## AGRICULTURAL.

BRAN AND CORNMEAL FOR COWS.—The *Practical Farmer* says: "It is well settled in the opinion of all our best dairymen that bran greatly promotes the milk sections in cows, and it is fed almost universally. About equally mixed with cornmeal is the usual proportion. This mixture seems to promote both quantity and quality of milk. From several sources we hear that buckwheat bran is a great producer of milk, and it is being used considerably among our Chester county dairymen in about the same proportion as the other. Thomas Gawthrop, near West Grove, Chester county, also by repeated trials with his own cows, has fully satisfied himself that they do as well with corn and cob meal and bran, as with pure corn and meal and bran. The amount of nutriment in corn cob is so very small that the result will have to be explained on the supposition of the ground cob acting to promote digestion by distending the stomach. The presence of bulky material being necessary to promote distension and fill up the stomach of ruminating animals, before digestion can be accomplished, is frequently lost sight of. Hungarian grass is also found for milch cows to be rather superior to the ordinary run of hay. The last year or two Hungarian grass has loomed up wonderfully in the estimation of our dairy farmers; and a very large scope of land was sowed with it last season. It matures for cutting in about sixty days, and produces two to four tons per acre—the latter of course on good soils. Three pecks to the acre is the usual allowance of seed."

HAY RACKS.—The *Journal of Agriculture* says: There are almost as many different kinks of racks for feeding hay straw, etc., as there are farms. Nearly every individual has his own opinion about what he wants, and constructs accordingly. Not long since we passed by a large farm and noticed the cattle helping themselves from the stacks and racks. In a conversation with the proprietor he told us that he had tried many different kinds of racks, and none of them had given satisfaction. Some farmers feed their hay in rail pens, some on brush piles, and a very great many scatter it out upon the ground. We suppose it is safe to say that one-third of the hay raised and fed is annually wasted. We noticed last winter a cheap and easily constructed rack, and are satisfied that it will come into very general use and give entire satisfaction. While this rack may be in use in some localities, we are satisfied that in many places it has not been adopted. Take six posts, eight feet long, six inches in diameter, and set them in the ground so as to form a parallelogram 4x12 feet. Commence three feet from the ground and nail plank to the posts horizontally until the tops are reached. This structure forms the inner side of the rack; the outer side of the wall is 8x16 feet. Posts can be used as for the inner pen or a pen can be built of poles or logs. This outer pen is two feet six inches high. This description completes the best rack for out-door feeding of hay that we have ever noticed.

TOP-DRESSING MEADOWS.—The results of a single top dressing on eight plots of nearly half an acre of sandy warm soil of our State Agricultural College Farm, exhibited the following facts at the end of three years: The top-dressing was applied in 1864, and the grass was cut twice each season in 1864 and 1865, and once in 1866. The produce of each cutting and of each lot was weighed separately and a perfect record kept. The results for the four seasons were as follows: On the plot to which no manure or fertilizer was applied, the total weight of hay yielded per acre was 8,740 lbs. Where two bushels of plaster per acre were applied the yield per acre was 13,226 lbs., a gain of 4,484 lbs. Where five bushels of wood ashes were applied the yield per acre was 12,907 lbs., a gain of 4,165 lbs. Where three bushels of salt were sown per acre, the yield was 13,969 lbs., a gain per acre of 5,227 lbs. Where twenty loads of muck per acre were laid on, the yield per acre was 13,816 lbs., a gain of 5,074 lbs. Where twenty loads of horse manure were laid on, the yield was 14,686 lbs., a gain of 6,224 lbs. These are results which indicate that these are fertilizers which will produce as good results as plaster. For instance the plaster yielded a gain of 51 per cent. while the horse manure gave an increase of 71 per cent, or nearly a ton more grass per acre in the three years.—*Michigan Farmer.*

PAVING FARMYARDS.—For paving with stone, large, flat stones are objectionable, because stock are liable to slip on them and be injured. Flat stones, not more than eighteen or twenty inches square, however, can be employed for this purpose, but even then it is better to alternate them with rows of cobble-stones. On a heavy soil it is desirable to draw in a coating of fine gravel, six or eight inches thick, in which to set the stones, bringing them all to a level by excavating to let the large ones down so that the upper surface of all may be at an equal height. As they are set, they should have fine gravel scattered over them to fill up the spaces between the stones, and a paver's pounder should be used to drive them all down firmly, so as to leave an even surface, sloping regular in accordance with the designated grade towards the centre of the yard. A trowel is useful in laying cobble stone pavement, in order to handily fit the stones into the soil, that they may all be level on the top, and a stretched line as a guide is a great help for this purpose.

MAKE ICE WHILE IT FREEZES.—It is now about time that the ice-house was in readiness to receive it contents. Any day may bring with it freezing weather. As we have a thousand times said before, and ice-house may be a simple affair. Get the four walls up of slabs, logs or boards, with a good thick lining of saw dust, and a roof to shed rain, covering the top layer of ice with sawdust the same as protects the sides. Other material, such as tan-bark, chopped straw or chaff, will do quite well.—About ten or twelve inches of saw-dust will answer the purpose. It is not necessary to have double walls, though they are convenient for filling. Drainage is necessary. Have the floor loosely laid upon sleepers so as to raise it a few inches from the ground. And be sure to build the house on a well drained site—a gravelly soil being best. Pack the ice blocks in well and have ventilation or a free circulation of air over the top of the mass.

THE ORCHARDS IN WINTER.—In the orchard there will be something to do as the snow storms follow each other. The mice have been prolific breeders this season, we are told. They will get hungry after awhile, and unless the snow is compactly stamped down about all kinds of young trees and shrubs, there will be great danger of loss by these vermin. Then the rabbits must be trapped, shot, or in some way prevented from accomplishing the same mischief. As they make good food when fried, boiled or stewed, it will pay to look after their runs and capture them. Hung up and well frozen their carcasses will keep for many days or weeks. For a change from bacon, ham chickens and other meats, they are by a great many people highly esteemed. Some are prejudiced against them, likening them to cats and woodchucks, but it is observable that the consumption of the rabbit is vastly on the increase in the cities, and probably in the country also.

WHEN you are warmly tucked up in bed, and congratulate yourself upon your excellent mattress, think what kind of bedding your horses, cattle and dog have. If you have attended to the matter it will make your own bed still more comfortable.

*Girl's lefts*—Old bachelors.

## SCIENTIFIC.

*The Preservation Of Hops.*- As the brewing of beer has made such tremendous strides at the present day, owing to its enormously increasing consumption, the production of and trade in one of the most important ingredients, the hop, has become a correspondingly gigantic branch of commerce. The active constituent in the hop is volatile; but a worse feature is that it is powerfully-acted upon by the atmospheric oxygen, which in time renders useless hops that have long been preserved. Hence attempts have been made to keep them in their normal state, and the manufacture of an extract of hops has been attempted in this country with apparent success. The brewers however, found that they could not use it, or rather that if they used it it made the beer less palatable, and therefore less salable; hence they have all adhered to the use of the original hops, and the great problem has been how to preserve the hops themselves. It is now announced in the German papers that C. B. Jung, a merchant in Furth, has succeeded in doing this by removing the atmospheric air. As it was not practicable to do this by exhaustion by an air pump, he attempted to do it by displacing the air with a gas that did not contain any oxygen, or at least no free oxygen, and he tried nitrogen, hydrogen, carbonic oxide, carbonic acid, etc.; and he patented his process in several countries At last he selected carbonic acid as the most effective and the cheapest gas, as it can be made by mixing limestone or chalk and sulphuric acid. He operated thus: He loosely filled a box (lined with tin) with hops: he brought a tube to the bottom of the box, and by it conveyed under the hops the carbonic acid, which, being heavier than air, remained below, and drove the air out upwards. He then compressed the hops, filled the box up again with more hops, and admitted more gas; and he continued in this way until the box was full, then put on the cover, and admitted more gas, to prevent the penetration of air by possible diffusion, and after a while he closed the box hermetically. For the performance of this generation on a larger scale; he proposes to have the gas ready in a large gas holder, similar to those used for illuminating gas, and to introduce it by a moderate pressure. The hops prepared by him in this way have thus far been found by the brewers to have remained in perfect condition, and fully equal to the fresh article.

*A New Reagent for Gold.*— Sergius Kern says: "Studying the action of sulphocyanates on some double salts of gold, I have found a remarkably delicate test for gold; experiments prove that even less than one fifteen-thousandth of a grain of gold may be easily detected by using my reagent.

The gold is first separated from foreign metals, and next converted by means of sodium chloride into sodio-gold chloride; the solution is then concentrated by evaporation. In order to detect gold, an aqueous solution of potassium sulphocyanide is used, containing for one part of the salts about 15 to 20 parts of water. About 92 grains of this solution are poured into a test tube, and some drops of the concentrated solution, obtained by treating the sample as described above, are added. If gold is present, a red orange turbidity is obtained, which soon falls in the form of a precipitate; on gently heating the contents of the test tube, the precipitate dissolves and the solution turns colorless.

The reagent is so delicate that one drop of a solution of sodio-gold chloride (15 grains of the salt dissolved in 600 grains water) gives a very clear reaction.

This reaction showed the existence of very interesting double sulpho-cyanides of gold."—*Chemical News.*

*Removal of Stains with Magnesia.*—Carbonate of magnesia—magnesia that has been previously calcined is best—is dried in an oven and mixed with sufficient benzine to form a soft friable mass. In this state it is put into a wide-mouthed glass bottle, well stoppered, and kept for use. It is spread pretty thickly over the stains, and rubbed well to and fro with the tip of the finger. The small rolls of earthy matter so formed are brushed off, and more magnesia is laid on until the benzine has evaporated entirely. Materials that will bear washing are then cleaned with water: on silks, alcohol or benzine should be used instead. The process may be applied to textile fabrics of every description, except those containing very much wool, to which the magnesia adheres very tenaciously. It may also be used for stains, old or new, on all sorts of woods, ivory, parchment, etc., without risk or injury. Ordinary writing ink is not affected by it, but letter press ink quickly dissolves, owing to the fatty matter in the ink.

*A new Theory of the Nebulae.*—M. Plante has recently communicated to the French Academy of Science the results of some experiments which may lead, it is believed, to a new theory for the circumstances to which are due the shiral forms of many of the nebulae. The experiments consist in the exact reproduction of these forms by the combined action of electricity and magnetism. Two copper electrodes of a battery of 15 elements, being plunged in water acidulated to 1 10 with sulphuric acid, the end of the positive electrode is brought to one pole of the magnet. The cloud of metallic matter carried from the electrode by the current at once assumes in the liquid a gyratory spiral movement, of which the general disposition strongly recalls that of the nebulae. The investigator is proceeding with further experiments in the light of this idea.

*Utilization of Plaster Rubbish.*—Gaudin, Paris, patents a method of treating plaster rubbish with carbonate of soda, by which it is rendered fit for use over again. Old plaster, even after it has been burned, sets too quickly for use. By calcining the rubbish and mixing it with some saline solutions instead of pure water, this is prevented. Alkaline solutions are best, and of these a solution of carbonate of soda in water is the cheapest. Plaster from old walls and ceilings when thus treated sets at the end of two or three hours, and has all the properties of fresh plaster.

*Gas Explosion.*—At Hamilton, Ontario, one evening recently, a quantity of gas escaped from the street pipes into a sewer. Some workmen were sent to discover the leak, and the sparks caused by striking stones with boring tools set fire to the gas, and the flame followed the sewer, causing an explosion about one hundred feet distant. The building under which the explosion took place received a severe shock, all the glass in the windows being broken, the walls and floors badly cracked, and a man thrown out of his chair.

*Railway Ironclads.*—Cologne is to be surrounded by a chain of forts in the same manner as are Metz and Strasburg. The works which are now in course of construction, are connected with each other by a protected circular railway, which, now used for transporting material, is designed as an additional means of defence, as it will convey portable ironclad batteries from point to point. Within the outer fortifications there is to be a second line, and a series of revolving iron turrets.

*Pounded* alum will purify water. One teaspoonful of alum to four gallons of the water will cause a precipitation of the impurities.

*To* take the rust off the steel points of drawing instruments, try a little emery paper and oil.

Faith and works are as necessary to our spiritual life as Christians as soul and body are to our natural life as men, for faith is the soul of religion, and works the body.

A modern essayist defines gossip to the "putting of two and two together and making five of them."

## DOMESTIC.

BREAD.—There is no article of food upon which so much of the comforts of the household depends as upon bread, and no one upon which so much has been written. Whenever the failures of our sex in the way of housekeeping are commented upon by our lords and masters, bread forms the convenient and ready proof of our delinquencies. If a woman does not do what is supposed to be her legitimate way of business, or does do what does not come within that range, the masculine voice with one accord shout deridingly, or warningly, "Go and learn to make bread."

But we do not propose to waste our hints and bits of knowledge upon this subject upon the other sex, who will never learn to make good bread, but to tell some of the bright young girls and clever young housekeepers who will make use of every stray lesson to perfect their desultory education, one or two of the things we have learned in a long course of bread-making. One is, that fresh flour is absolutely necessary for sweetness. The very best bread we have ever made or eaten was made from flour bought at the mill in a country village. Coarse flour is sweeter than fine.

Then we have a prejudice in favor of hard yeast, because soft yeast is apt to grow sour without one being aware of it. But leaving all the different methods of raising, mixing, kneading, &c., out of debate, the main point is a good oven, and the bread placed in it at the proper moment. Always leave other baking until after the bread is done, for ten minutes' delay may be ten minutes on the wrong side of the proper point of fermentation. Put your bread in pans not more than five inches wide, and the middle will never be sour or bitter because the heat does not reach it in time to stop fermentation after it goes into the oven.

Twice the bulk of the size at mixing is a good rule for loaves when they are ready to go into the oven; but the test of drawing the dough away from the side of the pan, and actually exposing the air cells to sight, is a good one, and one soon learns to judge of the proper state of them. Wet the tops of the loaves slightly with milk before putting into the oven, and rub over with butter after coming out, and the crust will cut easily and not waste by crumbling. Bread should be baked twice a week to be healthful, as, after a third or fourth day, mould is apt to form in the air cells.

REMEDY FOR INSOMNIA.—The simple remedy for insomnia, suggested by Mr. Frank Buckland, has attracted considerable attention, on account, at least, of its novelty. The fact that opiates, in any form, leave traces of their influence the next morning, induced him, he says, to prescribe for himself—as he has also frequently prescribed for others—onions; simple common raw onions. The well known taste of onions is due to a peculiar essential oil contained in them, and this oil has highly soporific powers, which, in his own case, Mr. Buckland avers, never fails; if much pressed with work, and feeling an inability to sleep, his practice is to eat two or three small onions, the effect of which is magical in producing the desired repose. Such a remedy has a great advantage over the stupefying drugs commonly resorted to for this purpose, and is even preferable to the *Liquor opii sedat* and chlorodyne of medical practice.

ABOUT BOILING EGGS.—There is an objection to the common way of boiling eggs which people do not understand. It is this: The white under three minutes rapid cooking becomes tough and indigestible while the yolk is left soft. When properly cooked eggs are done evenly through like any other food. This result may be attained by putting the eggs into a dish with a cover as a tin pail and then pouring upon them boiling water, two quarts or more to a dozen eggs, and cover and set them away from the stove for fifteen minutes. The heat of the water cooks the eggs slowly and evenly and sufficiently and to a jelly-like consistency, leaving the center or yolk harder than the white, and the egg tastes as much richer and nicer as a fresh egg is nicer than a stale egg, and no person will want to eat them boiled after having tried this method once.

SIMPLE CURE FOR BOILS.—Dr. Simon, a physician of Lorraine, gives a new cure for boils namely, by treating them with camphorated alcohol. As soon as the culmination point of a boil makes its appearance he puts a little of the liquid in a saucer, and, dipping the ends of his little fingers in it, rubs the inflamed surface, especially the central part, repeating the operation eight or ten times for about half a minute. He then allows the surface to dry, placing over it a slight coating of camphorated olive oil. He says that four such applications will, in almost all cases, cause boils to dry up and disappear, the operation to be performed morning, noon and evening. The announcement of so simple a cure for such a painful malady will bear repetition.

THE change of day and night—of the seasons, of flowers and fruits, and whatever else meets us from epoch to epoch, so that we can and should enjoy it; these are the proper springs of earthly life. The more open we are to these enjoyments, the happier do we feel ourselves; but, if the changes in these phenomena roll up and down before us without our taking interest in them, if we are insensible to such beautiful offers, then comes on the greatest evil, the heaviest disease; we regard life as a disgusting burden.

WAFFLES.—To a pint and a half of best wheat flour add a teaspoonful of table salt and two of DeLand's best saleratus, stirring in dry. Then add a pint of buttermilk and sweet milk to make a batter that will rope from a spoon. Bake in waffle irons over quick fire, but not hot enough when put in to burn the butter or lard you grease with. Thick milk can be substituted for buttermilk, and water for sweet milk, though cream were better. No eggs.—*American Rural Home.*

IF WE eat just enough, both mind and body are invigorated. If we eat too little, both become weak and faint—the body trembles, the mind is inefficient; if we eat too much, the stomach cannot eliminate the material which is to give out a pure carbon, and it then gives out an impure article, and mind and body are oppressed—the former loses its activity, the latter its vigor.

ANOTHER RECIPE FOR POISON.—Stir into a glass of water a spoonful each of salt and ground mustard, and drink immediately; one or more doses will empty and cleanse the stomach. To overcome the effects, swallow the whites of two or three eggs, and drink a cup or two of strong coffee. Sweet oil taken freely is excellent in case of poisoning.

CRULLERS.—One pint of sour cream, three eggs, two teacupfuls of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of soda, a little cinnamon, and flour enough to roll. They will not take up the lard as most cakes do, and are so light that we find it best to roll them rather thin and cut in rings.

TO PREVENT rusting of tin rub fresh lard over every part of the dish, and then put it in a hot oven and heat it thoroughly. Thus treated, any tinware may be used in water constantly and remain bright and free from rust indefinitely.

FOOD DURING FEVER.—It has been found to be a successful method to freeze beef tea and to administer it in lumps to children or patients to suck. They will take it in this form rather than any other kind of food.

MUFFINS.—1 pint of milk, ½ cup yeast, a very little salt. Stir in flour sufficient to make a batter. Cook in rings over the fire.

## HUMOROUS.

A TRIO OF LOVERS.—A good-looking servant-girl of Winnipeg (says the Toronto *Globe*) had, it appears, three beaux to her string—viz.: A military man, a policeman, and an ordinary white man. She had arranged matters so that separate evenings were set aside for each of the ardent young suitors, and three different courses of love ran quite smooth, despite the proverb. One unlucky evening during the present week, however, all three suitors chanced to drop in one after another. An interval of very desultory conversation and embarrassing pauses was terminated by the pattering of a female foot descending on the stairs. "Here's missis," exclaimed the girl, as she hastily snatched some intricate woolly substance, full of long needles, and was instantly intently engaged knitting, while the three gentlemen bolted into three several adjoining rooms, and all was supposed to be well. But "the missis" happened to want something in the room where the ordinary citizen was, and she encountered Mr. Citizen right there "What are you doing here? what do you mean, by being in this room?" indignantly inquired the missis, and she superadded the threat, "I'll send for the police!" Mr. Citizen, calmly pointing to another door, remarked, "if you want the police, he is in there." The missis flew to the other door, found the policeman, and poured out the second vial of wrath upon him, thus: "You're a nice policeman, ain't you? What do you mean by his conduct? I declare I will send for the military!" "Madam," retorted the policeman, "nothing is easier; if you want the military, you'll find him in there," pointing to the third door. Military didn't wait to be unearthed; he promptly came forth, and saluted. There was a slight scream, and a pattering of the female ascending foot on the kitchen stairway. The three suitors came away without the usual ceremonies at the gate, and were discovered shortly after sticking their three noses into three cocktail glasses, and wondering how it would turn out.

THE STORY-TELLER OUTDONE.—Those who are in the habit of telling prodigious stories ought to have good memories; but, fortunately, their memories are generally short. Richard Brinsley Sheridan dealt with these mendacious pests in a manner peculiar to himself. He would never allow himself to be outdone by a verbal prodigy. Whenever a monstrous story was told in his presence, he would endeavor to outdo it by one of his own coinage, and consign the narrator to confusion by a falsehood more glaring than his own. Once in his hearing a sporting adventurer ran on thus: "I was fishing one day, in a certain cold spring full of delicious trout, and soon caught a large mess. But what was really surprising, not a foot from the cold spring there was one of boiling water; so that, when you wanted to cook your fish, all you had to do, after hooking them from the cold spring, was to pop them directly into the boiling." The company all expressed astonishment and incredulity at this monstrous assertion, with the exception of Sheridan. "I know," said he, "of a phenomenon yet more surprising: "I was fishing one day, when I came to a place where there were three springs. The first was a cold one stocked with fish, the second a boiling spring, and the third a natural fountain of *melted butter and parsley!*" "Melted butter and parsley!" exclaimed the first story-teller, "impossible!"

A TOUGH FOOT.—They tell big stories about the tough feet of the Louisiana darkies, but the Vicksburg negro is always ready to compete for the medal. One of them entered a blacksmith shop the other day to sell a horseshoe and he placed his bare foot on a hot piece of iron just cut from a bar. It was a full minute before the heat struck in, and then he gave a leap over the anvil and uttered a terrible yell. The smith asked him to explain, and the darkey responded:

"Why, I'ze bin standin' on dat piece of red hot iron!"

"And you didn't know it?"

"No, not 'zactly; but I smelt suthin' kinder curus for a good while, but I fought dere was a dead hoss around here somewhar!"

SHOCKED ENOUGH.—"Want a shock—a shock, sir? Only costs you ten cents," cried the electrical battery man on Madison street this forenoon, to an elderly gentleman.

"What's that you say?" demanded the party addressed, eyeing the lightning dispenser over his glasses.

"A shock, sir—only cost you ten cents, sir—take one?"

"No, sir, I don't want any," replied the elderly man, gruffly; "I am too much shocked already every time I go out in the street, and all for nothing, too; the new fangled zebra stockings is what does it."

And as the old cynic passed on, he glared savagely at a party of young ladies standing near.—*Chicago Evening Journal.*

AN OLD constitution is like an old bone—broken with ease, mended with difficulty. A young tree bends to the gale, an old one snaps and falls before the blast. A single hard lift; an hour of heating work; a run to catch a departing train; an evening of exposure to rain or damp; a severe chill; an excess of food; the unusual indulgence of any appetite or passion, a sudden fit of anger; an improper dose of medicine—any of these or other similar things may cut off a valuable life in an hour, and leave the fair hopes of usefulness and enjoyment but a shapeless wreck.

A HUMBLE bee has been seen to follow a rail car going twenty miles per hour, against a strong wind, for a considerable distance; and it even went faster than the car, as it flew to and fro in various zigzags around the vehicle. Some beetles have a flight swifter, considering their size, than any bird; and Linnæus mentions that a butterfly sometimes travels more than a hundred miles on the wing at one flight; he also says that an elephant having the force of a horn beetle would be able to move a mountain.

"FAIR SUSAN," said Mix to his girl last night, "may I see you home from church?" "No," replied Susan," "I am engaged." "In that case, Susan," returned Mix, "would it embarrass you should I stand on the curbstone and watch you pass by?"

A LADY applying for admission to the junior class of an Eastern seminary, being questioned by the president as to her qualifications, replied: "I ain't much of an arithmeticker, but I am an elegant grammarist."

A LITTLE New Haven miss now prosecuting her musical studies at Freiburg, Germany, writes to her parents as follows: "I have grown so fat I have got two chins, with a prospect of a third."

JERROLD was at a party when the Park guns announced the birth of a prince. "How they do powder these babies!" he exclaimed.

AN IRISHMAN being bound over "to keep the peace against all her majesty's subjects," muttered, "Heaven help the first foreigner I meet."

LAVENDER says his wife is the most even-tempered woman in the world. She is always mad.

"ANY letters for Mike Howe?" asked an individual of a clerk at a post-office window. "No letters for anybody's cow."

COMFORTABLE quarters—Twenty-five cent pieces.

A BITTER disaster—losing money on hops.

## Saturday Night.

How many a kiss has been given, how many a curse, how many a caress, how many a kind word, how many a promise has been broken, how many a heart has been wrecked, how many a loved one has been lowered into the narrow chamber, how many a babe has gone from earth to heaven, how many a crib or cradle stands silent now, which last Saturday night held the rarest of all treasures of the heart.

A week is a life. A week is a history. A week marks events of sorrow or gladness, of which people never have heard. Go home to the family, man of business. Go home you heart-erring wanderer! Go home to cheer that awaits you, wronged waif of life's breakers. Go home to those you love, man of toil and give one night to the joys and comforts fast flying by! Leave your book with complex figures, your dirty workshop, your busy store. Rest with those you love; for God only knows what the next Saturday night will bring you. Forget the world of care and the battle of life which have furrowed the week. Draw close around the family hearth. Saturday night has awaited your coming in bitterest tears and silence.

Go home to those you love, and as you bask in the loved presence and meet to return the loved embrace of your heart's pets, strive to be a better man, and to bless God for giving His weary children so dear a stepping stone in the river to the Eternal, as Saturday night.

### "For the Blood is the Life."

See Deuteronomy, xii: 23. The blood being the source from which the system is built up, and from which we derive our mental as well as physical capabilities, how important that it should be kept pure! If it contain vile, festering poisons, all organic functions become enfeebled. Settling upon important organs, as the lungs, liver, and kidneys, the effect is most disastrous. Hence it behooves all to keep their blood in a perfectly healthy condition, and more especially does this apply at this particular season of the year than at any other. No matter what the exciting cause may be, the real cause of a large proportion of all diseases is bad blood. Now, Dr. Pierce does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums, by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it; on the contrary, there are hundreds of diseases that he acknowledges it will not cure; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of *blood* disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer He does not recommend his Discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood-cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other blood-poisons, be they animal, vegetable, or mineral. The Golden Medical Discovery is *warranted* by him to cure the worst forms of Skin Diseases, as all forms of Blotches, Pimples and Eruptions; also all Glandular Swellings, and the worst form of Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores of the Neck, Legs, or other parts, and all Scrofulous Diseases of the Bones, as White Swellings, Fever Sores, Hip-joint and Spinal Diseases—all of which belong to Scrofulous diseases.

CONFIRMED.—HIP-JOINT DISEASE CURED.

W. GROVE STATION, Iowa.

DR. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

*Dear Sir*—My wife first became lame nine years ago. Swellings would appear and disappear on her hip, and she was gradually becoming reduced, and her whole system rotten with disease. In 1871, a swelling broke on her hip, discharging large quantities, and since that time there are several openings. Have had five doctors, at an expense of $125, who say nothing will do any good but a surgical operation.

July 16, 1873, he writes thus: My wife has certainly received a great benefit from the use of your Discovery, for she was not able to get off the bed and was not expected to live a week when she commenced using it, a year ago. She has been doing most of her work for over six months. Has used twenty bottles, and is still using it. Her recovery is considered as almost a miracle, and we attribute it all to the use of your valuable medicine. I can cheerfully recommend it as a blood-purifier and strength-restorer. J. M. ROBINSON.

Golden Medical Discovery is sold by Druggists. 5

### Profitable Employment—A Permanent Business.

Read the large double-column advertisement of Kennedy & Co., in this paper. Read it all. Study it and accept their offer. The advertisers are worthy of confidence, and their assertions can be relied on. Parties remitting money can be fully assured that they will receive just what is promised. The liberality and enterprise of Messrs. Kennedy & Co. are shown by the fact that they give to each agent a coin silver hunting case watch. We have seen and examined this watch and are able to say that it is in every way equal to what is claimed for it. They want an agent in this county; some lucky reader of this paper will get it. The remedy they offer is popular, the profits large, the business all your own. If you do not wish another to bear away the prize, answer this advertisement at once, and remit for sample dozen, and you will thank us for advising you, and thus giving you a business as long as you live—permanent, profitable, honorable, pleasant. Who could ask more?

### Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

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