

"HOUSEKEEPERS" READ

and be convinced by testimony of those who know from actual trial, that the greatest saver of time, labor, health, fuel, unwholesome steam, and bad odors, ever offered to the asking—DEATH ON DIRT.

Manufacturers, MESSRS. ALLISON BROS., Middletown, Conn.,

if your grocer does not keep it. It might almost be called the EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD, it has so many qualities long desired by housekeepers. Read all the Testimonials and see how almost without number are the points in which it far exceeds anything of its kind, points that make the hardest and most troublesome of your trials to almost vanish.

ALLISON BROS., Middletown, Conn., Feb. 10, 1883. We like your soap—Death on Dirt—is the best soap I have ever used. A great saving of labor, fuel and water. I can recommend it to any soap as being your criterion for it. MRS. L. M. CHAPMAN.

WASH-BOILER NOT TO BE USED. NO BOILING. NO RUBBING. "DEATH ON DIRT" is not only harmless but positively beneficial to both clothes and skin.

\$100 IF IT FAILS TO DO ALL WE CLAIM FOR IT. THE DIRECTIONS MUST BE FOLLOWED.

Directions—All we do to our clothes is to put them in a tub of warm water, then take out one piece at a time; soap lightly; be careful to touch soiled places; then rub out and put back under the water. Let them remain on one-half an hour, then take them out, rub lightly and the dirt will disappear. Wash in the same water, using less soap than used, and a small piece of soap; then wring and hang out, and you will find your clothes cleaner, whiter and sweeter than can be done with any other soap or compound.

If you will send 10 cents for a regular 10 cent cake, the manufacturers will forward it by mail, and in order to do that it will cost them 12 cents in postage, saying nothing of the neat box to pack it in; this alone is PROOF ENOUGH of the value of the article. The Proprietors KNOW that whoever tries it is hailed as an emancipator from all the ills of wash-day, and that if you once give it a fair test—using it according to directions—you will never after use any other Soap. The Manufacturers invite comparison with others—its making similar claims.

This Soap is not an Experiment like some would-be rivals. The Messrs. Allison Bros. are like their Father and Grandfathers before them, practical Soap Manufacturers. "DEATH ON DIRT" is simply their last and best production.

For sale by all the leading dealers in all the principal cities of the United States. ALLISON BROS., SOLE MANUFACTURERS, MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT.

FELLOWS' DYSPEPSIA BITTERS! INDIGESTION. SUBS CURS FOR INDIGESTION. IN recommending this medicine the proprietors have the satisfaction of stating that it has cured a large number of cases of dyspepsia, indigestion, and other ailments of the stomach and bowels.

30 YEARS. IMPORTANT TRIAL OF THIRTY YEARS. MINARD'S LINIMENT! THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, SCALDS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.

Allen's Lung Balm. THE REMEDY FOR CURING CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, GHOUP, ALL Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Windpipe.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY EVER DISCOVERED FOR SPAVIN, GRAVEL, GOUT, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.

Burdock Blood Bitters. WILL CURE OR RELIEVE DILUENESS, DIZZINESS, INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, JAUNDICE, DEYNESS, HEADACHE, AND EVERY SPECIES OF DYSPEPSIA ARISING FROM IMPURE BLOOD.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. 320 ACRES FREE! Devils Lake, Turtle Mountain and Mouse River Country, NORTH DAKOTA.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. In its own right it is the most valuable medicine ever discovered for spavin, gravel, gout, and all affections of the urinary system.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE. ALL persons having legal claims against the Estate of the late ALEXANDER THOMPSON are requested to send in their claims to the undersigned.

Per Ship "Euador." 20 BARRILS (each Double Botted and Raw Lined Oil) R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS.

EAST WIND, Me., Feb. 9, 1883. Allison Bros.: I have used your soap and find it far ahead of anything I have ever used. It is a very nice soap for the hands and it is a very nice soap for the price. Respectfully, MRS. E. P. MALLETT.

TEMPERSON, Mass., Feb. 7, 1883. Allison Bros.: I have used your soap and find it far ahead of anything I have ever used. It is a very nice soap for the hands and it is a very nice soap for the price. Respectfully, MRS. C. H. MAY.

OXFORD, N. H., Jan. 17, 1883. Dear Sirs: I have used your soap and find it far ahead of anything I have ever used. It is a very nice soap for the hands and it is a very nice soap for the price. Yours truly, S. N. GROUT.

CHAMPAINE, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1883. Allison Bros.: I have used your soap and find it far ahead of anything I have ever used. It is a very nice soap for the hands and it is a very nice soap for the price. Respectfully, MRS. C. H. KLOPP.

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Miscellaneous.

MY HUSBAND. Who took me from my childhood's home, And said he'd love me all his life, And for my sacrifice alone? My husband.

Who grumbled at the poor breakfast, And bade me better coffee make, Although he'd never wash a plate? My husband.

Who broke the china, slant the door, Leaves all his clothes upon the floor, And swears it's all a dreadful bore? My husband.

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Agriculture.

Lean Meat in Beef. A writer to the Prairie Farmer, under the head of "Occasional," explains the philosophy of the creation of what is known as "lean meat" in beef, as follows:—

The lean meat found in the deep-seated parts of a cut-up carcass is generally supposed to be a mere mass of fat in a bulk. Instead of this being the case, when we cut the flesh of a cow or beef we see the muscle parts of the animal or fowl, each limb or other part of the body being made up of separate and distinct muscles, each one having a special part to perform in moving a limb, one set of muscles flexing and the opposite set extending the limb. These muscles are attached at each end to the bones by means of the tendon, as each muscle terminates in a tendon, this structure beginning where the fibres leave off.

Of these distinct muscles there are about 400 in the cattle beast. These are made up of bundles of fibres. These are very separated in boiled meat, but in a fresh carcass they are raw beef thoroughly and rubbing this between the fingers, any one can discover how minute the structure of the meat is, as they will find each fibre to be made up of a hundred or more fibrils, each one of which is not larger than a fine human hair. By placing these under a microscope they are found to be fully organized, are tubular, are furnished with projections supposed to be provided for the purpose of holding the fibrils together. These minute organisms are accompanied by blood vessels and nerves, and the most important feature of all is, that in the high-bred, well-fatted beast we find the evidences of all tissues and fat in the minute spaces between these fibrils.

Examine your stock every few weeks to see that they are free from lice. Powder the charcoal, coal dust or road dust sifted into the hair are all good remedies.

The largest trial in cattle on record happened at Fort Worth, Texas, a few days ago, when 75,000 head of cattle were sold in one transaction, the price paid being \$2,000,000.

A little chap in Gallatin, Tenn., son of a prominent tinner, was asked by his school-teacher to define "good breeding." "A mare with two Lexington crosses," was the instant reply.

The people of California are in great gloom over long-continued rain. The San Francisco Examiner, in an excellent editorial, says: "The March rains burst upon us like a red-headed man's temper."

A Good Agricultural Creed.

According to the Canada Farmer, the agriculturists of Canada met in convention and adopted for themselves the following creed:—

"We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation; we believe that the soil lives to eat, as well as the owner, and ought, therefore, to be well manured; we believe in going to the bottom of things, and therefore deep ploughing, and enough of it, all the better if it is a subsoil plough; we believe in large crops which give the land better than they find it, making both the farm and the farmer rich at once; we believe that every farm should own a good farmer; we believe that the fertilizer of any soil is a profit of industry, enterprise and intelligence; without these, lime, gypsum and guano would be of little use; we believe in good fences, good farm-houses, good orchards and good children enough to gather the fruit; we believe in a lean kitchen, a neat wife in a clean cupboard, a clean dairy, and a clean conscience; we believe that to ask a man's advice is a large step; but of much benefit; we believe that to keep a place for everything, and everything in its place, saves many a step, and is pretty sure to lead to good tools and to a large extent in order; we believe that kindness to stock, like good shelter, is saving of fodder; we believe that it is a good thing to keep an eye on experiments, and note all, good and bad; we believe that it is a good rule to sell grain when it is ready; we believe in producing the best butter and cheese, and in marketing it when it is ripe; All this may certainly be commended as a sound doctrine."

How Butter may be Spoiled. Good butter may be spoiled in churning. Over-churning ruins the texture and changes the proper consistency to a disagreeable, sticky graininess. This is the more easily done in a churn with dasher, which will press the butter against the sides of the churn and squeeze and rub it until it is spoiled. Too long churning spoils the quality by the oxidation of the butter, and the premature formation of strong flavored acids in it, the full presence of which we call rancidity. It may be spoiled to high a temperature, by which it is made soft and oily and greasy in texture and flavor. No subsequent treatment can remedy this error. It may be spoiled before the cream reaches the churn by keeping it too long, or what is practically the same, by keeping it too warm a place. White specks are produced in butter by overchurning or by having the cream too sour. Either of these faults produce curd in the milk, and the small flakes of curd will be washed out of the butter. So will the use of salt containing specks of lime, which unite with the butter and form insoluble lime soap. White specks are covered with a thin film of oil as the solvent. But this use of coloring being used to disguise a fault and to add an undesired virtue is worthy of denunciation.—American Dairyman.

Megrim or Blind Staggers. Megrim is sometimes caused by organic disease of the brain, and when it can be traced to this cause a radical cure is out of the question. It, however, frequently occurs from temporary congestion of the blood vessels of the brain from too tight a collar, from checking too high, and from a damaged state of the digestive organs. Horses which are liable to this disease should be kept in a warm wet sponge on top of the head in winter weather, and should not be compelled to wear a check rein. Proper attention should also be given to the fitting of the collar.—Chicago Tribune.

Parasites. Parasites are the most desirable as well as most wholesome of winter and spring vegetables, and should be cultivated in all gardens, however small. They flourish best and produce the largest, longest and smoothest roots when grown quickly, in a very rich, deep soil, for if fresh manure is given the roots will become forked, or if the seeds are sown in a shallow or poor soil the roots will be small and size, tough, forked and almost worthless. The roots are perfectly hardy and are very much improved by leaving them in the ground during the winter, care being taken to bring enough in the cellar to last during the cold weather. The roots require to be covered with sand when placed in the cellar, thus preventing them from becoming dry. One ounce of seed will sow about one hundred and fifty feet of row, and as the seed is thin and delicate it will not retain its vitality for over a year. It should be remembered that parsnips may become poisonous in the spring, and they should not be eaten after they have begun to grow, either in the cellar or in the ground in the spring.

According to a Western operator it appears that during the last few years the English have invested heavily in American stock cattle, and are now reaping a rich reward for their ventures. It is estimated that nearly one-sixth of all the new herds in the country are owned by English capital. That the English have hit it so far there is no doubt, but whether their good fortune will continue is quite another matter. Many say that the present high price of beef is due to the large body of cattle withered from the market to raise herds. The enterprise of the English has aroused the Americans, and American capital is now seeking investment in cattle raising out West. It is the largest amount of foreign capital seeking investment in cattle that has driven the price up so high. Cattle this spring are higher than ever before for stock purposes, \$28, \$30 and \$32 per head are not considered too high prices to ask.

Experienced fence builders and others who use wood in the rough for posts, ties, etc., unite in the opinion that timber cut in summer, while the bark will not peel freely, is much more durable than that felled during winter. There is less of soluble sap in the bark and limbs to absorb moisture, ferment, and induce decay.

Advertisement for "CUT THIS OUT" with a coupon for a free trial of a medicine.