A Winter Song.

Came the dread Archer up yonder lawn—
Night is the time for the old to die—
But woe for an arrow that smote the fawn,
When the hind that was sick unscathed went by;

Father lay moaning, "Her fault was sore,
(Night is thy time when the old must die).
Yet, ah, to bless her, my child, once more,
For hearts failing; the end is nigh."

"Daughter, my daughter, my girl," I cried,
(Night is the time for the old to die).
"Woe for the wish if till morn ye bide"—
Stark was the welkin and wild the sky.

Heavily plunged from the roof the snow—
(Night is the time when the old will die),
She answered, "My mother, 'tis well, I go."
Sparkled the North star, the wrack flew high.

First at his head, and last at his feet,
(Night is the time when the old should die).
Kneeling I watched till his soul did fleet,
None else that loved him, none else were nigh.

I wept in the night as the desolate weep,
(Night is the time for the old to die),
Cometh my daughter? the drifts are deep,
Across the cold hollows how white they lie.

I sought her afar through the spectral trees,
(Night is the time when the old must die),
The falls were all muffled, the floods did freeze,
And a wrathful moon hung red in the sky.

By night I found her where pent waves steal,
(Night is the time when the old should die),
But she lay stiff by the locked mill wheel,
And the old stars lived in their homes on high.

Concerning Butter.

Two children under the apple tree—
May's two years old, and Ralph is three.
Under May's chin Ralph's fingers hold
Buttercups bright in their sheen of gold;
And this is the prattle his wee lips utter:
"I'll see, little May, if you love butter!"

A girl and boy are under the tree—
A curly-haired, rosy-cheeked May is she,
O'erflowing with frolic, and glee, and fun;
And Ralph is her playmate and champion.
He holds a buttercup now, to see what her
Chin shall reply to "Do you love butter?"

A youth and maiden are under the tree—
"Shall we try the buttercups now," says he,
"Just as we used in childhood's days?"
May's cheeks flush red, as she whispering says,
Though her chin grows cold and her pulses flutter—
She is sure that he doesn't love any but her!

Farm, Garden and Household.

MICE WORK UNDER COVER, keep away all rubbish from trees, and tramp down light snows. When there are not many trees, it will pay to clasp the trunks with a girdle of old tin, or sheet iron.

INSECTS CAN NOW BE successfully headed off. The eggs of the tent-caterpillar seem to be especially arranged with a view to their ready removal. If a swelling is seen near the end of twig, it should be looked to, as it is likely that there is a deposit of eggs.

CLIPPING HORSES.—Mr. Henry Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, protests against the cruelty to which horses are subjected by the clipping process now so much in vogue in New York city and elsewhere. The habit is a caprice of fashion, and it causes much suffering, and often fatal diseases in cold weather, and ought to be denounced by every humane horse owner.

PREVENTING BEES SWARMING.—Mr. Quenby, at the Northeastern Bee Keepers' Convention is reported as saying: If we could prevent the issue of swarms until after we had secured the surplus honey with the extractor, (or if in boxes they would be filled more rapidly, and the honey would be whiter,) then make new colonies just in time to secure winter stores, we would obtain more honey, and the stocks would be more valuable in spring. Late swarms work and breed late, hence the bees are young and the colonies more valuable the next spring. He had got his box honey before swarming, and bees will finish boxing after swarming if partly filled before.

The New Cattle Disease.

The following important report on the cattle disease now prevailing in New York and other States, was presented to the Board of Health of New York by Sanitary Inspector Moreau Davis:

To the Board of Health: I have the honor to present the following information concerning the disease now so prevalent among cattle and dairy herds in this State, called the Foot and Mouth Disease—technically Epizotic Aptha. In tracing the source of this disease—new to this country—it has been satisfactorily demonstrated that it was recently imported from Europe by way of Canada. So contagious is its character that in a short time it communicates to herds and markets by means of railroad transportation; and the fact is now well established, that the cars themselves, as well as the yards in which diseased cattle have been but a short time, are the means of propagating the infection to healthy stock. The disease is by no means fatal in its character, but rapidly depreciates the value of the stock both for market and dairy purposes. The animal loses flesh rapidly, and the milk reduces in quantity.

In the last Annual Report for 1869, of the Medical officer of the Privy Council in England, containing report dated November 30, 1869, by Dr. Thome, on the "Effects produced on the human subject by the consumption of milk from cows having the Foot and Mouth Disease," there appear the following conclusions: "That a disease appears to have been produced in the human subject when the milk of cows suffering from the Foot and Mouth Disease has been freely used without being boiled. There is no evidence to show whether this affection is of a specific nature or not, but it seems to consist of a derangement of the alimentary canal, accompanied by febrile disturbance, the presence of vesicles on the mucous membrane of the mouth and tongue, which, having ruptured, leave superficial ulcerations, and at times an herpetic eruption about the exterior of the lips."

In pursuing his inquiries as to what unhealthy effects is produced in the human subject by eating the flesh of animals that have been suffering from this disease, he says: "The disease is so early fatal that farmers and dairymen are not in the habit of killing the animals when they are attacked; but, if a few days after a butcher has bought one or more of them he finds them ailing he invariably kills them at once, and exposes the flesh for sale, immediate slaughter being the invariable rule on account of the rapid emaciation with which the epizotic is accompanied." He was also informed by Prof. Simmons, that in London cattle markets, which are held once or twice a week, there have been diseased animals off and on for the last six months and during the last two months the average number affected has been ten to fifteen per cent.

These are all killed and eaten. Foreign cattle also which are imported, and which are found to be suffering from the disease, must be slaughtered within ten days after their landing; but the butchers, as a rule, have them killed immediately at the wharves in order to avoid any loss which might ensue from emaciation. Hence, a considerable number of cattle are killed in the height of the disease, and their flesh is often sold as first-class meat. In no instance have I heard that any disease in the human subject has been attributed to the use of such flesh.

The State Cattle Commission, in view of these facts, have been untiring in their efforts to arrest the further spread of this disease throughout the State; and adjoining States, through their Boards of Agriculture, have been and are taking every precaution to the same end, so far as their powers extend. In this State the instructions to the Assistant Commissioners have been explicit, from the first knowledge of the presence of this disease, both as to placing in quarantine whatever animals may be found sick, and at the same time to prevent the sending of milk to the city from dairies where the cows have been so affected, and as to liberal use of disinfectants in cars and yards. These precautions it was thought would prevent the further spread of this disease among cattle, and at the same time protect the public health in the use of unwholesome milk. This has been done rigidly in every instance, as I am informed, by Assistant Commissioners; by Dr. Guerney, in Dutchess county and by Mr. Dayton, in Queens county. In Dutchess county the Doctor informs me, he has already quarantined over 1,000 head of cattle, a large proportion of which were dairy cows.

At Albany, being a central point for the distribution of stock eastward, the Assistant Commissioner, Dr. Stimson, has endeavored to prevent its further spread by great care in watching and quarantining whatever could be discovered passing through it.

In our own cattle yards this disease has been discovered among beef cattle and cows on sale for daily purposes. The rule has been to allow animals to be killed unless very badly diseased, as there is yet no evidence which proves that their flesh is unhealthy as human food; but cows or other animals are not allowed to leave the quarantine to communicate the disease to other herds until they have entirely recovered. Advices received this day inform me that the disease is subsiding in Dutchess county, No milk is allowed to be sent from dairy cows suffering with the disease for thirty days, affording ample time for complete recovery.

The symptoms of this disease, as given by Prof. Low, of Cornell University, are so obvious that any person may be able to recognize it at once. An affected animal appears dull and listless for a day or two, with loss of appetite, and, in cows, a falling off in the quantity of milk, hot, dry mouth; grinding of the teeth and drooling; tenderness of the udder, teats and feet, as if to get rid of some irritating matter; on the second and third day abundant frothing at the mouth, smacking of lips and tongue-lameness, and the formation of blisters of various sizes up to an inch or more across on the mouth, udder and teats, and between the hoofs. In one or two days more these blisters burst, leaving raw sores and shreds of loose skin inside the upper lip, on the roof of the mouth, the tongue, the teats and between the hoofs.

These discharge an irritating fluid for some time, and scab over and heal up, in favorable cases, in from ten to fifteen days. The sick beasts should be well nourished with soft mashes and gruels. Cooling, but not purgative medicines should be given, and the sores washed with some mild carbolic acid preparation, or with a weak solution of sulphate of zinc (vitriol). The discharges from the mouth, sores and scabs from the udder, teats, and feet are the sources of infection, therefore the stable, yards and fences where the sick cattle are kept should be constantly cleansed and disinfected with heavy oil of coal tar and lime-washing.

MOREAU MORRIS,
City Sanitary Commissioner and State Cattle Commissioner.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEF CATTLE—Fair to prime	$10.00	a15.00
HOGS—Live	7.37½	a 8.25
Dressed	9.25	a 9.37½
SHEEP	.04¾	a .06½
COTTON—Middling	..	a .15
FLOUR—Extra Western	6.35	a 6.50
State	6.35	a 6.65
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring, new	1.46	a 1.49
RYE—Western	.85	a .91
BARLEY—State	..	a .85
CORN—Mixed Western	.77	a .85
OATS—Western	.60	a .62
PORK—Mess	18.50	a21.50
LARD	.11½	a .12½
BUTTER	.14	a .50
WHISKEY	.92	a .93
HOPS	.08	a .13

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice	$7.00	a 7.50
Prime	6.00	a 6.75
Fair Grades	5.50	a 5.75
STOCK CATTLE—Common	4.00	a 4.75
Inferior	3.50	a 4.00
HOGS—Live	6.20	a 6.30
SHEEP—Live—Good to Choice	4.00	a 5.00
BUTTER—Choice	.18	a .28
EGGS—Fresh	.27	a .28
FLOUR—White Winter Extra	6.50	a 7.25
Spring Extra	4.65	a 6.00
Buckwheat	4.75	a 5.75
GRAIN—Corn—No. 2	.45¾	a .47
Barley—No. 2, new	.70	a .75
Oats—No. 2	.38¾	a .39¼
Rye No. 2	.70	a .71
Wheat—Spring, No. 1, new	1.19	a 1.19½
No. 2, new	1.02½	a 1.06
LARD	.11¾	a .12
PORK—Mess	18.75	a19.37½

PHILADELPHIA.

PETROLEUM—Crude	.14	a .14½
Refined	.23½	a .24
NAPTHA	.09	a .09½

ALBANY.

WHEAT—State	1.45	a 1.50
Extra	1.48	a 1.55
RYE—State	.98	a 1.00
CORN—Mixed	.78	a .80
BARLEY—State	.75	a .85
OATS—State	.58	a .61

BUFFALO.

BEEF CATTLE	5.00	a 7.50
SHEEP	3.50	a 6.80
HOGS—Live	6.50	a 7.50
FLOUR	5.90	a 7.25
WHEAT	1.20	a 1.31
OATS	.50	a .52
RYE	.90	a .91
BARLEY	.75	a .82
LARD	.12	a .14

HORSES OR CATTLE often do much damage in young plantations, and must be kept out; indeed, hogs are the only animals ever to be allowed in the orchard. There are some annoying wild animals.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

SENATE.

The Finance Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject of a tax on New York Central scrip dividend as a matter for the Courts to decide.

A bill for the redemption of copper and nickle coins in sums not less than $20 was passed.

Among the petitions presented was one from citizens of Iowa praying for the "establishment of an umpire to prevent wars."

Bills were introduced providing for Government aid for the construction of a railroad from Portland to Chicago.

A bill abolishing the rank of Admiral and Vice-Admiral in the Navy was passed with an amendment continuing them until vacancies occur.

Mr. Morton's resolution for a Special Committee to investigate the condition of affairs in the South was agreed to.

The certificate of election of Foster Blodget as a Senator from Georgia for the next term, was read and tabled.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Conkling incorporating the New York Port Tunnel Company with authority to Tunnel the Hudson and East rivers.

The Commerce Committee reported adversely to the joint resolution accepting the proposals of the International Steamships in the Trans-Atlantic service, and they were indefinitely postponed.

In the Senate, Mr. O. P. Stearns, a new member from Minnesota, was sworn in.

The bill to reimburse States for interests on war expenses was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution was adopted allowing the Committee on Southern Outrages to report from time to time.

The bill to increase the pension of disabled soldiers and sailors, and others, twenty per cent., for five years, was passed.

The necessity of reform in the civil service was urged by Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Robertson and Mr. Wilson.

In the Senate, the credentials of F. P. Blair were received.

A petition for female suffrage in the District of Columbia was tabled.

Bill to aid in the construction of the Atlantic and Great Western Canal was introduced.

HOUSE.

In the House a bill was reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, appropriating $100,000 for a commission to fix the North-west boundary.

A bill was introduced and referred, for the admission of Utah as a State, with an irrevocable provision in its Constitution prohibiting plural marriages.

A bill authorizing the sale of certain Indian lands was passed, with an amendment prohibiting contracts with Indians for a commission or compensation in effecting sales.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was passed, the amendment increasing the salary of the Judges of the Supreme Court having been agreed to.

The Brooks-Hastings controversy was ended by a resolution exonerating Mr Brooks from the charges made by Hastings, on the ground that the latter refused to give evidence in support of them.

In the House a memorial was presented protesting against the cruelties practiced in the war in France, and praying for an expression of sympathy for the French Republic.

A bill was referred, granting an American register to a British ship owned at New Bedford.

A bill for the consolidation of various Indian tribes and for the organization of the Territory of Okaloma was reported.

A proposition to raise the salary of the Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg from $1,800 to $2,500 was rejected.

In the House a petition was presented from New York merchants in favor of the appointment of Commissioners to audit and pay the Alabama claims.

During a debate on the bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia, the woman-suffrage question was brought up. Mr. Julian moved to amend the sixth section, which gives the elective franchise to all male citizens of the United States, by striking out the word "male;" and he requested a vote by yeas and nays. This was taken, and resulted as follows: yeas 55, nays 115. With some slight amendments the bill was passed. It proposes a territorial government for the district.

The Army Appropriation bill, appropriating $27,475,000, was reported.

In the House, among the bills introduced was one for determining the claims for damage done by Confederate privateers; one to connect the telegraphs with the postal service; one to encourage the building of steam-ships; and one to faciliate transportation and promote commerce.

A bill regulating rank in the navy was passed.

The House substitute for the bill providing a Territorial Government for the District of Columbia, was referred to a committee of conference.

An adverse report was made on the bill for refunding interest to the States on the expenses incurred in aiding the Government to carry on the late war.

In the House, Mr. Corker, a new member from Georgia, took his seat.

The bill providing for the consolidation of the Indian tribes under a Territorial Government was recommitted.

A resolution adopted authorizing the Committee investigating the case of the kidnapped cadets to take testimony at West Point.

Mr. Wood's amendment prohibiting the use of the contingent fund in the accomplishment of the annexation of San Domingo was rejected, and the bill passed.

THE WESTERN GERMANS.—The Germans of Davenport, Iowa, held a meeting to express their disapprobation of the course the United States Government has pursued in allowing arms and amunition to be sold and sent to France. Resolutions were passed declaring that the Germans withdrew their sympathy for the administration under which this was allowed. A meeting of Germans was held in Turner Hall, Chicago, to protest against the shipment of arms to France. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Government for not preventing the shipment of arms to the enemies of Germany.

The stockholders' family free list has killed Brigham Young's theatre.

City Taxes and Debts.

The taxation, per head, in the following cities was, in 1869-70, according to a recent investigation:

New York city	$25 38
Philadelphia	13 73
Brooklyn	19 02
Springfield	14 58
Worcester	10 95
Lynn	13 10
Boston	34 41

For Dyspepsia,

Indigestion, depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms; also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

A NEGLECTED COUGH, cold, or sore throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," if allowed to progress may terminate seriously. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and Consumptive Coughs, "*The Troches*" are used with advantage, giving often-times immediate relief. Singers and public speakers will find them also excellent to clear the voice and render articulation wonderfully easy.

The Lesson of Nature.

Torpor is the characteristic of winter. Vegetation dies or falls into a state of trance. The whole aspect of inanimate nature teaches us that there is a paralyzing influence in the air, and *ought* to teach us that our bodies require an increase of vital power to contend with it. Some of even the warm-blooded animals bury themselves in the earth and remain in a state of partial stupefaction until the season is over, and the elixir of the spring sunshine stimulates their stagnant blood, and restores their vigor. But man, although he feels the influence of the season, can protect himself against its inclemency. He has fuel to warm him externally, and can tone and strengthen his internal organization and endow it with the extra amount of vitality which the circumstances require. Of all invigorants that have ever been recommended for this purpose, Hostetters Stomach Bitters is the purest and the best. Fortified by the daily use of this wholesome vegetable tonic, the human system may defy the chills and damps of winter in any latitude. Its effect is to promote a brisk and regular circulation of the blood, and activity in all the secretive organs. Without the slightest tendency to produce fever, it imparts a healthful glow to the surface, and stimulates the exterior vessels to discharge, in the form of gentle perspiration, the useless matter eliminated from the blood. Thus the system is kept unclogged. Fever and ague, billiousness, indigestion and colic, all of which are the common consequences of the searching damps and low temperature of winter, may be avoided (as well as cured) by a course of this genial tonic and alterative.

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THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN
Colors the whiskers and hair a beautiful BLACK or BROWN. It consists of *only one preparation*. 75 cents by mail. Address S. C. UPHAM, No. 721 Jayne Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. Sold by all Druggists.

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Nathaniel Harris, M. D., of Middlebury, Vermont, says, "I have no doubt it will soon become a classical remedial agent for the cure of diseases of the throat, bronchial tubes, and the lungs."
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Physicians who have failed to cure their patients should try this medicine before they give the case up, as we know very many valuable lives have been saved by being persuaded to give it a trial.
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