Blackleg in Cattle.

Several inquirers ask how to prevent and how to cure blackleg, and though a subject on which the Tribune has often advised it seems needful to take it up once more. First, there are two varieties of the disease both dependent on the presence in the system of minute vegetable organisms (bacteria) which have acquired the dangerous facility of living and increasing in the blood and tissues of the animal body. One form of the malady is the malignant anthrax proper -the malignant postule of mancaused by an organism which exists in the blood and vital fluids in the form of microscopic staff-shaped bodies as well as spherical ones. This type is readily communicable to all species of warmblooded animals unless they have already been rendered unsusceptible by an earlier attack. The second form is associated with a microscopic organism which is found in the spherical form only in the blood and animal fluids, and which has not been found to attack readily other animals than cattle.

Both are equally dangerous to cattle; the first is quite as dangerous to man and other warm-blooded animals. Whether the germs in both diseases are but varieties of the same organism remains to be seen; what is more immediately to the point is that both appear to follow the same law of development, and to depend on the same general conditions for the maintenance of their virulence. This is most inveterate if seeluded from air, but is gradually lost n the presence of free air and moisture. Hence, the germ once introduced or developed in a soil of a close, impervious and compact kind, in one overcharged with the remains of animal or vegetable life, or in one habitually waterlogged, is preserved indefinitely, while in one which is naturally dry, open and porous, or which has been thoroughly underdrained, it sooner or later loses its manure, in liquid manure tanks, in ly to be preserved than elsewhere. To check the progress of the malady, therefore, and prevent new attacks, the exposed cattle should at once be moved to soil which is thoroughly drained and pervious to moisture.

The carcasses of the dead and all the products of the sick should be burned. or if buried at all it should be in a dry, porous soil, with a covering of quicktle can approach the place, nor eat the grass grown upon it for several years. If damp or impervious soil only is attainable for burial, then burning the carcasses is far to be preferred. When a pasture has once had an outbreak of blackleg it cannot be considered safe for several years to come. The purification of such pastures may be expedited by placing them under a rotation of crops and stirring the soil as frequently as possible, so as to expose the germs to the air and lessen and remove their virulence by changing the medium in which they grow. The grand princi-ple is never to be lost sight of, that it is the habit they acquire of using up little oxygen in their growth, which fits these germs for growing in the blood, and it is the habit of using up much air that unfits them for survival in the ani-

mal fluids where little air can be found. The stock which has been exposed to infection of blackleg, whether from sick animals or infected pastures or places, may attain some measure of protection from taking daily in the food or water some disinfectant which will check the development of any germs that may be present on the mouth, throat, stomach or bowels. For this purpose one drachm carbolic acid and three drachms sulphate of iron may be dissolved daily in the drinking water of each adult animal or sprinkled in its food. Or one drachm of iodide of potassium and one-half ounce chlorate of potassia may be used in the same way. If there is any tendency to costiveness it should be counteracted by roots, apples, potatoes, soft mashes, or by daily doses of two or three ounces of Glauber salts. Constipation usually begets fever and fever strongly predisposes to the reception of the anthrax germ. Young animals are always most liable to the disease, partly because their tissues are soft and impressible, but largely no doubt because they have not had an opportunity to become insusceptible been longer acquainted, and told him ing. through an earlier mild attack. Young growing animals should therefore be want you this noon at the table to hold kept apart from pastures where blackleg habitually occurs, and if they must be at any time exposed to even the slightest extent care should be taken to keep them in the most vigorous health, and to prevent them from becoming suddenly plethorie. To prevent the evil effects of a rapid-

feed well at all times, and never allow the subject to get into too low condi-tion. The use in this connection of linseed cake has the double effect of keeping the beast constantly thriving and counteracting all costiveness and fever. Some seek the same result by giving yearling cattle weekly or semi-weekly doses of half an ounce of saltpeter, or of two ounces Glauber salts; while still others insert tapes or strips of leather or cord through the skin of the dewlap, and smear them frequently with crude turpentine (pine gum) or other irritant, se as to keep up a running sore. These are kept in for weeks or even months, and though not an absolute protection against the disease, yet they serve to materially reduce the mortality. Cattle strange to the pastures should be subjected to the sante precaution as young growing cattle. After it has once set in, blackleg runs such a rapid course that treatment is rarely of any avail. In mild cases the use of carbolic acid and sulphate of iron, alternately with chlorate of potassa and iodide of potas- than a King .- Millon.

sium, as advised above, for prevention and to the swelling oil of turpentine, or carbolic acid in oil (1 to 10) may give good results.—Prof. James Law, in N. Y. Tribune.

The Tea-Firing Process.

A description of the process of curing or firing the tea will give your readers an idea of the intense heat these women work in, and that for about the sum of eleven cents of American money a day, and a full day at that. These establishments are fitted up with double rows of iron or copper kettles, or rather deep conical pans, placed overfurnaces which are kept fired up to the limit of 212 de-grees Fahrenheit. Each pan has its attendant operative, who bends to her labor as a woman at the washtub, only she bends more, to stir the tea which is being fired. A quantity of leaves, say five pounds, are placed in the pan and moved rapidly with the hand of the operative for about twenty minutes. Then a little soapstone, finely pulverized, is sprinkled over the leaves, and for twenty minutes more the rapid movement of agitating and stirring them is continued. Then more pulverized soapstone or gypsum and tamarak bark is sprinkled upon the mass, the stirring process again continued for twenty minutes longer and the firing process is ended. That the tea may have a finer polish than it has received during this stirring, it is put into a cold iron or copper pan and con-stantly rubbed against its sides for another hour; then it is the tea of commerce, and ready for packing into boxes as soon as it has passed over a series of screens or series of different sieves, that all the dust and stems and refuse may be extracted from it. This process of firing causes a loss of weight of about ten to twelve per cent. The work must be done over fires at a temperature of 212 degrees. Every thirty minutes virulence. In accumulations of litter or the gangs are changed, giving the laborers an opportunity to emerge from the close cellars and the like it is more like- building into the yard attached thereto for the purpose of bathing. It is like going into a Bedlam to visit one of these es tablishments. Such a constant babble and clamor of the human voice, pitched to all notes, is seldom heard elsewhere; the chattering and laughing can be heard outside the premises, sounding like the roar of traffic in a great city. and the aroma of tea is borne upon the air, so you can never be mistaken about lime to favor speedy decomposition, and the location of a tea-firing godown. The securely fenced in so that no other cat- United states consumes very nearly the entire surplus product of Japan tea. The total value of tea exported from Japan last year was \$7,959,910.82, divided as follows: United States, \$7,750,506.73; England, \$39,179.16; France, \$8; other countries, \$170,216.99, and this while England sends of her products to Japan \$18,044,538.81 worth, and the United States only \$1,741,833.32 worth. The bulk of the tea is shipped from Yokohama and Kube. - Yokohama Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

Young Daniel Webster's Table Manners.

When Daniel Webster's father found that his son was not robust enough to make a successful farmer he sent him to Exeter to prepare for college, and found a home for him, among a number of other students, in the family of "old Squire Clifford, as we of a younger generation have always heard him called. Daniel had up to this time led only the secular life of a country farmer's boy, and though the New Hampshire farmers have sent out many heroes, as firm and true as the granite rocks in the pasture, there cannot be among the hard and homely work which such a life implies, the little finenesses of manner which good society demands. Daniel was one of these diamonds of the first water, but was still in the rough, and needed some cutting and polishing to fit him to shine in the great world in which he was to figure so conspicuously.

None saw this more clearly than the sensible old 'Squire. The boy had one habit at table of which the 'Squire saw it would be a kindness to cure him. When not using his knife and fork he was accustomed to hold them upright in his tists, on either side of his plate. Daniel was a bashful boy of very delicate feelings, and the 'Squire feared to wound him by speaking to him directly on the subject. So he called aside one of the other students with whom he had up your knife and fork as Daniel does. will speak to you about it, and we will see if the boy does not take a hint for himself."

The young man consented to be the scape-goat for his fellow-student, and several times during the meal planted his fists on the table, with his knife and ty increasing plethora it is desirable to fork as straight as if he had received orders to present arms. The 'Squire drew his attention to his position, courteously begged his pardon for speaking of the the importance of young men correcting such little habits before going out into the world. The student thanked him for his interest and advice, and promised reform, and Daniel's knife and fork were never from that day seen elevated at table.

When, after a vacation, Daniel's father brought the lad for a second term to Exeter, he put in his saddle-bags a good fat turkey from the Franklin farm, which he gave to the 'Squire as an expression of his gratitude for Daniel's improved manners. We have never heard further particulars, but we hope the self-sacrificing student got the "lucky bone" when the fowl was served.—Mary Gordon, in Chicago Advance.

-He who reigns within himself and rules passions, desires and fears, is more

FACTS AND FIGURES.

-The finger-rings of America are said to be worth \$58,000.

-There are manufactured 12,000 shovels weekly in the United States.

-Seventy patents were issued to women from the United States Patent Office last year -In Gold Hill, Nev., houses and lots

which a few years ago were valued at from \$2,000 to \$5,000 each are being raffled off. -Major Eaton, the corn popper and seller of Lowell, Mass., has popped, in

thirty years of business, three thousand bushels of corn, seasoned them with three barrels of salt, and made \$3,000 -The fastest passage ever made under sail from Hong Kong to San Fran-

cisco, has been accomplished by the Wandering Jew, a Maine built vessel, which covered the distance in thirty-

-The oyster fishing and packing industries of Maryland and Virginia give employment to 40,691 hands, who receive wages to the amount of \$6,956,-444 yearly. The amount invested in this business is \$9,606,976.

-Under the license system New York receives annually \$537,178,22, Philadelphia, \$153,616.82; Chicago, \$263,-316.65; Boston, \$267.845; Louisville, \$234,203.21; San Francisco, \$420,-717.20; St. Louis, \$580,036.99, and Cincinnati, \$40,393.27.

--- According to Herr Richard Andree there are 6,139,000 Jews in the world. Five-sixths live in Europe. Asia has 182,847. The greatest proportion is in Roumania, or twice as high as in Russia. Norway, he says, contains only thirty-four.

-During 1881, at the Philadelphia Mint alone, 59,174,635 new coins were made, viz.: 2,200 double eagles (\$20); 3,877,160 eagles (\$10); 5,708,800 half eagles; 550 \$3 pieces; 580 quarter eagles; 7,660 gold dollars; 2,163,975 silver dollars; 10,975 half dollars; 12,-975 quarters; 24,975 dimes; 72,375 five cent pieces; 1,081,575 three cent pieces; 39,211,575 cents, and 960 "trade dollars." Total value, \$76,976,1654. To count these pieces, twenty-four persons would have to work nearly nine hours every week day in the year, and count one piece every second.

There are 300,000 dogs in our State. What is fed to those dogs would make 90,000,000 pounds of pork net. At six cents per pound this would bring \$5,-400,000. This sum would build 5,400 school-houses at \$1,000 a piece.—Nashville Banner. Yes; but just imagine every man waking in the morning to find himself without a dog-no dog to kick. Allowing one dog to one man, there might be 300,000 suicides as the result of the disappearance of the 300,-000 dogs, not to mention the universal despair of families and the starvation of millions of fleas. Once you go into statistics, there is no making an end .-Louisville Courier-Jepurnal,

WIT AND WISDOM.

-In old England they used to hang a woman for merely "hooking" a dress. -Moonbeams are the strongest timbers used in building castles in the air. -N. O. Picayune.

-Milwaukee is still tickled over the fact that she is the windiest city in the United States. She doesn't have to keep a dish-cloth out on the line all the week to dry it .- Detroit Free Press.

-An Ohio journalist fired twenty-six shots at a stuffed alligator lying on a sand-bank, and then paid a boy two shillings to tell him whether he was cross-eyed or only stone blind.

-If you would relish food, labor for it before you take it; if you would enjoy clothing, pay for it before you wear it, if you would sleep soundly take a clear conscience to bed with you. -A celebrated lawyer said that the

three most troublesome clients he ever had were a young lady who wanted to be married, a married woman who wanted a divorce, and an old maid who didn't know what she wanted. -It's a deep mystery-the way the

heart turns to one woman out of all the rest he's seen in the world, and makes it easier for him to work seven years for her, like Jacob did for Rachel, sooner than have any other woman for the ask-

-Teacher-John, what are your boots made of? Boy-Of leather. Teacher -Where does the leather come from? Boy-From the hide of the ox. Teacher -What animal, therefore, supplies you with boots and gives you meat to eat? Boy-My father. - Exchange.

-Just imagine the feelings of those females wanting office when David Davis advised them to learn to cook and wash and make their services valuable as household help! They went out on the gallop-mad-insulted-desperate. The idea that a "lady" should know matter, and added a few kind words on how to do housework! Ge-whit-taker!-Detroit Free Press.

-"I declare, I don't know what I shall do, the thermometer varies so,' said a New Haven woman this morning. "One day it's as high as forty, and the next it is down to nothing at all. I don't see why they can't make them permanent so we shall always know just what the weather is."-New Haven Register.

-"Can pa make a circus, ma?" "I don't know. Johnny. I suppose he could if he had a great deal of money to buy horses and wild animals. But why do you ask, Johnny?" "O, nothing much. Only I saw that Gaston fellow, that you told sis not to have anything to do with, standing with his arm around her at the back gate last night; and he said to sis, 'I s'pose if your old man came around now he would make a circus;' and sis laughed and said: 'You bet." - Chicago Tribune.

An Anecdote of Auerbach.

The following anecdote of Berthold Auerbach, the deceased novelist, has, we believe, never before appeared in print. In 1845, he wooed, and afterward won, the daughter of M. Schreiber, a great lottery-ticket broker in Breslau, the capital of Silesia. Auerbach had till then never tempted the wheel of fortune. In fact he had always had conscientious scruples concerning that mode of increasing one's wealth. Prevailed upon by his prospective father-in-law, however, he concluded to "try his luck."

Being much exercised by the un-wonted idea, it constantly filled his mind, and one night he had a dream in which he clearly saw the figures 17,586. That was evidently the finger of fate. He arose next morning, told Schreiber of his dream, and said he would play that number and none other. Schreiber looked over his vast stock of tickets, but was unable to find the one in question. He thereupon wrote to the chief bureau at Berlin, and after a time received an answer to the effect that the ticket requested was an heirloom in the family of a large property-owner in Pommerania, had been played by those parties for over sixty years, and, although not as yet drawn, they refused to part with The agent, however, took the liberty of forwarding two half-tickets, the one 17,585, the other 17,587.

Schreiber informed Auerbach of the offer and insisted that he should avail himself of it. It was unlucky, he said, not to take numbers thus sent. Auerbach refused to accede to the proposal, however, and as he could not have the ticket he wanted determined upon making his own selection. From a large pack he drew number one. Now it has always been supposed that the King of Prussia played from one to tairty-three. Fortune was, therefore, apparently intent upon pursuing the neophyte.

When the drawing took place number one did not make its appearance, but 17,585 came out with the capital prize. Auerbach had thus had the sum of 150,-000 Prussian dollars virtually in his possession, and had turned them out of

Many years afterward, in 1878, the writer of this notice had the honor of dining with the poet. He informed him of this incident, and assured him that never afterward had he permitted himself to be led into temptation. -St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Washing it Down.

English travelers are struck by the rapid eating of Americans. We eat, they say, "as if in a hurry to have lit which is in part a true statement. Business drives; and we drive everything that stands in its way. We allow but little time, at longest, to our meals; and this little we are apt to shorten at both ends. There is not, however, always this seeming necessity for our haste. Our nervous temperament is unduly developed, and it inclines us to do everything under a pressure. One consequence is, we do not go to our meals with the restful feeling essential to digestion and to the normal secretion of the digestive fluids-for it should be remembered that a feeling of unrest and care is often sufficient wholly to arrest these secretions. Another result of our rapid eating is, that when the food is thus "bolted," the stomach fails to give the signal-"enough!" when enough has been eaten; for, when food is hurriedly eaten, the feeling of hunger continues even after a sufficient quantity has been taken into the stomach. Then follows the later sense of oppression, a feeling of heaviness and undue tendency of blood to the head.

Out of this hurried eating has grown the practice of "washing down" food with tea or coffee. The fact is nature has furnished the necessary fluid-saliva -fer moistening all food taken into the stomach. This is poured into the mouth as it is wanted, and in any quantity needed, from the glands which stud the side of the mouth, whose office is to furnish it. Now, this saliva is just as really a digestive fluid as is the gastric juice; and it is as essential to the proper digestion of all starchy substances, the gastric juice having no effect whatever on them. "Wash down" the meat you eat if necessary, but don't wash down your bread.—Youth's Companion.

Curious Capture of a Deer.

Last Monday morning while our citizens were gathered in groups in the square of the court-house, talking on the events of the day, a wild deer came bounding in among them, and before they could recover from their surprise he was making desperate efforts to jump the fence at the opposite corner, near the old Recorder's office. A crowd of persons frightened him out of that place, and when he arrived near the Assessor's office Judge Ducote fired at him with a shot-gun from outside the fence, three buckshots taking effect, but by no means "bringing him to." Then the people present took it upon themselves to catch his deership. After capsizing several persons engaged in capturing him, the deer was caught and immediately bled. He was a nice, young, fat buck, and venison was on that and the succeeding day served on many tables. The high water in the swamps has compelled the deer to seek the highlands, and they are seen almost daily in our woods. This one must evidently have been pursued by hunters, and in making his escape ran toward our town, where he met the fate related above. - Marksville (La.) Bulletin.

-- "The baby elephant isn't an æsthetie, but its front legs are two and its hind legs two too."-Philadelphia Chron

Removing the Capitol.

A few years ago it was the fashion among a certain clique of politicians, whose utterances were echoed by a portion of the press, to clamor for the remov-al of the Capitol from Washington to some representative Western city near to the geographical center of the country. The topic seemed to prove a seven days wonder, however, and was soon forgotten in the rush and requirements of the Nation's urgent business. Now whether the Capitol will ever be removed or not is not near so interesting a question to some people as whether rheumatism can or will be removed from their bodies. The subject of the removal of this disease from the system has very successfully interested myriads of people, and from the extended expressions conveyed by the almost innumerable statements received from representatives of every class of the community, we append the following brief selection,-premising for the benefit of the reader that the disease referred to is rheumatism or neuralgia and the remedy is that grand old pain panacea—St. Jacobs Oil.—The Rt. Rev. Bishop Gil-mour, Cleveland, Ohio: "Excellent for Rheumatism and kindred diseases. It has benefited me greatly."—Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago: "Has been used in my family and neighborhood with remarkable results, and I think it an excellent remedy."—John Carr Moody, Esq., Counselor-at-Law, Vallejo, Cal.: "The relief afforded in a short time was such as to make me disregard the evidence of my own senses."—Capt. Paul Boyton, the World Renowned Swimmer: "I do not see how I could get along without St. Jacobs Oil."-Mr. D.W. McDonald, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, Ottawa, Can.: "A splendid remedy; cured rheumatism of my wrist and hand."-Commander J. B. Coghlan, U.S. N., Mare Island, Cal.: "Complete and wonderful cure of most painful attacks of rheumatism."—Wm. H. Wareing, Esq., Asst. General Supt. New York Post-office: "Proved all that is claimed for the Oil and found efficacious. Ready relief for rheumatic pains."-Ex-PostmasterGen. James, while Postmaster of New York, tersely and characteriscally endorsed Supt. Wareing's report by writing: "I concur."



VEGETABLE COMPOUND. Is a Positive Cure

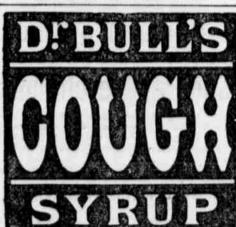
for all those Paluful Complaints and Weaknesses accommon to our best female population. It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulcera tion, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to can-cerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulante, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indi-

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COM-POUND is prepared at 235 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price 31. Six bottles for 35. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lezenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamph-lot. Address as above. Mention this Paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.



G. W. SIMMONS & SON. OAR HALL, BOSTON. The largest dealers in Hand and Military Uniforms in the United States. Send for Plate and Circulars.

20,000 Second-Mand Uniforms in Stock at all times. Country Bands desiring economical outfits will do well to examine. Complete Uniform, cost, pants, hat, epsulettes and pompon, \$15 and \$18. Sample suit sent on receipt of \$5. as guarantee of faith. Established Business Men Wanted as Agents for our Custom Clothing Order Work, in every large to wan and city. Spring and Summer Samples now ready. Address.

OAH HAILL, Beston, Mass.

50,000 SOLD IN ONE MONTH. OAK HALL OUTLINE BOOK, for juvenile artists, with book of superior Water Colors, Brushes and Saucers.

Four boxes and books for \$1.00, express paid to any address. Single book and color box, 30 cents. Duplicate hooks, 10 cents. The prettiest thing for children ever issued. Address.

S. W. SIM MONS & SON, Oak Hall, Boston, Mass.