Agricultural.

BREEDS AND THOROUGHBREDS.—Thoroughbred is a term given an animal descended from parents which both belong to the same recognized breed. A breed is a gradual growth, during many years, often centuries, of a class of animals which possess some marked distinguishing points or characteristics. Its perfection is arrived at by a course of skillful breeding of selected animals, each one chosen for the especial purpose of marking more distinctly some desired characteristic. This course is persevered in until each animal is able to reproduce itself exactly and infallibly, and the chief characteristics of the class of animals are indelibly fixed, so that each young animal produced is a type of its class. Such a class of animals is then reorganized as a breed or as thoroughbred animals, and its descendants without admixture of foreign blood are "pure bred" or "thoroughbred." There are very few really pure breeds however; that is, races of animals which reproduce themselves exactly in color and form. The Devon cattle are one of these pure breeds, having been from time immemorial exactly what they are now, and reproducing themselves exactly in form, color, and every other characteristic without failure. Our native buffalo is another pure breed of cattle, as are also the wild cattle of Chillingham, England, and the dun cattle and the buffalo of Italy. The term breed is given to the Ayrshire, Jersey, or Shorthorn, because although they do not reproduce themselves exactly, yet they do so with sufficient closeness to preserve their distinguishing traits of character. As they are recognized as breeds their unmixed descendants are called thoroughbred. If their blood is mingled with that of another class, whether that be thoroughbred or not, the "thoroughness" is lost and the produce is a grade. That produce can never be brought back to a thoroughbred really. There will always be a stain, and although that stain may be continually diluted with each generation, the point when it is supposed to finally disappear has never been satisfactorily fixed upon. The starting point from whence either of these breeds sprang is not known. The original sources are like those of a river, issuing from many springs. In course of time all these smaller streams gather into one which contains the elements of each consolidated. So it is with either of these races of cattle. Having been first obtained from some accidental mixture and exhibiting some strong points of excellence, the original stock were interbred one with another.

KEEP A COW.—People generally believe that there is but one kind of cows' milk, always supposing there is no adulteration, but no mistake can be greater. The milk sold from wagons has the following characteristics: It is of uncertain quality, and it is almost always poor on account of the feed, such as bran, steamed hay, and brewers' grains. It is injured during the journey from the farm or by the various transits to the consumer, and it rapidly changes. Many of the cows are unhealthy; little care is taken by those who milk to secure perfectly clean milk, and the odors of the barn-yard and stable where many cows are kept, where personal supervision as to details is impossible, impart a bad flavor to the milk. Such milk is certainly unfit for infants. All this is said in the supposition that there is no kind of adulteration. Condensed milk is not open to some of these evils. There is really no way for families to get good milk but to keep cows themselves. In cities and towns it would be a good plan for several families to unite and keep one first-rate cow. But, generally, one family should keep a cow, and this can often be done in a city as well as in a village, providing a stable is on the premises, for where carriage horses are kept a cow can be. I am informed that many families keep cows as much as they keep servants, and they find it a great advantage.—*Country Physician.*

MANY of the failures in the attempt to raise our more common forest trees from the seed, are caused by improper care of the seed previous to planting. If such seeds as the chestnut and the horse-chestnut are allowed to become dry, their hard varnished shell is impervious to moisture, and this alone causes a majority of the attempts at raising such trees from the seed. If they can be planted so as to be secure from mice, it is much safer to plant them in the autumn soon after they fall from the trees. If they cannot be planted in their proper position, they may be mixed with earth and kept moist until spring. Freezing will not hurt them. The elm and one or two other trees mature their seeds so early in the season, that they may be planted immediately, and will make considerable growth before winter sets in. In all cases where the seed-bed is so situated that it cannot be worked up in the spring, it will usually be found best to plant all kinds in the fall, as they will sprout very early in the spring, and will make root and growth much in advance of those not planted until late in the spring. Almost any kind of forest trees may be successfully transplanted by cutting the tap root a year before the attempt is made. If one or two of the larger roots are cut at the same time, it will be more certain to prove successful.

THE CATTLE OF EUROPE.—According to the report lately read at a scientific meeting at Seeberaig, in Switzerland, all the cattle in Europe amount to 94,700,000 head. Of these Germany owns 13,000,000; Austria, 12,000,000; France, 12,000,000; Great Britain, 10,000,000; Turkey, 9,000,000; Spain and Portugal, 4,500,000; Denmark, 4,000,000; Italy, 3,500,000; Sweden and Norway, 2,500,000; Holland and Belgium, 2,000,000; Greece, 1,000,000; and Switzerland, 1,000,000. The little Republic of Switzerland figures at the head of the list in proportion to its extent and population, owning 208 head of cattle for each thousand acres, and 567 head for each thousand inhabitants. Spain has only 39 head for each thousand acres of its superficies.

WHAT AN EAR OF CORN WILL YIELD.—An ear of corn has been sent to this office, grown in Cleveland, East Tennessee, which measures 10½ inches in circumference in the thickest part of the ear, has 22 rows, with an average of 56 kernels in a row, making 1,232 kernels in all on the ear. The variety is known as the Southern Dent Corn. These 1,232 kernels, planted in the same locality or anywhere within the limestone region of Tennessee or Kentucky, if all germinated and came to perfection, would produce the first year a fraction over 45,000 bushels.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

CALIFORNIA sent 1,000 bales of cotton to market last year, and is going into the business more extensively this year. It is said that the crop will pay in that State, at half the present price, twenty cents per pound. Cotton is a much safer crop than grain, and is more easily transported, and furthermore the Californians hope for a market in China and Japan.

LICE ON SWINE.—A correspondent of the Cincinnatti *Gazette* cures his hogs of lice as follows:—He nails three or four large copper cents to the bottom of the trough in which they are fed, and the lice all leave. The remedy he asserts is harmless, and has never failed when tried in this section.

THE entire value of the stock and property of the Cataraugus county (N. Y.) cheese factories is $5,000,000, which returns an annual income of $1,500,000.

Scientific.

A NEW APPLIANCE OF ELECTRICITY.—The influence of electricity on the growth of plants has recently been made the subject of careful study in England. The method pursued and the results obtained may be thus briefly described: Upon a plate of glass three inches square, two strips of sheet-tin are laid so as to nearly touch in the center. Upon this glass, and covering the tin strips, is spread a piece of common felt moistened with rain-water; and, upon its dampened surface, cress-seeds are thickly strewed. The tin plates are then connected with the opposite poles of a weak galvanic battery; the result being that one-half of the felt is charged with positive and the other with negative electricity. At the side of this plate is a second, which has connection with the battery, and upon which the seeds grow, subjected to no artificial conditions. The results of this novel course of experiment are given as follows: After the lapse of four days the seeds on the opposite side of the first piece of felting gave signs of germination, while the hulls were shriveling up and becoming black. On the negative side of the felting the seeds were at the same time swollen, and their hulls, which retained their natural color, were beginning to burst. At the end of six days the first shoots made their appearance. It was not till several days later that the first shoots appeared upon the second plate. It is recorded, as the most peculiar result of this trial that, while on the negative pole, where there was every sign of stronger development, the root-sprout sank downward into the moist felting, the roots from the positive side rose upward from blackened and dried-up seeds. These experiments serve to enforce the opinion, recently advanced, that often by the simplest methods, intelligently applied, results may be obtained which bear directly upon the most important natural phenomena.

CAPACITIES OF CAST-IRON.—A recent writer in a London journal asserts that cast-iron is unsuitable for use as a tie, because its strength is uncertain, and on account of its accommodating itself, less than malleable iron to any cross strain. Malleable iron allows of considerable twist, without any great diminution of its direct strength, while any twist brought on a bar of cast-iron, with a direct strain, is almost sure to result in fracture, long before the whole of its direct strength is brought into action.

As regards the use of cast iron to resist direct strain, there are some peculiarities which have an important bearing on its application to certain purposes. In this connection may be instanced the manufacture of hydrostatic presses and water pipes, where it is noteworthy that, although the strength of a boiler exposed to an internal pressure might be supposed to be in exact proportion to its thickness, yet, practically, this is not the case, and the thickness has to be increased in a greater proportion than the strain. Cast iron may also be considered to have its elasticity destroyed with about one-third the weight that will produce fracture; and, therefore, it ought not to be loaded, in permanent constructions, to more than this amount.

THE PURIFICATION OF TALLOW AND LARD.—It is said that tallow and lard can be kept from getting rancid by the following process: The tallow or lard is first treated with carbonate of soda in the proportion of 2 pounds of soda to every 1,000 pounds of lard, and is then subjected to a digestion with alum in the following manner: 10 pounds of alum are dissolved in 500 pounds of water, and 1 pound slaked lime added to the solution and boiled. This solution is stirred well with 1,000 pounds of lard at a temperature of 150° or 200° Fah. for about half an hour. The liquor is then separated from the lard, and the lard is treated with the same amount of pure water again. This lard will keep for an exceedingly long time. The fact is that the alumina in the alum applied acts very readily in a disinfecting manner upon those compounds which are liable to give rise to rancidity. The lime is added to the alum in order to render the alumina more active by its giving up some of the acid to the lime. This treatment has also the advantages of restoring the original flavor and of producing a lard of a greater whiteness.

VULCANIZED RUBBER COATED IRON TUBES are now manufactured in this city which will bear over 300 degrees heat, the rubber being prepared at 400 degrees Fahrenheit. The pipes can therefore be used for either hot or cold water. Gas and water are said to have no effect on them, and the coating resists sulphuric and muriatic acids and caustic potash solution. It is suggested that the process may be used for the preservation of iron ship plates and framing, if the rubber should resist the chemical action of copper in contact with iron under salt water.—*Public Ledger.*

IT is proposed to construct an indicator for detecting the presence of carbonic-oxide gas in the air on the following plan: A vessel, the sides of which are connected with an electric battery, is filled with a solution of chloride of palladium. The wires are so adjusted that, so long as no metal is precipitated, the current is broken. As soon, however, as carbonic oxide makes its appearance in the atmosphere, metallic palladium is precipitated from the solution contained in the indicator. The effect of this precipitation is to establish the electric current; and a bell is rung, giving notice of the presence of the injurious gas.

LAUGH AND BE HEALTHY.—The physiological benefit of laughter is explained in the *Archiv fur Psychiatrie:* The comic-like tickling causes a reflex action of the sympathetic nerve, by which the caliber of the vascular portions of the system is diminished, and their nervous power increased. The average pressure of the cerebral vessels on the brain substance is thus decreased, and this is compensated for by the forced expiration of laughter, and the larger amount of blood thus called to the lungs. We always feel good when we laugh, but until now we never knew the scientific reason why.

THE Chinese have a cyclopedia which should be worthy of its name, for when completed it will consist of 160,000 volumes, of which 78,710 have been published during the last century. Of these, 7353 relate to theology; 2127 treat of the four classical books of China, and of music; 21,626 are historical, and 47,604 treat of philosophy and science. The present Emperor has a library of 400,000 volumes, and he has caused the poems written under one dynasty to be collected and published in 900 volumes.

A POISONOUS ANILIN COLOR.—The dye stuff called rosanilin which gives a beautiful carmine color, is, as we have stated, an arseniferous production allied to arseniate of lime, and is soluble in lactic acid. It is used in lithography and for painting wooden vessels, etc. As it is very poisonous, it should never be employed in confectionery, and bright red sugar sticks should not be given to children.

RUSSIA possesses valuable coal deposits of enormous extent, one of black gas coal on the river Kama being especially valuable.

WHAT an ass the fellow must have been who made a donkey-engine and expected to get horse power out of it!

Domestic.

CARE FOR DAUGHTERS.—Would you show yourself really good to your daughters? Then be generous to them in a truer sense than that of heaping trinkets on their necks. Train them for independence first, and then labor to give it to them. Let them, as soon as ever they are grown up, have some little money, or means of making money, to be their own, and teach them how to deal with it, without needing every moment somebody to help them. Calculate what you give them or will bequeath to them, not, as is usually done, on the chances of their making a rich marriage, but on the probability of their remaining single and according to the scale of living to which you have accustomed them. Suppress their luxuries now if need be, but do not leave them with scarcely bare necessaries hereafter, in striking contrast to their present home. Above all, help them to help themselves. Fit them to be able to add to their own means rather than to be forever pinching and economizing till their minds are narrowed and their hearts are sick. Give all the culture you can to every power which they may possess. If they should marry after all, they will be the happier and the better for it. If they should remain among the million of the unmarried, they will bless you in your grave, and say of you what cannot be said of many a doating parent by his surviving child, "My father cared that I should be happy after his death as well as while I was his pet and his toy."

ARRANGEMENT OF CUT FLOWERS.—The London *Gardener* says that of all the various mistakes made by persons in arranging flowers, the commonest is that of putting too many in a vase; and next that, is the mistake of putting too great a variety of colors in one bouquet. Every flower in a group should be clearly distinguishable and determinable without pulling the nosegay to pieces; the calyx of a cove pink should never be hid by being plunged into the head of a white phlox, however well the colors may look.

Sweet peas never look so well in the hands as they do on the boughs over which they climb, because they cannot be carried without crowding them; but put them lightly in a vase with an equal number of mignonette, or rather, ornament a vase half full of mignonette, with a few blossoms of sweet peas, and you get a charming effect, because you follow the natural arrangement by avoiding crowding of the blossoms, and putting them with the green foliage which they want to set them off.

Few people are aware, until they try it, how easy it is to spoil such a pleasing combination as this; a piece of calceolaria, scarlet geranium, or blue salvia, would ruin it effectually. Such decided colors as these require to be grouped in another vase, and should not even be placed on the table with sweet peas.

OF WHAT PERFUME IS MADE.—Nearly every article of the toilet bottle or the *sachet* is made from waste, sometimes from foully odorous matters. A peculiar fetid oil, termed fusel oil, is formed in making brandy and whisky. This fusel oil, distilled with sulphuric and acetate of potash, gives the oil of pears. The oil of apples is made from the same fusel oil by distillation with sulphuric acid and bichromate of potash. The oil of pineapples is obtained from the product of the action of putrid cheese on sugar, or by making a soap with butter and distilling it with alcohol and sulphuric acid. Oil of grapes and oil of cognac, used to impart the flavor of French cognac to common brandy, are little else than fusel oil. The artificial oil of bitter almonds is prepared by the action of nitric acid on the fetid oils of gas tar. The wintergreen oil of New Jersey is artificially made from willows and a body procured from a distillation of wood.

Dyes, like perfumes, are often derived from the most repulsive sources. The waste heaps of spent madder were formerly a great nuisance. It is now found that this hitherto waste can be used, and at least one third can be saved by treating it with hot acid, Prussian blue is made from pieces of horse hoofs or refuse woolen material by fusion with iron and alkali.

PERPETUAL PASTE.—Dissolve a teaspoonful of alum in a quart of water. When cold, stir in as much flour as will give it the consistency of thick cream, being particular to beat up all the lumps; stir in as much powdered resin as will lay on a dime, and throw in half a dozen cloves to give it a pleasant odor. Have on the fire a teacup of boiling water, pour the flour mixture into it, stirring well at the time. In a few minutes it will be of the consistency of mush. Pour it into an earthen or china vessel; let it cool; lay a cover on, and put in a cool place. When needed for use, take out a portion and soften it with warm water. Paste thus made will last twelve months. It is better than gum, as it does not gloss the paper, and can be written on.

GRIDDLE-CAKES, WAFFLES, ETC.—If you have not used your griddle or waffle-iron for some time, wash it off hard with hot soap and water; wipe and rub well with dry salt. Heat it and grease with a bit of fat salt pork on a fork. It is a mistake, besides being slovenly and wasteful, to put on more grease than is absolutely necessary to prevent the cake from sticking. A piece of pork an inch square should last for several days. Put on a great spoonful of butter for each cake, and before filling the griddle, test it with a single cake, to be sure that all is right with it as well as the batter.

The same rules apply to waffles. Always lay hot cakes and waffles upon a hot plate as soon as baked.

RHEUMATISM.—A correspondent in the *English Mechanic* gives the following remedy for curing rheumatic gout, of which he had long been a sufferer. He insulated his bedstead from the floor, by placing underneath each post a broken-off bottom of a glass bottle. He says the effect was magical, that he had not been free from rheumatic gout for fifteen years, and that he began to improve immediately after the application of the insulators.

LEMON PIES.—For two pies, take one lemon two eggs, one cup sugar, one cup cold water, one tablespoonful corn starch. The rind of the lemon should be grated to use, and the white part, which is bitter, thrown away, after squeezing the juice and pulp from it. I have made for invalids who could not eat common lemon pie three good ones from the following: Three eggs, one cup sugar, one lemon, two cups water, two tablespoonsfuls flour.

SWEETENED DOUGHNUTS.—One pint of sour milk, and seven tablespoonfuls sour cream; soda to sweeten; one teaspoonful salt one coffee-cup of sugar; one egg; one egg well beaten with the sugar; nutmeg, or other spices, to suit the taste; flour to knead well and hard. Will make a heaping six-quart pan of doughnuts.

HAIR DYE.—The Greeks and Persians use a hair-dye make from walnut rinds. Some one recommends that it should be prepared by boiling the green rinds in water and adding alum to the decoction.

PLAIN DOUGHNUTS.—One pint of rich buttermilk; one heaping teaspoonful soda; half that quantity of salt; three tablespoonfuls of melted lard; flour to knead well.

Humorous.

SAM WELLER ON THE EAST RIVER.—Sam Weller was seated on the quarter-deck of a coal-barge not far from the Brooklyn Navy Yard sunning himself a day or two ago, when the following incident occurred, which he relates in his own characteristic way: I was sitting takin' it easy like, says Sam, when up steps a gentleman and says, "You don't remember me?" "Can't say I do," says I. "Oh, *I* know *you*," says the gen'l'm'n; "knowed you when you was a boy," says he. "Well, I don't remember you," says I. "That's werry odd," says the gen'l'm'n. "Werry!" says I. "You must have a bad mem'ry," says the gen'l'm'n. "Well, it isn't werry prime on recollectin'," says I. Then he grows more confidentialer and says, "It's a werry narrer channel here for a Spanish big 'un to get through?" "It is rather narrer," says I. "Nasty bit!" says he; "and more especialer if suthin' should upset and get stuck in the mud, what couldn't be dug up less nor a fortnight or so, till this Cuby question's riz off the public mind!" "Werry nasty sitiwation," says I. "Well," says the gen'l'm'n, "you're a werry good bargeman as can do what he likes with his own barge." "It's werry kind of you!" says I, concealin' suthin' as he handed over to me. "Good arternoon!" says the gen'l'm'n. "Good arternoon!" says I. And you wouldn't b'lieve, p'raps, but next mornin' afore daybreak a barge was upset on that werrry spot as the gen'l'm'n p'inted out!

ANECDOTE OF WEBSTER.—At the city dinner on the Fourth of July, 1859, in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Dr. R. H. Neale, chaplain of the day, turning to the picture of Webster replying to Hayne, remarked that he spent his youthful days in Washington, witnessing the scene there portrayed and hearing the address in which was first uttered that great sentiment, "Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable," and related an amusing incident which happened to Mr. Webster just after the great speech. For the purpose of a little relaxation, he went to Virginia with some friends. They called at a farmhouse and asked for some milk and water to drink. The good woman of the house went to get some. Her husband, who had been intently reading a newspaper, containing Mr. Webster's speech, asked Mr. W.:

"Do you know Webster?"

"Yes, I believe I do," was the reply.

"Well, how does he look?

"Rather savage," said Mr. Webster. "They say he looks like me."

"Well, are you Webster?"

"Yes, they say I am, and I suppose it is so."

By this time the wife came in with the milk and water.

"Carry that back! carry that back!" said her husband. "This is Daniel Webster. Make a pitcher of hailstorm; nothing but hailstorm will do for Webster."

A BOYS' IDEA.—A six-year-old genius who lives out West rejoices in the name of Henry. One day Henry's mother was ironing out some recently washed linen, Henry stood by and intently watched the facility with which the wrinkles disappeared upon the advent of the flat-iron. From time to time he glanced uneasily at his somewhat ancient papa, who lay recumbent upon a sofa, dreaming the happy hours away. The youth gazed with sorrow upon the furrows that remorseless time had ploughed upon the once alabaster brow of his dad, and then was the future voter seized with a brilliant idea. During a temporary absence for a few moments of the female stay and prop of the house our hero seized a flat-iron, and tip-toeing softly to his father's side, began industriously smoothing and ironing out the wrinkles from that gentleman's forehead. The father dreamed that he was standing on his head in the centre of Vesuvius during an eruption, and reversed his offspring for ten minutes. Henry has ceased to slide down stair balustrades for the present, and the untamed rocking-horse prances in silence while Henry's papa patronizes molasses and cotton to an alarming extent.

"ALL'S FISH THAT COMES TO MY NET."—Nice little girl—"Oh, Mr. Brown, give me one of the fish you've been catching."

Brown (who rather fancies himself, and does all he can to keep up the character)—"I haven't been fishing, my dear; I've been for a row."

Nice little girl—"Why, Emily was looking at you through a telescope, and said you did nothing but catch crabs."

[Brown retires, smiling painfully, and reads his "sloper" upside down.]

A MAN, who was undoubtedly insane on the subject of religion, entered one of the Detroit telegraph offices the other day and wrote the following message: "To the Lord in Heaven—Where shall I go next? The world is growing worse and worse every day. There is not an honest Christian in America." He was informed that the Western Union line didn't connect with the other world, and he went to see about mailing a letter.

"IT is a standing rule in my church," said one clergyman to another, "for the sexton to wake up any man that he may see asleep." "I think," returned the other, "that it would be much better for the sexton, whenever any man goes to sleep under your preaching, to wake you up."

A SERIOUS-LOOKING person had charge of the grammar division of a school examination, and gave a bright-looking boy this sentence to correct: "Between you and I this is good butter." The boy shortly returned the slip, thus marked: "Incorrect—the lamp-post is omitted."

THE SERVANT.—Mistress (to new servant girl from the country)—"Now, Eliza, make haste and dress yourself, and make your hair tidy before your master comes home."

Servant Girl—"Yes, 'M. Where shall I find the comb, Mum?"

JOSH BILLINGS remark that "we laff at sheep bekause, when one of them leads the way, the rest follow, however ridikulus it may be; and I suppose the sheep laff when they see us do the very same thing."

EGGED-ON.—First Little Boy—"Oh, that egg's done now, I'm sure—it's been in five minutes by the clock."

Second Ditto—"Oh, it ain't ready yet, then, because that clock's too fast!"

A STUDENT at a veterinary college being asked, "If a broken-winded horse were brought to you for treatment what would you advise?" promptly replied, "To sell him as soon as possible."

A PRUDENT.—Client—"I want 'effect an insurance—six pounds a week in case of injury, and that sort of thing."

Clerk—"Railway accidents, sir?"

Client—"Aw—no. *Police.*"

"I go through my work," reprovingly said the needle to the boy.

"But not till you're pushed through," triumphantly replied the boy to the needle.

IN order to keep up with the progress of the age, Time is said to have abandoned the scythe and hour-glass, and purchased a mowing-machine and a watch.

"ELDERLY MAIDEN LADY" sounds older than "old maid!"

A CORN extractor—A crow.

Miscellany.

Torlonia's Great Work.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, who is traveling among the out-of-the-way places of South Italy, beyond the reach of railroads, found himself one night at the wretched, dirty town of Avezzano. He thus explains the object of his visit:

"My object in staying at Avezzano was not to look at the town, but to inspect the works by which Prince Torlonia has converted what was once a marsh, forty-two miles in circumference, called Lake Fucino, or di Celano, into a fertile rural district, intended to support and accommodate two thousand or three thousand laborers. It is an enterprise in which Imperial Rome, in the palmy days of her power, had at first failed, and at last only partially succeeded, while the neglect of after ages had almost entirely obliterated every trace of her achievements. The lake was an inconvenient neighbor to the province, and as the ebb and flow of its level wrought either flood or fever to the surrounding villages, Cæsar, we are told, and after him Claudius and Nero, bethought themselves of a remedy for the evil by an outlet which should discharge the waters of the lake into the Liris, the bed of which was about eighty feet below the bottom of the lake. The intention of the Romans was, however, not to drain the lake, but simply to reduce it to one third of its original size. The work of the Cæsars was not properly executed, nor was it thoroughly mended by the exertions of the later emperors who took it in hand. The middle ages found the channel already choked up, and the efforts of the Emperor Frederick II., the creative spirit of this region, to open it were unavailing. It was this task, to which so many great sovereigns had proved unequal, that a private man, Prince Torlonia, took upon himself. He bought out a company which had obtained a grant of the lake in 1852, but which failed in its attempt, and, with the aid of English, French and Swiss engineers, he went to work in good earnest in 1858. He expected at first that the work could be achieved at an outlay of 1,000,000 Roman crowns (£200,000), but he soon found out that the expense would exceed twice that sum—indeed, it is said to have risen to more than £1,000,000; and, in spite of his well-known enormous wealth, the peasants of the environs doubted 'whether Torlonia would drain the lake, or the lake drain Torlonia.' His success was, however, splendid. He reopened and greatly widened the old Koman channel, and made it four miles in length and about twenty-one yards in width. Through this channel an extent of thirty-six thousand acres of the lake was drained, and the whole ground will, it is said, be laid bare and brought into cultivation before next spring.

"I drove out to see this stupendous work early in the morning, as the thick autumn mist broke before the rays of a sickly sun, giving, in spite of the popular proverb, a very faint hope of a fine day. Where a huge lock moderates the outflow of the water a monumental building in white Travertine is now rising, to be dedicated, it is said, to the immaculate Conception, but on a central monolith of which an inscription will send down to posterity the date of the achievement and the name of its princely promoter. The ground rescued from the lake has already been cut out into large squares, intersected by magnificent roads, along which are to rise four hundred peasant dwellings, with twenty-four chapels and two convents. These buildings, and the barns, sheds, and other premises necessary for cultivation on the largest scale, will be raised at a cost of £150,000. The whole estate of fifteen thousand hectares will be organized as a monster model farm, to be colonized by laborers from the various estates of the Prince. Large tracts of the ground reclaimed are already yielding corn crops at a profit of thirty to thirty-six per cent., and will continue to do so for three years without manure, while the upper slopes of the lake-bed are mantled over with young low vineyards, the produce of which can hardly fail to be of the best quality.

Wanted to Encourage Him.

This story comes to us from Vienna: A conceited actor, who was by no means a favorite with the public, was waiting one evening in a "cafe," when the waiter informed him that there was a gentleman outside who wished to see him. Forthwith the actor stepped into the street, only to find himself in the presence of a noted Viennese wag and inveterate practical joker, with whom he was, by the way, familiarly acquainted. "Well?" said the actor, inquiringly. "Well?" echoed the wag, coolly. "Did you call me?" asked the comedian, somewhat puzzled. "I did," was the response. "What may have beenyour motive?" the other went on to say. "To encourage you," answered the practical joker; "for at the theatre I don't remember that you were ever called out."

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Second. Produce an active condition of Liver and Kidneys without depleting the system.

Third. Supply or aid nature in furnishing the drain of some of the component parts that compose healthy fluids.

We, from thousands who have been cured, assert that a cure can be performed on this theory.

REMEDIES USED,

Apart from our Office Practice.

FIRST.

THE GREAT AMERICAN

DYSPEPSIA PILLS,

Remove the fungus matter from the stomach, and restore it to a healthy condition.

SECOND.

THE PINE TREE

TAR CORDIAL!

Acts on the Liver, heals the Stomach, and sets on the Kidneys and Nervous System.

For further advice, call or write

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART,

232 North Second Street.

ADMONITION.

It is known to all readers that since DR. L. Q. C. WISHART has followed the cause and cure of diseases, and the great value of TAR as a curative remedy, as directed by Bishop Berkley and Rev. John Wesley, that many have attempted to make a TAR preparation for THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES. Be it known that DR. L. Q. WISHART'S

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

Is the only remedy, from long experience, used by our most skillful physicians for Diptheria, Ulcerated Throat, Lung, Kidney, Stomach, Asthma, and General Debility, as well as for Coughs, Colds and Lung Affections.

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CONSULTING ROOMS AND STORE,

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This instrument is especially designed for the perfect application of

DR SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

It is the only form of instrument yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried *high up* and *perfectly applied* to all parts of the affected nasal passages, and the chambers or cavities communicating therewith, in which sores and ulcers frequently exist, and from which the catarrhal discharge generally proceeds. The want of success in treating Catarrh heretofore has arisen largely from the impossibility of applying remedies to these cavities and chambers by any of the ordinary methods. This obstacle in the way of effecting cures is entirely overcome by the invention of the Douche. In using this instrument, the Fluid is carried by its own weight, (no snuffing, forcing or pumping being required,) up one nostril in a full gently flowing stream to the highest portion of the nasal passages, passes into and thoroughly cleanses all the tubes and chambers connected therewith, and flows out of the opposite nostril. Its use is pleasant, and so simple that a child can understand it. **Full and explicit directions** accompany each instrument. When used with this Instrument, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures recent attacks of **"Cold in the Head"** by a few applications.

Symptoms of Catarrh. Frequent headache, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, thick mucus, purulent, offensive, &c. In others a dryness, dry, watery, weak or inflamed eyes, stopping up or obstruction of nasal passages, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total deprivation of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigestion, enlarged tonsils, tickling cough, &c. Only a few of these symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, when used with **Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche,** and accompanied with the constitutional treatment which is recommended in the pamphlet that wraps each bottle of the Remedy, is a perfect specific for this loathsome disease, and the proprietor offers, in good faith, **$500 reward** for a case he can not cure. The Remedy is mild and pleasant to use, containing no strong or caustic drugs or poisons. The Catarrh Remedy is sold at 50 cents, Douche at 60 cents, **by all Druggists,** or either will be mailed by proprietor on receipt of 60 cents. **R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,** Sole Proprietor, BUFFALO, N. Y.

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VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon per