Farm, Garden and Household.

Grub in Sheep. — Tobacco-smoke blown up the nostrils of the sheep has sometimes been effectual in dislodging the grubs; it is not often that sheep die with grubs, though they are often annoyed by them. To prevent them, keep the sheep's noses smeared with tar durthe the warm summer months, when the fly abounds.

Lime and Salt Mixture.—"D. V. H.," Washington Co., Ill., asks how lime and salt should be mixed for applying to wheat, and when it should be applied. Slake the lime with a quantity of water in which salt has been dissolved until it can take up no more, sufficient to reduce the lime to a fine dry powder. Five or six bushels per acre of this mixture may be spread early in spring over the wheat. Its effect is generally to stiffen the straw.

Corn.—Nothing is more important in raising corn than to secure a "good start." It is half the race. A fine, mellow soil is of the first importance. The best way to secure this depends on circumstances. Every farmer must determine this matter for himself. As a rule, we seldom harrow the land sufficiently. Corn can not thrive among clods. Our own practice, when planted in hills, is to soak the corn from twelve to twenty-four hours in warm soft water, and dry it with plaster. By exercising due precautions, the same thing may be done when sowing with a drill.

HINTS FOR THE SEASON.

Sod Land can be plowed after a soaking rain earlier than fall-plowed or stubbles. And a steel plow will make a clean furrow slice where a cast-iron plow will clog. But it is doubtful whether it is or is not advisable to avail ourselves of these facts. Sod land is just as wet as the stubble land, and if one would be injured by plowing, it is not easy to understand why the sod land would not be injured also. It is one of those points, however, on which we need more light.

Oats can be sown on a great range of soils, from a black muck to the heaviest clays. Of all the small grains they will stand the greatest neglect, but well repay good cultivation. They are sown on new-plowed sod land, and occasionally do well enough to induce farmers to continue the practice, notwithstanding the fact that in nine cases out of ten the result is anything but satisfactory. Better plant corn on the sod land, and sow oats after the corn.

Peas in many sections are so much affected by the pea-beetle, or what is improperly called "the bug," that their culture is almost entirely abandoned. There is at present no known remedy. Getting seed entirely free from bugs, or dipping the seed for a moment in boiling water, are popular remedies, but are not based on any satisfactory reason. Late sowing is to a certain extent a remedy, but the crop is almost invariably a poor one. Better sow as early as possible, and try to raise a great crop, and feed out the crop to pigs before the bug eats out much of the substance of the peas.

Potatoes do much better on a rich clover sod than on rich stubble land. It is time we paid more attention to enriching the soil for this crop. The labor of digging an acre yielding only 90 bushels, is nearly or quite as great as digging an acre that will yield 250 bushels, and if the soil is in good condition, the latter yield can be safely calculated on, with a good variety, and good cultivation. Manure, if thoroughly rotted and well worked into the soil, does not increase the disease. Planting in hills three feet apart each way, saves seed and labor in planting, hoeing, and digging, and where land is cheap, is undoubtedly the better plan; but planting in drills, three feet one way, and sets dropped from 12 to 15 inches in the row, will, provided the land is rich enough, produce a greater crop per acre.

Clover seed on winter wheat should be sown already. But we have sown it as late as the middle of May, and had a good crop. Much depends on the season and the condition of the land. We prefer to delay sowing until the ground is dry enough to harrow.

Grass and clover seeds should not be covered more than half an inch deep. Far more seed is lost from covering too deep than from being left wholly exposed to the surface. A fine, mellow soil is the great essential condition.

The roller is not as much used as it should be in the spring, though it is sometimes used where it does more harm than good. It is easier to break clods when wet than when dry, but if you can break them when dry, the pulverizing effect is far greater. Clayey land rolled when wet, forms a hard crust.

Horses, after their winter's rest, should be worked only moderately at first. Look to their shoulders, and wash them frequently with cold water.

Working oxen should be well carded every day, and be liberally fed. They have a much larger stomach than a horse, and do not need as concentrated food, but they require more time to eat.

Cows can hardly secure enough green grass for their support yet, and he is a fortunate farmer who has plenty of mangolds for them. But bran and good hay, with a good carding every day, to keep open the pores, will keep a milch cow in good condition, and prepare her for giving a large mess of milk when grass comes.

Raise your own calves, and let them have good care, nutritious food, and plenty of it, with the kindest treatment. Cows will be high again in a year or two. Good cows are always scarce.

Poultry.—Clean the house, sprinkle with crude carbolic acid and water. Carbolic soap, rubbed on to the roots, finds its way to the feathers, and kills the lice.

Sheep, like cows, in the northern latitudes, will hardly find grass enough yet. Nothing is better for sheep than clover hay. Let the breeding ewes have all they can eat. And those with a lamb at their side should have a pound of bran each per day, in addition, and a few roots, if they can be spared. Make a small pen in the yard, with slats about ten inches apart, or just wide enough to allow the lambs to go through, and put in a few small troughs, and keep the lambs supplied with oats, corn-meal, bran, and sliced roots. This is one secret of raising good lambs.

Pigs.—Last fall's pigs should have a liberal allowance of corn-meal and mangolds, to keep them growing rapidly till they can get clover.

Clean out the Cellar.—As health is the greatest of earthly blessings, cleaning the cellar from all decaying vegetables, and other impurities, is the most important work to be done now.

Whitewash the cellar walls, pig-pens, sheep-sheds, horse and cow stables.

An original poem thus immortalizes the original settlers in Derryfield, N. H.

"It was often said that their only care,
And their only wish and their only prayer
For the present world and the world to come
Was a string of eels and a jug of rum."

Items of Interest.

One planter sold in Petersburg, Va., 500 bales of cotton.

Clergymen must take out a license under the peculiar license law of South Carolina.

Andrew Johnson's claim for income tax paid on his salary as President amounts to $4,694.66.

A. T. Stewart, of New York, says he will build the handsomest theater in the world on the Niblo site.

A church in Derby, Conn., has had nine pastors within eighteen years. It is not a Methodist church.

There has been great and unsual mortality throughout the burnt district of Wisconsin during the winter and spring.

President Grant is expected to be present at the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee in Madison, Wis., July 4.

The proposed constitution for West Virginia, makes persons in the employ of railroads ineligible to the State Legisture.

It is rumored in London that several of the Kurile Islands in the North Pacific are to be leased to the United States.

A prominent business man in Milwaukee, Wis., has discovered that he is one of Anneke Jans's heirs, and he wants $3,000,000.

One hundred and fifty merino sheep, valued at $15,000 were shipped from Nashville, Tenn., via St. Louis, for San Francisco.

Small pox seems to be once more gaining ground in New York city, and the vaccination corps have again been ordered on duty.

Chicago recently shipped 1,930,114 bushels of grain in three days, which is doing pretty well for a city that was destroyed last October.

The local Option Liquor bill was lost in the Upper House of the New York Legislature, not receiving the vote of a majority of the Senate.

Two farmers in Michigan quarreled about a sheep a day or two ago, and one of them stabbed the other with a jackknife, inflicting a mortal wound.

Jamaica is becoming a perfect asylum for American invalids. Every vessel brings numbers to the island; not even the prospect of a summer in the tropics deterring them.

The Washington *Chronicle* says that a resident of New York city applied a day or two since for the interest on $200,000 worth of bonds, on which interest ceased to accumulate on the 1st of December last.

A Detroit man had just painted his house black, his doors a bright red, and the window-sash a sky-blue. The picket fence is to be red, white and blue, and then he expects to have a place that will attract attention.

Great excitement prevails among steamboat men at Milwaukee, Wis. The boats of nearly all the lines have been stopped by the United States Supervising Inspectors, thus making a complete blockade in the freight business.

The first sensations in the ball-field were the defeat of the Bostons by the Athletics of Philadelhhia, by a score of 10 to 7; and the defeat of the Baltimore nine by the Mutuals of this city, after playing ten innings, by a score of 11 to 9.

Melbourne has suffered severely from enormous floods. Four hundred people have been drowned. Added to this fearful loss of life, great destitution is looked forward to by the citizens, as the growing crops have been almost destroyed.

The Rev. E. P. Wadham, for the past 22 years a priest in Albany diocese, was consecrated Bishop of Ogdensburg at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Albany, by Archbishop McCloskey of New York, assisted by several other bishops from various sections of the country.

A dispatch from Holden, Mo., says: "There is the best assurance for saying that, if the Sheriff of Cass County fails to perform his duty, the United States authorities will arrest the assassins of Stephenson, Cline, and Dubrol, in the face of Gov. Brown's proclamation.

Advices from Zanzibar have been received. This island had been visited by a terrible hurricane. One hundred and fifty vessels of all classes were sunk or stranded on the cost. The town of Zanzibar was very badly damaged, and the losses was estimated at $10,000,000.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Press* says that notwithstanding the fact that the stream of immigration has commenced pouring into the State at an earlier date than was ever before known, the demand for skilled labor is not more than half supplied, and many are complaining of their inability to secure help when it is most urgently needed.

A letter from Mr. Wendell Philips was read at the meeting of the Reform League in New York, in which the eloquent agitator expressed prophetically that the coming campaign would be the last in which the Democratic and Republican parties, as such, would engage. "Whichever party succeeds," he says, "both die in the effort."

The experiment of causing the engines to play upon a disorderly mob in order to disperse it was not very successful when tried last week in a town of South Russia. The people resented the insult by attacking the police and demolishing the fire station. The troops were then called out and were stoned, whereupon some of the citizens were shot and the rest decamped.

Brain Stimulants.—Human beings are the only ones that crave and contract a love for stimulants. It is hardly possible to make any animal take spirits of any kind. If compelled to do so, a morbid appetite for it is not developed as in man. However thirsty, they will resist the finest artificial drinks. Water is the only fluid which they demand, and fond as some of them may be of milk, water is with them a positive necessity. Brain excitement—something that quickens the nervous system—has always been found with every race of people. If they have no ingenuity in any way that betters their condition physically, they have a way of exhilirating themselves. They ferment the juice of fruits, the sap of plants, make teas of an intoxicating quality, or lastly, like the Tartars on the borders of the Caspian Sea, who have no vegetables that meet that morbid demand, make themselves mere savages by acidified mare's milk. It is a marvel in the constitution of humanity that this propensity for excitement by artificial means should be so general all over the world. Civilization does not overcome it; laws only hold it slightly in check; moral suasion is a feeble instrumentality and the question mooted is—what is the next move to be?

A well-to-do farmer in Peabody, Mass, had a daughter die of consumption recently, and to save expense dug the grave himself; and, after the funeral service at the house, placed his hoe and shovel in the hearse, and when the coffin was deposited, took his tools and filled the grave.

OUR FOREIGN LETTER.

Climbing the Mountain of Rhigi—Sunset and Sunrise as Seen From the Summit—A Swiss Locomotive—Lake of Como, etc., etc.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon we took the boat for Weggis, where we arrived in half an hour. We found horses and guides waiting for us, and mounting our steeds, started off for the ascent of the Rhigi. The sun was fearfully hot as we drew near the top, but apart from the heat, the day was delightful, and the view grew more charming every moment. The path was well made, about five feet in width, graveled, and where it was requisite, protected by a hand rail. First we went through orchards, and after leaving them began to climb up the mountain. Sometimes across meadows, then again across the face of the rocks, down which came streams of water; sometimes under the cliffs of conglomerate pudding stone; once through a natural archway or tunnel formed by two enormous masses of stone, under whose friendly shelter "the best of her sex" and myself were glad to seek refuge for a few moments from the heat of the sun. But, as the longest lane has a turning, so the highest mountain has a top, and in company with a crowd of equestrians and pedestrians, we rode up to the door of the Hotel du Rhigi-Koulm, thoroughly tired out and exhausted with our ride. After getting off our gallant steed, we felt as though we would be obliged to take our meals off of a mantlepiece, standing, for several days, our equestrian exercise not agreeing with us. To use the language of A. Ward, horseback riding up a side hill "is not our forte." We found our telegram sent the day previous had been received, and our room was ready for us. After taking a survey of our quarters for the night, we walked to the brow of the mountain to view the scenery. The summit was covered with people, all attracted by one common object—to view the setting sun. The view is said to embrace a circuit of nearly three hundred miles. It is said that eleven lakes can be seen from the top of Rhigi, but we were only able to count nine. The Lake of the Four Cantons is so close to the foot of the mountain we were on, that it seemed as if a stone might be thrown into it without any exertion. Just as the sun was going down, an indifferent performer on the Alpine horn, an instrument about seven feet long, awoke the echoes, and sorely tried the temper of his hearers by his ill-timed and unmusical exertions. The evening was comparatively clear, and it afforded us an excellent view of a perfectly clear horizon and a most magnificent panorama. Mountains were to be seen on every hand. Snow-clad summits, each with its name and history, and at our feet, apparently, were towns, villages and lakes, although they were in reality many miles away from us. After the sun had set for us, we could yet see it lighting up the snow-capped tops of some of the loftiest mountains of the Alps. Gradually it became darker and darker, the mist commenced rolling up from the valley, and as the air became damp and chilly, we all returned to the hotel to partake of the supper for which all had excellent appetites. We retired early, so as to get all the rest possible, as we would be obliged to be up by 3:30 A. M. to see the sun rise. There was a notice in the room requesting the guests "not to take the blankets off the bed when going out to see the sun rise."

Half an hour before sunrise (3 A. M.) we were awakened by the sound of the Alpine horn, which was blown by the performer of the previous evening, through all the hallways of the hotel. At the first sound of it we were up and dressed in a few moments, and were out on the summit long before many of the disciples of Zoroaster were out of bed. All was noise, bustle and confusion. Time, represented by the sun, waits for no man, and that fact being patent to every one in the hotel, the result was that some very singular toilettes were to be seen, the principal costume of the ladies being waterproof cloaks, that covered a multitude of shortcomings in the toilette. Many stood, watch in hand, waiting for the first appearance of the great luminary. They reminded me of the story of the countryman who had just purchased a watch, and was waiting, as we were, to see the sun rise. After looking at his watch a few moments and then turning his gaze to the east, he remarked to a friend who stood near him, "Wall, if the sun is not up in five minutes, he's late." He evidently had more faith in that watch than he had in the sun itself. As we stood waiting, the crowd kept coming out of the hotel, and many were seen struggling up the hill who had been obliged to sleep at the hotel further down the mountain side, not being able to procure accommodations at the Rhigi-Koulm. For the time being, the great hotel was without a guest. We should judge there were about three hundred persons on the summit at sunrise. Just as the first faint streak of light in the east proclaimed the birth of another day, a party of Swiss peasants, male and female, commenced singing a hymn, which sounded very sweetly. As the sun rose higher, the horizon began to redden over the eastern range of mountains, and then the dawn stole on in such a succession of deepening tints that nothing but the hues of the preceding sunset could be compared to it. But there is this great difference between sunrise and sunset, that the hues of sunset are every moment deepening as you look upon them, until they fade into darkness, while those of the sunrise gradually fade into the light of day. It is difficult to say which is the most beautiful. The object most conspicuous as the dawn broke, and indeed the most exquisitely beautiful, was the vast, enormous range of snowy mountains of the Oberland, standing out sharp and clear upon the horizon, undimmed by cloud or mist, the Finsteraarhorn at the left and the Jungfrau and Silberhorn at the right, peak after peak and mass after mass glittering with an arctic whiteness in the gray dawn. One-half of the circumference of the horizon, before and behind our view, was filled with these peaks and masses of snow and ice, then lower down the masses of bare rock, and lower still the earth with mounds of verdure. It is on this section of the horizon, which is filled with the vast range of the Oberland Alps, then almost due west from the sun's first appearance, it is on their tops that the rising rays first strike. As the sun rose higher and higher, the forests, lakes, hills, towns and villages began to reveal themselves. At last the sun suddenly burst forth from behind the mountains in all its majesty, flooding the whole of the superb landscape with light and warmth. We took another view of the lovely panorama before us and then returned to the hotel to breakfast.

At 7 o'clock we mounted our horses and slowly and carefully made our way down the mountain to the railroad depot, which is situated nearly a mile below the hotel. We purchased tickets to Vitznau, which is the terminus of the road, and after waiting until time was up, commenced the descent of the mountain. The engine which drew the car in which we were seated looked like a huge iron bottle, standing on a low platform, which carries cylinders, cranks and other locomotive gear, and is much lower at one end than at the other. This difference of height imparts an awkwardness of appearance, and the immense bottle, which is, in fact, the boiler and chimney, leans to one side, as if about to fall. When the engine ascends the mountain, the floor becomes level and the boiler is on the perpendicular. In front of the boiler is a railed place, in which baggage is carried. The engineer and fireman stand, as usual, in the rear, and the fuel is coal. The car we were in was about ten feet wide, with nine seats placed transversely, and when filled would hold about sixty passengers, who find their comfort cared for in the shape of the seats. The car is open on all sides, something like the Third avenue excursion cars in New York, which enabled us to have an excellent view of the scenery. The cars and locomotives are built at Olten, a busy centre of Swiss industry. The railway guage is five feet; the sleepers are longitudinal and continuous, as on our city railway tracks. Between the two rails is what may be termed a heavy iron ladder, with thick steps. On this ladder the locomotive walks, by means of a heavy cogged wheel, fitted beneath the floor of it. There are no trains, unless a single car and engine can be called one. In ascending the road, the engine is behind the car and pushes it, instead of pulling it up hill. Passengers who are nervous had better sit in the middle of the car, so as to avoid the sight of the gulfs and precipices over which the railway passes. The finest view either ascending or descending is on the right hand side. The speed is about twice as fast as ordinary walking. As soon as we left the depot, a signal man started off ahead of the engine with a red flag in his hand and a bugle swung at his side, and ran before of us all the way to Vitznau. His principal business is to see that no obstructions have fallen from the upper slopes on the track, and especially to pick out any stones that may have fallen on the steps of the iron ladder or cog-way. Travelers who have been up Mount Righi know that it is a mass of pudding, with millions of stones for plums. Hence, constant watchfulness is necessary, for a stone in the cog-way might probably throw the engine from the track. We noticed way-watchers at short distances apart, whose duty it was to see the track was in good order, and each of whom is responsible for his section of the road. As an additional precaution against accident, each car is fitted with an exceedingly strong brake. The line stretches in one continuous slope up the mountain, with but slight departures from a straight line, and is very similar to the one on Mount Washington in the White Mountains. There are no zig-zags, as on the road over Mount Cenis. Half way down the mountain the engine stopped at a water tank to take in water. We then slowly but surely descended, and in a short time were at the end of the road. About 10 A. M. the steamboat stopped at the wharf on its way from Luzerne to Fluelen, to which place we purchased tickets after getting on board.

The Lake of the Four Cantons is one of the most beautiful of the Swiss lakes, and the sail on it was one of great enjoyment. After leaving Vitznau, the mountains, with few exceptions, came sheer down to the water's edge, as on the Lake of Como. The length of the lake is about twenty-five miles, and is distinguished above every lake in Switzerland, perhaps in Europe, by the beauty of its scenery. It is hardly less interesting from the historical recollections connected with it. Its shores are to all Americans, classic ground—the sanctuary of liberty. On them took place those memorable events which gave freedom to Switzerland. Here the first confederacy was formed; and, above all, its borders were the scene of the heroic deeds and signal vengenace of William Tell.

B. M.

Intelligence of Cows.

An agricultutral writer remarks that while traveling in Italy, several years ago, he happened to stop at a farmhouse one afternoon, when the cows were about to be milked. He speaks as follows of the intelligence of cows: "A herd of over one hundred were grazing homeward. The women took their position with stools and pails close to the house, and as the cows approached names were called out, which at first we thought addressed to the milkmaids. Rosa, Florenza, Giulia, Sposa, and many names which were not noted by us at the time, were called out by the overseer or one of the women, and the writer was astonished to see cow after cow cease feeding or chewing the cud, and make direct, sometimes at trot, for the woman that usually milked. The practice, we found, was not confined to one farm; all the cows on each farm knew their respective names, and took up their positions in the open fields just as readily as the individual members of some large herds in this country, turning from the fields, take up their places in the sheds."

The Poughkeepsie *Press*, speaking of this same subject—the intelligence of cows—says: "One of our farmer subscribers recently purchased an excellent cow and put her in the yard with others. His help went out at night to milk, as usual, and set down before one of the other cows. No sooner, however, had he done so than the new-comer made for him and drove him from his seat, nor would she let him proceed with the milking. The proprietor's attention was called to the strange conduct of his new purchase, whom his man considered dangerous. Mr. P. went into the yard and began to soothe the animal with gentle handling, and then set down to milk her, when he found her as meek as a lamb. After that she was perfectly satisfied if she was milked first, but no one must presume to slight her in this respect. She holds literally in her own case, to the scriptural mention, "that the last shall be first."

Inexpensive Ornaments.—There is no ornament inside or out of our house so cheap and tasteful as plants and flowers. Few pause to regard the architecture of your rooms or your house, but the beauty of flowery shrubs, or the living arabesque of a thrifty creeper over your door, are lessons of taste and beauty. Indeed, suburban residences are sadly deficient without these simple yet beautiful accessories, always within the reach of taste and refinement, no matter how empty the purse. As the real necessities of life require the least expenditure of time and money, so the objects which tend truly to satisfy the love of the beautiful in nature, are within the reach of our humblest children.—*Missouri Democrat.*

The Democratic Convention.—The National Democratic Committee, at a meeting held in New York city, determined to hold the next National Democratic Convention on the 9th of July next, in the city of Baltimore. The representation will be on the old basis.

Water did it.—The Chicago *Journal* gives the following as a fact: "The day after the storm, Mr. Martin of Lyons county found a man by the name of Abbott nearly frozen to death. He took Abbott to his house, and saved his life by placing him in a barrel of water, where he remained twenty-four hours, until every particle of frost was extricated from his body. Abbott's legs, from his hips to his toes, were frozen hard. His hands, face, ears, and other portions of his body were badly frosted also, but it is expected he will recover without losing his limbs.

Said a Detroit lady to a gentleman of that city: "You are a musician, I believe." "No," said he; "if I were the proprietor of a hand-organ, set expressly to play 'Old Hundred,' I could not get seventy-five out of it."

Invest your spare cash in first-class *Railroad Bonds*, paying you good interest; write to Charles W. Hassler, No. 7 Wall Street, New York.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Prime to Ex. Bullocks	$.13	a .13½
First quality	.12½	a .13
Second qual	.12	a .12½
Ordinary thin Cattle	.11½	a .12
Inf'r or lowest grade	.11	a .11½
Milch Cows	30.00	a65.00
Hogs—Live	.04¾	a .05
Dressed	.05¾	a .06
Sheep	.06	a .07½
Cotton—Middling	.23¾	a .24¼
Flour—Extra Western	7.20	a 7.45
State Extra	7.30	a 7.60
Wheat—Red Western	1.86	a 1.88
" State	1.85	a 1.90
No. 2 Spring	1.50	a 1.55
Rye—Western	.90	a .95
Barley—State	.75	a .80
Corn—Mixed Western	.75	a .76
Oats—Western	.53	a .54½
Hops '71s, .50 a .75—'70s	.35	a .50
Pork—Mess	11 12½	a13 87½
Lard	.08¾	a .09½
Petroleum—Crude	13½	Refined 23½
Butter—State	.33	a .35
Ohio W. R.	.18	a .25
" Fancy	.25	a .26½
Western Ordinary	.18	a 22
Pennsylvania fine	.34	a .37½
Cheese—State Factory	.16	a .16½
" Skimmed	.10	a .11
Ohio	.14	a .16
Eggs—State	.1	a .25
BUFFALO.		
Beef Cattle	5.70	a 6.30
Sheep	5.75	a 6.00
Hogs—Live	4.50	a 4.50
Flour	4.62½	a 6.62½
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.54	a 1.55
Corn	.64	a .65
Oats	.40	a .45
Rye	.89	a .90
Barley	.70	a .95
Lard	.9	a .09½
ALBANY.		
Wheat	1.95	a 2.00
Rye—State	.87	a .90
Corn—Mixed	.71	a .72
Barley—State	.90	a 1.10
Oats—State	.50	a .56
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. Extra	5.50	a 7.25
Wheat—Western Red	1.91	a 1.92
White	2.00	a 2.10
Corn—Yellow	65	a .69
Mixed	.68	a .69
Petroleum—Crude	16½	Refined .22
Beef Cattle	.07	a .09½
Clover Seed	8.00	a 9.00
Timothy	2.75	2.87½
BALTIMORE.		
Cotton—Low Middlings	22½	a .23½
Flour—Extra	7.75	a 8.75
Wheat	1.55	a 3.00
Corn	.68	a .72
Oats	.58	a .60

☞ The worst coughs yield, as if by magic, to the wonderful curative powers of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. 597.

The ladies' room in Stoughton Depot, on the Old Colony, has the following notice put up behind the stove: "When this fire don't suit you, please let some lady fix it that has never tried. Those who have tried are sure to put the fire out."

The Successful Physician.—Dr. J. Walker is achieving an eminent distinction as a benefactor of his species. Some stigmatize all patent medicines with the odious epithet of quackery. But Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters have the endorsement of the medical profession. The editor can conscientiously and cordially recommend the medicine, because he knows he has found great benefit from its use. For nearly twenty years he has suffered from derangement of the stomach. And although the disease has become chronic, he has already obtained great relief from this remedy. A physician left at death a large volume, carefully sealed, and supposed to contain a fund of medical knowledge. On being opened it was found to contain only this simple advice: "Keep your head cool, your feet warm and your bowels open." But there is a whole volume in this maxim. Vinegar Bitters act as a mild cathartic, leaving the system in a healthy condition. R. H. McDonald, an experienced druggist, associated with Dr. Walker is a man of thorough integrity and practical knowledge of the art of compounding medicine. They have a valuable medicine, and they know how to bring it to the knowledge of the public by judicious advertising. We are happy to give them our hearty endorsement, and bid them God-speed in relieving the ills to which flesh is heir.—*Lockwood Unionists.*

Cakes, Custards, Ice Creams, &c., have the delicious taste of the fruits which they represent when flavored with Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts. Great care should be used in selecting the genuine, both in regard to taste and health.

Rupture can be cured without suffering. Elastic Trusses are superseding all others. Before buying Metal Trusses or Supporters, send for a descriptive circular to the Elastic Truss Co., 683 Broadway, N. Y.—*Com.*

The purest and sweetest Cod-Liver Oil in the world is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea-shore, from fresh, selected livers, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely *pure* and *sweet*. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.—*Com.*

Cundurango has lately effected some remarkable cures of Scrofula and Rheumatism, and is rapidly winning its way into favor with physicians and people as a most valuable alterative and blood purifier.

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Caution.—Purchasers of the Peruvian Syrup (a protected solution of the protoxide of iron) are cautioned against being deceived by any of the preparations of Peruvian Bark, or Bark and Iron, which may be offered them. Every bottle of genuine has Peruvian Syrup (not Peruvian Bark) blown in the glass. Examine the Bottle before Purchasing.

Special Notices.

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TO CONSUMPTIVES.

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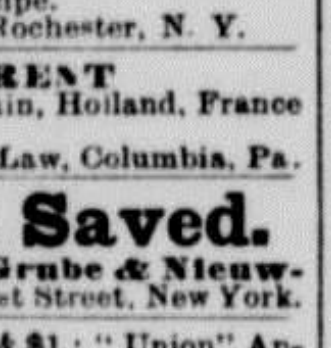

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