The Farm.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications upon subjects of interest to the farmer, the gardener, the fruit-grower and stock-breeder are solicited for this department of the paper. All such communications should be addressed to ULRICH STRICKLER, Agricultural Editor, Conestoga, Lancaster county, Pa.

Tobacco Culture.

Preparation of the Ground.

BY THE EDITOR.

(CONTINUED.)

Tobacco is raised on all kinds of soil, from a light sandy to a heavy clay, but a medium between the two is the best. If planted in low, wet ground, where water stands part of the year, it will become foxy, and not come to anything. For tobacco to succeed perfectly, requiresground that is well under-drained, either naturally or artificially, and that will produce from sixty to eighty bushels of corn to the acre. The general practice in this section is to plant it on land that was planted in corn the previous year. The reason of this is no doubt because it suits the system of rotation practised in this section, better than planting it in sod ground, that is, it comes into the rotation more conveniently. But sod ground will undoubtedly produce a better crop of tobacco. Some object to sod-ground, on account of the cut-worms being more numerous than after a crop of corn.—This can, to a great extent, be obviated by plowing in the Fall, which should always be done with sod-ground when it is to be planted in tobacco. A heavy coat of manure should then be put on during the Winter or Spring. In the Spring it should be re-plowed, about four inches deep. This can be done any time that the ground is in proper condition, not too wet, nor yet too dry, after the beginning of April. It may, however, be plowed in the Spring, but then it cannot be re-plowed. If the manure is applied before plowing, a plow should be used that does not turn the furrow-slices over flat, as that would bury the manure too deep. Following corn, the ground should be treated in the same manner, except that Fall-plowing is of very little, or no advantage, and that it requires a heavier dressing of manure. The corn stalks must also be pulled up and hauled off the ground. If left on the field, they are a positive injury to the tobacco, as well as an inconvenience in working it. The land must be well-harrowed until the ground is thoroughly pulverized. About the middle of May, the land should be ridged and made ready for planting, so that, if a wet spell occurs, there be no delay in setting out the plants, on account of the ground not being ready. The rows should be three and a half feet apart, or if the land is *very* rich, four feet, or they may be alternately three and a half and four feet, if being necessary to pass only between the alternate rows in working, suckering, &c.

For ridging, the best implement that can be used, is what is known in this section as the "scraper" corn-plow, which contains two flat shovels, one of which passes on one side of the row, throwing the ground together between them, on a ridge. A rake or a hoe is then taken by some, and the top of the ridge raked (or scraped) off, leaving the ridge about three or four inches high, and level on the top. A better way is, to mark off, with a marker made for the purpose, the places where the plants are to be set, and then with a hoe, take off the top of the ridge only at the places marked for the plants, leaving that part level, and about four inches high, and the remainder as it was left by the plow. This can be done by one girl as fast as another can mark it off, one stroke of the hoe for each plant being sufficient. The advantage of this plan, over leveling the top of the ridge the whole length, is two-fold; first, it requires less labor and time in preparing it, and second, the tobacco can be hoed, the first time, with less labor and *better*; the ridge between the plants can be scraped down between the rows very readily, leaving the plants and rows very little elevated, while by the plan of leveling the entire ridge in the first place, the ground is too much drawn away from the plants in hoeing. A marker is made in the form of a drawing compass; the two sticks are each about three and a half feet long, and the lower ends are apart as far as the required distance of the plants apart. The plants are set from 22 to 30 inches apart in the rows; the richer the ground the farther apart they must be. Be sure to have your ground ready in time, that you can take advantage of the first rain or wet spell that may occur, after your plants are large enough to transplant.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

How Shall We Plant Our Corn?

A correspondent writes as follows to the *Country Gentleman*, from York, Pa.:

Eds. Country Gentleman: In a late number of your paper I notice some inquiring for the best mode of planting corn, whether deep or shallow, and whether the fertilizer (if any is used) should be applied immediately in contact with the grain, or covered with earth before the grain is dropped. On the subject of corn-planting, like nearly all agricultural subjects, there is doubtless a great contrariety of opinions and experiences among those recognized as good farmers. My object now is not to intrude my judgment, but to elicit the judgments of scientific and practical farmers on the subject—how should corn be planted—in deep or shallow furrows, and how covered, that the best results may be produced?

Some practical farmers cling with wonderful tenacity to the notion that the corn-ground should be run out in quite shallow furrows, and corn planted as near the surface as possible. I can not divine why this practice is regarded with so much favor, unless they want the roots as near the top of the ground as may be, to be parched up when drought comes. Or it may be they imagine all the virtue of the soil, like that of some men, to be on the surface, and that the rains passing down through the earth, carry the nourishment elements upward to the surface instead of downward through the body of the soil. But whatever may be the idea of these farmers who want to keep as near to daylight as possible, like small coasters hugging the shores and never venturing far on the bosom of the ocean, I am unable on any sound reason to approve their practice. However, when one positively disapproves a course of operation, it is only fair that he should indicate a substitute. Well, I do not claim to be much of a farmer, if I do condemn some ideas, but I am anxious to learn.

How, then, should we plant corn? The ground being well prepared, it should be furrowed out, both ways, with furrow plow, from three and a half to four feet apart, the plow being allowed to go down quite deep, say within two or three inches of the bottom of the broken ground, where the plowing has been from six to nine inches deep. Ordinarily the furrow should be run out two-thirds the depth of the plowing.

Having done this, the corn must be dropped in the bottom of the furrow and covered lightly, with not more than two inches of earth on the grain; and less is better where the soil is moist and warm, for the light covering insures early coming up, and often more healthy condition in the first stage of growth. The advantages of light covering become apparent, when we look at the injurious consequences of deep covering, in the frequent failure of the corn to come up at all; and if it does work its way through the mass of clay on it, and break the crust on top, which has had time to form because of the slowness of the stalk coming through the ground, it generally leads a sickly existence for some time. The longer the corn-plant is coming up, the slower the growth, and the more yellow it appears for some time. To have the plant start up quickly and grow vigorously at the beginning of the season is a great desideratum; but to have the corn appropriated to itself all the available materials in the ground, and the farmer not be guilty of the bad financial policy of allowing his money to remain in the soil in the shape of fertilizers, producing no interest, is a greater desideratum. How then can we avail ourselves more largely of the producing elements contained in the land? By planting deep enough to afford the roots an opportunity to reach and pierce the lower or deeper portion of the soil, and that as early in the season as possible. We want to draw substance from every part of the soil to produce the biggest crop; and if we put on fertilizers we want to get them back in the crop at the earliest day, and not have them lie dormant in the ground. The manurial properties in ground near the surface are generally liable to be carried down deeper into the soil by the rains, and in their descent they are taken up by the roots and made available in producing the plant; hence the roots well down draw food not only from the lower soil with which they are in contact but also from the upper portion of the soil.

A Farmer's Blunder.

An old farmer recently drove his old mare into Lexington, Ky., leaving her colt at home. On his return, which was after dark, he turned her out in the lot where the colt was, and thought all was right. In the course of an hour or two a servant came in and told him the mare was fighting her colt and would not allow it to partake of the maternal fount. This irritated him so that he said he would fix her, and out he went to carry his threat into execution. He caught her and tied her head up to a tree as high as he could reach, and brought the colt up. But with all that he could do the obstinate nag would kick the colt away. At last, after worrying for some time to no effect, and almost despairing of success, he happened to take another look at the beast, and found, to his astonishment that he had inadvertently brought a horse belonging to some other man, and it was no wonder that he did not succeed in his undertaking. He had to make the trip back to town that night to make the exchange, and he did not get to bed until after midnight.

Frost, Fruit-Trees, and Smoke.

This is the critical time of the year for fruit in this climate, as the peach and other trees are now in bloom, and one or two white frosts would effectually destroy the prospect of a good supply. Is there any means of guarding against the evil? I propose briefly to discuss the subject and make a suggestion. There is not much danger of having a black frost, or a cold so severe as to freeze the surface of the ground, at this advanced season; hence we have only to take into consideration the usual white frosts, which are far more likely to cast their chilling mantle over the tender buds and expanding flowers. A white frost is frozen dew; hence any means that will prevent the formation of dew will prevent the occurrence of frost. Dew is formed by the surface of the earth becoming so cold during the night that, like a cold glass, it causes a deposit of the moisture from the surrounding warmer air; this coldness of the ground arises, as is well-known, from its heat being radiated, or thrown off into space. Hence after sunset, the soil, and all growing vegetables especially, lower their temperature several degrees beyond that of the body of the air, thus causing a more or less copious deposit of moisture or dew. It frequently happens that whilst the temperature of the air, two or more feet above the ground, is from five to eight degrees above freezing, we have a killing frost. This reduction of temperature by radiation is taken advantage of in India to form thin sheets of ice for market, although the thermometer in that part of the country never falls below 40 degrees, or to 8 degrees above the freezing point.

Radiation occurs most freely in a transparent atmosphere, and in proportion as the air becomes obscured, less and less heat is thrown off into space, and a mantle of clouds stops it entirely. Thus in cloudy nights the earth is no colder than the body of the air, and as long as the temperature of the latter is above 32 degrees, or freezing, we have neither dew nor frost. At this time of the year the thermometer rarely falls to the freezing point in this part of the country, but not unfrequently descends to 40 in clear nights, and then we are in danger of a white frost from radiation. The full moon gives out heat to disperse or prevent the formation of clouds in still weather, but not enough to reach the surface of the ground; hence a full moon is generally responded to by a clear atmosphere when there are no stormy winds blowing. Thus it follows, that a full moon in the latter part of March or early days of April is a critical time for fruit, since the clear still nights permit a free radiation of heat from the earth, which is accordingly cooled down to the formation of frost.

I will now consider by what means radiation may be counteracted. There is no reduction of temperature by radiation under a piazza, under a shed, under a cloth or sheet, or under a shelter of bush or straw; neither is there any cooling of by radiation when the sky is covered by clouds of moisture, clouds of volcanic ashes, or clouds of smoke. Why not then make artificial clouds of smoke on critical nights? The owners of large peach-orchards in this vicinity build fires, I understand, on such occasions to save their crop, but this must be a laborious and costly operation, if sufficient wood is burned to raise the temperature of the air several degrees over hundreds of acres, for several successive nights; probably the smoke assists in the operation. If there be no objection to dense smokes in orchards, I think it would be well worth the trouble to try the experiment on critical still nights; windy nights are not liable to white frosts.—*Farmer of the South.*

Thick and Thin Seeding of Oats.

In the last part of the report of his experiments with oats, your correspondent says that of several varieties that grew in drills in his garden, "all rusted badly." This suggested something that I thought might be of benefit to your readers. I have observed that oats, standing very thinly on the ground, (as it is probable these did,) are several days later in ripening, and are much more liable to be injured by rust, than those are that are thickly sown. I have raised them in drills and have seen them raised in this way, and in nearly every case, they were more or less affected by the rust, and were from one to two weeks later than those sown in the usual manner, and in some cases were so badly rusted as not to ripen at all.

Two years ago, at the time of sowing my oats, the wind blew very hard, making it almost impossible to sow them evenly. Too wide a piece was taken the first time round, and a strip across the field, about two feet in width was missed, only a small quantity of seed being scattered over it, probably not one-fourth as much as on the land adjoining. At the time of cutting them, the oats that were thickly sown, were ripe, the straw bright and clean, showing no signs of rust, while those on this small piece were perfectly green and very badly rusted. Most of the field was sown at the rate of three and one-half bushels per acre.

To test the question of thick and thin seeding, a small part of the field was sown at the rate of two bushels per acre. On this piece the oats were two or three days later than on the rest of the field, and showed signs of rust, but were not materially injured by it. The result of my observations is that oats that are thickly sown are much less liable to be injured by rust, that they ripen earlier, and that the straw is brighter and of better quality, than when only a small quantity of seed is used. This liability to rust is the one great objection to very thin seeding. From observation and experiment, I am led to the conclusion that the quantity of seed usually sown is not sufficient; that more might be used to advantage. The quantity of seed usually sown in this section is from two to two and one-half bushels per acre. In ordinary seasons and on ordinary land, when this amount of seed is used, the oats stand thinly; the straws are so far apart that nearly as many more might stand on the same ground without being crowded. But, say some, the heads will be enough larger on the thinly seeded piece to make up the deficiency. This is not so in my experience, and the crop is much more liable to be injured by rust. The largest crops of oats I have ever seen raised, were sown at the rate of three and one-half bushels per acre.

On my land I find that if two and one-half bushels of seed will produce a certain number of bushels on an acre, three and one-half bushels will produce from a fourth to a third more, and I cannot make the extra bushel of oats pay as much interest in any other way, as I can by sowing it. I know this is contrary to the opinion of many, but in my experience I find it true.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Points in the Selection of Cows.

The following extract from a paper read on the selection of cows before the Central Club of Rockbridge, Va., is taken from the *Country Gentleman*:

A GOOD MILCH COW,

Quantity of milk being the desideratum, should have eyes bright and prominent, with *large space* of forefront between them—(avoid the cow that has her eyes close together;) nostrils, large and wide; neck, small at the coupling, inclining to be thin and flat; shoulders also rather thin and flat; barrel, large, regularly widening from the shoulders back to the rump; good, well-developed loins, with rump drooping; roots of tail sunken and thighs good and full, keeping, when standing, her hind legs well-apart. She should have, also, a well-marked, plainly-perceptible escutcheon, a belt of velvety hair on the hinder part of the udder, running, instead of down the body, in a contrary direction up the legs, as high sometimes as the root of the tail. All heifer calves have this latter mark plainly developed on their bodies, and no others, should be raised and kept for breeding, &c. Cows with large fleshy udders, should not be selected, as they are usually indifferent milkers. Occasionally you may find one such good, but they are exceptions to a general rule. Persons desiring cows for the cheese diary should be guided in the selection of their stock by the points above indicated. But richness of milk or butter-making be the object, both the hair and the color of the skin, must be addition, be taken into consideration; the color, which should be yellow, can be seen by a glance thereat, either between the hind legs or around the eye. The hide should be loose and mellow, not harsh to the touch; the hair soft and silky, its color being a matter of very little moment.

The best cow is one that combines all the qualities indicated above. Such an animal, occasionally seen, and but occasionally met with, is a treasure indeed, and should be parted with only *in rebus extremis*.

As to the male animal to be kept among dairy stock, the characteristics enumerated above, as far as practicable, should be his. This is a matter of prime importance to the stock-raiser.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF DANIEL D. Swift and Levinia C., his wife, of Penn township, Lancaster county, having by deed of voluntary assignment, assigned and transferred all their estate and effects to the undersigned for the benefit of the creditors of the said Daniel D. Swift, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said assignors, to make immediate payment to the undersigned without delay, and those having claims to present them to

HARVEY SWIFT,
Resident of Fulton twp.,
Assignee.

m15-6tw1l

ESTATE OF BENJAMIN MINNICH, late of Conoy township, dec'd.—Letters of Administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned.

CATHARINE MINNICH,
Conoy township.
WILLIAM A. ADAMS,
Harrisburg.

N. ELLMAKER, Attorney. m*4 6tw*10

ESTATE OF URIAH SWISHER, LATE of Coleraine township, Lancaster county, deceased.—Letters Testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, to make known the same to the undersigned without delay, residing in Coleraine township.

SIMEON W. SWISHER, Executor.
m8-6tw* 10 Kirkwood Post Office.

ESTATE OF DR. ANDREW B. KAUFFman, late of East Hempfield twp., Lancaster county, deceased.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Christian Kauffman, John Stauffer, and Henry Snavely, Executors of the will of said deceased, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will attend for that purpose on Saturday, the 15th day of April, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M. in the Library Room of the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said distribution may attend.

SIMON P. EBY, Aud.
m22tw 12

ESTATE OF MARGARET GIBSON, late of Martic township, dec'd.—Letters of Administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having claims or demands against the same, will present them without delay for settlement to the undersigned, residing in said township.

JAMES L. GIBSON,
Administrator.
m9*2*6tw13

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF SAMUEL S. Welsh.—Samuel S. Welsh, of Conestoga township, Lancaster county, having by deed of voluntary assignment, dated 7th day of March, 1871, assigned and transferred all their estate and effects to the undersigned, for the benefit of the creditors of the said Samuel S. Welsh. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said assignors, to make immediate payment to the undersigned without delay, and those having claims to present them to.

DR. BENJAMIN S. KENDIG,
Assignee.
m8-6tw10

MEDICAL.

Travellers are always liable to sudden attacks of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, and those accruing when absent from home, are very unpleasant. The PAIN KILLER may always be relied upon in such cases, as soon as you feel the symptoms, take one teaspoonful in a gill of water and add a dozen drops of Red Wafers, stir well together and drink hot.—Repeat the dose every hour until relieved. If the patient be very low, but the bowels and back with the medicine clear.

In cases of Asthma and Phthisic, take a teaspoonful in a gill of hot water sweetened with molasses; also bathe the throat and stomach faithfully with the medicine, clear.

Dr. Wafers says it has cured the worst cases of consumption faster than anything he ever applied.

Fishermen are so often exposed to hurts by having their skin pierced with hooks, and fins of fish, can be relieved by bathing with the Pain Killer as soon as the accident occurs, in this way the anguish is soon abated; bathe a wounded arm or limb five minutes, say three or four times, and you will experience no trouble.

The bites and scratches of dogs and cats are soon cured by bathing with the Pain Killer, clear.

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While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the Road, it thus amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an unreserved grant of land, the most valuable ever conferred upon a great national improvement.

THE MORTGAGE.—The Trustees under the Mortgage, are Messrs. Jay Cooke of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. They will directly and permanently represent the interests of the First Mortgage bondholders, and are expected to see that the trust conditions are used in *purchasing and cancelling the bonds of the Company* if they can be bought before maturity at not more than the market premium; otherwise the Trustees are to invest the proceeds of land sales in United States Bonds or Real Estate Mortgages, for further security of Northern Pacific bondholders. Also that they have at all times in their control, as security, at least one-half of the land granted to every 5 bonds of outstanding first mortgage bonds, besides the railroad itself and all its equipments and franchises.

PROFITABLENESS.—Of course nothing can be safer than the bonds of the United States, but as the Government is no longer a borrower, and as the Nation's present work is not that of preserving its credit, but that of developing its Continent, we remind those who desire to increase their income and obtain a more permanent investment, that while still having a perfectly reliable security, that:

United States 5-20's at their average premium yield but the present interest less 1½ per cent. gold interest. Should they be redeemed in five years, and specie payments be resumed, they would yield only 1½ per cent., or if in three years, only 3½ per cent., as the present premium would meanwhile be sunk.

Northern Pacific 7-30's at their average in currency yield the investor 7-3-10 per cent. gold interest absolutely for thirty years, and in *United States currency* 10 per cent. if invested now in United States 5-20's will yield per year in gold, say $62. Similar currency invested in Northern Pacific 7-30's will yield per year in gold, $86.30. Here is a difference *in amount* on some of nearly *one-third*, besides a difference of 3½ per cent. in principal, when both classes of bonds are redeemed.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BUILDING.—Work was begun in July last on the eastern portion of the line, and the money provided, by the sale to actual settlers and small dealers, of the company's bonds, to build and equip the road from Lake Superior across Minnesota to the Red River on the Northern frontier. The portion of this division is now well advanced, the iron is being rapidly laid; several thousand men are at work on the road, and the first 100 miles of August next this important section of the road will be in full operation. The remaining miles have been seen to be the Pacific coast for the commencement of the work on the western end in early Spring, and thenceforward the work will be pushed, both eastward and westward, with as much speed as may be consistent with solidity and a thorough construction.

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COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The New Trunk Line from New York city to the North and West, between the New York Central and Erie Railways, and many miles shorter than either, gives New York to Buffalo.

Two hundred and twenty miles of finished road already in existence, cost twice the amount of bonds issued; may fairly be ranked the best character of real estate loan; title perfect and value constantly enhancing; interest bonds positively limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road; a very small loan per mile, highly thought of by bankers, and, we believe, equal to any of the highest grade. The road is earning largely; is a better investment than money in savings bank. For sale by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS,
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ONE OF THE BEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET.

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE

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RAILWAY COMPANY,

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Issued upon finished road running into St. Louis and doing a profitable business. Price

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HOUSE-FURNISHING,

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DECORATED DINNER,

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For sale in lots to suit purchasers, squares or cut to any irregular shape, flat or bent to any curve. j25-3mw4

HOOFLAND'S BITTERS.

A REMINDER

To Debilitated Persons,
To Dyspeptics,
To Sufferers from Liver Complaint,
To those having no Appetite,
To those with Broken Down Constitutions
To Nervous People,
To Children Wasting Away,
To any with Debilitated Digestive Organs.

Or suffering with any of the following Symptoms, which indicate Disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations, when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginations of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

A Bitters without Alcohol or Spirits of any kind

Is different from all others. It is composed of the pure Juices, or Vital Principle of Roots, Herbs and Barks, (or, as medicinally termed, Extracts,) the worthless or inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore in one Bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixture. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist, and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use, they cannot make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Was compounded for those not inclined to use Hoofland's German Bitters, and in cases where some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Vegetable Tonics of the Pennsylvania Forests. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable to the taste, the palate, and sensitive to the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per bottle, which is only twice that of the Bitters, they being too high. They both contain the same medicinal properties. Information that the Stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A pour-ic could be furnished at a cheaper rate, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain but the best ingredients, and they who expect to obtain a cheaper compound, and be benefited by it, will most certainly be cheated.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

OR,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

WITH

HOOFLAND'S

PODOPHYLLIN PILL,

WILL CURE YOU.

They are the Greatest

BLOOD PURIFIERS.

Known to the Medical World, and will eradicate diseases arising from Impure blood, Debility of the Digestive Organs, or Diseased Liver, in a shorter time than any other known remedies.

The Whole Supreme Court of Pennsylvania Speak for These Remedies.

Who would ask for more Dignified and Stronger Testimony?

Hon. George W. Woodward, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania at present Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, writes:

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system.

Yours, truly,

GEO. W. WOODWARD.

Hon. James Thompson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania:

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1867.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON.

Hon. George Sharswood, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania:

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

Hon. Wm. F. Rogers, Mayor of the City of Buffalo, N. Y.:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, June 22, 1869.

I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent remedy imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects.

WM. F. ROGERS.

Hon. James M. Wood, Ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pa.:

I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with Dyspepsia. I had the misfortune to be quite severely afflicted with Dyspepsia so badly it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of your medicine effected a perfect cure.

JAMES M. WOOD.

REMEMBER THAT

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Will cure every case of

MARASMUS,

OR, WASTING AWAY OF THE BODY.

REMEMBER THAT

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES

Are the medicines you require to purify the Blood, excite the torpid Liver to healthy action, and enable you to pass safely through any hardships or exposure.

OR

DR. HOOFLAND'S PODOPHYLLIN,

OR

SUBSTITUTE FOR MERCURY PILLS,

WILL CURE YOU.

The Most Powerful, Yet Innocent, Vegetable Cathartic Known.

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two (but seldom any more) are sufficient, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and Bowels of all impurities. The principle ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more powerful, acting and searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleansing it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They NEVER FAIL, in cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Derangement of the Digestive Organs. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves, regulates the Liver, and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your Bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain its hold upon either you or your family.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES that are so universally used and highly recommended; and do not allow the druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 Arch street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

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HAGER & BROTHERS are now receiving their Spring Goods for Spring sales. Our stock in all departments will be more complete than we have ever before offered, and at the Lowest Market Prices. We invite examination.

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