Birds from Every Clime.

The canary birds bred in Germany not only possess naturally a song of fine quality, but quickly learn new ones, as well as the tricks which fanciers delight in. This is said to be true especially of the Hartz Mountain canaries. Those bred in the village of St. Andreasberg, where great care is exercised in the mating of choice specimens only, command attention by the compass of the notes acquired. As soon as they are old enough to be taken from the nest their songs are cultivated and multiplied in number by keeping them in a room with a nightingale or other songster, whose song they learn to imitate. The bullfinch is a bird which has no natural song, but is gifted with the ability of imitating with some accuracy, in a sweet flute tone, any air repeatedly whistled in its hearing. It is a great favorite among collectors of birds. Its training begins as soon as the bird is taken from the nest. The tune it is desired to imitate is whistled or played on some instrument by the trainer several times during each day until it learns to pipe the same.

Notable among talking birds is the African parrot, with ashen-gray body, black bill, white face and scarlet tail. At a noted fancier's there is an excellent talker of this breed, which also possesses odd tricks of barking, whistling and singing. The Mino bird, a native of Calcutta, is also numbered with other attractive talking birds.

Birds in favor just now as pets and household ornaments are the numerous family of finches, which are usually collected in one immense cage forming an aviary of from twenty to thirty birds. To Africa, Asia, Australia and Japan we are indebted for these little creatures commonly known under the names of African finches and japanese nuns. These birds seem to be thoroughly happy in each other's society incline to sit in rows packed closely together, their plumage of various hues forming a rainbow effect. Included in modern comprehensive collection are the South American Troopial' remarkable for its beautiful plumage and powerful song; the Brazilian Cardinal, whistling bird of the tropics; the American mocking-bird, of unrivalled fame as a songster, and the starling of wonderful memory.

Shooting in Kansas.

We eat our meat and bread, we drink our beer, and it now being hot we resume the hunt. The dogs jump in, and we drive for the edges of the corn fields. There we had grand sport. A flock of chickens, with loud whirr of wing and many notes of alarm, would rise up. I would get one or two; then I would flush the one or two foolish birds that generally remain behind the flock, and get them. Marking down the main covey, I would drive to the windward of them; getting out, my dogs would set the fat, lazy birds, who would hate to rise, generally delaying their flight too long, and they would become inmates of my bag. We drove around the corn fields, and I shot and shot again until tired. We had forty-three fat chickens in the box. Then I said, "My son, let us now go to the slough and prospect for ducks. We have more then enough chickens." We drove slowly over the brown prairie; and were soon at the water. I got out, my dogs rushed forward to range. I softly call, "To heel, to heel!" and obediently they fall behind me. I cautiously look into the first pool; nothing there. I walk toward the third. The low, peculiar whistle of the teal duck strikes my ear. I stop, raise my hand warningly to the dogs, and carefully creep forward through the high blue-joint grass. A long, narrow pool lies below me. Hidden by the grass, I see the ducks; they don't see me. Some green-winged teal were just below me, blue-winged teal within gunshot to my right, and two mallards within shot to my left. I decided to try the blue-winged on the water, and to trust to getting the two mallards as they rise, hoping to get them in range, and so cut them both down with the left barrel. Bang! at the teal. Great commotion there. Quack! quack! quack! from the mallards as they rise. They separate. The green-winged teal rise and gather. This is seen instantly, and instinctively the left barrel is discharged into them. A loud "Whoop-la!" from my boy, as he sees the ducks fall into the water. I send my dogs in, and they go and come until thirteen ducks are at my feet. I gather them up, and, throwing them into the box, say: "Let's go home.

John Randolph.

On the 13th inst., the remains of the celebrated John Randolph, of Roanoke, Virginia's "great commoner," were interred in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond. Randolph died in Philadelphia, at the Old City hotel, June 24, 1833. He was there on his way to England, where he sought to be cured of a chronic bronchitis, but was, in fact, a dying man when he started on his journey. He was taken ill on the way from Frenchtown to Philadelphia, and was attended there and at the hotel also by the late Dr. J. W. S. Dunbar, of this city, who wrote a very interesting account of the dying man's last days. It is in this narrative that the written and printed word "Remorse" plays such a conspicuous and even sensational part. Mr. Randolph's remains were taken to Roanoke and buried there near the front door of his dwelling, under a favorite pine tree, nothing but a simple stone marking the grave. Randolph was a solitary man, but his memory has still been treasured in the affections of some of his kinsmen. This has notably been the case with Mr. John Randolph Bryan, the son of one of the statesman's most intimate friends, who was educated by Randolph, and was married in 1830 to Elizabeth Coalter, Randolph's favorite neice. Just before the civil war, Hon. Wood Bouldon, afterwards a Judge of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, bought the "Middle Quarters" part of the Roanoke estate, where Randolph lived and was buried, and built a handsome residence there. Recently this mansion was burned down, whereupon Judge Bouldin's family removed to another place. Under these circumstances Mr. J. R. Bryan thought it best and safest to remove the bones of the great commoner to a permanent abiding place in the beautiful cemetery of Hollywood. He accordingly started out upon this sacred errand on Wednesday last, and returned to Richmond, on Friday, with the remains, which were interred in Hollywood on Saturday. The body was found buried at the depth of eight feet, the box surrounding the coffin and the coffin itself being much decayed. The latter contained an oval silver plate, with the inscription "The Hon. John Randolph, of Roanoke, Virginia. Born June 2, 1773. Died May 24, 1833." The skeleton, which was perfect, and the dust of the great orator and representative were transferred to a metallic case and interred in Hollywood with strictly private ceremonies. The pall-bearers were Gov. F. W. M. Holliday, John Stewart, Esq., Judge Welford, Charles Ellis, Esq., Col. A. S. Buford, Hon. W. Wirt Henry, Judge Hunter Marshall, J. H. Lacey, Esq., and Hon. B. Johnson Barbour. A good many representative men of Virginia and other friends and connections of the Randolphs and their kinsmen were present. Only one of all the party had been present at Randolph's original burial at Roanoke in 1833. This was Judge Hunter Marshall, one of the pall-bearers on Saturday, who, in 1833, while quite a child, accompanied his father to the burial, and is thus, perhaps, the only person who assisted at both of the obsequies of the great fiery, eloquent and most unhappy statesman, John Randolph of Roanoke.

Palm Oil.

That portion of the West coast of Africa which lies south of the river Volta furnishes the principal supplies of palm oil. Nearly 1,000,000 cwt. of this oil is annually exported to Great Britain, of the value of $7,500,000, its principal use being in the manufacture of soaps, perfumery, candles, and similar articles. Among the natives it is highly valued, both for food (taking the place of butter), for lighting and cooking purposes, and for anointing the head and body. The so-called oil, which is rather a fatty substance, resembling butter in appearance, is obtained from the fruit of the several species of palms, but especially from the one known botanically as *Elais guineensis*, which grows in abundance on the Western coast of Africa, and from which it takes its specific name. So thickly do these trees grow, and so regular and rapid are their supplies of fruit, that in some localities where the regular collection of the produce is not practised, the ground becomes covered with a thick deposit of the oily, fatty matter produced by the ripe berries. Deposits of palm oil, which may almost be called "mines" of vegetable fat, exist in some parts of the gold coast, and which, if not in themselves worth working, at least practically illustrate the natural wealth of the country in such productions, and indicate its undeveloped resources. These "mines" would probably not repay the cost of exploration, as the palm oil is apt to become rancid and valueless for its general uses after long exposure, though for such purposes as candle making these deposits might still be valuable.

Whist vs. Euchre.

It is a little singular that the increased interest in whist which has in the past two or three years shown itself in this country has received such slight notice. Silently, and without any apparent cause, that game of cards has assumed that place in popular estimation which was recently held by euchre, "seven up" and other kindred games. Perhaps the change may be best indicated by contrasting public taste in this respect as it was six or eight years ago with what one finds it to be at the present time. Then it was the exception to find, say on a railroad train, four persons willing to play a game of cards who knew or had any desire to know, how to play whist. The game was looked upon as one which demanded a degree of thought and attention which few cared to give, and hence those whist players making a journey of any length, whose eyesight did not permit them to pass the time in reading, were forced to accommodate themselves in the matter of card playing to the feebler efforts of their chance associates. At the present time, however, under circumstances such as those just mentioned, it is a very common thing to find that the game first suggested is whist, and that out of several groups of players fully half of them will be engaged in this diversion. Possibly, a partial explanation of this revolution in sentiment is to be found in the loss of interest that euchre has sustained. That game, in the efforts made by its friends to uphold its popularity, has undergone several transformations, and the forced introduction of the "joker" or best bower," into the scheme was a desperate but unsuccessful attempt to revive a flagging interest. For a time the efforts seemed promising, but the triumph was a short one, and now the public mind, as regards euchre, is too deeply rooted to be shaken off by meretricious devices Euchre had a real worth upon which to sustain itself, and is now so thoroughly a doomed game that it is doubtful if the generation of card-players will be acquainted with it other than by name.

Advice to Merchants.

The best time to keep still is when every body is noisy, and the best time to have a level head is when other crankums appear to be topsy-turvy. A still hunt frequently bags more game than a hurly-burly chase. From everywhere the word comes, "Business increases, goods scarce, prices advancing." Just now is the time to listen rather than join in the hue and cry. Panics rarely come when everybody expects them. The best way is to be ready for them when they do come. Our theory is this. If you are a merchant, and would do business safely, dispose of your goods at small profits for cash while others are holding for an advance. Turn your capital often, and always accept an offer that yields a profit. Selfishness—the greed that gets hold of some tradesmen, and sticks to them like a chronic disease—is almost sure to work your ruin in the end. The general business "boom" that we hear everywhere, should put every prudent man on his guard: for after the riot the silence which follows brings all of us to our senses, when we are surprised, and ashamed of our own folly. Therefore don't put on airs; go slow; keep still; listen and don't talk so much; husband your resources; and as Josh Billings wisely said; Young man, the time to play karefulliest is when yu've got a handful of trumps.

THE difference between a pocket measure and a vegetarain is: One is a foot rule, and the other is a rool fool.

DOMESTIC.

Something for the New Year.

The world renowned success of Hostetter's Bitters, and their continued popularity for a quarter of a century as a stomachic, is scarcely more wonderful than the welcome that greets the annual appearance of Hostetter's Almanac. This valuable medical treatise is published by Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., under their own immediate supervision, employing 80 hands in that department. Ten cylinder printing presses, 8 folding machines, 5 job presses, &c., are running about eleven months in the year on this work, and the issue of same for 1880 will not be less than ten millions, printed in the English, German, French, Welsh, Norwegian, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages. Refer to a copy of it for valuable and interesting reading concerning health, and numerous testimonials as to the efficacy of Hostetters' Bitters, astronomical, varied information, astronomical calculations and chronological items, &c., which can be depended on for correctness. The Almanac for 1880 can be obtained free of cost, from druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the country.

A PLEASANT REMEDY FOR TOOTHACHE.—Dr. T. C. Osborn, states that his cook came to him with a swollen cheek, asking for something to relieve the toothache with which she had been suffering all night. He was on the point of sending her to a dentist, when it occurred to him that there was in the house a vial of compound tincture of benzoin. "After cleansing the decayed tooth," he says, "I saturated a pledget of cotton lint with the tincture, and packed it well into the cavity, hoping this would suffice for the time, and told her to come back in two or three hours if she was not relieved. I was turning away, when she said it might not be necessary, perhaps as the pain was already gone. Supposing her faith had a large share in the relief, I would not allow myself to think the medicine had anything to do with the cure any more than so much hot water would have had. But when I arrived at my office two other patients were awaiting me with the same affliction, and I determined, by way of experiment, to use the same remedy. To my agreeable surprise, both patients declared themselves immediately relieved, and begged a vial of the tincture for future use. During the winter a number of similar cases applied, and were instantly relieved by the same treatment, all expressing much satisfaction with the remedy. In December I told my druggist of the discovery, and recommended him to sell it to any person applying for 'toothache drops.' This, he reports he has done, and that every one seems delighted with the medicine.

IN cooking almost all kinds of meat soft water should be used when possible, but with vegetables hard water is often best, and for that reason salt is thrown into the water to make it hard when cooking. Some vegetables are spoiled by cooking in soft water, because it will not dissolve or make them so tender that all the flavor passes into the water, leaving the vegetables insipid and worthless, destroying all the firmness of texture necessary to retain the flavor and juices. Salt is also added to retain the color, else that would be lost in the water, and the vegetable become yellow. Soft water is best for making soups, broths, or anything from which one desires to extract the juice regardless of the substance, and hard water when it is necessary to hold the juices in the meat; and, as the softest water may be made hard by the addition of salt, housekeepers will do wisely if they provide themselves constantly with soft water, as far as possible.

NOT A BEVERAGE.—"They are not a beverage but a medicine, with curative properties of the highest degree, containing no poor whiskey or poisonous drugs. They do not tear down an already debilitated system, but build it up. One bottle contains more hops, that is, more real hop strength, than a barrel of ordinary beer. Every druggist in Rochester sells them, and the physicians prescribe them."—*Evening Express* on Hop Bitters.

ORANGE PUDDING.—Peel and slice three or four oranges and lay in a pudding dish with one-third cup sugar; make a custard of one pint of milk, the yolks of three eggs and one spoonful of corn starch and one-third cup of sugar; when cold pour over the oranges; beat the whites of three eggs and one third cup of pulverized sugar to a stiff froth and pour over; put in the oven a few minutes to brown. To be eaten cold. Another style—Stew six large apples and pass through a sieve; rub together a quarter of a pound of butter and half a pound of sugar; stir in the apple while hot. After taking the skin and white pith from two large oranges, chop very fine and add to the other ingredients; beat the yolks of six eggs very light and add; reserve the whites for the meringue. Bake in a rich paste. Flour the meringue frosting with orange juice and a little finely grated rind.

PETROLIA, Pa., Jan. 5, 1879.
MESSRS. KENNEDY & CO.:—My hair is growing out so fast that I can almost see it growing myself, through the use of your Carboline.
D. NIXON.

SOFT CUSTARD.—One pint of milk, four eggs or the yolks of eight, three generous tablespoonfuls of sugar, one-fourth of a tablespoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of gelatine which has been dissolved in cold water enough to cover it. Beat the eggs with a spoon; for all custards a spoon should be used for beating. Save two tablespoonfuls of the cold milk and add; then add the sugar and salt. Pour on the hot milk, stirring continually. Be sure to pour the milk on the eggs, not the eggs on the milk. Put back again and stir over hot water until it thickens. When you begin to stir the mixture there is a froth, which disappears when the custard is done. Soft custard must be stirred every minute while it is cooking, stirring from the sides and bottom. When the custard becomes cool, flavor with vanilla.

OIL STAINS OUT OF WHITE CLOTH.—Make a strong solution of borax water—one tablespoonful powdered borax to a pint of boiling water; place the cloth on a clean board or table, and rub the oil stains well, using a clean brush dipped into the solution; if the spots are of long standing a very little soap may be used with the borax water, using the brush for that purpose, then rub dry with a clean soft cloth.

FOR burns, an immediate application of flour covering the burn and wrapped so as to exclude the air; then burn lard till it is quite brown, apply, and relief and cure will soon come. Do not wash off the flour if it clings but put the lard over it.

CAYENNE PEPPER FOR MICE.—If a mouse makes an entrance in any part of your dwelling, saturate a rag with cayenne, in solution, and stuff it into the hole which can then be repaired with either wood or mortar. No rat or mouse will eat that rag for the purpose of communication with a depot of supplies.

HAM TOAST.—Mince lean ham very fine; to one-half pint add the yolks of two eggs, and cream or soup enough to soften; put it on the fire and cook ten minutes, stirring all the time; serve on toasted bread, hot.

CELERY VINEGAR.—Put half a pint of celery seed in one quart of vinegar; bottle it, and in a month it will be fit for use. Strain before putting in the caster bottle.

A GREAT medicine in small vials.—Dr. Pierce's Pellets (little pills). No cheap, paste-board or wooden boxes, that allow a waste of strength. Sick headache, dizziness, rush of blood to the head, bad taste in mouth, bilious attacks, jaundice, internal fever, boils and nettle rash. Sold by Druggists.

HUMOROUS.

TAKING THE CHILDREN HOME.—At the Union Depot, Detroit, recently, an old, gray headed man in charge of three children—two boys and a girl. The oldest was about ten and the little girl about five. The whole party were dressed very plainly, and as to who they were the old man explained to the people around him:

"Waal, you see, I live down in Norwalk, in Ohio. About a dozen years ago my darter married a poor worthless coot of a feller up here, and they have never got along worth shucks. A few days ago he threw her down stairs and pounded her black and blue, and she come down thar, to me for refuge. These are the young 'uns. She left 'em behind when she flew, and I come on after 'em. Purty likely set o' children ain't they?"

"Yes, a real smart lot. Have any trouble getting them?"

"Waal, not much. When I got into the house and told John what I'd come for he kinder balked a little, but I took him right by the windpipe and told him what was what. Tell you, I don't allow any of the boys to climb me, if I be upwards of sixty. I'm going to take 'em down home and bring 'em up, and if there father ever comes within a mile of us, I'm going to pick him right up and break his back across a stone wall!"

About ten minutes before the train left the old man called the oldest boy to his knee and said:

"Now, young man, see here! I'm your grandfather, and I'm taking you young 'uns home to Norwalk. We'll get there with about seven cents to spare, if no accident happens. Now, then, when the boy on the train comes around with chestnuts, or apples, or candy, I want you to look straight out of the window!"

"Why can't you buy some for me?" asked the boy.

"Come over my knee!" exclaimed the grandfather, as he hauled the boy nearer. "Now, sir, do you want chestnuts?"

"I—I—want some, but I'll wait till next year!" gasped the boy, as he felt the spanking-machine making ready for business.

"Very well. You look out of the window at corn and pumpkins every time you hear the train boy yell 'chestnuts!' Here Alonzo—you come up here."

Alonzo was the second boy. When he was within reaching distance the grandfather grabbed him and said:

"When the train-boy comes along with apples and candy and hickory-nuts means what are you going to do?"

"I'm going to ask you to buy me a whole lot!"

"You are, eh? come over my knee, sir!"

"Oh! no I won't—I won't—I won't!" shouted the boy as he danced up and down and hung back.

"Very well—you see that you don't! Now, my little girl, I want to say a——"

"Oh! grandpa, you needn't say a single word to me!" she interrupted. "I just hate the sight of chestnuts and candy, but just as soon as we get into the cars I'm going right to sleep, and never wake up once."

If the train boy tackled that family he didn't make a cent.

FOR RELIEVING THROAT TROUBLES, "*Bronca's Bronchial Troches*" have a world-wide reputation, and as they contain nothing that will injure the system, they can be used without fear of bad results.

A SCOTCHMAN, who was sailing with a number of ladies in a boat, including his wife, her sister, her mother and his mother—and the boat having been overturned near the shore by a squall, shouted out to the rescuers to save one old lady in particular, who was afterward found to be his mother. On being asked why he did not point out his wife as the chief object to be rescued, he replied: "Weel, ye see, a man can get as many wives as he needs, but he can never get anither mither."

THERE are some peculiar, sensitive people in this world. A young rowdy will get ripping raving, staving drunk; shout, howl, fight, bruise, yell, smash and swear for hours; get grabbed by a policeman and have his head softened and nose mashed on the way to jail, and then whine for hours to have his name kept from the newspapers, out of regard to the feelings of his poor old mother who was very sick and at death's door.

FELICIA was gliding down Tremont street yesterday afternoon, with a derby hat on and carrying her hands in the pocket of her long ulster, when a small boy run up and said, "Say, miss! if yer had a cigar now, you'd be all right, wouldn't yer?"

LORD C——, whose popularity was not excessive in the Scotch town of A., having refused an importunate beggar, she renewed her applications with: "Now, me lord, it ye'd just give me a little sixpence, I could treat every friend ye have in the town."

"MAY your troubles only be little ones, and may you always have Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup handy," said an old bachelor to a newly-married couple.

"Well, Johnny," said a fond mother, "hurry up and say your prayers and get into bed." "Oh, I've fixed that all right. I've hired sis to say 'em for me this week." But his marrow bones hugged the cold oil-cloth that night just as usual.

MAUD—And now you've shown me all your favors, dear, do tell me who was there—the men, of course, I mean. Alice—O, let me see! There were lots of Harvard men of course—yes, and some *real* men.

SCENE, Broadway, just out of Wall street—"Bill, you weren't down today." "No—mother's dead. How's Erie?" "Forty-eight; three; when will she be buried?" "Saturday, at two. Get me two hundred at a quarter."

AT a christening, while the minister was making his certificate, he inquired the day of the month, and happened to say: "Let me see, this is the thirtieth." "The thirtieth!" exclaimed the indignant mother: "indeed but it's only the thirteenth."

IF a man is dissipated, it is true that he will not live half his days, but then young Keepitup says he lives out about two-thirds of his nights, and that makes a good average.

VEGETINE is now acknowledged by our best physicians to be the only sure and safe remedy for all diseases arising from impure blood, such as scrofula and scrofulous humors.

MR. SETH GREEN is respectfully requested to see if the oyster cannot be domesticated in church-fair stews.

WHEN a woman promenades the streets leading a dog it looks as if she couldn't get anything else on the string.

YOUNG man don't be afrade to blow your own horn. But don't do it in front of the proceshun. Go behind and do it.

LAZY man's soliloquy: "I would be quite willing to sit up at my meals if I could only lie down at my work."

WHY RUN ANY RISK WITH YOUR COUGH, COLD, HOARSENESS, or indeed any Pulmonary or Bronchial Complaint, when a remedy safe, thorough, and so easily obtained as Dr. D Jayne's Expectorant can be had? If you have contracted a severe Cold, save your Lungs from the dangerous irritation and inflammation, which frequently brings about Consumption, by promptly resorting to the Expectorant; and if troubled with any Affection of the Throat; you will find this remedy equally effectual in affording relief from obstructing phlegm, and in healing the inflamed parts.

AGRICULTURE.

HINTS ON DRAINAGE.—But, it will be asked, How shall I know whether my lands need draining? How shall I know whether the draining will pay for its expense? You may know this by the poor or unsatisfactory crops you now raise; by their suffering in a wet time, also in a drouth; by the land being wet late in the spring before it can be put in; by its taking long to dry off after a heavy rain. By thinking back you will know whether this is the case with all your land, or with part of it. You may be helped in your thinking by comparing your soil with river or brook soil. All this will help. But there is a better way than all, and it is always reliable. Dig a hole two and a half or three feet drop; a foot hole will answer, and is an excellent way where you build a post fence to determine. If water settles in the bottom in a dry time, you need no better evidence, your land then needs draining, and will pay for it in better crops in from two to four years, the post hole is a sure test. According to the rise of the water in it will be the necessity of drainage and the benefit resulting from it. A little explanation here is necessary. One or two holes are not sufficient for a test unless the soil is uniformly charged with water. Land that seems dry enough (clay soil), yet doesn't act right, as we have shown, should be tested in different parts of the field, as often in such soil there are seems where gravel or loam prevails, and if the test is made here there will of course be no water, whereas ten feet from where water may show. Sometimes, in fencing a field, half the holes have water; sometimes the number is less, sometimes more. Whatever the nature of the soil, the post-holes will tell. The test can be made almost any time, if the ground is not frozen too deep, even in a moist time if not saturated. The best time is in the fall, but may be done in the winter if the season is not too severe. Remember, the drainage will at once take place, as soon as the ditch is dug; and in the spring you will have dry land, fit to plow or sow, and almost two weeks earlier. If you have no time or means to ditch largely, test a little. Dig the holes in the different fields or places, where you wish to test. If the water settles in, dig a few ditches about ten yards apart, and three feet deep. Four feet would be better but three will do for a test. Get somebody to show you how to lay the drain who understands it, if you do not know yourself. Remember it must be done well, or it might as well not be done. A closed drain is just no drain at all.

PROFITABLE PATIENTS.—The most wonderful and marvelous success, in cases where persons are sick or wasting away from a condition of miserableness, that no one knows what ails them, (profitable patients for doctors,) is obtained by the use of Hop Bitters. They begin to cure from the first dose and keep it up until perfect health and strength is restored. Whoever is afflicted in this way need not suffer when they can get Hop Bitters. See other column.

WHEN TO SAVE SEED CORN.—A sure way to have good seed corn is to go into your corn fields before we have our corn killing frosts in the fall, and by taking the earliest ripening ears you will, by following it up year after year, have corn that will mature earlier if you gather your seed before the cob is well dried. Don't pile it up in a close room to heat and spoil, for if seed is thoroughly heated it will not germinate or grow. I have picked seed corn from corn that was just out of the milk, or fit for boiling corn, and risted it up and hung it up in the loft of my granery, and also spread it out thin on a scaffold, and never had any trouble about its growing. To be sure, it will shrink or dry up, but it does not hurt, and if you try it you will find, if it is picked before it is thoroughly ripe, that it will come up stronger and have a better color than if left until dead ripe, and the kernel will sooner rot and the birds and cut worms will not bother it near so long. It takes a little more time to go into the field and look it up before husking time, but it will pay you to do it. It has paid me. I generally pick the seed about the middle of September in Central Iowa.

TYING CORN SHOCKS.—Take an inch board, eighteen inches long and a foot wide; nail a block about six inches from each end, then nail another piece of board on this; bore an inch and a half or two-inch hole through the centre; make a spindle of hard wood, four feet long, that will fit this hole; leave it large enough at the top so that you can bore a hole through the spindle and drive another piece through it for a handle, like the handle of an augur. Thrust the spindle through the board. Thrust the spindle through the shock. Fasten a two inch rope around the spindle, between the board and the handle; pass the rope around the shock and the end under the rope of the handle, turn the spindle until the shock is as tight as possible, then tie with good hemp or flax twine, and it will stand as long as wanted. Shocks drawn up this way are not twisted. When ready to husk make a trestle to lay the fodder on, so that you can stand straight while husking. Bind it in sheaves with rye straw. I have tried twine, and oat and wheat straw, and prefer rye to bind sheaves with. When husked, set up immediately and tie again. Haul in as soon as possible after husking. If the twine is saved it will do to tie wood or to use again.

THE first year a sheep's front teeth are eight in number, and are all of equal size. The second year the two middle shed out and are replaced by two much larger than the others. The third year two very small teeth appear, one either side of the eight. At the end of the fourth year there are six large teeth. The fifth year all the front teeth are large. The sixth year all begin to show signs of wear.

A GOOD nurse is a blessing to every family, and all sensible nurses recommend that innocent but effectual remedy for all the pains and ills that befall a baby.—Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, Price 25 cents.

THE necessary steps toward an improved husbandry are: To cultivate less land. To make that which is cultivated rich in plant food, so that it may produce large crops. The practice of a rigid system of rotation of crops and mixed farming. The cultivation of the grasses and less of the cereals, and feeding upon the farm the most of its products. Raising clover and enriching the land by turning under green crops.

SEEDING TO GRASS.—It is a good practice on fertile soil to sow grass seed two weeks after wheat is put in. Thrifty growing Timothy keeps the wheat back, as proved the past season on the writer's field. Other farmers corroborate this experience.

THE price of soap is rapidly advancing. A year's supply of DOBBINS' ELECTRIC bought now at old price will be a very judicious purchase.

Rub a little soft soap on the creaking gate or barn door hinges, and stop the unnecessary noise and wear.

Fogs are mist before they are gone.

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Young Housekeepers.

In every season there will be days of sickness, of extra work, of extra company, that will interfere with regular routine, but system will help so much that one need not be much put out for these extra duties. It is only necessary to have a clean calico wrapper and the hair tidy to commence the day. The next step is to the kitchen where, by a little forethought the evening before in having the coffee and potatoes prepared, a breakfast may soon be got out of a few and simple materials. Some dishes are better for being warmed over and it is well to have plenty of cold potatoes and meat on hand to hash up or warm over. It is nice to eat breakfast in the kitchen of the room is large enough to see the table, and we advocate that the kitchen shall be a comfortable room always. Have a clean tablecloth, it goes a long way towards giving a good appetite, thus good bread, butter and apples, cooked in some way are always nice. As soon as the meal is over wash and put away the dishes, never letting them stand, as they draw flies and they are harder to clean if left to dry. Then sweep and dust, arranging the bed-rooms and sitting room. This done first, then comes the various extra cares and duties that the several days of the week bring. Getting these out of the way leaves less confusion in the way if unexpected company drop in. Those who live on a farm and have the care of milk cows and butter something is liable to be overlooked, and yet with the addition of these, if system be observed, the work will come easier. Dinner may be in the course of preparation so that it be on the table by twelve. Supper should be only a lighter affair, with little cooking. In this way there ought to be two or three hours left in the afternoon for rest, if it may be called rest to be allowed to sit at the machine, or sew by hand. Years and years I followed this plan, and being blessed with strength and excellent health I found much time to read, visit, and even do considerable fancy work. Never did my sewing or work get ahead of me very much.

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

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FOR PIMPLES on the Face, use *Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.* It never fails to remove them.

VEGETINE.

Liver Complaint.

This disease may be said to proceed almost invariably from the stomach being out of order in the first place. By the stomach being out of order, the blood also gets out of order; and when the blood in the human body passes through the liver every few minutes to have the bilious matter separated from it. If there be any scrofulous taint or other impurity in the blood it will surely be deposited in the liver, causing with the bile. By and by, however, these impurities increasing, will render the blood watery, and render its motion torpid; then it will cease to perform its duty of straining out the bile, which will be left in the liver; and the result will be an obstructed, inflamed and swollen liver, ending in disease, such is the theory, and such the climax, as proven by facts. The symptoms crowd rapidly upon one another, beginning with pain and fullness in the right side, bounding emaciation and weakness; cough with expectoration, dyspepsia, high-colored urine, yellowness of the eyes, fever, and rapid pulse. It is impossible to mistake the disease by these symptoms. There is only one way of curing Liver Complaint; and that is, to strike at the root. To do this, you must act on the stomach, the blood, the liver, and the general health at the same time. VEGETINE alone will do this, and will effect a speedy cure. See testimonials.

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Dear Sir—Having used but three bottles of your VEGETINE in a very bad case of Liver Complaint, I find myself improving rapidly. Am weighing eight pounds more at present than I did when I began taking it, and believe, with a continuance of a small quantity more, I shall be entirely cured. Before I began taking the VEGETINE I was under the doctors care. Was sick a long time. Mr. Smith, who had received great benefit from taking the VEGETINE, advised me to try it. I can cheerfully recommend it to every one as a good medicine, as the VEGETINE has done more for me than the doctors can do.
Yours truly, JAMES A. JOHNSON,
Police Officer, No. 525 Brown St., Rochester N. Y.

SOUTH POLAND, Me., Oct. 11, 1878.
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Witness of the above, MRS. ALBERT RICKER.
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