things of this character, watered in this way, will need no renewal of water for several weeks. It is a slow way of getting such work done, but it is the only sure way of doing it.—*Germantown Telegraph*.

Management of Horses.

Feed liberally, work steadily, and clean thoroughly, is my motto in the management of horses rubbed dry and clean before leaving them for the night. When horses are worked six days in the week, thorough grooming is absolutely essential to their health. The more highly they are fed the more important to clean them. Most men use the curycomb too much, and the whisk too little. We do not insist upon it, but believe it would pay always to take the whole harness from the horses when put in the stable at noon, and rub them dry, washing the shoulders with cold water, afterwards thoroughly drying them with a cloth. We doubt if one farmer in a hundred duly appreciates how much he loses from having poor horses, and in not keeping them in vigorous health, and in a condition to do a maximum day's work.

A Healthful Practice.—Loosen the clothing, and, standing erect, throw the shoulders well back, the hands behind, and the breast forward. In this position draw slowly a deep inspiration as possible, and retain it by an increased effort for a few seconds, then breathe it gradually forth. After a few natural breaths, repeat the long inspiration. Let this be done for ten or fifteen minutes every day, and in six weeks' time a very perceptible increase in the diameter of the chest and its prominence will be evident.

No animal is so badly abased as the pig. The hired man thought it a great hardship that we required him to clean their floor thoroughly twice a day. But he ultimately found it much the easiest, as each daily cleaning was a mere nothing. Pigs are naturally cleanly, if permitted to be so, and when comfortably provided for, thrive better and fatten faster; and one would think the farmer would prefer to eat such pork that takes out of a manger-hole.—*Country Gentleman*.

Tanners, Curriers, and Finishers.

Pine Street, Middleburg, Penn'a.

Keep constantly on hand a full supply of Levi's, CALF, COW, UPPER and HARRISON LEATHER, of their own manufacture. Prices equal to the best city finishers.

OAK AND HEMLOCK SOLE.

Prices are suit the times. Market prices paid for HIDE, SKINS and HAIR. Orders of mail promptly filled.

G. M. MOATZ & BRO.

Middleburg, Pa.

1853. 71 1873.

CENTENNIAL!

Having adopted the motto of the "Nineteenth" the subscriber would call the attention of the public to the fact that he has adopted the

CASH SYSTEM,

and hereafter will sell goods entirely for CASH OR TRADE, and will publish that it is the true system of doing business.

He continues to keep on hand a well-selected stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY, BOOTS & SHOES,

HARDWARE,

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

WALL PAPER.

SHOE FINDINGS, LEATHER,

FISH, OILS,

PAINTS, AC., &c., &c.

which he offers to the public at very greatly reduced cash prices.