

CURE FOR ROUP.—A correspondent of the Canada Poultry Chronicle gives his method of managing this worst of all diseases, which affects poultry. He says: "When a bird is attacked with the characteristic cough of this malady, or has tenacious mucus about the beak, with difficulty of breathing, place it in a wicker coop in a quiet shed, and place before it a drinking fountain, containing about a gill of water, with which I have mixed one drop of tincture of acetone. In every instance I have tried this treatment has had an effect almost marvellous, for upon visiting the patient an hour or two afterwards, I have found that the symptoms have vanished. The attack for a day or two is liable to return, yet each time in a lighter form, but continuing the application has in no instance with us failed completely to remove the ailment in about forty-eight hours. In case this disease should have made so much progress before it is observed that the sufferer is unable to drink, it will be necessary to give the tincture easily accomplished by pouring into the throat about a teaspoonful of the medicine as described. Such an instance occurred here during excessive wet weather, when I was absent from one of the houses two days. Upon going to see that all kept in condition, I found a fine old fellow under one of the perches almost dead from very severe roup. I separated him from the others immediately. He soon lost all the roup symptoms, but continued extremely weak, and appeared to be fast sinking from anophony. I immediately suggested trying the homoeopathic administration of arsenic with the best result."

THE OIL OF THE GREAT WEST.—About eight hundred miles west of Omaha, on the Union Pacific Railroad crosses Grand River, and the approach to the river is for a considerable distance through a cutting, of from 20 to 40 feet in depth. The road, some workmen piled together a few pieces of the excavated rock as a protection for a dinner fire, and soon observed that a stone of this nature placed in the place of a brick known as Burning Stone Oil. The general superintendent of the road, Mr. T. E. Sickle, has caused analyses and experiments to be made with this substance, which proves to be a shale rock, rich in mineral oils, which may be produced by distillation in abundant quantities, say thirty-five gallons per ton of rock. The oil thus obtained is of excellent quality and costs over in two or more grades for one suitable for burning and for one suitable for use as a lubricant. The richness of production is such as to render it certain that the markets of the Pacific coast, and all places west of the Mississippi, will be supplied with this oil. During the construction of the road, the oil was transported to the Mississippi. The deposits in question are supposed to cover an area of territory one hundred and fifty miles long and fifty miles wide. The oil is obtained by the oil having been expelled from the ancient vegetable growth by heat and pressure, during the original process of coal formation. These rich oil shales may be loaded directly into the cars from their native ledges on each side of the track of the existing railway, and their possession must ultimately yield an immense revenue to the company.

PLAN FOR ESCAPING COLLISION WITH ICEBERGS AT SEA.—At the last sitting of the Academy of Science in Paris a paper was received from M. R. F. Michel on the subject of icebergs. The recent loss in the vicinity of an iceberg, said to have encountered a block of ice, led this gentleman to consider whether there might not be some reliable way of detecting such contingencies, which are well known to be most frequent in the present season, when detached icebergs come down the shores of the North Pole, and are a real danger to shipping between Europe and North America. In the day time those huge masses are seen from enormous distances, and are not so foggy and not so easily avoided. But in the vicinity of Newfoundland, where fogs are so intense as to require constant ringing of the bell, and the firing of guns to avoid collisions in a sea literally swarming with ships, other means must be employed to ascertain the vicinity of an iceberg. It is always accompanied by a great fall in the temperature of the water within a very extensive radius, and it is on this circumstance M. Michel founds his plan, which consists in having a bi-metallic helioid thermometer fixed to the side of the ship. When the temperature of the sea falls below a certain limit the needle that marks the degrees is stopped by striking a small electric bell, which is electric circuit is instantly closed, causing a bell to ring, which will at once warn the officer on duty.

AMERICAN SODA.—One hundred and eighteen thousand tons of crude soda are produced in the United States each year, and inasmuch as it has been proven by Count Rumford that two sticks of dry seasoned wood will throw off more heat than four of green, our farmers may think it good economy to cut their supply of fuel a year in advance and leave it stacked where cut until it loses the 1,200 lbs. of water per cord and thus becomes a better fuel. The hauling of that additional weight.

PRUNING TOMATOES.—That tomatoes are benefited by pruning we have not the slightest doubt, and we rarely practice it. Some writers commend and others practice cutting off all the tops of the plants, to which we most strongly object, as we are satisfied that a course, is very injurious to the plants, as well as to the perfect ripening of the fruit. As the tomato begins to grow, select say three or four of the strongest shoots, pinch the others out, about 18 in. from the finger and thumb, close to the main stem. When these four branches begin to show fruit, a small lateral branch will show itself immediately at the next joint, these be cut off, and pinched out as fast as they appear, letting no shoots grow at any time, but the four main branches referred to, may be done, whether the plants are tied to stakes or not. We have always found that we secured a larger, finer, and at the same time a heavier crop than we could by any other process obtain.

VALVE OF COEN FOR HOGS.—Another evidence of the increased profit of feeding corn on the farm to swine is the fact that in the Cincinnati market, a writer in the Cincinnati Gazette gives the following: In August, 1872, I bought thirty-seven head of hogs at four dollars per cwt., the average weight being 120 lbs. per head. On Dec. 18, 1872, I sold them, the average weight was 270 lbs.; or a gain of 144 lbs. per head. They ate twelve bushels of corn apiece. This, twenty-five cents per bushel, would be three dollars. The total cost of the hogs, when fattened, was, therefore, \$27.48. I sold them at four dollars per cwt., amounting to \$289.60. Balance in favor of feeding \$10.12. By feeding my corn, it brought me nearly forty-eight cents per bushel.

DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE.—A Georgian farmer says that he has found that diversified agriculture paid him best. He had twenty-five acres in turpines. His premium acre produced 1,520 bushels, but the average was 1,000 bushels per acre. He planted two pounds of seed per acre, three feet apart, on a clover sod. He used 1,500 pounds of South Carolina phosphate, and 4,000 pounds of stable manure. He broke up the ground ten inches deep, and turned over the sod in June. He found clover and cow peas excellent fertilizers.

COOLING MILK SUDDENLY.—Nearly all dairymen now write in the opinion that milk is injured for any purpose by being cooled too suddenly; as by use of ice or by employment of any patent appliance. They also agree that warm milk should not be mixed with that which is cold, as is frequently done by pouring milk into a can that already contains milk cooled by the use of ice.

WARM POULTRY-HOUSES.—In clear winter weather, no matter how cold the air is, if the sun shines brightly, and the air inside the poultry-house cannot escape, a surprising amount of solar heat may be collected in the house by having considerable glass on the south side.

SCARIFIED AND HEEL CRACKS ARE CURED BY THE FOLLOWING METHOD: Wash the feet clean, then dry thoroughly, and apply carbolie salve at least twice a day.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS.—So-called accomplishments, or marks of manly character, are oftenest the result of the classed on the sounder structure of the average English education. Why they are thus denominated, when in the possession of them so little is really accomplished, is difficult to determine. Their material is generally as unsubstantial as that of the thing to which they have been compared, and subjected to the fiery tests of life experience. They are almost as readily destroyed. The acquirement of a little knowledge of music, certain rules of drawing, the process of mixing colors, and a few foreign phrases, are oftenest the result of the classed on the sounder structure of the average English education. Why they are thus denominated, when in the possession of them so little is really accomplished, is difficult to determine. Their material is generally as unsubstantial as that of the thing to which they have been compared, and subjected to the fiery tests of life experience. They are almost as readily destroyed. The acquirement of a little knowledge of music, certain rules of drawing, the process of mixing colors, and a few foreign phrases, are oftenest the result of the classed on the sounder structure of the average English education.

FEW GIRLS CARE ENOUGH FOR MUSIC AND DRAWING TO persevere when after being freed from the restraint of masters, and many would never begin such study were it not for the ambition of parents, guided by a society that demands a girl to be molded after one model. This idea is so obviously impossible as to be absurd. Countless good gardeners, milliners, dressmakers, housekeepers, and seamstresses, who are not only good, but also intelligent, and who have a good knowledge of the piano, was considered an elegant acquisition; while an understanding of the other things was regarded as something that might be of use in the future. The original design was good—to enable women to impart pleasure and improvement to themselves and others; but it signally failed, because unwilling to play, or exhibit the work of their pencil to critical ears and eyes, and when good nature impels them to what have they to offer? Ordinarily they are content with making a good rip judgment than total ignorance would be.

IT IS EVIDENT THAT AN acquaintance with the alphabet of many branches is not so great an aid to the intellect as is commonly supposed. It is a mistake to suppose that a man who can read and write is necessarily more intelligent than one who cannot. It is a mistake to suppose that a man who can read and write is necessarily more intelligent than one who cannot. It is a mistake to suppose that a man who can read and write is necessarily more intelligent than one who cannot.

THE OLD LADY COMPLAINED, and said: "Now you must go to sleep; I have read you two chapters." "The rubber and grandma?" "What else could the good woman do?"

A POINT OF PREFERENCE.—A dispute arose between the Doctors of Law and Medicine, in Cambridge, as to which of the two professions was the most honorable. The Doctor of Law said: "Does the thief or burglar take precedence at executions?" asked the Chancellor, on reference to his judgment. "The Doctor of Law," answered a wag. "Then let the Doctor of Law have precedence," said the Chancellor.

A LITTLE FELLOW, five or six years old, had been wearing undershirts much too long, and they were soiled and stained. His mother, who was a good housewife, had washed, but in so much too large as the others had, and he had to wear them. "Ma, I do feel awful lonesome in this shirt."

"Dad, if I were to see a duck on the wing, and were to shoot it, would you like me?" "Oh, my son; it would show that you were a good marksman, and I would be proud of you." "Well, then, let me shoot a duck. My father said he was 'flyn' over to-day, and it would do you good to see him drop."

SCENE, an astronomical class. Student (loquiter): "Professor, when you speak to us of the limbs of the sun and moon, which are we to understand, that they are the legs of the sun and moon? I have Scriptural warrant for supposing them to be legs. Job speaks of 'the moon walking in brightness.'"

A ROCHESTER newspaper man saw four beautiful young ladies kiss a gentleman as he got off the cars at that place, and has been unhappy ever since. He thinks the "four pairs" would beat anything of the kind he ever saw.

MONEY is highly appreciated in Delaware. A resident of that State, who was charged with arson, exclaimed: "I would give my eyes for a dollar, and my ears for a cent, and my nose for a half cent, and my tongue for a quarter cent, and my teeth for a penny, and my hair for a farthing, and my skin for a halfpenny, and my bones for a sixpence, and my blood for a shilling, and my sweat for a guinea, and my tears for a pound, and my soul for a thousand pounds."

A PAPER ON CHICKENS.—Most usually it takes two eggs for to make a chicken, but one of the "doubtful" ones, under a hen, only about nine of 'em will hatch. A hen is so careless and stubborn that most always she won't cover her eggs all round, and so they get chilled; then they are everlastingly gone up. Also, the rats will rob a nest; so that, if you get half a brood, it is a total crop, and you should be thankful for what you get. It stands to reason, this ought to prove what I said at first. A hen, which has got a young family, is much more cross than anything else which can be compared with her under the sun in the United States. There never was a thing which can ruffle its feathers up backwards and rage worse than a fool hen. A turkey-gobbler will do it, but he does so all into a red-hot passion about it, and make a fool of himself, and get enemies all for nothing like a hen would. A chicken in the spring, if it is put to hatch in March, if it has good luck and don't get a slip of cold, or cholera, cholera morbus, or get drowned or something, will be big enough to sell to the restaurant about in June. They are the best of the United States, and a chicken is more popular where it is spring chicken than as if it would live long enough to get as tough as Methusalem. They are the best of the United States, and a chicken is more popular where it is spring chicken than as if it would live long enough to get as tough as Methusalem.

ENCOURAGING TO YOUNG SPEAKERS.—From Charles Francis Adams' Memoirs of his Father: To many who reproach him by the grand title of his later years, "the Old Man Eloquent," it will doubtless be a surprise to read in this book how eloquent he was as a young man; and that though it is not a tale of his youth, and tells he passed in order to acquire his wonderful powers as a debater. Thus, under date of 15th January, 1815, when he was a member of the Senate, he is recorded as having acquired his wonderful powers as a debater. Thus, under date of 15th January, 1815, when he was a member of the Senate, he is recorded as having acquired his wonderful powers as a debater.

MEANS WHAT HE SAYS.—Though confirmations strong as proofs of Holy Writ are numerous on the sands on the sea shore, were produced to prove that the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is in earnest, and means what he says, when he offers a reward of \$100,000 for the cure of a "slap-lap," and does not turn out, otherwise the water would all be spilled out of Deacon Bascom's mill pond. The opinion of Dr. Himes says that a "slap-lap," and does not turn out, otherwise the water would all be spilled out of Deacon Bascom's mill pond.

A GOOD REMEDY.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Our readers will bear us witness that we never knowingly commended humbly of the name of any medicine, or a large portion of patent medicines may be classed as impositions upon public credulity. But having witnessed the beneficial effects of Sage's Remedy upon the members of our family, and others, in Catarrhal cases, we unqualifiedly pronounce it a valuable medicine, entitled to public confidence. The proprietor could easily obtain in Catskill many certificates of its merit.

THE NEW PANACEA.—Modern science having demonstrated that alcohol is "neither food nor physic," but, on the contrary, a species of poison, the introduction of a potent tonic which is entirely free from alcohol is a matter for congratulation. DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS is a medicine which may be fairly characterized as an unobjectionable specific for many distressing and dangerous diseases. Temperance organizations, heretofore in favor of permitting the sale of alcohol for medicinal purposes, are of the opinion that VINEGAR BITTERS possesses the effect of a lawyer, doctor, minister, or of any other profession, should start on a journey without it. No sailor, fisherman, or woodsman should be without it. In fact, it is needed wherever there is an ache, sprain, cut, bruise, cough or cold.

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THIRTIETHOWN.—[AN ENGLISH RIVAL COURSE.] Long ago—a little girl. Smooth of cheek and dark of curl. Day and work, and moon and year. I gathered for my bridal bed. Many a thorny thistle head. Before the dying tints were shed. And saved them up so dearly. O the happy days and dreams! Endless Present—ill with gleams Of a wondrous Future! Day and work, and moon and year. Glide, and what know you, my dear? And what know I? O little sphere Of every mortal creature! Life has pleasure, life has pain. Passing, not to come again. Blackest hours and brightest. They, and work, and moon and year. Bygone vanishes—is it so? Gone and lost forever? No! Not the least and lightest. In Age we laugh at dreams of Youth—Are Age's dreams more like the truth? And what is life but feeling? Day and work, and moon and year. But no one finds its secret out. To childhood, and to soot devout. Come the best revealing. Gay at heart are you, my child. Gathering drowsy thistles wild. Care not fears depress thee; Give us that joy, for me and thee. When all these Autumn, too, are down, The bed that you must lie upon. God protect and bless thee!

TAPE WORM!—Tape Worm! Tape Worm removed in from 2 to 3 hours with harmless vegetable medicine. The worm passes from the system alive. No fear about the entire worm, with head and tail, and its eggs. Can refer those afflicted to the residents of this city of Philadelphia, or to the residents of any other city, for the most reliable and safe medicine for the removal of the Tape Worm. The medicine is a vegetable preparation, and is perfectly harmless. It is a vegetable preparation, and is perfectly harmless. It is a vegetable preparation, and is perfectly harmless.

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