The Garden Spot.

'I don't see how you manage to have such an early garden,' said the 'Squire to me the other day. 'Your farms is a clay upland like mine, and yet, as I have passed your house in early Spring, I have seen the peas, lettuce and other early truck showing in the row before I could plow my garden.'

'Jump out and hitch,' said I, for he had stopped in the road in front of my house, and come and look at my garden, and I think you can easily see why mine is earlier than yours.'

'I don't see what you can show that is worthy looking at in January,' said the 'Squire.

'That's just what I want to show you,' I answered.

We walk around back of the house, where my garden is located, and stopped.

'I vum,' said the 'Squire, 'is that the way to fix it?'

My garden is eight rods long by six wide—a little over a fourth of an acre—and it is plowed in six lands with all the loose earth cleaned out of the dead furrows; and as there are several inches of slope the long way, it is impossible for the water to stand on it at all.

'Now, 'Squire,' said I, 'there are several points about the garden that I want you to notice: First, it is well underdrained in addition to the surface drainage you see. Second, it is well located. There is a strip of warm black land here. If I had located this garden five rods either north or south of where it is, it would be on a stiff, cold clay. Third, it is protected from the wind. I set out that cedar hedge you see for that purpose. Lastly, you will find, if you examine it, that the land is in a very lively condition, easy to work and quick to warm up, and this condition has been brought about by fall-plowing, manuring and the addition of a little sand.'

'But don't this turn up cleddy when you plow it over again in the spring?' asked the 'Squire.

'We don't plow it,' I answered. 'All we do is to stir the surface with a cultivator and harrow, and drag it, and it is as fine as meal.'

'But what do you do with the dead furrows?' asked the Squire.

'I leave the centre one opened, as it is, where the water will naturali run' and if, as sometimes the case, we have heavy rain in the spring or summer, this will carry off the surplus water and prevent it from damaging the garden. I plant potatoes in the others. In harrowing they get six inches of mellow earth in the bottom, and I drop the seed on this and cover it with some coarse manure, and when I cover this with earth from the sides the dead furrow is nearly full.

'But it must have cost a good deal to get this spot fixed up so well,' said the 'Squire.

Not a great deal,' I answered. 'About five dollars for the underdrain; two days work with a hand and team hauling sand, and 25 cedar trees at three cents apiece for the wind-break. Of course, I put a few dollars worth of manure on the garden every year, but that the crop always pays for.'

"I believe that you have a spot here that is naturally mellow and warm,' said the 'Squire.

'Naturally warm after I drained it, and mellow after what I have done to it; but for some years I could not plow it six inches deep. It was a tough, waxy soil, and turned up very cloddy, and nothing helped this till I tried fall plowing. I found that after it was thoroughly dried out in the summer and there would come a rain, I could put the plow down ten inches, and ever since that I have plowed in the fall.

The New Jersey Coast.

Professor Cook says a considerable breadth of land has been worn away within the last century all along the shore, from Sandy Hook south to Cape May, New Jersey. Near Shrewsbury inlet the water line has moved from 165 to 330 feet inland during the last 28 years; opposite the old Long Branch Hotel the sea has crept 875 feet further up on the beach, and opposite Whale Pond the encroachment reaches 525 feet at one point. Near Cape May the encroachments have been much more marked. For a mile and a half north of New England Creek the sea has moved inland 1 040 feet in the last 187 years. A few rods further south the distance from the present to the old sea line is 850 feet. At Cape Island the shore has worn away a full mile since the Revolution, and even since the United States Coast Survey was inaugurated, 50 years ago, the wear along the beaches north-east from the Cape has been so great as to require very considerable changes in the map of the shore lines. These changes by themselves may very plausibly be ascribed to the continued breaking of the waves on the land; but in the salt and other tide marshes are evidences tending to show that the level of high water is higher than it used to be may be formed. In many places dead trees are to be seen standing in the shallow parts of the marshes. They can be seen in all the marshes down the sea-shore. There is an extraordinary number of them in the marshes near Dennisville, in Cape May, while there is evidence that the vast salt meadows between the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers which divide Newark from Jersey City, were once arable uplands. In various parts of the State people have been driven from their lands by the gradual rising of the sea. Many islands of excellent soil, some of them heavily timbered, have been submerged. An island in Edenborough contained in 1765 10 acres of good farm land To-day not a vestige of it can be seen. The famous Money Island has disappeared, too. At the beginning of the present century it was of considerable size and well timbered. The noted pirate Capt. Teach, or Blackbeard, as he was popularly known, wintered there one season with his crew, early in the last century. The few and scattered inhabitants of the neighborhood believed that Blackbeard buried his treasure there. It has disappeared beneath the ocean's surface. John Harris, a Revolutionary soldier, bought what was known as Round Island, off Lower Alloway, in 1803. It contained then 40 acres of good upland. He cleared off the timber and built comfortable farm buildings on it. Subsequently he purchased another island of about the same area, near Round Island, and erected farming buildings on it. He cultivated the soil of both. He bequeathed one to each son. When, after his death, they went to take possession of their inheritances they found that the sea had claimed both the farms, and the buildings were taken from them. There is a tradition that the great salt-water meadows near Salem were heavily timbered a century and a half ago. It is said by one who has made the rising of the sea a study that the flood tides on Delaware Bay rise at least six inches higher than they did 50 years ago.

Ivy.

It is a popular error to suppose that ivy growing on the walls of a house makes it damp. The attachment of ivy to walls, so far from injuring them and causing dampness, is an advantage. If the walls are dry when planted, ivy will keep them so. If damp, as the plant overspreads their surface the dampness will disappear. Where dampness prevails ivy sucks out the moisture, and its thick foliage will prevent the access of rain to the structure; and thus it is not only a remover, but a preventative, of dampness. The only danger attending the planting of ivy on buildings is where fissures occur in the walls, in which case the shoots and roots will enter, and, if left undisturbed, their growth will soon begin to tell upon the building, and will, by increase of growth, push against the sides of the opening, thereby enlarging it, and eventually so weaken the wall as to cause it to fall. Where the wall is sound there is no such danger, for the plant does not make fissures, although quick to discover them.

AGRICULTURE.

THE EARLY SOWING OF OATS.—In few things have the advantage of an underdrain soil shown to better effect than in oats-growing. Light soils are not favorable to oats, and yet it is the light soils which are the early ones. On the other hand, oats require a moderately low temperature of at least two months to perfect its root-organization. it ought to be one of the earliest crops sown in spring, but our strong soils on which it does best are often wet soils, and very unfavorable to early sowing. Those who have strong soils, and yet tolerably dry, have the very best of oats-land, and those who have not, must watch every chance to get in the seed early, if they would have the best results. Those who know this and yet have land for oats which they feel they will hardly be able to seed before the end of April, sometimes prepare the land in the fall and then sow the seed on the snow early in March. Snow in our region is too precarious to found any system thereon. We may have snow or we may not. But in the Western States, where snow is a regular thing we notice that the practice is growing into favor. Those who have tried it say the seed sprouts as soon as the first warm days of spring come, some two weeks at least ahead of the regular April sowings, and the crop is proportionally increased. We may not find this plan everywhere feasible but we may be encouraged always to sow at the earliest time practicable.

A WATER PROOF flour for a creamery can be made as follows; Mix a bushel of hydraulic cement with three bushels of good clean, sharp sand, dry, and very evenly. Have ready a quantity of coarse gravel. Put in a mixing-box seven bushels of the gravel and wet it thoroughly with water, then mix the cement and sand to a thin mortar, and work into it immediately very intimately the wetted gravel. Spread this concrete over the floor three inches thick; while one is spreading this let another be mixing another lot and lay it until the floor is covered. As a piece is laid it should be rammed firmly with a broad rammer made of a piece of plank fitted to a heavy handle, until the soft mortar flows over the top. Smooth this with a straight-edge and finish with a heavy mason's float. Then when this is dry paint it with raw linseed oil and spread dry cement over it, spreading it with a broom until the surface of the concrete will absorb no more.

THERE is no such disease as "Hollow Horn," or "Hornail," in cattle pathology. When cattle can get run down or starved out and are weak and sick, ignorant cattle doctors not knowing what the trouble is, call it Hollow Horn, because their horn are not so warm as they would be unde better treatment and with richer blood But there really is no such disease, and hence, boring their horns and splitting tails is the merest quackery and humbug. Intelligent farmers will not allow such treatment of their stock. Good shelter, warm blankets, rich food, salt and coppers (sulphate of iron) are the proper remedies for the bad condition of the health called "Hollow Horn," by people who know no better.

THE Society of Public Analysis of Great Britain has adopted a standard for the poorest milk of 9 per cent. of solids and 25 per cent. of fats. Prof. Cameron states that examinations of the forty-two short-horn cows during the winter of 1880, gave 9.70 per cent. of solids and 4.20 per cent. of fats in the poorest milk, the cows being housed and well fed. The yield per day was 11½ quarts per cow. In every instance more milk was given in the morning than in the evening. The quantity of milk improved in each case as the time for calving drew near. The older cows were found to give both more and better milk than the younger ones.

GRANULAR BUTTER.—To those who have inquired in reference to the production of butter in the granular form, we would say that, the peculiar condition is not due to the kind of churn that may be used. Just as good granulated butter may be produced in the "Blanchard," or any other churn with a revolving dasher, as in any form of oscillating churn, it all depends on stopping it just the right time; and that is when the granules have formed, and before they have compacted into a uniform mass, as they will, if the motion of the churn be continued.

STATISTICS show that the people of this country consume four and one-half pounds of cheese per capita, while the people of England consume about fourteen pounds per capita annually. The argument that cheese is not a wholesale article of food, it would seem, would not hold good in the light of this fact, as the agricultural classes of England, who are large consumers of cheese, are among the most robust and healthy people of the world The genuine worth of American cheese is appreciated in Great Britain, the exports during the past year showing a very large increase.

PROFESSOR ARNOLD says that the best rule for salting butter is to salt to suit the taste of the consumer. There is no use in applying any particular amount of salt for the purpose of preserving butter, because the very light st salting is always more than sufficient for all the effect salt can have as a preservative element Generally, one ounce of salt to s xteen ounces of butter, so as to obscure any faulty taste, is sufficient. If a flavor is very fine it will not be desirable to change it, but on the contrary to give it more prominence; hence the less salt, say one ounce to twenty of butter, the better.

CANADA has become more emphatically a dairy country than the United States. With a population of 5,000,000, they manufacture annually 60;000,000 pounds of cheese, equal to 12 pounds per capita, while we, with 50,000,000 make 300,000,000, or 6 pounds per capita. With a population not exceeding one tenth of ours their exports of butter are about one-half as great as ours.

A MILL-PICK maker advises that in grinding picks the pressure be not too great, and that sufficient water be used so that heating, which always injures the temper, be prevented. It should be borne in mind that cracking picks should not be used for furrowing, and no pick should be used after its edges are too blunt. When picks are blunt grind them to a straight level, one-eighth or three-eighths long.

IT is interesting and it may be instructive to some to learn that certain kinds of wood, although of great durability in themselves, act upon each other in such a way as to produce mutual destructi n. Experiments with cypress and walnut, and cypress and cedar, prove that they will rot each other while joined together, but on separation the rot will cease, and the timbers remain perfectly sound for a long period.

THE average cut of green corn per acre in this country does not exceed forty tons, while the French farmers it is said cut 120 tons to the acre. The French have a mode peculiar to themselves. They dig deep trenches in the ground and bury the green corn after it is cut. It comes out sweet and good, and is kept in this manner for a long time, and when taken out is freely eaten by the cattle.

EVERY person who keeps chickens should raise garden peppers. A tea made by boiling them in water and added to boiled potatoes or corn-meal dough is stated to be a sure preventive of cholera in fowls.

LINSEED-OIL, well applied with a white wash brush, has been recommended by a Kentucky fruit grower as a reliable remedy for pear blight. He claims to have effectually checked the progress of this disease with its use.

IN spite of drouth and chinch bugs, Kansas, according to the latest reliable estimates, will have this season about 100, 000,000 bushels of corn.

DOMESTIC.

NEAPOLITAN CAKE.—Take the whites of fifteen eggs, one and one-fourth pounds sugar, one and one-fourth pounds of butter, one teacupful of sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; beat together for the white cake. For the fruit part, take eleven yolks of eggs, three cups of sugar, four cups of flour; one-half pound of butter, one teacup buttermilk, one teaspoon soda, (or sweet milk and two teaspoonfuls baking powder), one and one half raisins, half pound currants, half pound blanched almonds, one fourth pound dry citron, half cup brandy, one nutmeg; add one fourth of the white batter to fruit batter, then bake in one inch pans, and ice together in alternate layers. The recipe makes three each.

DOUGHNUTS.- Pint of flour, half cup of sugar, spoonful of butter and one of cream of tartar, half spoonful saleratus, half a nutmeg, cup of milk (enough to wet and roll. Soften the butter and mix with the milk, and mix the rest with the flour, stirring into the butter and milk. Beat well with a spoon, roll an inch thick and cut in any shape you please. Fry in boiling lard or drippings until done, about eight minutes. Add two eggs if desired. It is better to fry the doughnuts in a deep kettle than a frying pan.

What the Director Said.

A Boston reporter while in the office of the New York and Boston Despatch Express Company, had a conversation with Mr. B F. Larabee, one of the directors of the company, who gave the following personal experience: "A little over a year ago I was taken sick. I did not know what the trouble was, but I continued to grow worse, and my complaint baffled the skill of my doctors. At last my symptoms developed into that terrible complaint, Bright's Disease, which has been pronounced incurable by all physicians. My sufferings at that time were unspeakable. I was bloated from head to foot; my heart pained me; my pulse was irregular, and I was unable to breathe except n short, convulsive gasps. While suffering thus I learned of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and although I had been given up to die by the prominent physicians of Boston, and they had told my friends I could n t live a week, I resolved to try this remedy as a last resort. I am rejoiced to say it has effected a perfect cure in my case, and with many of my friends, who have been afflicted with kidney troubles, either of long standing or in their acute forms, and who, under my advice, have used this most wonderful remedy."

POTTED HERRING.—Scrape and wash a dozen fish, lay them in salt for three hours. Take an earthern jar, and cut the pieces so as to fit the jar, season with a teaspoonful of salt, twenty whole peppers, ten cloves, two bits of mace, and half a teaspoonful of ground ginger. Put the fish in layers, adding the salt and spices on each layer. Pack down tightly, then fill the jar with three-quarters vinegar and one quarter water. Cover the top with a stiff crust of flour and water. Bake gently for five hours. Eat cold.

BUTTERMILK BISCUITS.—To three cupfuls of buttermilk and one of butter, one teaspoonful cream tartar, half a teaspoonful of soda, a dessert spoonful of salt, and flour enough to make the dough just stiff enough to admit of being rolled out into dough. The measure has not been accurately ascertained, but calculate upon needing about two quarts of flour in making by the above highly recommended recipe.

Esslage.—Send For It.—Esslage.

H R. Stevens' Book on Esslage, the preserving of green forage crops in silos, giving his own experience and the practical experience of 25 practical farmers; 120 pages elegantly bound in cloth; price, 50 cents; sent by mail. Address H. R. Stevens; Boston, Mass.

CORN BREAD.—Three teacups of Indian meal, one tablespoonful of salt, one tablespoonful each of sugar and butter, one egg, one and one-half pints of boiling water. Put meal, sugar, salt and butter into a bowl, and pour the water upon the ingredients, beat a minute, and then break the egg in and beat thoroughly and spread the mixture on thinly and bake in a *very quick* oven. There should be only two crusts.

SOFT GINGERBREAD.—Two-thirds cupful butter, two-thirds cupful sugar, two-thirds cupful molasses, two-thirds cupful sour milk, two eggs, three good cupfuls flour, one teaspoonful ginger, a little cinnamon, a good teaspoonful soda dissolved in two great spoonfuls cold water, and put in just before baking; cupful chopped raisins improves it; a slow fire and a close watch while baking; this makes two loaves.

BROILED MUTTON CHOPS.—Beat the mutton chops until tender; then trim, making the chops of uniform size and shape; pour on them boiling water. Let them remain in it a minute, dry them and rub them with pepper, salt and fresh butter. Lay on a gridiron over hot coals, always remembering to cover them while broiling. Turn them, and as soon as nicely browned place in a hot dish, pour over them melted butter and serve.

BEEF OMELET.—Three pounds of beef chopped fine; three eggs beaten together: six crackers rolled fine; one tablespoonful of melted butter; sage to the taste; mix well and make like a loaf of bred; put a little water and bits of butter into the pan; invert another pan over it; baste the omelet occasionally; bake an hour and a quarter, and when cold slice very thin.

CHEAP IRISH STEW.—Cut two pounds of the flank of beef in pieces about two inches square; rub them well with pepper and salt; peel and slice one quart of onions; place beef and onions in a sauce pan, with just cold water enough to cover them, and stew them gently for one and a half hours; then add one quart of peeled potatoes, and boil the stew until the potatoes are soft, which will be in about twenty minutes. Serve at once hot.

THE BODY.—On retiring at night wipe the body and limbs with a wet towel and wash the feet. Rub the arms and legs quick and hard for a few moments, to give a start to the sluggish blood, and you will sleep the better for it, besides promoting cleanliness, upon which good health so much depends always. A flesh brush is excellent for the purpose of promoting circulation and a healthy action of the skin.

TO FRESHEN BLACK LACE.— Lay it on a clean table; sponge it all over with a weak solution of borax, about an even teaspoonful or less to a pint of warm water; use a piece of old black silk, or black kid glove is better, to sponge with; while damp cover with a piece of black silk, or cloth, then iron.

LET THEM STAND.—Boiled hams are much nicer to let them stand in the water in which they are boiled until cold. The outside then does not turn black as it does when taken from the water to cool consequently, there is less waste in preparing them for the table. But always remember to remove the lid of the kettle, so the steam may escape. This should be done after boiling anything of the kind.

SPASMODIC croup is attended with little or no danger, still it causes great anxiety on the part of parents and friends, because of the difficulty of breathing which it occasions, verging on suffocation. Let the patients feet be placed in warm water and hot applications be made to the throat. This will relieve any ordinary case in fifteen minutes. A light and spare diet for two or three days will prevent a recurrence of the disease.

TO GLAZE LINEN.—A hint for the laundry: Linen may be glazed by adding a teaspoonful of salt and one of finely-scraped soap to a pint of starch.

HUMOROUS.

A COUPLE of smart chaps were riding in a buggy, and drove up to where an old man and woman were seated in a wagon to which was hitched a pair of oxen. They had come from Texas, and were going to Missouri.

"Hello, old man; how much will you take for your wife, cash up?" said one of the smart chaps.

"Well, let's see," said the man, scratching his head, "I guess a hundred dollars 'll take her."

"Give you seventy-five," replied the smart chap.

"Take her," said the old man, "and I'll throw the wagon and oxen in."

The boys in the buggy were beat, and commenced to drive off, when the old woman jumped out of the wagon and exclaimed:

"Hand over the chinck; stranger, hand over the chinck; this yere family haint to be bluffed by no fellers wearin' stove-pipe hats an' side-board collars, you bet yer muck on that. We're from Texas, we air."

Eight Hundred Thousand People.

There are already booked for passage to this country in 1882, nearly a half million people, and it is estimated that 800,000 will emigrate from Europe and Canada to the West and Northwest.

In consequence of this vast throng, the "ALBERT LEA ROUTE," (Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway) has been compelled to put upon its line an additional Fast Express Train, composed of most elegant day and night cars, leaving Chicago at 11 a. m,, and reaching Minneapolis early the next morning in ample time to allow those going to Northern Minnesota, Dakota or Manitoba, to obtain their breakfast and make the connection for all points North or Northwest.

This train is run especially to connect with the new express trains which the Northern Pacific, and St. Paul Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroads (the latter connecting with the Canadian Pacific at St. Vincent) have just put upon their lines.

The regular evening express train from Chicago, will be run as heretofore, and make the evening connections from Minneapolis for all points in the territory named above.

It is important, and travelers should bear it in mind, that there are no carriage transfers by the "ALBERT LEA ROUTE," passengers being landed in Union Depots at Minneapolis and St. Paul.

This is the route to travel over *for sure connections, and is the pleasantest and most comfortable line to the Northwest.*

The trains of the "ALBERT LEA ROUTE," leave Chicago from the depot of the GREAT ROCK ISLAND, the old favorite with travelers destined for Kansas, Colorado New Mexico, Arizona and the Pacific Coast.

Send your address to E. St. John, General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Chicago, and obtain our new illustrated Western Trail.

"JUST now, in at Smith's," said Jones, his face flushed with the proud consciousness of a good deed done, "my honesty had a severe strain. A fellow went out just after I came in, and I noticed he left half a dollar of his change on the counter. My first thought was to pocket it. Sorry to say it, boys; but it is a fact. I didn't though, thank heaven! No; I just put out my fingers near it when Smith handed me my cigars, and by a curious coincidence it was just the right change. Seemed sort o' providential, didn't it? Yes," he continued, "there's no doubt about it; honesty is the best policy."

"You remember, sir, you married me many years ago," said a gentleman to a distinguished preacher in Charlotte, N. C. "No; don't say I married you," was the reply, but that I married you, and thereupon he explained to the satisfaction of the married man that this was the word that ought to be used, whether it was in the dictionary or not, and now he defies any one to prove that according to analogous formation in the language the word is incorrect It means to make married and that's what the preacher does.

Kidney Complaints

of all descriptions are relieved at once, and speedily cured by Kidney-Wort. It seems intended by nature for the cure of all diseases of the kidneys caused by weakness and debility. Its great tonic powers are especially directed to the removal of this class of diseases. We know of persons that have suffered for thirty years that have been permanently cured by taking Kidney-Wort a short time. Try it, either liquid or dry.—*Sun.*

THE judge at a court in Maine has sentenced a culprit to twenty-five years in the State prison. The fact was communicated to the prisoner's mother, who was struck at the magnitude of the sentence. "What did they do that for?" she exclaimed. "Twenty-five years! Why, he won't be contented there three weeks!"

JANE (under nine) to her governess—"Miss Blunt, when ma asks you to have some more wine to-day at dinner, do, please say yes."

Governess—"Why, what do you wish me to take more wine for?"

Jane—"Oh, I only want to see ma's face."

"Did She Die?

"No; she lingered and suffered along, "pining away all the time, for year, s the "doctors doing her no good; and at last "was cured by this Hop Bitters the "papers say so much about. Indeed! in-"deed! how thankful we should be for "that medicine."

A good lady who, on the death of her husband, married his brother, has a portrait of the former hanging in her dining room One day a visitor, remarking the painting, asked: "Is that a member of your family?" Oh, that's my poor brother in-law," was the ingenious reply.

LANDSteward (to tenant farmer); "Well Giles, what are you going to sow in here?" Farmer: "Ain't 'zactly made up mind, sir; but if we could put in a few stewards and land agents—they seem to thrive best on the land nowadays."

"WEATHER strips," mused Junior Al'y as he looked at a sign. "Of course it does Strips the leaves all off the tree in the fall, and—and—most all the clothes off the people in dog days.

Mother Shipton's prophecy is supposed to be about four hundred years old, and every prophecy has been fulfilled except the last—the end of the world in 1881. Buy your Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, the great natural hair restorer, before the world comes to an end.

DID you ever notice the fact, that a tramp who claims he has a trade, but can get no work at, in the winter he is a brick maker, and in the summer a lumberman or ice sawyer?

"Have you ground all your tools, as I told you this morning?" said a carpenter to his apprentice. "All but the saw; sir, I couldn't get quite all the gaps out of that."

WHEN two women with new hats on pass each other on the street there is a pair of back stairs made immediately.

"COLD and clammy," said the tramp as he bolted a mouthful of yesterday's chowder.

TOM and Jerry are the Damon and Pythias of the rum and whisky drinker.

THE cook who undertakes to pluck a turkey must make a clean breast of it.

A CERTAIN young man brought his affianced down from the country to see the sights. One day while they were passing a confectioner's the swain noticed in the window a placard bearing the announcement' "Ice cream—one dollar per gal." "Well," said the young man as he walked into the saloon, "that's a pretty steep price to charge for one gal. but, Maria, I'll see you through, no matter what it costs. Here's a dollar, waiter; ice cream for this gal."

SYDNEY SMITH being ill, his physician advised him to "take a walk upon an empty stomach." "Upon whose?" asked Sydney. Still better *steps* to take would be the purchase of Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are especially valuable to those who are obliged to lead sedentary lives, or are afflicted with any chronic disease of the stomach or bowels. By druggists.

MACBETH was a pretty fair play, considering the time it was written and the time it was written of, although it is not at all like one of Boucicault's. There are defects in it, of course; one of which is that a character called "Exeunt" does too much of the marching and fighting. Still it does very well—quite well.

SERVANTS on the stage are as like the class of people they picture as possible. Ring a bell and, lo! before your hand has left the rope he is with you, very much as if he has been listening at the door—as indeed he has.

Cured a 20 Year's Invalid.

No. 422 Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Maryland.—Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—My wife was a hopeless invalid for nearly twenty years. Your "Favorite Prescription" has cured her. Gratefully, R. T. McCAY.

A MAN can always write better than he can speak. This is a rule of universal application. Even when a gentleman stands on the bank of a stream, he gets no fish by speaking, though he be ever so eloquent, but on the other hand, if he just "drops a line" to the finny tribe, they respond with great alacrity.

THE fool goeth out in a sail boat when he doesn't know a boom from a breaker but the wise man picks up pebbles on the shore and flirts with the girl in the pink dress.

To Consumptives

or those with weak lungs, spitting of blood, bronchitis, or kindred affections of throat or lungs, send two stamps for Dr. R. V. Pierce's treatise on these maladies. Address the doctor, Buffalo, N. Y.

Wife (to her husband, who is eating a juicy roast with great relish) "For heaven's sake, we have both forgotten that this is a fast day." Husband (sulkily)—"You might have waited at least till I was through."

Allen's Brain Food

Cures Nervous Debility and Weakness of Generative Organs, $1—all druggists. Send for circular. Allen's Pharmacy, 818 First av., N. Y.

From the *Scientific American* we learn that L. C. White of Jasper, Jasper county, Texas, claims that after a very protracted period of study and experiment he has obtained a worm-proof species of cotton, giving more and larger bolls to the stalk than any other variety, besides maturing earlier and excelling in the quality of its lint. Before permitting this cotton to be used by planters generally he asks a reward for his labors of $1,000,000 from the Government. Our contemporary wisely says that if the new "double-hybrid" cotton really does possess these qualities Mr. White should be able to make $1,000,000 selling seed to planters much quicker than he is likely to get any such sum from the Department of Agriculture.

VEAL CUTLET.—Cut the veal as if for steak, or frying, put lard or butter in the pan and let it be hot. Beat up an egg on a plate, and have some flour on another; dip the pieces first in the egg and then in the flour, on both sides, and lay in the pan and fry until done, turning it carefully once. This makes an excellent dish it well prepared. This way is superior to butter.

FURNITURE POLISH.—Make a mixture of three parts linseed oil and one part spirits of turpentine; It not only covers the disfigured surface, but restores wood to its original color, and leaves a lustre upon the surface. Put on with a woolen cloth, and when dry rub with woolen.

REFRESHING DRINK IN FEVER.—Put a little tea-sage, two sprigs of balm, and a little wood sorrel into a stone jug, having first washed and dried them; peel thin a small lemon, and clear from the white, slice it, and put a bit of the peel in, then pour in three pints of boiling water. Sweeten, and cover close.

DO NOT use benzine upon the carpets to prevent moths unless you want your roof blown off Coal oil will do about as well, poured on the floor around the edges of the carpets. Salt also is said to be a sure remedy.

FRUITS and berries are healthy every day of the year, whether man is sick or well. Actual observation has established the fact that fruit is medicinal even in diarrhœa, inasmuch as it has curative effects, when properly used.

CURE FOR TETTER.—Take two parts of glycerine and one part of alcohol, put in a bottle; shake well and apply to the parts affected; and in washing the hands use soap.

The two coldest spots on the earth are not its poles. One of them is in northeastern Siberia, the other in the archipelago north of the North American coast line, northwest of the Parry islands. Their average January temperature is about—55 deg. Fahr.

FELONS.—Beef marrow, bound on and renewed twice a day, is said to be the most effectual agent for the cure of those painful visitants, felons.

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VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully-selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of **Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach,** and all diseases that arise from impure blood. **Sciatica, Inflammatory** and **Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout** and **Spinal Complaints,** can only be effectually cured through the blood.

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For **Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa** arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and **General Debility,** VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

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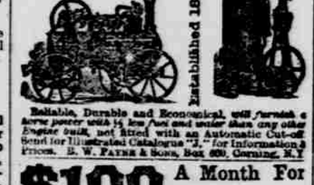

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