AGRICULTURE.

BOTS IN HORSES.—"I have had many horses and mules opened after death, most of whom were treated for bots, and have yet to see the first case where they had done injury. A majority of the cases died from inflammation of the bowels, caused by drastic and ridiculous remedies administered. I have known the entrails of a chicken forced down the throat of a valuable animal as a remedy. Upon another occasion a portion of the horse's mane and tail chopped up and administered in urine. This to an animal owned by a professor of chemistry, by the way." "A horse has the colic, which is at once pronounced a case of bots, and the remedies used killed the horses. In one *post mortem*, which all the experts pronounced bots before the death of the animal, we found that the horse died from congestion of the lungs. The bot is incapable of penetrating the stomach, as much so as a fishing worm is of going through a granite wall. But granting that he has the faculty of so doing, the stomach being punctured, the case would be hopeless in nine cases in ten. If the bot had the power of eating a hole in the horse's stomach, the animal would have disappeared from this part of the world long ago. But as prevention is better than cure, any one may avoid the bots by passing a greased rag over the eggs of the bot fly, which she attaches to the hair of the legs and other parts of the body."

HINTS FOR THE TO-MORROW.—It is a good idea to keep a memorandum of work needed to be done, and then there is always a reminder for the employment of spare hours, and besides we can readily direct which work is most pressing,. Such a plan merely necessitates a sheet of paper, or a leaf of a blank book, and the entering of every item of work as it occurs to us, thus: Front fence mended. Grape vines pruned. Outlet of drain deepened. Harness to be oiled. Spoke loose in cart wheel. Salt needed for cattle. Each evening a glance at the list will be of great assistance in laying out work for the next day, while it will also fill all the spare time with useful work. As fast as a piece of work is accomplished draw a line through the item. It is astonishing how such a list will grow, and and how it will formulate our work so as to enable us to systematize and accomplish it. After the plan is pursued for a certain time, the mind becomes so trained that the necessity for the plan diminishes.

CLAY, SAND, &c.—In drying, under the influence of the sun, soils shrink and thus diminish in bulk, in proportion to the quantity of clay or of peaty matter they contain. Sand scarcely diminishes at all in bulk by drying, but peat shrinks one-fifth in bulk, and strong agricultural clay nearly as much. The roots are thus compressed, and the air excluded from them, especially in the hardened clays, in very dry weather, and the plant is thereby placed in a condition unfavorable to its growth. Hence the value of proper admixtures of sand and clay, since by the clay a sufficient quantity of moisture is retained and for a sufficient length of time, while by the sand the roots are preserved from compression and a free access of the air is permitted.

THE Holland Government have used the metric system in weights since 1817, but by law compelled all scales to be adjusted to a graduation of their own.

This caused more or less trouble among their merchants and recently a Board of Engineers was appointed to recommend some improvement. As the result of their observations, the Government has just modified the law, and adopted the plans of Fairbanks & Co., naming that make of scales the new standard.

CORN.—As soon as the grain is glazed, corn should be cut, if the stalks are to be saved. Frost greatly injures the fodder, and reduces its feeding value. Before cutting, the seed for next year should be selected, taking ears from stalks that have borne two or more good ones. The tops of the selected stalks may be broken down, to mark them, and when the crop is cut, left standing until the ears are perfectly ripe, then they should be gathered and stored in a dry, cool place. Such selections of seed will tell well in the next crop.

GIVE THE BOYS A LITTLE RECREATION.—There is no doubt that the boy who is to grow up and stay on the farm and make a succesful farmer, must like his profession. This is as true in agriculture as in any other profession in life. If the boy be worked from daylight to dark, week in and week out, with no recreation except what he gets at church, very likely he will leave home at the first opportunity for some more congenial occupation. We believe that, as a rule, farmers work too many hours and give themselves too little recreation.

POOR MAN'S SOUP.—Put one ounce of butter into a saucepan with three large onions, shred fine, and fry them a pale brown color, add half a tablespoonful of flour, stir for a few minutes, but do not allow the mixture to darken; then add one quart of common stock previously flavored with carrots turnips, celery, leeks and parsley boiled in it, stir until the soup boils, and season it to taste with pepper and salt. Peel one or two potatoes, cut them into small dice, and put them to boil with the soup. Cut some crust of bread in long pieces the size, and half the length of French beans, dry them in the oven, and at the time of serving throw them into the soup, then stir into it off the fire the yolks of two eggs beaten up with a little milk and strained.

The Virtues of Saur Kraut.

A German gastronomic scholar has been at the pains to republish a dissertation upon saur kraut, which first saw the light in the sixteenth century. It was originally composed by a writer who calls himself Gnariponius, and consists of a collection of more than a hundred medical panegyrics upon this "ennobled cabbage." He says that Julius Alexandrinus, who was successively body physician to the Emperor Maximilian II and Rudoff II, reached an exceeding great age because he was much addicted to the eating of saur kraut. He frequently stated that it was the most wholesome food of any, and caused fewer complaints than any other edible. Kraut made from the white cabbage was not so good, he contended, as that made from the red, but it might be greatly improved in the process of sowing, and the bad smell of some sour kraut was due solely to the uncleanliness or idleness of the manipulator. Coarse, tough and moist "kraut," from which the dirty and idle housewife has not sufficiently expelled the wetness, produces a melancholic blood, from which acid damps arise to the head. The earliest preacher of the virtues of sauer kraut is, of course, Father Galen, who commended it as a panacea for the gout. Other physicians have applied it to almost every bodily ill with a success only to be equalled by some heal-all of a modern quack. One doctor found it to be efficacious as a cure for the bite of a mad dog. The after-effects of a drunken bout have also been most successfully treated, as this old author assures us, by simply binding the head of the "Trukenbold" with "warmed sauer kraut leaves."

WEAK LUNGS and Sensitive Throats are severely tried by the sudden changes of temperature, which are usual in our climate, and we accordingly find Asthmatic Affections, Lung Troubles, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, and similar complaints more or less prevalent at all seasons. Coughs and Colds, the forerunners of these often fatal complaints, should be prudently taken in hand on the first symptoms, by resorting at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old and well-tried remedy, certain to remove your Cold, and to exert a healing and strengthening effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchial organs.

SCIENTIFIC.

The amount consumed by different countries of some one or other of certain industrial products has occasionally been regarded as an indication of the degree of civilization to which the various nationalities have attained. If the quantity of paper used to be taken as determining the advancement of a people, citizens of this country stand high indeed. From the catalogue of the German Paper Exhibition, which opened last month at Berlin, it appears that for each of the 39,000,000 inhabitants of the United States there are 30.8 pounds required annually; for each of the 43,000,000 of Germany, 13.2 pounds; for each of the 33,000,000 of England, 11 pounds; for each of the 37,000,000 of France, 7.92 pounds; for each of the 36,000,000 of Austria-Hungary, 5.5 pounds; for each of the 78,000,000 of Russia, 1.98 pounds; for each of the 28,000,000 of Italy, 3.08 pounds; for each of the 6,000,000 of Scandinvia, 1.1 pounds; for each of the 5,500,000 of Belgium, 11.22 pounds; and for each of the 2,500,000 of Switzerland, 13.86 pounds. Other statistics set forth that 600,000,000 people employ Chinese paper, 366,000,000 European paper, and 130,000,000 Arabian paper. Leaves, bark, and wood are still written upon by 24,000,000 of the human family. 280,000,000 do not write upon anything. In this paper exhibition at Berlin, as well as in other similar industrial collections in Germany, the useful is kept strictly in view in preference to the merely ornamental.

Rotation of the Sun.—The rotation of the sun is now shown by means of spectrum analysis. A condenser is prepared by cutting a lens across the centre and mounting the two halves side by side, in such a manner that the two images formed by the sun are parallel to the horizon. The light from the sun is thrown into this condensing arrangement by means of a heliostat having a mirror silvered on the surface; and the images are brought to a focus on the slit of a spectroscope, the point of contact of the two suns occupying a position hallway down the slit. To the spectroscopic apparatus is attached a camera and lens of some six or seven feet focal length, and the spectrum is thus formed on a sensitive plate. When the north and south points of the sun's image are tangental, evidently no displacement of the two portions of the spectum formed by the upper and lower halves of the slit should be seen; whereas when the equatorial portions of the images are in contact, the displacement of the lines should be that due to double the rotation, since, as will be readily understood, the eastern limb should be receding and the western advancing. It is claimed that, so far as this process has been applied, the truth of the method employed by Prof. Huggins, as applied to the stars, is fully borne out.

Ptaentees Rewarded.—Since 1860 England has paid £102,775 to inventors for discoveries in connection with ordnance and small arms. Mr. Henry got £5,000 for breech-loading rifles and improvement in fire arms; Mr. Wesley Richards, £2,375 for his breech-loading carbine; Mr. Snider, Mr. Wilson and Colonel Roden, £16,000 for their plan for converting muzzle-loaders into breech-loaders; Colonel Snider got another sum of £5,000 for the Snider rifle, and Mr, Lancaster £4,000 for his plan of rifling guns and small arms. In artillery, Major Palliser got £15,000 for his chilled projectile, £7,500 for his plan for converting cast iron guns, and £1,500 for improvements in artillery; Captain Moncrieff got £10,000 for his method of mounting guns, with £1,000 a year and £5,000 when his engagement ended in 1875; Mr. Hale got £8,000 for rockets; Mr. Frazer, £5,000 for construction of guns; Captain Scott, £2,000 for improvements in gun carriages and £8,000 for other gunnery inventions, and Commodore Harvey, £16,000 for torpedoes.

M. Nobel the inventor of dynamite, has recently discovered a new explosive substance still more powerful than that. He has given it the name of "explosive gelatine," on account of its aspect, which closely resembles gelatine. The substance is composed of 94 to 95 per cent. of coliodion mixed together. It is vicious, but can be easily cut with a knife or scissors, and placed in cartridges or shells. Dynamite, it is known, has the disadvantage of being alterable by water—when it is moist the nitro-glycerine seperates from the absorbent. The new substance, on the contrary, does not give the least symptom of exudation; it is impermeable to water, which does not at all effect its explosive properties. It is inflated in the same way as dynamite, and its power is at least 50 per cent. grater. Several nations—notably Italy and Russia—have, it appears, already adopted this substance for charging bombs, torpedoes, and mines.

Evaporation of Saline Water.—Let water be forced upward to a great height into a highly heated apartment, through numerous pipes whose mouthpieces shall reduce it to the finest possible spray. Much of the water will in this process be immediately evaporated, and may pass upward out of the roof of the building. Let the spray fall on to an inclined plane, to flow out into a reservolt, whence it may be again ejected through nozzles with coarser openings, again to fall; and let this process be repeated until the water becomes so much filled with solid particles of salt that it can no more be sent upward to fall in the form of spray. The operation of evaporating the water in the usual way after such a course of treatment might be comparitavely simple and inexpensive.

The color imparted to wine by means of alizarin, magenta, madder, mallows, bilberries, carrots, peach-wood, cochineal, or extract of indigo, Bachmeyer finds can be destroyed by the action of nitric acid. He adds about five c. c. of the acid of the specific gravity of 1.2 to the same quantity of the wine supposed to be doctored. If the color of the wine is natural it will resist the acid for days, but if it is artificial it will disappear within an hour and sometimes in a few minutes. Regarding the chemical action of wine upon metals with which it may come in contact, Mangien says that it the quantity of cast-iron dissolvable in wine be equal to 100, in the same time there will be 97.87 of wrought iron dissolved, 92.07 of zinc, 6.26 of lead, 2.90 of tinned iron, 1.59 of tin, 0.72 of bronze, 0.46 of copper, and 0.28 of brass. The practical lesson of these figures is obvious.

Astronomers are generally agreed that the moon is not a perfect sphere, but is slightly flattened at the poles, as our earth is, and is also somewhat elongated equatorially in the direction of the earth. Her sphere is therefore ellipsoidal rather than spheroical, having three unequal axes—the shortest being from pole to pole, and the longest the equatorial one pointing towards the earth; the other equatorial diameter, at right angles to the latter, being of intermediate length. The difference in length is, however, very slight. People sometimes imagine that the moon is distinctly egg-shaped, and fancy that they can see this in stereographic pictures, but they are the victims of optical illusion.

Leaves are really a beautiful contrivance for increasing the surface of the plant, so as to obtain the largest space exposed to the influence of the sun and air. The leaves on a good-sized elm tree have been estimated at 7,000,000. They form a surface of no less than 200,000 square feet, or about five acres of foliage. The number of leaves on a lilac bush, standing about five feet high, has been estimated at 10,000; these would give the bush an area of no less than 230 feet.

Silver will fuse at 1873 deg. F.

TOM THUMB has invented a door with one hinge.

DOMESTIC.

COOKING POTATOES.—To most of us the food we eat is valuable because we like it, and not so much because we consider ourselves a machine on which profit and loss is to be nicely calculated in regard to what we eat. But, as perhaps some of our readers are chemically or financially disposed, and have a desire to know to a penny what their bodies cost, and to a grain the material of which it is made, we give the following about cooking potatoes from an English agricultural magazine:

As food the potato is valuable on account of the potash and phosphoric acid it contains, and it is of the first importance that the potash salts should not be lost in the process of cooking, for it is to these salts potatoes owe their anti-scorbutic properties. Potatoes steamed with their skins on lose very little potash and scarcely any phosphoric acid; while if steamed after peeling, they lose 7 and 5 per cent. respectively. Similarly, potatoes, when boiled with their skins on, lose more than 2 per cent. of their phosphoric acid; but if they are boiled after peeling, they lose as much as 33 per cent. of potash and 23 per cent. of phosphoric acid. Hence, if potatoes must be peeled, they should be steamed, not boiled; and, if they must be boiled, they should at least retain their jackets during the operation—the best way of all, from a scientific point of view, being to steam them before peeling, or to bake them in their skins.

NANTUCKET CHOWDER.—Take a fresh cod, haddock, blue fish, or any other good, firm fish, weighing four or five pounds, two small sized onions, and two or three very thin slices of salt pork. Cut the pork into small strips, leaving out the rind, and fry it slowly to a crisp, in the bottom of the kettle, taking great care not to let it burn. After the pork is fried, add the onions, sliced thin, and let them cook about five minutes. Then turn out the fat, onions, and pork, upon a plate, and put a layer of fish on the bottom of the kettle; sprinkle salt and pepper over it, and add a little of the pork and onions, filling up the kettle in this manner. Turn in two quarts of hot water, and lay Boston crackers or hard tack over the top. Cover the whole, and let it boil fifteen minutes. Add half a pint of milk, and cook it ten minutes longer. Serve in a tureen as soup. A few oysters added three minutes before the chowder is dished will be an improvement to it.

RECIPE FOR YEAST.—Boil, say on Monday, two ounces of the best hops in four quarts of water for half an hour; strain it and let the liquid cool down to the warmth of new milk, then put in a handful of salt and half a pound of sugar; beat up one pound of the best flour with some of the liquid, and then mix well together. Wednesday add three pounds of potatoes boiled and mashed; let them stand together until Thursday; then strain, put it into bottles and it is ready for use. It must be stirred frequently while it is making, and kept near the fire. Before using shake the bottles well. It will keep in a cool place two months, and is better the latter part of the time. It ferments spontaneously, not requiring the aid of other yeast, and if care be taken to let it ferment well in the earthen bowl in which it is made, you may cork it up tight when bottled.

MINT SAUCE.—Chop some green mint fine; for every heaping tablespoonful of the choppeid mint add one even teaspoonful of sugar, and a wine-glassful of elder vinegar; put the vinegar and sugar in a sauce-boat, and then add the mint; let it stand fifteen minutes before serving.

FRIED EELS.—Wash some eels and cut them up in pieces three or four inches long. Score the thicker pieces across, dry them, flour them all well and fry in hot lard; or they may be dipped in beaten up egg and bread crumbs. Garnish with quarters of lemon and fried parsley.

A LOVELY landscape all dotted over with unsightly boulders, is not more unpleasant to the sight than a human face disfigured with Bumps and Pimples, those prime evidences of impurity of the blood. Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture will remove all such disfigurements promptly.

COUGH SYRUP.—Put five cent's worth of pine pitch into a pint of water. Let it simmer until the water is well impregnated with the flavor. Dip out the gum which remains undissolved and add honey enough to sweeten, and make a thick syrup. Strain this and bottle. Dose, a teaspoonful four or five times a day according to the severity of the cough. It will afford speedy relief.

BABA.—Flour, butter, eggs, sugar, yeast, water and saffron, with candied peel and raisins. Baked, when risen, in a plain mould and served hot, soaked in syrup and rum.

OUR WESTERN BORDER ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—THE PERIOD OF INDIAN WARS AND PIONEER HARDSHIPS.—HISTORY OF AN HEROIC AGE. Published by J. C. McCURDY & Co., Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis Mo. See advertisement in another column. It was with agreeable surprise that we learned of the publication of a volume which filled our ideal of an intermediate history, covering the heroic events between the coast settlements and the triumphant establishment of white supremacy on our soil. It was with equal pleasure that we learned this book was from the pen of one so familiar with the field as Mr. McKnight, whose previous volumes have brought him a notice not by any means confined to this country or a single language. We looked into the volume with no misgivings of its merits, and we read it only to be surprised with the amount of labor it evinced.

The author has well nigh exhausted the rich field of history and tradition, intervening between the dawn of colonial settlement and the sunrise of our permanent institutions. He has gleaned with untiring hand the stirring events of the Western Border One Hundred Years Ago, and has set them in an order and language for which he should receive universal thanks. We know not which to commend most, the faithful collating and chronicling of recognized historic facts, or the literary embalmment of a myriad of floating traditions, the latter always throwing a romantic halo around the former, the former always contributing spine and probability to the latter.

Certes, out of a truly fruitful and wonderful subject, the author has made a wonderfully interesting book, and one as useful as it is thrilling. It is customary to speak of Cooper's "Leather Stocking Series" as embracing in a fanciful way all the varied lessons of Border Life. But it is too refined and fictional to satisfy, however much it may excite and interest. Ideality is not life. The honey-fed soon long for bread. However sweet the waters of the stream, those at the source are sweeter. In "Border Life One Hundred Years Ago" we get the very spring of pioneer character and existence. We taste of the real, and not of the ideal. Yet we find, as it has ever been found, that fact in a heroic age surpasses all fiction in interest, and that native traditions do not improve, either in their wonderment or their poetry, when they are dressed up to suit the purposes of the novelists.

It is but due to the publishers of this gem of modern books to say that they have gotten it up in that elaborate and elegant style so peculiarly their own, and that they offer it to the public at a rate which shows their determination to secure for it the large circulation its merits demand. We prophesy for it a very large patronage, for it has all the elements of easy introduction and rapid sale.

HUMOROUS.

A FLY of Carthage, Ill., broke up a happy family, and probably did more irreparable damage than any that ever flew since the saved pair of house flies came out of the ark. Mr. and Mrs. James Howard had just married, and gone to housekeeping. They were very happy until one of their flies dropped from the ceiling into Mr. Howard's coffee one morning at breakfast. He fished it out with a spoon and flung it on Mrs. Howard's plate. She dashed it back spunkily, and he returned the compliment with a rising spirit, not to be outdone playing "shoe fly." So the fly was passed back and forth between the plates many times, until it was worn out and used up as a fly. Howard had the last toss, and when Mrs. Howard couldn't find enough of the fly to throw back she burst into tears, got her sunbonnet, dashed it on, and ran with might and main to her father's house, which was not far off. Howard went to his barn thinking over the very recent past, and trying to solve the riddle of women. Presently old Mr. Symonds, Mrs. Howard's father, came over in a wagon for his daughter's baggage, and took all her things away. She declares she couldn't stand such abuse, and that she will never live with her husband again.

HOW IT WORKED.—A couple of young men who entered the Fair grounds together recently were in want of a meal, and the one who had his hat slanted over the most said:

"Now, you wait right here till I go round a little and see what I can see. I want to find an eating stand where a feller is near-sighted and then we'll have dinner."

"What if he is near-sighted?" asked the other.

"Why then we'll get some twenty-cent pieces off on him for quarters. You never traveled, William; you'd let folks beat you out of your boots."

The cute one disappeared, and when he returned at the end of half an hour his hat wasn't slanted over half as much and his face wore a cheap look.

"Well, did you find a near-sighted man?" asked William.

"Yes."

"And did it work?"

"Worked too blame well! I handed him a half dollar to change and he swore it was only a quarter, and beat me out of two shillings!"

SHE: "Do you suppose that I have five or six hands, that I can do everything at once, say?" He: "I realize that you have not, my dear, and I realize that you have five or six tongues." Tableau—pyrotechnics, gymnastics, and hysterics.

"MY DEAR," said a wife to her husband—"I really think it is time we had a greenhouse." "Well, my love, paint it any color you please—red, white, or green will suit me," responded the husband.

"I DON'T care much for a quiet baby, but I dote on a squalling one," said an old bachelor. "Why, how strange!" admiringly chorused all the mothers present. "Not at all," responded the bachelor; "because, you see, as soon as a child begins to squall it's always taken from the room."

A CLERGYMAN who had just performed a wedding ceremony and was filling out a blank description of the parties asked the husband what his business was. "I am a wine merchant and a shoemaker," was the reply. "Yes," chimed in the bride, "so you can just set him down as a sherry cobbler."

"IS IT becoming to me?" asked she, as she paraded in the costume of 100 years ago before her husband. "Yes, my dear," said he meekly. "Don't you wish I could dress this way all the time?" she asked. "No, my dear," he replied, "but I wish you had lived when that was the style."

ALL the world over, baby governs. Yet often disease will overcome the baby and then it is that Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup proves its worth by conquering the disease. Price 25 cents a bottle.

A LAWYER had his portrait taken in his favorite attitude—standing with his hands in his pockets. An old farmer remarked that the portrait would have been more like the lawyer had it represented him with his hand in another man's pocket, instead of his own.

A BOSTON teacher, who in a fit of vexation called her pupils a set of young adders, on being reproved for her language, explained by saying she was speaking to those just commencing arithmetic.

DO YOU know what a man got who "took a car?" He got a board.

FRANCE doesn't need any Rhine, because she has her Rhone.

The Indian Egg Dance.

The dancing girl, dressed in the ordinary costume of the woman of the people, a bodice and a very short sarri, carries on her head a wicker wheel of tolerably large diameter, placed in a perfectly horizontal manner on the top of the crown, and around this wheel threads are attached at equal distances, provided at the extremities with a slip-knot, which is kept open by means of a glass bead. The dancing girl advances towards the spectators, holding a basket filled with eggs, which she hands to us, so that we may verify that they are real eggs and not an imitation. The music strikes up a monotonous and jerking measure, and the dancer begins turning herself around with great rapidity. Then seizing an egg, she inserts it in one of the slip-knots, and with a sharp movement jerks it so as to tighten the knot. By means of the centrifugal force produced by the rapidity of the dancer's circular movement, the thread holding the egg is stretched out so that the egg is placed in a straight line with the prolongation of the corresponding spoke of the wheel. One after the other the eggs are thrown into the slip-knots, and they soon form a horizontal aureola round the head of the dancing girl. At this point the dance becomes more and more rapid, and the features of the dancer can with difficulty be distinguished. It is a critical moment; the least false step, the slightest stoppage, and the eggs will be smashed one against another. But now, how is the dance to be interrupted? How is it to be stopped? There is only one way, and that is by withdrawing the eggs in the same manner in which they had been fixed there, and in spite of all appearances to the contrary, this last operation is the more delicate of the two. The dancer must, with one single clear and precise movement seize the egg and draw it towards her; it is evident that, if the hand were carelessly to place itself within the circle, it would suffice for it to touch one of the threads only for the general harmony to be suddenly broken. At last all the eggs are successively withdrawn; the dancer abruptly stops, and without seeming in the very least degree dizzy from the constant whirling, she advances with a firm step towards us, and presents us with the eggs contained in the basket, which are broken on the spot into a place, by way of proving the complete absence of all trickery.

Vegetables and Flowers.

While we have no kind of sympathy with the man who foolishly claims that a potato-plant is as handsome as a rose-bush, or with old Dr. Johnson, who thought the handsomest flower he ever saw was a cauliflower, we do think there is beauty and a good deal of beauty in a neatly-kept vegetable garden, and in a well-grown vegetable, as well as in a thrifty orchard or garden of small fruits. The fact is, all Nature's works are beautiful when not marred by the foolishness or wickedness of men. Few objects are really more pleasant to look upon than a field of corn, and we have been in countries where no object created more attention than a clump of corn among the tall plants on the borders of the shrubbery—plants that had been nursed in their early stages with the greatest care in pots. A good bed of fine large onions is no mean object, while for fragrance they hold their own against the world of flowers. The potato is handsome in all its stages, and especially so when in bloom. The purple leaved beets are exceedingly fine, and we have seen them used, in more than one country, for ornamental purposes. The finer varieties of parsley, and the curled kales are as pretty as any of the ferns, and may often be used with fine effect for ornamental purposes. Indeed, for garnishing they are invaluable. Among our ornamental pot plants there are very few that excel a good pepper-plant well loaded with its curiously formed scarlet fruit, and we can well remember when the tomato was used for ornamental purposes alone. A cucumber bed in early spring everyone likes to see. The leaves are so large and thrifty, and the flowers so yellow; it is like a glimpse of summer. The lettuces, too, how refreshing and pleasant they look; and then to take hold of a rough green leaf and find hidden in the earth a beautiful scarlet radish. There is beauty everywhere if we will only look for it, and while we would like to persuade every farmer to have a little flower garden for his own good, and for the pleasure of wife and children, we say if you cannot do this, by all means have a vegetable garden; grow everything well, keep all in perfect neatness and health and happiness will be secured, and you will soon rise to the dignity of a flower garden. Beauty is persistent and progressive, and when once it gets a chance at a man it never loses its hold.

Well Toned Systems.

Systems toned and renovated with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are most effectually defended from disease. That supreme invigorant soon overcomes that distressing feeblenees, consequent upon ailments which impoverish the blood and relax the muscles. Vigor, appetite, sleep, return to the wasted frame, and every physical faculty gains greater activity through its benign influence. Nor is this all, for the Bitters have a most genial and cheering effect upon the mind of the despondent invalid, which is the natural effect of the increased bodily vitality which they produce. Nervous symptoms disappear in consequence of the use of this medicine, and the evil consequences sure to result from a premature decay of the physical energies, are averted. Dyspepsia, liver complaints, rheumatic ailments, urinary and uterine irregularities, malarial diseases, and many other disordered conditions of the system, are remedied by the Bitters.

FOR ALL DISORDERS arising from an unhealthy condition of the liver and stomach, no remedy equals Schenck's Mandrake Pills. No matter how costive or bilious the system may be, the habit of the body is immediately corrected and regulated, and the organs are brought to a healthy and natural activity.

For sale by all Druggists.

Hoofland's German Bitters.

During the warm season the nerves become enfeebled and the whole system debilitated. The stomach loses its power of digestion, the liver becomes congested and sluggish, causing constipation or diarrhea, dysentery and cholera morbus; and the prevalence of more or less malaria at this season engenders ague, bilious or typhoid fevers, often of serious import. To avoid these consequences, take, night and morning, a tablespoonful of Hoofland's German Bitters; it is a splendid tonic and alterative, that will restore the appetite and digestion, tone the nerves, regulate the liver and strengthen and build up the whole system to withstand the summer heat and all its baneful influences.

EPILEPSY, or Falling Fits, is such a distressing malady and one so calculated to rob life of its comfort and take from the afflicted ones that feeling of confidence and security which health promotes, that it is with a feeling of relief, we read the certificates of those who have been great sufferers from this malady, but whose restoration to health has been brought about by the use of "Hance's Epileptic Pills." Their testimonials will be found in another column of this paper, and are worthy of careful consideration.

Reliable Dry Goods House.

If you want Silks, Black Goods, Dress Goods, Hosiery or Dry Goods of any kind below the market prices, and wish to have the advantage of all the great trade sales, and of losses made by importers, send your orders or write for samples to B. F. Dewees, 1124 (formerly of 725) Chestnut street. They send out thousands of samples and fill orders daily from all parts of the country

Something of Interest.

Chas. W. Skill, Esq., telegraph operator, Nineteenth District Station House, Philadelphia, says that having suffered a long time with a bad attack of Rheumatism, which nothing would relieve, he tumbled by good luck upon Dr. Herndon's Gypsey's Gift, a single bottle of which acted like magic, relieving him in one day, and he "praises the bridge that carried him over." The great point is its action on the blood, from which it drives the germs of the malady. Sold by all Druggists in Philadelphia. Send for circular to J. J. Grindall, Box 520, P. O. Baltimore.

Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want.

Hon. A. H. Stevens,

The great statesman of the South, says: "I used Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for rheumatism with great benefit." It never fails to cure the worst case. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C. Sold by all druggists.

STAUNTON (VA.) VINDICATOR OFFICE.—Dr. C. W. Benson:—We lose no opportunity to recommend your Celery and Chamomile Pills to our friends for Neuralgia and Sick and Nervous Headache. They act like a charm with us. TINSLEY & MORTON.

Pennsylvania trade supplied by Johnston Holloway & Co., French Richard & Co., Bullock & Crenshaw, of Philadelphia.

WE HAVE IT AT LAST.
A PERFECT
Shirt Bosom Stretcher
AND IRONING BOARD.
Best selling article in Market. Sells at sight, both in city and country. There are Agent selling Two Dozen daily. It is Superior in every respect, and more saleable than any other board. It was Patented November 20, 1877. Large percentage paid. Territorial and Retail Agents Wanted. STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE. Send for circulars and terms to
A. W. SMITH,
McKeesport, Allegheny County, Pa.
(Say in what paper you saw this advertisement).

IT COSTS NOTHING!
To try our organs, as we send one to any address on ten days' trial, and refund freight if not purchased. Solid walnut cases, 22 stops, 2½ sets of reeds, Five Years' warranty
PRICE $71. Direct from the factory.
Alleger, Bowlby & Co.,
Catalogue free. WASHINGTON, New Jersey.

VEGETINE
I will try Vegetine.
HE DID, AND WAS CURED.
DELAWARE, O., Feb. 16, 1877.
DR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir.—I wish to give you this testimony, that you may know and let others know what Vegetine has done for me. About two years ago a small sore came on my leg; it soon became a large Ulcer so troublesome, that I consulted the doctor, but I got no relief growing worse from day to day. I suffered terribly; I could not rest day or night; I was so reduced my friends thought I would never recover. I consulted a doctor at Columbus. I followed his advice; it did no good. I can truly say I was discouraged. At this time I was looking over my newspaper; I saw your advertisement of Vegetine, the "Great Blood Purifier," for cleansing the blood from all impurities, curing humors, Ulcers, &c. I said to my family, I will try one of the Vegetine. Before I had used the first bottle I began to feel better. I made up my mind I had got the right medicine at last. I could now sleep well nights. I continued taking the Vegetine. I took thirteen bottles. My health is good. The Ulcer is gone, and I am able to attend to business. I paid about four hundred dollars for medicine and doctors before I bought the Vegetine. I have recommended Vegetine to others with good success. I always keep a bottle of it in the house now. It is a most excellent medicine.
Very respectfully yours, F. ANTHONI.
Mr. Anthoni is one of the pioneers of Delaware, O. He settled here in 1834. He is a wealthy gentleman, of the firm of F. Anthoni & Sons. Mr. Anthoni is extensively known, especially among the Germans. He is well known in Cincinnati. He is respected by all.
IMPURE BLOOD.—In morbid conditions of the blood are many diseases, such as salt-rheum, ringworm, boils, carbuncles, sores, ulcers and pimples. In this condition of the blood try the Vegetine and cure these affections. As a blood purifier it has no equal. Its effects are wonderful.

VEGETINE
Cured Her.
DORCHESTER, MASS., June 11.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir,—I feel it my duty to say one word in regard to the great benefit I have received from the use of one of the greatest wonders of the world; it is you Vegetine. I have been one of the greatest sufferers for the last eight years that ever could be living. I do sincerely thank my God and your Vegetine for the relief I have got. The rheumatism has pained me to such an extent that my feet broke out in sores, for the last three years I have not been able to walk. Now I can walk and sleep, and my work as well as ever I did, and I must say I owe it all to your blood purifier, Vegetine.
MARGERY WELLS.
VEGETINE.—The great success of the Vegetine as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great number who have taken it and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures.

VEGETINE
Is Better than any Medicine.
HENDERSON, KY., Dec. 1877.
I have used H. R. Stevens' Vegetine, and like it better than any medicine I have used for purifying the blood. One bottle of Vegetine accomplished more good than all other medicines I have taken. THOS. LYNN,
Henderson, Ky.
Vegetine is composed of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it.

VEGETINE
Recommended by M. D.'s
MR. H. R. STEVENS:—
Dear Sir,—I have sold Vegetine for a long time, and find it gives most excellent satisfaction. A. B. DE FIENT, M. D.,
Hazleton, Ind.
VEGETINE,
Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

FITS!
FITS! FITS! FITS!
CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR, FALLING FITS, BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.
Persons laboring under this distressing malady will find Hance's Epileptic Pills to be the only remedy, ever discovered for curing Epilepsy or Falling Fits.
The following certificates should be read by all the afflicted; they are in every respect true, and should they be read by any one who is not afflicted himself, if he has a friend who is a sufferer, he will do a humane act by cutting this out and sending it to him.

A MOST REMARKABLE CURE.
PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1867.
SETH HANCE, Baltimore, Md.—Dear Sir: Seeing your advertisement, I was induced to try your Epileptic Pills. I was attacked with Epilepsy in July, 1866. Immediately my physician was summoned, but he could give me no relief. I then consulted another physician, but I seemed to grow worse. I then tried the treatment of another, but without any good effect. I again returned to my family physician; was cupped and bled several times. I was generally attacked without any premonitory symptoms. I had had from two to five fits a day, at intervals of two weeks. I was often attacked in my sleep, and would fall wherever I would be, or wouever be occupied with, and was severely injured several times from the falls. I was affected so much that I lost all confidence in myself. I also was affected in my business, and I consider that your Epileptic Pills cured me. In February, 1867, I commenced to use your Pills, and only had two attacks afterward. The last one was April 5, 1869, and they were of a less serious character. With the blessing of Providence your medicine was made the instrument by which I was cured of that distressing affliction. I think that the Pills and their good effects should be made known everywhere, that persons who are similarly affected may have the benefit of them. Any person wishing further information can obtain it by calling at my residence, No. 836 North Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
WILLIAM ELDER.

THERE IS A CURE FOR EPILEPSY.
The subpoined will answer.
GRENADA, MISS., June 30.
SETH S. HANCE—Dear Sir: You will find inclosed five dollars, which I send you for two boxes of your Epileptic Pills. I was the first person who tried your Pills in this part of the country. My son was badly afflicted with fits for two years. I wrote for and received two boxes of your Pills, which he took according to directions. He has never had a fit since. It was by my persuasion that Mr. Lyon tried your Pills. His case was a very bad one, he had fits nearly all his life. Persons have written to me from Alabama and Tennessee on the subject, for the purpose of ascertaining my opinion in regard to your Pills. I have always recommended them, and in no instance where I have had a chance of hearing from their effect have they failed to cure. Yours, &c., C. H. GUY.
Grenada, Talabusha Co., Miss.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR, FALLING FITS, BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.
MONTGOMERY, TEXAS, June 20, 1867.
To Seth S. Hance.—A person in my employ had been afflicted with Fits, or Epilepsy, for thirteen years; he had these attacks at intervals of two to four weeks, and oft-times several in quick succession, some times continuing for two or three days. On several occasions they lasted until his mind appeared totally deranged, in which state he would continue for a day or two after the fits had ceased. I tried several remedies or sculled by our resident physicians, but with no success. Having seen your advertisement I concluded to try your remedy. I obtained two boxes of your Pills gave them according to directions, and they effected a permanent cure. The person is now a stout and healthy man, about 30 years of age and has not had a fit since he commenced taking your medicine, ten years since. He was by principal wagoner and has since that time, been exposed to the severest of weather. I have great confidence in your remedy, and would like every one who has fits to give it a trial. B. L. DUFRESNE.

STILL ANOTHER CURE.
Read the following testimonial from a respectable citizen of Granada, Miss.
SETH S. HANCE, Baltimore, Md.—Dear Sir:—I take great pleasure in relating a case of Spasms, or Fits, cured by your invaluable Pills. My brother, J. J. Ligon, has long been afflicted with this awful disease. He was first attacked while quite young. He would have one or two spasms at one attack at first, but as he grew older they seemed to increase. Up to the time he commenced taking your Pills he had them very often and quite severe, prostrating him, body and mind. His mind had suffered seriously, but now, I am happy to say, he is cured of those fits. He has enjoyed the health for the last five months. His mind has also returned to its original brightness. All this I take great pleasure in communicating, as it may be the means of directing others to the remedy that will cure them.
Yours respectfully etc. W. P. LIGON.
Sent to any part of the country, by mail, free of postage, on receipt of a remittance. Address SETH S. HANCE, 836 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, $3, two, $5; twelve