AGRICULTURAL.

Management of Sheep.—A correspondent gives some excellent advice in the *Country Gentleman* concerning the managment of sheep, from which we quote the following:

The number of sheep in a summer flock, if the pasture is not rough, thereby causing too much travel by the sheep to get their living, may be as many as the owner can oversee and care for; in the winter not more than 100 should be kept together, and a smaller flock is preferable in every respect. Sheep, if kept in large flocks, do not winter as well, besides wasting more feed in proportion.

As to which breed will stand the greatest amount of cold, probably the Vermont merinoes suffer the least from cold, but any sheep, if strong and healthy, with plenty to eat, will endure any amount of cold weather if they are only kept in a dry yard and have a dry place to eat and sleep in. Here is the great cause of failure in many cases—muddy yards and leaky sheds, or worse no sheds at all.

The best food for sheep I ever used, all things considered, is good, bright, early-cut hay, and one peck of corn and oats, mixed equal parts to 100 sheep daily. Roots may be well enough but, one season cured me of any desire to raise and feed them.

The sheds for 200 ewes should contain 2,000 square feet of flooring, and more is better; each sheep needs at least ten square feet of space.

Opinions differ as to the number of sheep to be apportioned to one ram; many think 100 enough. Unless everything is arranged for the purpose of raising very early or winter lambs, it is best to have them come about the time grass grows; but to do this, a pasture must be had convenient to the barn, as they should be guarded nights during the lambing season, and seen frequently through the day.

The best rack I ever saw was simply 6-inch boards nailed to posts like a common board fence, 8 inches apart, three boards in height, with perpendicular slats 4 inches wide, 12 inches apart; rack 18 inches wide, if only one side is used, 30 inches if both sides are used.

Lambs ought to be weaned when from sixteen to eighteen weeks old, in order that the ewes may get in good condition for winter.

For a beginner it is best to avoid extremes; build no fancy sheds: wait until you know all about it from experience; get good sound stock, not too old; use them well, in a simple, commonsense manner, and they will pay from the beginning.

Rat-Proof Corn Crib.—After laboring for a whole season to make and harvest a crop, it frequently happens that the farmer, by negligence or inability to protect the fruit of his labors in a proper manner, loses a very large proportion of it by waste of one kind or other, or by vermin. A corn planter in a great grain growing state of the west, furnishes the following plan, which may be availed of by any of our readers who may have an intention of building a corn house, to protect his crop from one of the most mischievous of those pests which infest his premises. A writer suggests that the "philosophy" of this writer's plan—the taper of the posts downward—is to prevent the rats from climbing them. This being the case it would hardly be necessary to go to all the trouble proposed by him—make your posts larger, dressing them to a taper and setting them into the ground with the small end down. But to the plan:—

"Arrange for corner posts, each, say, eight inches square, frame the sills, which are to support the floor of the corn crib, into the posts at a distance of two feet from the lower end. Before putting the frame together, taper the lower ends of the posts for the distance of two feet, so that at the very base the posts shall be only four inches square. Now, when the frame is set up, let these posts stand also on tapered blocks, If the crib needs more than these four posts to bear up the corn that will be put into it, make legs like the lower portions of these posts, and set these legs under the sills. Now lay the joists or sleepers on the sills, and put on the floor, making the latter light, and which will be about three feet from the ground. Have the door made tight, and keep it shut, and no rats will get into your crib."—*Baltimore American.*

Corn-Cob Meal.—An Indiana farmer writing to the Germantown *Telegraph*, says: About twelve years ago nearly all the farmers in this part of the State bought "corn and cob crushers," and expected to fatten their stock on the chops which the machine made. The crusher performed its part well enough but the trouble was that the ignorant cows would not eat the meal, and finally could not be coaxed into the stable as long as there was a sign of the meal there, while the hogs left their pens and took refuge in the woods. We finally concluded that cob-meal was only valuable as a substitute for sawdust. I have heard a great many "book farmers" argue in favor of grinding of the cobs with the corn, but after trying it they invariably gave up the idea that there was any food in the cob. If any one has a desire to try the experiment, let him grind the cobs alone, and see if he can induce any of his stock to eat it, That will convince him that cobs as food are entirely worthless.

Eggs for Setting.—An English agricultural paper says that eggs intended for setting should be stored with the large end down, because the air bubble does not spread so much as when the small end is down—this spreading of the air bubble being known to affect the freshness and vitality of the egg. Eggs stored with the large end down will keep perfectly good for hatching more than a month, while the others cannot be depended on after two weeks. The New England *Farmer* says a successful poultry breeder in Franklin, Mass., has been experimenting with eggs for setting and declares the above statement correct, and adds that eggs stored on the large end for a few weeks before setting will hatch at once, instead of varying several hours, as is usually the case with eggs not so prepared.

Gravel as a Mulch.—A writer in the *Horticulturist* states that he has found gravel as a mulch for trees set out in the public ground and on streets promotes their growth In one case every tree with its roots covered with about four inches of gravel and set on a sidewalk grew well, while the same kind of trees set out on much better soil, but without the gravel mulch, grew very little, and about one half died, notwithstanding they were mulched with grass straw and litter, were sometimes watered, and shortened in.

The Live Stock Journal says:—"For draft work with a walking gait, whether on the farm or in the city, the best ration is corn and oats, or corn and barley ground together, and mixed with moistened cut hay. In this case, mix 10 pounds hay, 10 pounds of the mixed meal, and ½ pound of the oil-meal, or 8 pounds of the meal with 4 of fine bran costing in most places not over 25 cents per day.

Sound Timber.—To test the soundness of a piece of timber, apply the ear to the middle of one of the ends, while another person strikes upon the opposite extremity. If the wood is sound and of good quality, the blow is very distinctly heard. If the wood is disintegrated by decay or otherwise, the sound will be for the most part destroyed.

Some weeds can be killed and prevented from growing in garden paths by watering the ground with a weak solution of carbolic acid, 1 part pure crystalized acid to 2,000 parts water. Sprinkle from a watering pot.

SCIENTIFIC.

The Water Shell.—A correspondent writing from Okehampton, England, where some artillery experiments have recently been made, states that the trials have been successful in proving the great value of the new water shell, which will at once be adopted as a service weapon. The effects of this novel instrument of warfare surpass in destructive power the renowned Shrapnel shell; and in one experiment when a battery of the Royal Horse Artillery was in action, as many as fifty-one hits were recorded with the new shell, against twenty-eight made by the Shrapnel, fitted with time fuses. The wooden dummies, which represnted the enemy drawn up in loose order, one pace apart, in the manner of an advancing army, were struck again and again by the minute fragments of the water shells, which, according to our correspondent, inflicted wounds of a far more dangerous nature than those made by the Shrapnel or common shell.

The nature of the water shell may be explained in a few words. It is not a projectile of special construction, but simply a common shell or cast iron cylinder containing a quarter or, at the most, half an ounce of gun cotton; it is then hermetically sealed; a few grains of fulminate of mercury is placed between the gun cotton and the fuse, and, as soon as the latter is fitted, the shell is ready for firing.

The charge of gunpowder used in the same sized shell is sixteen ounces, the explosion of which breaks the shell up into 3 or 4 pieces, whereas the one charged with half an ounce of gun cotton flies into a hundred or more fragments. The reason is this: The gunpowder explodes comparatively slowly, and breaks up the shell at its weak points, while the gun cotton detonates with a sudden and terrible force, which being communicated to a non-compressible body (water), bursts the shell instantly into minute fragments, the energy being exerted equally on all sides. So rapid and terrible is the force generated by the gun cotton that the iron shell is sometimes pulverized, the fragments of metal being so minute as scarcely to be visible.

The idea of this terrible shell is due to Professor Abel, the scientific referee of the English war department, who is also the patenee of a process to manufacture gun cotton, by which process, it appears from our correspondent's letter, the gun cotton is rendered the safest as well as one of the most powerful of all known explosives; being kept always in a wet state, preventing accident without diminishing its efficiency. The English, German, and French governments have adopted this new form of gun cotton for torpedoes and shells, as well as for military engineering and submarine mining.

Tones in Telegraphy.—La Cour has devised a very ingenious use of the tuning-fork for transmitting signals on telegraph lines, which promises to become of great importance. It is based on the well-known fact that if a given fork be made to interrupt an electric circuit by its vibrations, and the intermittent current thus produced be passed through a series of electro-magnets, each in connection with a fork of different rate, only that fork will be thrown into vibration which is in unison with the first one. Practically the time required to do this is the small fraction of a second. The advantages of this method are numerous. Not only may many receiving instruments at one station be operated, each by its own key, through a single wire, but many different stations in the same circuit may be operated, that one alone receiving the message which has the requisite instrument. Moreover, many signals may in this way be transmitted over the same wire at the same time, and many dispatches sent simultaneously to as many stations. All this may be done, too, without affecting the line for its ordinary use, and independent of atmospheric terrestrial currents.

Preventing Escape of Heat.—Experiments have been made at Mulhausen to ascertain what kind of coating best prevents the escape of heat from steampipes. After many trials it was found that chopped straw was the best, and that it reduced the loss of the heat by radiation from the bare pipes sixty-six per cent. The next best was a pottery pipe large enough to cover the steam-pipe and leave an air-space; the pottery pipe was coated on the outside with loamy earth and chopped straw, kept in place by straw bands twisted round the pipe. This reduced the loss sixty-one per cent. The next was a cotton-waste, which wrapped round the steam-pipe to an inch thick, reduced the loss fifty-one per cent. The next was waste felt from printing machines, under which the reduction was forty-eight per cent.; and the last was forty-five per cent. with a plaster made of cows' hair and clay. Experiments made with a view to test the effect of color showed that the coatings when painted white reduced the loss a further seven per cent. Particulars of these experiments are published in the reports of La Societe Industrielle de Mulhouse.—*Chamber's Journal.*

Apparatine.—This is a new substance said to give excellent results when employed for preventing incrustation in boilers, besides being useful where gelatin and gelatin-like substances are required. It was discovered by Mr. H. Gerard. It is a colorless and transparent material obtained by treating starch fecula, farina, and any other amylaceous substances with a caustic alkali. Hitherto it has been found to be best made with potato starch, treated with a ley of caustic potash or soda, the following being the most suitable proportions, and best method of preparing the apparatine: 15 parts potato starch are put into 76 parts water, and kept in a state of suspension by stirring, when 8 parts potash or soda ley at 26 deg. Baume are to be added, and the whole thoroughly mixed. In a few seconds the mixture suddenly clears, and forms a thick jelly, which is then beaten up vigorously, and the longer the operation is continued the better the quality of the apparatine. It is in this state a colorless, transparent substance, slightly alkaline to the taste, but devoid of smell, and of a stringy, glue-like consistence.

A Living Barometer.—An observer, who has passed a considerable time in the Southern states, says that the horned frog has the peculiarity of being an accurate weather-indicator—a living barometer. At least 24 hours before the approach of a northerly storm the little creature seeks a safe hiding-place, and becomes as torpid as it is in the middle of the winter. When the storm has cleared away it resumes its usual activity, and goes about catching such unfortunate insects as may have temporarily lost the use of their wings by wetting.

Borax as a Preventive of Putrefaction.—Some experiment on the action of borax in arresting putrefaction have been carried out by M. Schnetzler. He finds that a solution of borax effectually prevents the putrefaction of organic matter; and he suggests that it may be advantageously employed in the place of alcohol for preserving anatomical preperations.

New Inoxidizable White Metal.—According to M. Marlie, an inoxidizable white metal may be made of iron 10 parts, nickel 35 parts, brass 25 parts, tin 20 parts, and zinc 10 parts. The alloy is cast and cut in pieces, and the latter are tempered at a white heat in a mixture of sulphuric acid 60 parts, 1 nitric acid 10 parts, muriatic acid 5 parts, and water 25 parts.

The French government is considering a project for constructing a canal, by which the vineyards of the Rhone may be flooded as a remedy for the phylloxers. The canal will cost twenty million dollars, but it will bring into fruitfulness 60,000 acres of vine lands, which will yield forty million dollars annually.

Butter is said to be a very sensitive reagent to reveal the presence of copper.

DOMESTIC.

New Cure for Hay Fever.—A Reading physician has just tried a novel treatment for hay fever—animal magnetism—and to his own surprise, as well as that of his patient, afforded relief in a few minutes. The case has not been entirely cured, though the severity of the disease has been greatly mitigated. The first symptoms appeared about three weeks ago in the patient, who is a man about 35 years old, and when his nostrils and respiratory organs were so seriously affected that he nearly suffocated, the laying on of hands by the physician caused entire freedom in breathing, and every indication of the disease to disappear in ten or fifteen minutes. An *Eagle* reporter asked the doctor how he could reconcile this mode of treatment with the theory that hay fever was caused by the inhalation of spores, and he replied that the only explanation he could give was that the magnetic influence strengthened the affected organs and enabled them to throw off and resist the disease caused by the presence of the pollen. That the peculiar and mysterious agent—animal magnetism he calls it—relieves the patient afflicted with hay fever, the doctor is certain, but he is not so sure of his explanation as to how it does it. In the treatment he applies his hand to the back of the neck of the patient, to his chest, forehead etc., and makes the usual downward passes in front of the person. The patient is still under treatment and whether the ultimate result will be a perfect cure or not, is of course yet to be ascertained. It may turn out to be a great discovery.

To Remove Foreign Bodies from the Eye.—A medical correspondent of the *Lancet* makes a suggestion which may prove useful on emergency to some of our readers. He says: "In consequence of the difficulty I experienced in removing from a patient a portion of steel bedded in the cornea, which did not yield to the spud or needle, some other means of removal became necessary. Dry, soft, white silk waste suggested itself to me, and was wound round a thin piece of wood, so as to completely envelop its end. This soft application was brushed once backward and forward horizontally over the part of the corner where the foreign substance seemed fixed. To my astonishment it was at once entangled by the delicate but strong meshes of the silk, and was withdrawn with the greatest ease, caught by the same. A gentleman, in turning steel at a lathe, suddenly felt that a portion had entered his eye. He went at once to a surgeon, who, with the most skillful manipulation, failed to extract the same, saying it would soon work out of itself. The next morning the patient saw me, having suffered severely since the accident, and on the first application the portion of steel was extracted."

The Best Disinfectants.—There are three powerful disinfectants; carbolic acid, but its smell is objectionable, chlorine and permanganate of potash; these last two are quite expensive. These disinfectants act by combining with deleterious substances and rendering them harmless, while antiseptics prevent and arrest the decomposition of animal substances. The most common and available disinfectant and deodorizer is copperas, crude copperas, sold by druggists at a few cents a pound, under the name of sulphate of iron; one pound to two gallons of water, to be used as often as necessary to render all odors imperceptible, acting at the same time as an antiseptic, deodorizer and disinfectant; and if instantly thrown over what passes from the body in cholera, is one of the cheapest and best means known for preventing its communication to others. The only perfect disinfectant, however, is habitual cleanliness and thorough ventilation; next to that is a dry heat of two hundred and fifty degrees.

A New Lamp.—A new English lamp for lighting and heating is constructed in such a manner that the oil reservoir and cone plate can be slid into and out of position, the cone plate being formed to fit the body of the lamp, and in this way shutting off air communication between the upper and lower sides, except through the cone. The top of the lamp stove is formed of two plates, in the lower one of which is fixed a short metal tube, while in the upper one is formed a hole to serve as a seat for a kettle or other article, and at one side is fixed a chimney. Space is left between the two top plates to allow the heat and products of combustion to circulate around the kettle, and openings are formed in the sides of the lamp to admit air freely to the under side of the cone plate, and to enable the wick to be regulated without disturbing any part of the lamp. This seems to be a decided improvement upon the plan of construction usually characterizing devices of this sort.

How to Cook a Beefsteak.—He took the thin, long-handled frying pan from its nail, and putting it on the stove heated it quite hot. In this he put the piece of steak previously pounded, but to their surprise he did not put a particle of butter in the frying-pan, and did not salt the steak. He allowed the steak to merely glaze over and then turned it quickly to the other side, turning it several times in this manner until it was done. Four minutes were not employed in the operation, but a juicier steak was never eaten. It was, when done, laid on the platter, previously warmed, and was buttered and salted and set a moment in a hot oven. Allowing the steak to heat but a moment on each side, helped it to retain all its sweet juices, and putting the salt on at the last moment after it was on the platter, drew out its juices.

The Cecil Bread.—This process of flouring and bread-making has been officially approved by the French minister of war, and is to be adopted in the army. The loss of nutritive matter by the common system of grinding is calculated at twenty per cent. The loss by the Cecil process is claimed to be only five per cent. The grain is first steeped in water and then placed in revolving disintegrators that quickly remove the husks. It is then formed into a thin sponge and kept for six or eight hours at 77 degrees Fahr. It may be then crushed under rollers and made up into bread in the usual way.

Yards in a Pound.—The numbers of cotton yarns denote the number of skeins of (840 yds.) each yarn required to make one pound. If desired to know the number of yards of cotton yarn in one pound, multiply the number by 840. The product is the number of yards per pound. No. 60—50,400. If this yarn be two-ply, divide the same result by 2—as No. 100 two-ply parn, 100 x 840—2=42,000. Worsted yarn has 560 yards to the skein; woolen yarn has 1600 yards to the skein or run; cotton yarn has 840 yards to the skein—*Pray's Yarn Journal.*

Apple Snow.—Pare the apples, halve and core them; put to boil with a little water and one cupful of white sugar. When the apples are cooked, lift them out without breaking; boil down the syrup and pour over. On the top place a few spoonfuls of white of eggs beaten to a stiff froth and seasoned with lemon.

Yeast and Home-made Bread.—Boil one pound of good flour, a quarter of a pound of moist sugar, and half an ounce of salt, in two gallons of water, for an hour. When nearly cold, bottle and cork it closely. It will be fit for use in twenty-four hours, and one pint will make eighteen pounds of bread.

French Polishing.—Naphtha, one quart; shellac, six ounces; sandarac, two ounces. Powder the gums, and mix the same with spirits of wine. To be used in the ordinary way, and cleaned off with pure naphtha.

To preserve soap grease, fill a cask half full of good strong lye and drop all refuse grease therein. Stir up the mixture once a week.

HUMOROUS.

One of Theodore Hook's Jokes.—At Lord Melville's trial Hook was seated next to a country looking lady. As the peers began to enter she touched his arm, and said:

"I beg your pardon, sir, but pray, who are those gentlemen in red, now coming in?"

"Those, madam," returned Theodore, "are the Barons of England; in these cases the junior peers always come first."

"And pray, sir," continued the lady, "what gentlemen are these," pointing to the bishops in the dress which they wear on state occasions, the rochet and lawn sleeves over their doctors robes.

"Gentlemen! madam, "said Hook, "those are not gentlemen, those are ladies—elderly ladies, the dowager peeresses in their own right."

All went on smoothly till the speaker of the House of Commons attracted her attention by the rich embroidery of his robes.

"Pray, sir," she said, "and who is that fine looking person opposite?"

"That, madam," was the answer, "is Cardinal Wolsey."

"Now, sir," said the lady, drawing herself up with a look of angry disdain, "we know a little better than that; Cardinal Wolsey has been dead a good year!"

"No such thing, my dear madam. I assure you," replied Hook with a gravity that must have been almost preternatural; "it has been, I know, reported in the country, but without the least foundation; in fact, those rascally newspapers will say anything."

The good woman appeared thunderstruck and gasped like a dying carp. Seizing a daughter with each hand she hurried without another word from the spot.

Irish Bulls.—The Irish, rightly or wrongly, get credit for all the bulls that go the rounds of the papers. It was an Irishman who wanted to find a place where there was no death, that he might go and end his days there. It was an Irish editor that exclaimed, when speaking of the wrongs of Ireland: "Her cup of misery has for ages been overflowing and is not yet full!" It was an Irish newspapet that said of Robespierre that "he left no children behind him except a brother, who was killed at the same time." It was an Irish coroner, who, when he was asked how he accounted for an extraordinary mortality in Limerick, replied sadly, "I can't tell; there are people dying this year that never died before." It was an Irish handbill that announced, with boundless liberality, in reference to a great political demonstration in the Dublin rotunda, that "ladies, without distinction of sex, would be welcome."

A Keen Retort.—An old bachelor picking up a book, exclaimed, upon seeing a woodcut representing a man kneeling at the feet of a woman—"Before I would ever kneel to a woman I would encircle my neck with a rope and stretch it." And then turning to a young woman, he inquired—"Do you not think it would be the best thing I could do?"—"It would undoubtedly be the best thing for the woman,', was the sarcastic reply.

In a certain French comedy a young man about to be married is found under somewhat suspicious circumstances purchasing a piano. He assures his prospective father-in-law that he intends the instrument for his bride. "But you know very well," objects the father-in-law, "that she doesn't play." "Of course I do," responded the ready-witted bridegroom, "otherwise I shouldn't be such a fool as to give her a piano."

A very fashionable Danbury lady tried to mount the step in front of a grocery, yesterday, but her pull back prevented her. Several times she repeated the attempt, but without success, while an anxious populace looked on. What do you suppose she then did? Retreated? O, no. She just turned around, and went up the steps backward, as easy as could be.

"What's a Goddess?"—They were husband and wife, and as they stood before the Soldier's Monument she asked:

"What's that figger on top?"

"That's a goddess," he answered.

"And what's a goddess?"

"A woman who holds her tongue," he replied.

"Rents have risen," was the jocose remark of the astute small boy when a nail caught in the previously small tear in his coat tail and ripped the garment up to his neck. Subsequently, after an interview with his parents, he moaned to himself in the woodshed that "leather had fallen."

A woman may posses all the Christian virtues, may be amiable, charitable and meek of spirit, yet a taint of deadly hate will settle down upon and paralyze her soul, if she discovers a guest pinching specks of saleratus out of her bread and filliping them across the room.

"How strange!" said Mrs. Spilkins the other day. "Leander has only sent me a single line since he left for Long Branch." "Only a single line, ma," remarked the youthful Miltiades who is studying geometry; "that's something without a parallel."

A woman will reach up and pull at a window-sash for a few seconds quite good naturedly, but when it doesn't come down, and she turns around and sees her husband looking comfortably on, she mentally asks herself, "Is civilization a failure?"

"You must not put a counterfeit nickel in this box," said a street car driver. "It is not fare."—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

E F Kunkel's celebrated Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, chronic diarrhœa, disease of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver, stomach or intestines, such as constipation, flatulence, inward piles, fullness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness of weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, head, chest, limbs, etc., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits. Price $1 per bottle. Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist palm off some other preparation of iron he may say is as good, but ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Take no other. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is not sold in bulk—only in $1 bottles, E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, No. 259 North Ninth St., Phila., Pa. Sold by all Druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tapeworm Removed Alive.—Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth Street. Advice free. Come, see over 1,000 specimens and be convinced. He never fails.

Our readers will be grateful for the room given to the advertisement this week to the famous Steam Washer of Mr. Tilton. We are prepared to recommend this invention as all the advertiser and manufacturer claims for it and every family should order one at once. It saves woman's toil and thus saves her life. It more than pays for itself in a very short time by the saving of fabrics, that by the old process of washing were worn out more than by actual service. The washing has been hitherto a greater wear and tear upon garments than the wearing itself. The new Steam Washer secures a clear gain to all who use it. The advertiser, Mr. Tilton, is a thoroughly reliable gentleman, and will perform all he promises.—*Methodist Recorder, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

Quack Medicines.—We never puff, but ANAKESIS, *the great western Pile remedy*, has cured thousands, after lotions, ointments and all manner of nostrums have failed. It is the discovery of Dr. Silsbee, an eminent western physician, and has been endorsed by medical men of all schools. It is a simple medicated suppository, acts as an instrument, poultice and medicine, affords instant relief from pain, and is pronounced an infallible cure. Price $1. Sent free by mail on receipt of price, P. Neustædter & Co., 46 Walker St., New York. 8

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MICHIGAN LANDS
FOR SALE!

The Lands of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad Company are Now Offered For Sale.

They are situated along its railroad and contain large tracts of excellent FARMING and PINE Lands.

The farming lands include some of the most fertile and well-watered hardwood lands in the State. They are timbered mainly with hard-maple and beech; soil black, sandy loam, and abounds in springs of purest water. Michigan is one of the least indebted and most prosperous States in the Union, and its farmers have a greater variety of crops and resources than any Western State. While some of the prairie States may produce corn in great abundance, they have no other resource, and when this crop fails, destitution follows, as has been the case the past year in Kansas and Nebraska.

Price from $2.50 to $8.00 per acre. Send for illustrated pamphlet. Address O. M. BARNES, Commissioner, Lansing, Mich. 9-21-6t-eow

SEND 10 cents, and get 3 months the very best paper for young folks. None free. Wm. H. Stivter, Pittsburgh, Pa. 10-16-1t

IMPORTANT

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Instalment Plan!

More than three years ago I invented and secured letters patent for an

Improvement in Wash-Boilers;

a simple arrangement by which steam was applied to the washing of clothing. I have heretofore sold this under the name of

Steam--Washer

OR

WOMAN'S FRIEND,

for such it is in fact. I have advertised it in nearly every Religious Newspaper in the United States and Canada, also in the leading secular papers, using double-column and double-page advertisements. The readers of this circular may remember seeing my Card in the various papers of the country during the past year. Extracts from letters received from my customers will indicate how it has been received by the people throughout the country.

300,000

have been sold already. It is sufficient for my purpose to say that I am satisfied that nothing heretofore advertised ever rendered so general satisfaction. Yet this, my first invention, was not quite perfect. And for the last two years I have applied myself to the study of constructing and perfecting a

New Steam-Washer,

And, as the result of my efforts, I feel every assurance that I have been entirely successful. My New Steam Washer is absolutely faultless; so much so that I never knew a single person, who has seen it work, fail to be delighted with it. It has rendered, thus far,

Perfect and Universal Satisfaction;

and such must be the result, for it works like a wonder—never failing to do all claimed for it.

In conclusion, let me say, that should any one say that he has seen a Steam Washer, ask him if he has seen the new

STEAM WASHER

now being advertised so extensively in whole-page advertisements. If he answers in the negative, request him to suspend judgment until a sample can be procured and fully tested. I will send one as

A Sample for $5.00.

—just half the retail price—and I fully warrant it. After a person buys a sample, he can get them of me at cost.

$80.00 Profit can be Made on a Single Dozen,

and I have known Agents to take orders for

A DOZEN IN AN HOUR.

There is no way to make money faster. Send for a sample, and secure your territory. Make money while you can.

J. C. TILTON
PITTSBURGH
100,000 SOLD
WOMAN'S FRIEND
AND STEAM WASHER
PA.

Will Cleanse Your Clothes Without Rubbing

EVERY ONE SOLD IS FULLY WARRANTED.

It Saves Labor, Wear and Tear, and the Annoyance of Wash Day.

It will do the Washing of the Family while you are Eating Breakfast and Doing up Dishes.

STEAM has long been known as the most powerful agent in removing dirt, grease, and stains from clothing, and bleaching them white. Paper-makers have for many years used steam in cleansing and bleaching their rags, and they succeed in making by its agency the filthiest pickings from the gutter perfectly pure and white. Until the invention of the **STEAM WASHER**, or **WOMAN'S FRIEND**, although often attempted, no method had been discovered of applying steam directly to the clothing, which could be used in a portable manner for domestic purposes. The WOMAN'S FRIEND washes without labor. It will do the washing of an ordinary family in thirty minutes to an hour. The STEAM WASHER is superior to all other devices for the following reasons:

1. It does its own work, thereby saving a large portion of the time usually taken in a family.
2. It uses much less soap than is required by any other method.
3. It requires no attention whatever while the process of cleansing is going on. A lady can do her washing while she is eating her breakfast and doing up the breakfast dishes.
4. Clothing wears double the time, washed in this washer, than it will washed by a machine or by hand-labor, or a washboard.
5. Lace curtains and all fine fabrics are washed in a superior manner. For flannels, this Washer is most desirable, as it will not full them as a machine or hand-rubbing does. All fabrics, from the finest lace to a bed-blanket, can be washed perfectly and with ease, without the rubbing board.

It is truly a Labor and Clothes Saving Invention.

Read the following Circular and Testimonials:

I respectfully ask you to read this circular carefully, and candidly consider what I propose to you as a matter of business. Before making known to you my terms, permit me to state that the matter of washing clothes is one of no small consideration; it is something which concerns every family and every individual. It is but recent since HAND WASHING was in common use. Latterly, however, the inventive genius of the country has been directed to the invention and construction of the various devices or machinery by which much of the labor, drudgery, loss of time, and wear of material might be obviated. Ponderous as well as intricate Washing Machines have been constructed—many of which are decided improvements over the old method of washing—and these machines have been very salable withal. People will continue to have Washing Machines; but, let me ask you, if the STEAM WASHER can be constructed for a few dollars (much less than any ordinary Washing Machine), and enable all to wash by steam, without labor, loss of time, without wearing of clothes, etc., is it not reasonable to suppose that it will supersede, all Washing Machines now in use? The sale of this Washer is unparalleled, and must be so. There is nothing like it in use. It is new, and every family needs it, and will have it. I wish to secure a few good men to sell rights for me, and in order to secure as many as I need immediately, I offer extra inducements. My price for territory is $9.00 for 1000 inhabitants; but if you will buy a single county, and agree to sell rights for me, I will allow you to deduct 66⅔ per cent. as your commission; consequently your county would cost you but $75 instead of $225 should it contain but 25,000 inhabitants; more or less, in the same proportion. And to those buying rights, I will sell Washers at cost. Any tinner can make the Washers as well as they can be made here, and save the cost of transportation. Remember, that by purchasing the right of a single county, you shall have the privilege of selling any county or State for me; and upon application I will forward the deed to you by Express for any territory which you have sold for me; provided that the same territory is not already disposed of when I receive your order. I make all the deeds so that there can be no confusion or mistakes. The amount you have to pay me is simply $3 per 1,000 inhabitants, in any county or State. I shall make these very liberal offers for a short time only; after which I shall sell at my regular price—$9 per 1000.

Many of my patrons have requested me to suggest to them the best method of selling the WOMAN'S FRIEND, in order to make the most money in the shortest time practicable. In reply, I would say that there are many methods which might be suggested, all of which seem to work well, but the most prominent of which I will suggest. In the first place send for a sample and carefully test it. You will learn by a single trial how to wash with it most successfully. All you have to do now is to exhibit it to others. I will suggest that you make an arrangement to wash at a certain place, at an appointed hour; manage to have as many present as possible. You will be astonished at the intense excitement it will produce after the water and steam have rushed through the tubes and foamed over the clothing, rushing back through the clothing to the lower bottom, to be suddenly returned again in the same manner—say for thirty minutes—you take out the clothing, rinse and wring out, and find the clothing perfectly clean. You will find all perfectly delighted with it.

You can take orders from nine in ten present, to be filled afterward at $10 each. A single trial in this manner will satisfy you that the WOMAN'S FRIEND is a success, and will sell. Still another way which is sure to succeed nine times in ten: after you have secured a sample and know just what it will do, you can approach almost any one who has any inclination at all to engage in any business of this kind, and readily stipulate with him to take a Washer or even buy a county if it will perform all claimed for it. You will succeed ninety-nine times in a hundred to make the Washer perform to his satisfaction. You should in that case lose no time in ordering a deed for your county, to be sent by express, C. O. D., if not convenient to advance the money. You should, meantime, continue to take orders, and by the time your deed would come to hand, you might have a gross sold. You should likewise arrange with a tinner to make the Washer. The price will vary according to style and finish. I have known some agents to sell as high as twenty Washers in a day. After you have introduced it more or less in your County, you can take another County; and rest assured that whenever you can get a single Washer in the neighborhood, it will sell many more. Consequently, after you have sold a few hundred in a County, you can sell the right of your County for much more than at the start. You can calculate what your gains will be by buying a single County, but this is not a tenth part of what you ought to make, for while you are traveling you will meet with many men who want to make money, to whom you can sell rights. There is no business you can engage in which offers such splendid inducements, Besides it is a safe business—no loss, and pleasant because it renders perfect satisfaction. I cannot see how I can propose better terms Should I allow my patrons to make their own terms, I scarcely believe they could make better terms for themselves, and make more money.

On the receipt of FIVE DOLLARS, I will ship you a complete Washer, as a sample, a copy of the Chromo, Patent No. 42,886, for making soap, together with a Certificate of Agency, with full instructions how to conduct the business. And upon the receipt of the Washer you may have time to test it, and if you find it not as represented, I will refund your money. The Washers retail at $10 After I send you a sample I will hold your County a reasonable time for you to decide whether you wish to purchase or not And if you conclude to take a county, I will let you have it on the installment plan, by which you are enabled to make the money to pay for the right, out of the business. Thus you see you start in a paying business without capital or risk. I will furnish blank deeds, also blanks for taking orders, and do all I can to enable you to succeed in the business. Let me hear from you soon, or your choice of territory may be taken by some one else.

ADDRESS

J. C. TILTON.

DIRECTIONS:

1. Soak the clothes over night in warm suds—in the usual manner. Rinse, and put them through the wringer.
2. Put in the bottom of the WASHER a quarter bar of good soap, or enough to make good suds, sliced up thin, then fasten down the false bottom—see that the centre valve is in the proper position; put in water enough to cover the cap over the valve, say about an inch; lay the clothes down smoothly, with the soiled parts well soaped, in the WASHER—not rolled up, but spread out so that the water can circulate freely—and carefully pack the clothes down; see that the fire is hot, sufficient to generate steam; when the water boils it will begin to flow up the tubes on the outside, at the ends of the WASHER, and through the holes into the WASHER again; after a steady circulation has been going on in this manner for about thirty or forty minutes, the washing will be completed. Rinse well, and wring out—same as in the usual way. Colored clothes must not be mixed with white—use soft water for boiling, always. If hard, use soda, ley, or make it soft in any other way.

If it is desired to bleach with the WASHER, this may be done by adding a tablespoonful of borax of commerce to a WASHER full of clothing.

St. Mary's, Auglaize Co., O.
Dear Sir: Having used your Steam Washer for over four months, we are prepared to recommend it to the public as far the cheapest and easiest method of washing that we have ever met with. We have tested it thoroughly, washing very dirty clothing in it, and know it will do all that you claim for it. We have never had to rub a single article on the washboard that has been washed in the Steam Washer since we have had it; hence, there is a great expense saved in the wearing of clothing. We could not do without it. Rev. J. Jackson and Wife.

Comfort, Kendall Co., Texas, Feb. 16, 1872.
J. C. Tilton, Esq.—Dear Sir: The sample Washer which I ordered arrived in due time. All who have seen it in operation are well pleased with it. It will do all that you claim for it. You will please send, C. O. D., deeds for the additional counties ordered, and oblige, very respectfully, Joseph B. Hayden.

February 12, 1872.
Mr. J. C. Tilton—Dear Sir: The Washer came duly to hand; accept my thanks for your promptitude. I am glad to acknowledge it all you recommend. Several have come to see it used. All acknowledge it a perfect success. I write to order a deed to Sampson Co., N. C. Please send C. O. D. Direct to Elder B. Jackson, Fayetteville, N. C.

Henderson, Ky.
Dear Sir: The Washer came duly to hand. Accept my thanks for your promptitude. I am glad to acknowledge it all you recommend. I have spoken of it to numbers, who desire me to order one for them. Several have come to see it tried. All acknowledge it a perfect success. I write to order a deed for Henderson Co., Ky I would send the money now, but fear that some one else has the right by this time. (Send C. O. D.) Rev. B. T. Taylor.

Xenia, Green Co., Ohio, Feb. 6, 1874.
Mr. J. C. Tilton:—Have received and used your Steam Washer. I am glad to acknowledge it does more than I expected of it. It bleaches as well as cleans my clothes without any wear and tear of them. Like it very much. Mrs. K. A. Collins.

Winslow, Mo., July 16, 1873.
Mr. J. C. Tilton—Dear Sir: The Steam Washer came duly to hand, and after ten months trial I am glad to be able to say it is all that you recommend it to be, it saves time, labor, and clothes, and the washing is over so soon, that all dread of wash days is with the times past.
Wishing you success with your valuable Steam Washer, I am, Yours Truly, C. L. Barrett.

Imlay City, Mich., December 18, 1873.
J. C. Tilton, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Dear Sir: I have just read a part of your six column advertisement in the Chicago Standard. This led me to write this note. About three years ago, a brother in the ministry made me acquainted with your Steam Washer. I sent for one immediately, and my wife has used it ever since—when her delicate health would permit. She has always esteemed it a "Friend," and having washed to-day she esteems it as much a "Friend" as ever. Three years service ought to be sufficient to establish its reputation in a family It has done so in my family. It has been loaned to neighbors and was always well liked.
My work as a minister gives me no time to engage in selling them—or any secular business. But success to the "Woman's Friend." Truly yours, Rev. J. E. Bitting, Imlay City, Mich.

The above are a few extracts from letters received.

I can publish hundreds of letters from parties who have used the Steam Washer, and speak in its praise I have thus far declined doing so. I know full well how Certificates are looked upon. I have sold the Steam Washer upon its own merits. Thousands have used it, and it has given universal satisfaction throughout the country. I ask none to rely on what I say, or the commentaries of others, but let the Washer stand on its merits. I would not ask or advise any one to engage in the business of selling Washers or rights unless he has thoroughly tested its work; and to enable all to do so, I send a sample Washer, upon the receipt of $5.00 (half the retail price), and guarantee that if found not as represented I will refund the money. So there is little risk to begin with. I shall continue to advertise liberally in other first-class agricultural papers, as well as the leading religious papers throughout the country. I also refer you to my two page advertisement in the Christian Union, costing nearly $2,000 each insertion. Of course my former patrons who have bought territory—as well as those who may hereafter engage in the business—will be benefited proportionately. I am convinced that the Steam Washer will be used in every family.

J. C. TILTON, No. 10½ SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.