A Lesson in Feeding Stock.

A correspondent to the *Maine Farmer* having made the statement that among the valuable lessons that the last winter had taught him in feeding stock, was the conviction that he has heretofore "fed nearly double the amount needed," another writer for the same paper comments as follows on his remark.

If feeders have learned, as many no doubt have done, that it is better to feed less hay and substitute meal or some other concentrated food in place of the hay withheld, then the lesson will not be controverted; but if they mean just what they say, they have been feeding too much hay to the stock—have given them much more nutriment than was needed—it is quite another thing. I have learned no such lesson. I have learned (from the experiences of others) that stock can be wintered—can be kept alive—on much less hay than has usually been fed to them.

When you want stock to grow during winter, oxen to lay on fat, cows to give an abundant flow of milk, you must give them something to do it with. Muscle, fat, milk are all in the feed given, be that grain or hay. It comes from no other source, and can be obtained in no other way. A certain amount of nutriment is required to support vitality in an animal. If you get growth, fat, or milk, it must come from nutriment digested and assimilated in excess of what is required to sustain vitality. If you desire rapid growth, much fat, or, an abundant flow of milk, you must feed liberally, and at the same time keep the organs of the animal in a healthy, active condition, that they may be enabled to digest and assimilate the greatest possible amount of food. Milk producers understand this well, and you have not heard them say they have learned to keep their cows on a small amount of food. They all feed shorts, and feed them not to save hay, but to make their cows eat more hay.—Shorts are healthy food, and promote the health and activity of all the organs of digestion and assimilation, and thus the cow is enabled to convert more hay into milk. I have been feeding cotton seed meal with the greatest satisfaction. It saved me no hay, but it gave the cows a voracious appetite, and that appetite created by a healthy digestion converted a large quantity of hay into milk.

My experience has taught me and last winter confirmed it, that the profit in keeping stock comes from the feed digested and assimilated in excess of what is required to support vitality, and the more we can get a single animal to digest and assimilate and therefore convert into the desired product, the greater the profit.

Hints About Working.

The great aim of the farmer must be to make the labor he employs, as well as his own and that of his teams, more effective. To do this requires much study. A man may work hard and accomplish little. He does not plan well, or he lacks system and order. Another lays good plans, but lacks energy sufficient to carry them out in all their details. It is a great thing to know when to work and when to let others work. In haying and harvesting, a farmer who employs a good many men should rarely undertake any steady work. He can accomplish far more by attending to the little details than by using up all his strength in pitching or binding.—He should always be present, ready at any moment to lend a hand where his work can be most effective. He should be able to see at a glance that every important bolt in a machine is tight. He should know the weak spots in all his operation, and be prepared for all emergencies. He should realize that the weakest link determines the strength of the whole chain. In the innumerable details of farm work this weak link is sometimes in one thing and sometimes in another, but it is always somewhere. In one field it may be in the reaper and in another the binders; sometimes it is the pitcher, sometimes the unloader, or on the stack or mow. It is always somewhere, and the farmer should look out for it, and be prepared to strengthen that point.

Shall we Kill the Toads?

My garden is full of toads, with a rather large poetic license. The more manure and the better the cultivation the more the toads thrive. This is probably with a sharp eye to business, for insects thrive best in rich land. Bugs are scarce on a gravel bank. But where the ground has been trenched, and the manure worked in unsparingly, and vegetation is rank, there insect-life abounds. And the toad makes his domicil under the cabbage or the squash-vine, and watches patiently for snails, worms, bugs, and millers. That smooth tongue that he darts out with such rapidity looks innocent enough, but it sticks like pitch to every living thing. His power of digestion is excellent. Harris fed one hundred black larvæ, three-quarters of an inch long, to a single toad without destroying his appetite. We cannot afford to lose such an agency as this for the destruction of insects. He does for the ground what the birds do for the trees. Give the toads the freedom of the garden.—*Exchange.*

How to Quiet a Baby.

A farmer, who had passed innumerable sleepless nights, immortalized himself by discovering a method of keeping babies quiet. The mode of operation is as follows: As soon as the squaller awakes, set it up, propped by a pillow, if it cannot sit alone; then smear its fingers with thick treacle; then put half a dozen feathers into its hand, and it will sit and pick the feathers from one hand to the other until it drops asleep. As soon as it wakes again treacle and more feathers, and in place of the nerve-astounding yells there will be silence and enjoyment unspeakable.

The brain of a horse seems to entertain but one thought at a time; for this reason continued whipping is out of the question, and only confirms his stubborn resolve. But if you can by any means change the direction of his mind, give him a new subject to think of, nine times out of ten you will have no farther trouble in starting him. As simple a trick as a little pepper, aloes, or the like, thrown back on his tongue, will often succeed in turning attention to the taste in his mouth.

A GANG of Chinese laborers in Louisiana, who had taken umbrage at the conduct of the negro overseer, surprised their employer, one morning recently, by marching in solemn file up to his mansion, bearing on their shoulders a dark object. This proved to be the obnoxious overseer, securely bound with many cords, whom they deposited on the piazza, nearly frightened to death, with the words: "Too muchee nigga, too muchee."

THE LITTLEST MUSICIAN OF THE JUBILEE: The Boston correspondent of the New York *Tribune* tells a pleasant story of a tiny spite of a boy, five years old, who visited the Coliseum with his parents, and is a veritable musical prodigy. He had eyes as large and dark and full of fire as those of Strauss himself, and he held in his mites of fingers a violin such as Tilania's head fiddler might amuse her with at the Elfin Court. This instrument is of great value, and is more than a hundred and sixty years old. Little Joe, they call the boy, his full name being Joseph Lambert. His parents are English, but his home is in Brooklyn, New York. He is a mother's darling of a child, and commenced to play only eight months ago, playing always the airs his mother had sung to him, and always by ear. When Herr Bendel heard him play he caught him in his arms and kissed him with true German enthusiasm, crying "Paganini; he will be Paganini again if he lives to grow up." He held his tiny violin with wonderful grace, and played with a delicacy and tenderness impossible to describe, the "Blue Bells of Scotland," "The last Rose of Summer," and two or three other less familiar airs. It was an odd enough picture—this little player playing as unconsciously of anything which surrounded him as a child in a dream—a dainty Liliputian among the musical Gullivers.

MR. NASBY'S CONFERENCE.

CONFEDERATE X ROADS.
(wich is in the State uv Kentuck.)
Joon 8, 1871.

I was invited to go to a county in Southern Indiane, in wich I had some friends, and assist in fixin the coalishun betwixt the Democracy and the Liberal Republikins, that they might march to victory without question. I didn't like to leave the Corners. The spring time he come agin, gentle Annie, and it is pleasant here. The trees is out in blossum, the little birds is liftin up their voice harmoniously, the weather is warm enuf to go barefooted, and the stoop in front of Bascom's is never so pleasant to sleep upon ez now. The warmth disposes yoo too slumber, and the flies ain't come yet to murder it. Likker tastes ez well in Kentucky ez anywhere in Joon. But wen did I hesitate to go where dootycalls? I went.

The county hez allaz been Republikin; that is, Republikin by, perhaps 200 majority: just enuf to let our people get a site of the promised land without ever entering it. The Liberal movement took so well that it become a certain thing that of the Democrats and the Republikin bolters cood only pull together, triumph was ashoored. But I thought to myself this can't possibly be. It will go well enough till they come to makin a platform, and they'll split into fragments. There is too hefty a difference atween the Ingeany Dimocrat and Republikin—a difference based on principle—to admit uv a hope that they can ever pull troo together. But I determined to do my best and smoothe things so ez to make agreement ez easy ez possible.

I advised, to wunst, that informal consultashun be held, and that six representative men from the Dimocratic party, and six from the Republikin party who had gone over to Greeley, should be appointed, and empowered to fix everything connected with the campane. The caucus wuz held, and the following wuz them az wuz appointed to arrange the detale:

Democrats—Smith, Brown, O'Shaughnessy, Peters Blodgett.

Liberal Republikins—Jones Thompson, Adams, Dodder, Potter and Muggins.

These gentlemen met the same afternoon uv their appointment, and I acted as a sort uv umpire, that there might be order and system observed.

Mr. Smith, Dem., remarked that the fust thing in order would be to fix the platform uv principles in such a way that both wings uv the new party cood stand onto it. Without a platform to stand onto, no Democrat cood go into any campane with any feelin uv safety. He wood propose the discussion uv the different ishoos before the people. It wood be necessary, uv course, to whittle down in one spot, and swell out in another, to git the principles adapted to the slitely diverse ideas uv men who hadn't kept step together, ez it were, and he wood sejest that Yooniversal amnesty be first discust.

"Now," sez I to myself, "the first installment uv trouble is onto us." But it wuzen't.

The other eleven had bin yawning fearfully doorin this orashun, but they each choked off their respective yawns long enough to exclaim in korus:

"Oh, blast your Yooniversal Amnesty! There ain't no doubt but we shel all agree on that pint! Go on!"

I wuz delited to see them ruff pints got over so easy.

"What shel we do with the suffrage question asked Mr. Smith.

"Blarst the suffrage question?" exclaimed the eleven with one voice. "We shel hev no trouble with that."

"The tariff—"

"D—n the tariff!" shrecked the sturdy eleven, "there can't possibly be any trouble about the tariff, nor will there be any difference uv opinyon regarding Nashnel banks, Civil Servis, Revenoo, or anything else. We shel agree on all uv that. Pass it."

"Thank heaven," I thot, "they see the necessity of success, and are tractable. There aint nothing else that can make trouble."

They all yawned terribly. There was an anxious silence fur about a minut, which Mr. Peters (Dem.,) finally busted.

"What we want to know," sed he, "is who shel we nominate for sheriff?"

Mr. Jones (Lib. Rep.) sed with much warmth and feelin' that his friend had urged him to accept that place, and he hed, after much solissitashun consented to take it.

Mr. Peters remarkt in a sarcostic tone that Mr. Jones hed bin, if he could tak his work for it, solissited by his frsends uv the Republikin party to take that position for ten years, but ez his friends wuz composed principally uv himself, his father, one son and a brother-inlaw, he hed never took it very much. He wood see the colishen in Tophet afore he wood consent to see it made the vehicle for carryin played out abtishnists. "I'll never consent," sed Mr. Peters excitedly, "to see the best offis in the county filled by a rotten decayed renegade. I want that offis myself."

Immejitly Mr. Jones and Mr. Peters were settlin their personal differences on the floor, in the manner for which Southern Injeany is celebrated.

Mr Thompson, (Lib. Rep.) sed the majic word "Auditor!" immejitly Mr. Brown (Dem.) sed that place he hed considered hizzen; to which Mr. Thompson replied that Mr. Brown wuz only in this movement becoz the regler Dimocrisy would never nominate him fur nothin.

"That place," sed Mr. Thompson "is so pekoolyerly adapted to my abilities, that I nev——"

Mr. Thompson and Mr. Brown wuz in less than a second, rolling the floor in a bear hug; each frantically endeavoring to possess hisself uv the other's left eye and right arm.

Mr. M'Closkey [Dem.] and Mr. Adams [Lib. Rep.] got into an argyment on the floor ez to which shood be nominated for Recorder; the Treasuryship furnished Mr. O'Shaugnessy Dem. and Mr. Dodder Lib. Rep. an occasion for a set-to; Mr. Smith Dem. and Mr. Potter Lib. Rep. altercated concernin a seat in the Legislacher; and over the county clerkship Mr. Blodgett Dem. and Mr. Muggins Lib. Rep. partook of each other's gore. They were all on the floor rollin in each other's arms to wonst; the air uv the room being thick meanwhile with the groans and oaths uv the gentle combatants.

I didn't know at the time how the matter resulted, for an Injiany free fite lasts an hour and I hedn't the time to stay. But the whole thing went up. They all hankered to be Brigadears, wich in polities, as in mil tary life, can't be. Each man wuz in the movement to promote hisself, and ef he coodent get what he yearned for, he preferred to bust the movement. And it was busted accordin.

I coodent help thinkin on my way home, that no matter how kind and conciliatory the average Liberal Republican and Democrat may be in the matter uv principles and platform, they are fearfully and dreadfully in earnest when it comes to nominashuns. I don't know what shokt me most, their appathy at the beginnin uv the meetin, or their fiery zeal at its endin. Politics is queer.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.
(Wich wuz Postmaster.)

A Chair-making Village.

The principal business in the town of Gardner Mass., is that of the manufacture of cane and wood seat chairs, and not only are most of the inhabitants, old and young, either directly or indirectly engaged in this business, but work is furnished to hundreds of people, in braiding the cane for fifteen or twenty miles around. There are fifteen firms who prosecute this business, who turn out on an average all the way from three hundred to twelve hundred per day. The largest factories employ from two hundred to three hundred operatives, while the smaller ones have from one hundred to one hundred and fifty; and, at the present time, not less than six thousand chairs per day are made in this village.

The workmen employed in these factories represent many nations, amongst which are Americans, French Irish, and a liberal sprinkling old negroes. They work both by the piece and day, and earn from $1 50 to $5 per day. Business all through the summer has been brisk, and all the different factories have been running to their full capacity. On entering one of these establishments, the visitor is made quickly aware of the magnitude of the business when he sees spread out before him thousands upon thousands of feet of lumber in the stock-rooms, the huge piles of bottoms, backs, rounds, etc., uniformly arranged, assorted and sized, and hears the clatter of all kinds of machinery; he no longer wonders where the immense quantities of chairs which are required to meet the demands of the trade come from. Gardner is the oldest chair-manufacturing town in the country, the business having first been started there sixty years ago, in a little shop where only one or two hands were employed. The pioneers in this now large and rapidly increasing business were Elijah Brick, and man by the name of Minot, and Levi Heywood—the last named gentleman being still engaged in the business.

More than $1,500,000 are invested in the business now, and it can be said with truth that it is the sole dependence of the inhabitants. There are at least one thousand different kinds of chairs made, from the cheapest to the most costly. The stock worked up is oak, maple, and birch, which comes mostly from Vermont, while the black walnut comes from the West. The rattan from which the cane is made is imported from Java, and is manufactured into cane ready for use at Fitchburg and Reading, and costs to the manufacturer about fifty-seven cents to the thousand feet. There are engaged in the different factories not less than ten steam engines, which furnish the motive power for propelling the saws, lathes, etc., and such a degree of perfection has been arrived at that the nicest accuracy in joints, sizes, and the general make-up can always be counted upon. The chairs find a market all over the world, large quantities of them being shipped to California, South America and Cuba. A new company has recently been organized in this place. By their improved method of fastening the cane the strands are all equally and every end fastened, so that each sustains its due proportion of the weight, and the seat is thereby rendered much more durable than ordinary seats.

Instead of the present method of braiding the cane by hand, this company have commenced the weaving of it by looms, similar to the cloth; several hand-looms are now in operation, and the success of the enterprise has been so wonderful that machinery is being built to operate them by steam power. The present producing capacity of the company is from 400 to 500 seats per day; but that production will be greatly augmented by these improvements.—*Boston Com. Advertiser.*

A Reminiscence of Henry Clay.

Mr. Clay on one occasion in the Senate exhibited a degree of dramatic power, a faculty of imitation and personation of his political opponents, that excited the admiration of all who heard him. He undertook to paint a scene that occurred the night previous at the White House. Mr. Tyler's veto of the Bank bill aroused a strong feeling of indignation among a portion of the inhabitants of Washington, and a considerable number of the malcontents collected at the Executive Mansion to express their feelings by opprobrious remarks and other evidences of disapprobation and disgust. It so happened that on the same night of this disorderly and insulting demonstration a number of Democratic Senators made a complimentary visit to the President to express their satisfaction at the service he had rendered in arresting the bank charter. A resolution of inquiry into the disturbances at the White House was moved in the Senate, and Mr. Clay, ingeniously and mischievously confounding the riotous proceedings of the mob with the visit of the Democratic Senators, gave a graphic and most amusing account of the affair, putting into the mouths of the visitors and several Senators who were not present, characteristic and appropriate addresses to the President. It was a new role for Mr. Clay. In harsh, scathing ridicule he was always effective, and no man excelled him in vehement denunciation or unsparing vituperation. But he had not a keen sense of the ludicrous, nor was he generally happy in humorous allusion or fanciful illustration. One of the happiest hits of his life was on the occasion referred to. The resolution of inquiry, offered by Mr. Woodbury, was before the Senate. Mr. Clay said, in substance, that if any such proceedings did occur, they were certainly very wrong. The Chief Magistrate, whoever he may be, should be treated with becoming respect, if not for his personal character, on account of the exalted office he holds. He had read with great pleasure the acts and resolutions of an early meeting held by the orderly and respectable citizens of Washington in reprobation of these disturbances. But if the resolution had been adopted, he had intended to move the appointment of a select committee, the Senator from New Hampshire for chairman, to be composed of a majority of his political friends. And for this reason; he had heard that about eight or nine o'clock that same night there was an irruption on the President's house of the whole Loco-foco party in Congress and he had been inclined to suspect that the alleged disorders might have grown out of that fact. He understood that the whole party was there, and no spectacle, he was sure, could have been more amusing or ridiculous. If he could have been in a position to witness that extraordinary reunion, he should have had an enjoyment which no dramatic performance could communicate. He could almost fancy that he could then see the principal *dramatis personæ* who figured in the scene. There stood the grave and distinguished Senator from South Carolina—

Mr. Calhoun instantly rose and insisted upon explaining, saying he was not there, but Mr. Clay refused to yield the floor.

The Senator must excuse him. It was necessary to his picture that the distinguished gentleman should have been present. With his permission, he was there. Tall, care-worn, with furrowed brow, haggard, intently gazing, looking as if he were analyzing the last abstraction that sprung from metaphysician's brain, he muttered to himself, "This is indeed a crisis!"

Then there was the Senator from Alabama [Mr. King].

"I was there, Mr. President," interjected Mr. King.

No doubt of it, said Mr. Clay. The Senator was standing upright, and gracefully regarding the scene as if he were prepared to settle the latest disputed question of order. Not far off stood the honorable Senators from Arkansas and Missouri. The latter, throwing a scornful glance at the Senator from South Carolina, exclaimed, "He a statesman! why, he never invented a humbug!"

Mr. Benton said, "I was not there."

Mr. Clay, accepting the denial of Mr. Benton, proceeded: He stood corrected. He was only imagining what the Senator from Missouri would have said if he had been there. Then there stood the Senator from Georgia [Mr. Cuthbert], debating in his mind how he should make his next attack upon the Senator from Kentucky. The honorable Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. Buchanan] was undoubtedly the spokesman for his whole party. Mr. Clay said he could not pretend to imitate the gentleman's well-known eloquence, but he must make an humble essay toward the kind of speech which he might have been expected to deliver:

"May it please you Excellency: A number of your present political friends, late your political opponents, in company with myself, have come to deposit at your Excellency's feet the evidences of our loyalty and devotion, and they have done me the honor to make me the organ of their sentiments and feelings. We are here more particularly to present to your Excellency our grateful and most cordial congratulations on your rescue of the country from a flagrant and alarming violation of the Constitution by the creation of a Bank of the United States, and also our profound acknowledgments for the vote by which you have illustrated the wisdom of your administration, and so greatly honored yourself. And we would dwell particularly on the unanswerable reasons and cogent arguments with which the notification of the act to the Legislature had been accompained. We had been ourselves struggling for days and weeks to arrest the passage of the bill, and to prevent the creation of the monster to which it gives birth. We had expended all our logic, exerted all our ability, employed all our eloquence; but in spite of our utmost efforts, the friends of your Excellency in the Senate and House of Representatives proved too strong for us. And we have now came to thank you for beating your own friends—an achievement far beyond our powers."

Mr. Buchanan made a tart reply, but the other Democratic Senators took the imaginary scene in good temper; and Mr. Clay's versatility and presence of mind, with his wonderful graces of elocution, had a pleasant effect upon the Senate.—From "Recollections of an Old Stager," in *Harper's Magazine for August.*

A MORNING paper, in discussing the milk question, informs us that there is to be a convention of producers.—Does it mean that the cows are going to meet in convention and take measures to prevent the damage to their reputation occasioned by the vile practices of middle men and retailers?

A LECTURER on the "moral sentiments" in Philadelphia, remarked that the dearest ship in the world was "friendship," whereupon a young man rose from the congregation and stated that he knew another—a dearer ship still—and that was "courtship." The young man had once been a defendant in a claim of breach of promise of marriage.

THE Danbury *News* says: An out-of-town couple applied to one of the Danbury drug stores on Wednesday for soda-water. "What syrup?" propounded the clerk. "Syrup—syrup," repeated the bucolic fop with an incredulous stare, and then leaning forward, he impressively added: "Stranger, money is no object to me to-day; you kin put sugar in them."

We never knew a cabman with an eyeglass, or a chimney-sweep with spectacles. We never knew a lady buy a bargain at a shop sale and not afterwards regret it. We never knew a man propose the toast for the evening without his wishing that it had not been placed in abler hands. We never knew a waiter in a hurry in a chop house who did not say that he was "Coming, sir," when really he was going. We never lost a game to a professional at billiards without hearing him assign his triumph chiefly to his scratches.

Miscellaneous.

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is
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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
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SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
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The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.
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FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

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STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.
DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT
Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular Disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Swellings in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.
If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure.
Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for
Kidney & Bladder Complaints,
Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with ropy substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone dust deposit, and when there is a pain or burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the back, or in the small of the back and along the Loins. Price, $1.00.
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Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.
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DR. RADWAY'S
PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,
perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.
Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of 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 lying 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, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.
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Miscellaneous.

VINEGAR BITTERS
VEGETABLE. FREE FROM ALCOHOL
PURELY CALIFORNIA
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VINEGAR BITTERS
Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, and reliable in all forms of disease.
No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.
Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.
For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.
For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.
They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.
For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worm, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.
Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.
Grateful thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.
Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Such a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.
Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, will be subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS once or twice a week, as a Preventive.
Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. These are always more or less obstructions of the liver, a sickness and irritable state of the stomach, and great torpor of the bowels, being clogged up with vitiated accumulations. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.
Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goiter, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.
Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.
The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic and Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.
The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the best safeguard in all cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc. Their Counter-Irritant influence extends throughout the system. Their Diuretic properties act on the Kidneys, correcting and regulating the flow of urine. Their Anti-Bilious properties stimulate the liver, in the secretion of bile, and its discharge through the biliary ducts, and are superior to all remedial agents, for the cure of Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, etc.
Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed. The liver, the stomach, the bowels, the kidneys, and the nerves are rendered disease-proof by this great invigorant.
Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassfull. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.
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