AGRICULTURE.

THE POISONING OF WEEDS AND INSECTS.—Gardening is such an innocent occupation, so promotive of gentle thoughts and ways as to make the idea of using poison even to destroy vermin, produce a shudder of reluctance, at first thought of it. But the survival of the strongest and the fittest is the oldest earthly law. The most ancient marine fossils—the old Silurian fishes disentombed by Hugh Miller from deposits of incalculable antiquity—show that even before there was dry land or bird or beast, the stronger fishes were qualified and purposelyfitted, privateer-like, to prey upon their swarming inferiors. "Self-preservation is the first law of Nature." This adage may have a selfish sound, and is no doubt perverted in application for selfish ends, but it justifies our modern methods of quick extermination to the enemies of the crops which the earth gives us only at the cost of resolute and persevering struggle, and skill. I have just been giving rose bushes a second and currants a third syringing with a dilute infusion of hellebore, using a brass syringe with the rose which gives the finest spray. It is quick sure death to the voracious larvæ, and it leaves the foliage clean, whole, bright, and competent to bring the blossoms and the fruit to full perfection. It seems effective too, against the white leaf-hoppers that infest Roses and Grape-vines, and suck the juices from their leaves. With a good brass syringe—an invaluable house and garden instrument—it is easy to keep foliage whole and bright. Such materials as mix intimately (as Paris-green, or sulphur, or soot, or kerosene, with water) are easily churned and foamed into a thorough temporary admixture, and then most easily sent into every crevice and corner in which insect or mildew can lodge, with a force, speed, and directness, too, that nothing else equals. Carbolic acid is now recommended for paved yards, etc., where we once strewed salt, to be annoyed with its deliquescence long afterwards; and where we found it look still worse to have a poor woman or boy all day spudding the grass bit by bit from the chinks with an old knife. In contrast to such methods, the application of a spray of very dilute carbolic acid, during sunshine, is a very brief and easy job, and is said to be entirely effective. For strong single weeds in lawns, a drop or two of strong acid is spurted from a little oil can upon the crown of the plant, which may be pierced with an iron point the better to receive it.

FOR MILK AND MEAT.—Holstein cattle are nearly as large as Shorthorns or Durhams, but do not mature so early, nor fatten so kindly, and are not so fine in their points. They generally give quite large messes of milk of moderate quality, especially good, like the Ayrshire, for making cheese. The Shorthorns originally were as great milkers as the Holsteins, and there are many families of them still kept up, both in England and America, as large milkers. There are repeated instances of their giving thirty to forty quarts of good milk per day, in full flow. I once possessed one that gave an average of thirty-three quarts per day for sometime after calving. The London and other larger dairies in England, having tried a variety of milking breeds, have settled on the shorthorn as the best; and in addition to their excelling all others for milk, when dried off, they fatten quicker, on less food, and make a better quality of beef than any other good milkers. It will be seen by this that they excel all others as a combined dairy and butchers' cow. Beef has paid so much better profit in England and in the Western States of America, than dairy products, for the past half century, that breeders have by continued selection, and feeding heavily at an early age, changed their animals from great milkers to great producers of beef. Such only care for a cow that will give milk sufficient to grow up a great calf, which they usually let run with the mother, and suckle till the dam herself weans it, which is at about six months' age, ordinarily. If a man wishes to breed cattle for combined milk and beef of good quality, and in the largest measure, he has only to obtain Shorthorns of the best milking families, and they will fulfil all he desires, with proper management on his part.

SPARE THE TREES.—Two facts confront us, and deserve serious consideration. The forests of the world are going just as the coal beneath our feet is going—man is a cooking animal, and must have fuel. In all the great outlets of water floods multiply, and become more and more destructive. We are compelled to ask if there is any necessary, or perhaps obvious, connection between the two facts? Undoubtedly there is, and one of the most simple nature; and one, moreover, that plainly teaches that the more the earth is stripped of its natural clothing in the shape of arborescent vegetation, the more and more it will become unfit for human habitation and a bleak howling wilderness. If the race of men wish to hold their place on the planet, therefore, they will do well to preserve a reasonable extent of forest, and, at all events, they might to their own advantage occasionally plant to posterity, because while the trees are growing they will moderate the floods somehow or other. The utterly selfish system will not pay. In proportion as the forests are destroyed, human life will be denuded of its joys in times when danger does not threaten; and when threatening begins in respect of torrents and floods, it will simply be exposed to such tremendous risks that it becomes a fair speculation that water and not fire will make an end of the race of man.

WATER FOR COWS.—Cows will quickly fall off in their milk unless they have plenty of clean water within convenient reach. They will suffer considerably from thirst before they will travel long distances for water, either in hot or cold weather. If left too long without water, until they become feverish they will drink too much, and this going from one extreme to the other will affect unfavorably the health of the cow and cause a decrease of milk, and any unnecessary exertion that they are obliged to make to procure food or drink will divert just so much of their energy from milk production.

EVERY family finds more or less bones accumulating. Burn them with your wood, and the ashes thus enriched is one of the most valuable of all fertilizers. Money can not buy any article which will so fertilize your soil. Bones thus consumed will quadruple the value of wood ashes, which in themselves are among the best of soil-enrichers.

A SUCCESSFUL dairyman feeds his cows night and morning the year round and in each feed puts a teaspoonful of salt. He considers this method of salting cows preferable to the usual one of giving animals salt once or twice a week and thinks his method adds largely to the amount of milk given.

The Products of Indigestion.

Inability of the stomach to act upon the food is productive of serious and speedy mischief to the entire bodily economy. The circulation languishes and grows poor; leanness, pallor, and a loss of muscular and organic power supervene; but, worse than this, the functions associated with and depend nt upon digestion such as evacuation and the secretion of bile, grow irregular, and the organs whose business it is to discharge those functions become badly disordered. This disastrous state of things is more readily and thoroughly rectified with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than any known medicinal agent. The stomach being invigorated, the life-giving principles of the blood are increased, the system properly nourished, leanness and debility overcome, and the bowels and liver thoroughly and promptly regulated.

SCIENTIFIC.

Vulcanized Caoutchouc.—M. Bouchut has recently introduced to notice of the members of the Academe des Sciences a cuirasse of vulcanized caoutchouc, which he has used with success for the treatment of cancerous and other tumors of the breast. In this country there has been much division of opinion upon the utility of pressure in the treatment of cancer, some surgeons regarding it as hurtful, or but rarely useful, others attributing to it great retardation of the rapidity of the growth of the tumor or even cure. The surgeons of Middlesex Hospital studied it systematically some years ago, and gave an unfavorable report. The theory of the plan is certainly good; a neodlasia, like a healthy tissue, is dependent upon its blood supply for vitality and growth, and complete anaemia causes the death of a tumor, as it does of a patch of brain substance. It will be remembered that Mr. Haward last year related at the Clinical Society a case in point. He ligatured the left lingual artery for a recurrent epithelioma of the tongue; the tumor sloughed away, and a fortnight before the patient's death from blood poisoning the tongue was quite healed. In just the same way ischæmia will impair the vitality and so lessen the growth of a tumor. The difficulty is rather in the practical application of the theory. The knowledge that we now possess of the mode of growth of cancers gives us at least one important indication. If we have to deal with neoplasia that grows at the periphery by gradual infiltration of the surrounding tissues, it is plain that, for pressure to be useful, it must be applied around the tumor rather than over it, where by compressing and obstructing the capillaries, it would cause overfullness of those at the circumference. It is the periphery of a cancer that is its active part, and we must, therefore, produce ischaemia around and not in the tumor. In the application of the treatment this must be obtained by the careful adjustment of elastic pads or cotton wool, and as the whole success of the plan depends upon the skill with which this is done, too much attention cannot be given to it. We cannot regard pressure as a substitute for removal of a cancer; but in the frequent cases where this is impracticable it appears to be the best substitute at present open to the surgeon. M. Bouchut's cuirasse would seem to be an improvement upon the spring pads and other appliances in use in this country.

M. Bohn, a Frenchman, has invented a night lamp which answers the purpose of a clock. The hour is indicated by the extent of combustion of the oil. From the oil reservoir rise two vertical glass tubes; one contains oil and is graduated for the hours, the other contains the wick saturated with oil and giving the light. The construction is such that one hour is required to consume the quantity of oil between two graduations of the first-mentioned tube. A reflector placed under the flame at the side throws a luminous beam across the graduated tube. The chief use of the lamp will be to enable early risers, night workers and others to turn over without rising and read what time it is. Nevertheless, any economical old gentleman can set one of the lamps in the parlor just before going to bed, and by it young Romeo will be constantly reminded that it's time to quit burning the old man's gas for that night.

Ploughing by Electricity.—At a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, M. Tresca gave an account of some experiments in ploughing by electricity which he witnessed at Sermaise, in the Marne. A Gramme machine, making 1,200 revolutions per minute, and driven by a team-engine, was connected to a second Gramme at a distance of 440 yards, and caused the latter to revolve at the rate of 1,140 revolutions to the minute, the electricity produced by the first machine being thus coverted into work. The second machine was connected to a third at a distance of 219 yards, and these two worked cables attached to a double Brabant plough. According to M. Tresca, the experiment was very successful, the work accomplished representing the equivalent of three horse-power, while one-half of the motive power obtained from the steam-engine was really transferred to a distance of more than 1,000 yards from the furnace.

Count von Vilaco foretold, five years ago, the probability of such floods at Szegedin as have lately taken place. But he was only laughed at. He now reasserts that the cause of the recent disaster was just what he then said was likely to produce it—the damming back of the water in the narrow, rocky passes at Plocsa and in the Kazan, in the narrow pass between Bazian and the Iron Gates, the surplus water being thus forced back into the nearest tributaries, the Morava, the Temes, the Save and the Theiss.

Society Signals.

Lavender has been reading the codes of society signals, recently published in one of our court (or courting) journals, and now asks the attention of the *societe distinguee* and *Le Mond Elegant* to the following interpretation of the language of the hat, prepared after consultation with the leaders of the *bon-ton*, the *creme de la creme* of the *elite* and the most *piquantes* of the *belles* and the most *bien eleves* of the *jeunesses doree* of the most fashionable circles:

Wearing the hat squarely on the head—I love you madly.

Pulling it down over the ears—Will you please treat me to ice cream.

Tipping it over the left ear—Vanilla, please.

Tipping it over the right ear—My little brother has the measles.

Wearing it on the back of the head—Ta, ta, awfully ta, ta!

Taking it off and brushing it the wrong way—my heart is broken.

Holding it out in the right hand—lend me a car ticket.

Throwing it at a policeman—I love another.

Using it as a fan—come and play copenhagen with my aunt.

Carrying a brick in it—Your cruelty is killing me.

Kicking it across the street—I am engaged.

Putting it on the ground and sitting on it—are well for fever.

TEXAS may not pay as much attention to higher education as some of her sister States, but when it comes to teaching young ideas how to shoot with neatness and dispatch, she is concededly without a rival.

BASE-BALL DEFINITIONS.—The right field—the field of duty. A base hit—a blow below the belt. A dead ball—dancing without music. A good catch—one of the Rothschild girls. Put out on the first—the man who gets April fooled. Never reaches his second—the man who refuses to fight a duel. The champion pitcher—the pitcher that goes often to the fountain and remains unbroken.

Merited Popularity.

The average annual new business of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, of New York, has for eight years been larger than that of any other company. Now that it has announced its intention to make its policies incontestable after three years, its business, as was to be expected, shows great activity throughout the country.

DOMESTIC.

OYSTERS—*Broiled Oysters.*—Prepare in crumbs as for frying, and broil a light brown. Examine oysters carefully to see that there are not pieces of shell among them. Some oysters need more salt than others.

Fried Oysters.—Drain the oysters in a sieve; roll them in cracker crumbs, and fry in *boiling* lard, a light brown. Serve on brown-bread toast. When you desire them fried in butter, make one as for apple fritters, and fry in boiling lard. Have the dishes very hot.

Creamed Oysters.—One pint of cream one small piece of onion; one very small piece of mace; one pint of oysters; one tablespoonful of flour: salt and pepper to taste. Let the cream come to a boil with the onion and mace. Mix flour with a little cold milk or cream. Stir into boiling cream. Let the oysters come to a boil in their own liquor. Skim carefully. Drain off all the liquor and turn the oysters into the cream. Skim out the mace and onions and serve.

Oyster Stew.—Drain all the liquor from the oysters; put it into a porcelains kettle, and let it come to a boil; then skim off all the scum. Now turn in the milk, which you have let come to a boil in hot water. (Allow one quart of milk to one pint of oysters.) Stir in also one spoonful of butter or more; salt and pepper to taste. Now put in the oysters, let them boil up once, and serve with a dish of oyster crackers.

Scalloped Oysters.—Put a layer of oysters in an oval dish, and dredge in a little salt, pepper and butter; then a layer of rolled crackers, and another of oysters; dredge the oysters as before, and cover with crackers; over the crackers grate a little nutmeg, and lay on small pieces of butter. Bake twenty minutes in a quick oven; add a glass of Madeira wine if you choose. Allow four crackers, two spoonsful of butter and one teaspoonful of pepper to one quart of oysters. Fill the dish to within an inch of the top.

Oyster Soup.—Wash one quart of oysters—if they are solid, in one quart of cold water; if not, one pint of water. Drain the water through a calander into the soup kettle; set the kettle on the fire, and when the liquor comes to a boil, skim it; then add one quart of rich new milk; just before it come to a boil turn in the oysters and thicken with two spoonfuls of corn starch wet with milk; then stir in half a cup of butter, and season with pepper and salt. Let this boil up once and serve immediately. Be very careful that they do not burn. A safe way is to boil the milk in a basin, which is set into another of water, and then turn in the oysters just before removing it from the fire.

CURED OF DRINKING.—"A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for liquor, which had so prostrated him that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups; I know of a number of others that have been cured of drinking by it."—From a leading R. R. Official, Chicago, Ills.

TOUGH STEAK.—Instead of pounding, cut it with a sharp knife, making fine parallel cuts on either side until every part has been crossed and recrossed. Press it together and lay on a wire broiler. Hold close to the fire until each side is seared to retain the juice, then turn and tend with the utmost care. Place the steak upon a hot platter and season with bits of butter, pepper and salt.

CUSTARD PIES WITHOUT MILK.—Beat together five eggs, five tablespoonsful of sugar, and a little salt; pour one pint of boiling water, stirring briskly while adding the water; flavor with spices most pleasing to the taste, and complete the pie the same as other custards. The quantity is sufficient for two.

CORN GRIDDLE-CAKES.—To one quart of sour milk add one teaspoonful of soda, the same of salt, and one egg, one-half cup of wheat flour; add corn meal sufficient to make a batter thick enough to bake on hot griddles.

DROP COOKIES.—One-half cup of butter, one cup sugar, two-thirds cup sweet milk, the yolk of one egg, one small teaspoonful soda, two of cream-tartar, two and one-half cups of flour. Drop with a spoon, and put a raisin in the center. Bake quickly a light brown.

COTTAGE BAKED PUDDING.—Two eggs, two cupfuls of sugar, half a cupful of butter, one teaspoonful of soda sifted in two cupfuls of flour and three cupfuls of buttermilk. Stir this last into the flour, etc., and mix lightly. Bake an hour in a pudding dish.

OKRA AND TOMATOES.—Peel and slice eight good-sized tomatoes, cut into rings the same number of tender okra pods and chop fine two small green peppers; boil in a porcelain kettle—iron discolors the okra—for 20 or 25 minutes. Season with butter and salt.

LEMONADE.—Slice the lemons upon the sugar in the proportion of one lemon to two large spoonfuls of sugar, mashing the slices with the sugar and leaving it just covered with water for ten or fifteen minutes before filling up with water.

THERE is nothing in modern discovery so wonderful and meritorious, as that great labor-saver, Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia.) It tells its own story on the first trial. Ask your grocer for it.

JELLY CAKE.—One cup of sugar; one-half cup of butter; three eggs; one teaspoonful of soda and two of cream-of-tartar; three tablespoonsful of sweet milk, and one cup of flour.

BOILED OKRA.—Boil the tender pods in salted water for 20 minutes, and serve with butter, pepper, salt and vinegar.

Instinct of the Hornet.

A black hornet was observed one day a few weeks ago flying in a sitting-room in Lawrence, Mass., and the occupant of the room noticed that the insect deposited a small piece of mud on the wire supporting the picture frame. It was not disturbed, and it repeated the operation five or six times a day until it had built a cell about one inch long, with a cylindrical cavity, three-eighths of an inch in diameter, in which an egg was laid, and the end then closed. This process was repeated until six cell, had been completed in like manners when the hornet laid aside its trowel and betook itself to other fields of labor. The other day the nest was removed and found to contain larvæ in various stages of development, from the full-grown chrysalis in the cocoon to the young larva just hatched. There were three larvæ partly changed to the chrysalis form, and in these cells were the remains of several spiders. In the cell with and placed above the youngest larva were fourteen spiders, some of them quite large, and the larva appeared to have eaten half a dozen.

KEEP IT HANDY, that you may use it promptly in all sudden attacks of Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Diarrœa, Colic, or any Bowel Affection, for which Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam is a sure remedy. At this season of the year especially, every family will find it a useful and reliable medicine

HUMOROUS.

AN ADMIRER OF ART.—One of our enterprising merchants having an eye to the beautiful, and desiring also to make his show window attractive to the passers-by and to his customers as well as himself, has adorned it with a handsome plaster bust. It is a beautiful thing, and our merchant was highly gratified when the other day one of our city educators came into the store and spoke about it. Said the educator:

"Ah, Mr. Blank, that's a handsome figure in your window."

"Yes," replied the tickled merchant, "I call it so myself, sir, I do."

"Your taste is excellent," pursued the visitor, "and I'm glad to see a love for art developing. What is the figure—Hebe?"

And the educator took off his hat, mopped up his fevered brow, and began talking about the price of calico and pins, as the merchant replied:

"Oh, no, sir, it's plaster of Paris."

WICKED FOR CLERGYMEN—"I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article is made of valuable remedies known to all, that physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them."
Rev. ——, Washington, D. C.

A FARMER had a ten gallon keg of whisky in his celler; he was going away to be gone ten days; before going he told his wife that for every day he was away she should draw one gallon off the keg, and put back one gallon of water; she continued this for ten days. How much whisky was in the keg at the end of ten days?" This is an easy one, although it may not appear so at first sight. At the end of ten days the keg contained ten gallons of whisky—such as is sold at seaside and many other hotels.

A NEW York man has been fined fifty dollars for kissing a girl. If every man should have to put up a fifty spot for every offence of the kind and the money were applied to the liquidation of the national debt, not many moons would wax and wane ere the last vestige of the war's legacy would be wiped out. But we must say it would be no more than fair that the girls should pay half the fine.

A YOUNG lady advertised for a maid. One applied and in response to the inquiry whether she was quick, she replied: "O, so quick, that I will engage to dress you every day in half an hour." "In half an hour," reiterated the young lady, "and what shall I do the rest of the day?"

(SNOGGS, the Lion Comique of the music halls, has made himself unendurably offensive by his vulgar familiarity.) Lion Comique: "Dunno me? Well, you ought to; my name is in the papers often enough." Irritated Swell: "I daresay; but I seldom if ever read the police reports!"

When a young fellow arrays himself in his best cloths and on his way down town is for the first time accosted by the bootblacks with "shine yer boots," he may consider that he has crossed the dividing line that separates boyhood from manhood, and that it is in order for him to purchase a meerschaum pipe.

GRANDMOTHER: Now, Minnie, what is the plural of penny? Minnie; Plural of penny, grandma? Why, twopence, of course.

A BOY in the high school, having been required to give the plural of two, answered: "Three!" and resumed his seat with a self-satisfied air.

GRANDMA went on board a modern steamer and walking up to the pier-glass she saw an old lady approaching. "I wonder if you are as tired as I am?" she said compassionately, and the kindly old face looked towards her in silent sympathy.

A MAN who hangs around the cornerstore to keep the cover on the cracker box, is about as full of business as a man well can be when he rolls up his sleeves to umpire a ball match.

KANKEKKE has a justice who beats them all in the way of doing up a job of matrimonial splicing with neatness and dispatch. This is his formula: "Have'er?" "Yes." "Have 'im!" "Yes." "Married; $2."

"MY, what a steep hill! And see those ten or eleven wretches packed in one wagon that the poor, staggering horse can hardly draw!" "Wretches? Them are all Christians, mum, going to the camp-meetin'."

ARTIST (to Chelsea landlady): Yes, I like the room very well, but it is absolutely necessary that I should have a north light.- Old lady in charge: Bless the man, then what's the use of coming up West if you want that?

A BOY was told to correct the following sentence: "Milo began to lift the ox when he was a calf." The reply was: "Milo, when he was an ox, began to lift the calf."

AN ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. A dose of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup will assist your Baby in teething, and prevent it from being attacked by Cholera Infantum, Colic or other diseases with which Babies suffer.

IT having been stated that persons should always dress to suit their figure, a little girl quickly replied, a humpback lady, then ought to wear a camel's hair shawl.

IN the Sunday-school picnic procession it is the great stout homely girl that carries the banner. The nice-looking little girl is kindly cared for by the superintendent.

"PA, why do you sniff at each oyster before you swallow it?" "To be sure that it is fresh, my dear." "But you would know if it was if you swallowed it without sniffing at it."

A PRETTY girl, posted in aquatics, wanted to know it a smack on the lips was a beau trace. Her young man received the question with rowers of laughter.

IF your tongue is coated or if you have a bad breath, take a dose of Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills.

WHEN the time arrives for a baby to commence eating bread you should break it to him gently.

A MIRROR is the only tolerated reflection upon the beauty of women.

A SCHOOLBOY says he has just begun dismal fractions.

Lost Seven Pounds in Three Weeks.

Allan's Anti-Fat is a genuine medicine, and will reduce corpulency from two to five pounds per week. Purely vegetable and perfectly harmless, acting entirely on the food in the stomach, preventing the formation of fat. It is also a positive remedy for and dyspepsia and rheumatism.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 11th, 1878
BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.:
Gentlemen—The lady alluded to lost seven pounds in three weeks, by the use of Allan's Anti-Fat.
Yours truly,
SMITH, DOOLITTLE & SMITH,
Wholesale Druggists.

Easy Lessons in Magic.—Bewitched Watch.—Ask one of your audience to loan you a full-jeweled stem-winding gold watch. If you are satisfied that the time-piece is worth one hundred and fifty-five dollars, ask the owner at what dollar store it was purchased. This will create a little merriment. Now borrow a common oyster-knife costing about thirty-five cents. Persons who attend amateur slight-of-hand performances always carry such things with them. Now take the knife and try to open the watch, as you would a valve; but first assure your audience that the oyster-knife doesn't contain a false bottom. Remove the entrails of the watch, and pound the cog-wheels, hair-springs, safety-valves, governors, etc., into a shapeless mass. First pass your hammer around the audience to convince them that it is not hollow. Now scoop up the battered works of the time-piece, place them in the case, and stamp on it with the heel of your boot. Fling your boot at the audience, that they may see for themselves that it doesn't contain a false bottom. Audiences are somewhat skeptical, and imagine that all tricks of legerdemain are performed with apparatus especially designed for that purpose. Now return the watch to the owner and defy him to make it run. He can't do it! But he will probably succeed in making you run.

The Prolific Hat.—Borrow a silk hat worth about seven dollars and a half. Proceed to turn up your coat-cuffs, that all may see you have nothing concealed up your sleeves. Now request the audience to loan you several trifles, such as twent-five dollar gold pieces, diamond plus, fifty dollar greenbacks, etc. Place these articles in the hat and lay your handkerchief over it. Flourish your magic wand four times around the tile, repeat the phrase, "Hanki-wanki, presto, change!" and remove the handkerchief. Let the audience personally inspect the handkerchief, to assure themselves that it doesn't contain a false bottom—that it is entirely free from the deception resorted to by some magicians. Now carfully remove the articles from off the head, one at a time, quietly slip them into your coat-tail pockets and place the hat on your head. Then suddenly dart out of the door and go down town to see a man. This trick is sure to startle an audience; but its success depends more upon swiftness of legs than sleight-of-hand.

Who was the Bad Boy?—Little Annie was prettily dressed and standing in front of the house waiting for her mother to go to ride.

A tidy boy, dressed in coarse clothes, was passing, when the little girl said:

"Come here, boy, and shake hands with me. I dot a boy dus like you named Bobby."

The boy laughed, shook hands with her and said: "I've got a little girl just like you, only she hasn't got any little cloak with pussy fur on it."

Here a lady came out the door and said: "Annie, you must not talk with bad boys on the street. I hope you haven't taken anything from her? Go away, and never stop here again, boy?"

That evening the lady was called down to speak to a boy in the hall. He was very neatly dressed, and stood with his cap in his hand. It was the enemy of the morning.

"I came to tell you that I was not a bad boy," he said; "I go to Sunday school and help my mother and I can. I never tell lies, nor quarrel, nor say bad words, and I don't like a lady to call me names, and ask me if I've stolen her little girl's clothes from her."

"I'm very glad you are so good," said the lady, laughing at the boy's earnestness. "Here is a quarter of a dollar for you."

"I don't want that," said Bob, holding his hand very high. "My father works in a foundry and has lots of money. You've got a bigger boy than me, haven't you?"

"Yes, why?"

"Does he know the commandments?"

"I'm afraid not very well."

"Can he say the sermon on the Mount, and the twenty-third psalm, and the golden rule?"

"I am very much afraid he cannot," said the lady, laughing at the boy's bravery.

"Does he not ride his pony on Sunday instead of going to church?"

"I am afraid he does but he ought not," said the lady, blushing a little.

"Mother don't know I came here," said tae bright little rogue, "but I thought I would just come around and see what kind of folks you were, and I guess mother would rather your boy would not come around our doors, because she don't want little Mamie to talk to bad boys in the street. Good evening!" and the boy was gone.

A Wonderful Boy.—A newsboy leaning against a lamp-post was patted on the head by a gentleman, who said:

"Never mind, sonny—better weather and better sales next week."

"Boys hain't no 'count," lonesomely answered the little shaver.

"Oh, yes they are. I was a boy once."

"Was you smart?"

"Guess I was! Why, before I was seven years old I could take the family clock all to pieces."

"Could you!" exclaimed the lad, his eyes sparkling with admiration as the man passed on. He got a new brace for his feet, indulged in some hard thinking, and all at once spoke up:

"What a fool I am that I didn't sass him! Any fool of a boy kin take a clock ter pieces, but it takes a man, and a purty smart one, ter git the wheels together agin! I'm just as much discouraged as I was before, and more, too!"

A Terrible Infant.—Little Nellie was looking at "Wolf's Wild Animals" when Mr. Jorkin's called and appealed to that gentleman to explain one of the pictures.

"That is a wild boar," said he, and the little looked at it thoughtfully and replied:

"It don't look like you, does it, Mr. Jorkins?"

"I hope not," responded the guest. "Why?"

"Because," said the artless innocent, "mamma said when your card was sent up, 'There is that old bore Jorkins again.'"

And it was a full minute before mamma's frozen lips thawed sufficiently to inform the nurse it was Nellie's bedtime.

"Mamma," said a wicked youngster "am I a canoe?" "No, child, why do you ask?" "Oh, because you always say you like to see people paddle their own canoe; and I didn't know but maybe I was yours." The boy went out of the room with more reference to speed than grace.

Canary Birds.

During the summer season you should have both a drinking cup and a bathing dish in the cage, and should wash them well twice a day, and fill with fresh water. The seed cup should be filled every morning.

The room in which the bird is kept should never be warmer than 70 degress.

Feed plain food. Now and then a lump of sugar does no harm; but, as a general rule, avoid sweets. Keep the cuttle fish dry and clean, and feed only fresh and dry seed.

Never place a cage where a draught can strike the bird.

Never smoke in a room where your bird is kept, as the odor of a cigar is fatal to canaries.

As a general rule, never keep the bird in a painted cage, for the bird will peck at the wires, and it will lead to disease.

When your bird is shedding feathers, which is generally styled molting, avoid draughts of air.

By obeying these simple directions you can keep birds in excellent health for years.

A MAN would rather live with a cross-eyed woman than with a cross-mouthed one.

A Joyful Announcement

to suffering minons is the glad tidings that at last a certain cure for piles has been discovered. 500,000 persons who have used Dr. Silsbee's Anakesis, pronounce it infallible. Doctors of all medical schools prescribe it in practice; empirics and nostrum venders counterfeit and imitate it, and all, without exception, admit that it is entitled to the name of "Medical Miracle." Nothing in medicine is more simple, rational, prompt and certain. It is not an accidental blunder of inexperience, but the scientific solution of a most difficult problem, by an accomplished physician of 40 years' practice and study. Anakesis is a happy combination of a soothing poultice, supporting instrument and curative medicine. It alleviates at once the most excruciating pain; it holds up the raw, sensitive tumors, and by firm, continued pressure and medication applied to the swollen veins is able to cure the most inveterate cases of blind or bleeding piles. The inventor of "Anakesis" may well be regarded as a public benefactor, and sufferers from this terrible disease will thank us for calling attention to a discovery so worthy. It is not less singular that in the circular concerning Anakesis, full directions are given for PREVENTING PILES, a fact never before observed in any medicine the proprietors wished to sell. "Anakesis" is sold by druggists everywhere. Sent free on receipt of price, $1.00 per box; *samples gratis* by P. Neustaedter & Co., Box 3946 New York, sole manufacturers of "Anakesis."

How the Tyrolese Love.

There is a pretty Alpine hut inhabited in the summer by the subject of his affections. The solitary life is one that could only be made endurable by habit, iron nerves and absolute indifference to danger. The girl lives alone among her cattle. She seldom sees a single soul, except her fellow servant who brings her the fortnightly supplies, or some surly keeper who is sure to suspect her of being in league with his enemies, the poachers. "She has to tackle the vicious bull single-handed; she has to tame the cow—no longer the docile creature that would come when she called her name since her calf had been taken away from her." She has to protect herself and her frail habitation and her charges against snow storms, thunder storms, hurricanes and swollen torrents. One can fancy how she looks forward to a pleasant visit of any kind, above all the visit of a lover. Yet it is significant of Tyrolese self-restraint under any circumstances that the pair to all appearance are absolutely undemonstrative, unless for what may be read in their eyes. She does not even offer her admirer her hand, nor does he seem to expect it. Yet should there be rival suitors, and if the young woman is a flirt, it will be seen that his feelings are the fiercer for being suppressed, and affairs are unlikely to be settled without bloodshed. The very indoor amusements of the Tyrolese are rough and even savage, though they seldom bear malice for anything that may happen. A writer and traveler tells of a friendly struggle in an inn parlor, where a couple of companions at a drinking bout interlocked the middle fingers of their hands, resting the elbows on the table, and struggled to drag each other over. A muscle gave way under the strain and one of them was hopelessly maimed for life; yet, when the first sharp burst of pain was deadened and his finger was dressed, the sufferer gave his hand to the winner, and they ended the evening amicably as they had begun it. So at the rifle matches, they show the same inflexible firmness of nerve and body. We took a friend to one of them who was inclined to deprecate these performances. The cynically disposed spectator changed his opinion altogether when he saw the marksmen at work. He remarked afterward, that "had he not seen it with his own eyes he would never have believed that human muscles and nerves could remain so rigid and apparently motionless," and the shooting is more admirable that the weapons are clumsy and antiquated. The usual range is one hundred and fifty yards, and he has counted five consecutive shots in which "five marksmen, taken at haphazard, firing one after another, hit each a mark the size of a sixpence." Such feats are the more astonishing if we consider that the marksman has no rest either for his body or the unwieldy rifle.

How Banana's are Raised.

Few people who see bananas hanging in the shops of fruit dealers think of them as more than a tropical luxury. The fact is, they are a staple article of food in some parts of the world; and, according to Humboldt, an acre of bananas will produce as much food for a man as twenty-five acres of wheat. It is the case with which bananas are grown that is the great obstacle to civilization in some tropical countries. It is so easy to obtain a living without work that no effort will ever be made and the men become lazy and shiftless. All that is needed is to stick a sucker into the ground, and it will at once sprout and grow, and ripen its fruit in twelve or thirteen months without further care, each plant having from 75 to 125 bananas; and, when that dies down from fruiting, new suckers spring up to take its place. In regions where no foot ever reaches, bananas are found in all stages of growth, ripening their fruit every day and every month in the year.

IF YOU Would Enjoy Good Health Take *Hoofland's German Bitters.*

IF YOUR Liver is Disordere *Hoofland's German Bitters* will set it aright.

FOR PIMPLES on the Face, use *Hieskell's Tetter Ointment.* It never fails to remove them.

PROTECTING GRAPES FROM INSECTS.—The secretary of the Ohio State Horticultural Society recommend covering the clusters of grapes to protect them from rot and insects. "Covering the fruit by slipping a paper bag over each cluster after the berries are formed and letting it remain till ripe is found a complete protection from rot and also from insects and birds. The bags are those in common use by grocers, the size six by nine inches, and costing about $2 per 1,000. They are fastened around the stem of the clusters with two pins, of course allowing space for the fruit to grow. One gentleman near Cincinnati saves from five thousand to seven thousand clusters per year in this way, largely of Catawbas, and finds the quality very superior. The cost, including labor, he estimates at only one-third of a cent per cluster."

IF TROUBLED with Constipation, take *Hoofland's German Bitters.*

IF YOU are Dyspeptic *Hoofland's German Bitters* will cure you.

Hieskell's Tetter Ointment Will cure every form of Tetter.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, receive advertisements for publication in any part of the world at lowest rates.

ADVICE as to the most judicious advertising and the best mediums and the manner of doing it.—ESTIMATES for one or more insertions of an advertisement, in any number of papers, forwarded on application.

EXODUS

To the best lands, in the best climate, with the best markets, and on the best terms, along the line of R'y.

3,000,000 ACRES

Mainly in the Famous

RED RIVER VALLEY OF THE NORTH.

On long time, low prices and easy payments.

Pamphlet with full information mailed free. Apply to

D. A. McKINLAY, Land Com'r,
St. P. M. & M. R'y, St. Paul, Minn.

LANDRETHS' SEEDS

ARE THE BEST.

D. LANDRETH & SONS, 21 & 23 S. SIXTH St, PHILADELPHIA.

122

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE VOICE OF WORSHIP,

FOR CHOIRS,
FOR CONVENTIONS,
FOR SINGING SCHOOLS.

Price $1.00. $9.00 per dozen.

THE VOICE OF WORSHIP, by L. O. EMERSON, is like other Church Music by the same author, pre-eminent for gracefu, and beautiful music, and for the fine skill and judgment displayed in selection and arrangement.

The First Hundred Pages
include the SINGING SCHOOL COURSE, in which are found many fine harmonical songs or glees for practice and enjoyment.

The Second Hundred Pages
are filled with the best of Hymn Tunes, Sentences, &c., a large, new and fresh collection.

The Third Hundred Pages
contain a capital set of ANTHEMS.

Specimen copies mailed post-free for $1.00.

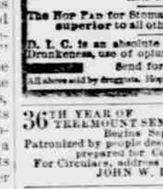
EMERSON'S VOCAL METHOD, (just out) has a novel arrangement of syllables, and other improvements which are sensible and useful. Please examine. Price $1.50.

Oliver Ditson & Co, Boston.

J. E. DITSON & CO.,
922 Chestnut St., Phila.

Oakland Female Institute,
NORRISTOWN, PA.

WINTER TERM WILL COMMENCE SEPTEMBER 9, 1879. For circulars address
J. GRIER RALSTON, Principal.



THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS

Has a Pad differing from all others, is cup-shape, with Self-Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the BALL in the cup PRESSES BACK the INTESTINES JUST AS A PERSON WOULD WITH THE FINGER. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free.

Eggleston Truss Co., Chicago, Ill.,

WELL-AUGER. Ours is guaranteed to be the worst. Also nothing can beat our SAWING MACHINE. It saws off a 2-foot log in 2 minutes. Pictorial books free. W. GILES, Chicago, Ill.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ We will furnish on application, estimates for Advertising in the best and largest circulated Newspapers in the United States and Canadas. Our facilities are unsurpassed. We make our Customers' interests our own, and study to please and make their Advertising profitable to them, as thousands who have tried us can testify.

Call or address,

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO.,
37 PARK ROW, New York,
701 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,
AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

HOP COUGH CURE is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children

The HOP PAIN for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. Ask Druggists