Agricultural.

PENNSYLVANIA BARNS. — In Chester and Lancaster Counties is, I think, the most finished farming in the Union. The farms, composed of a brickdust sort of soil, are cultivated from fence to fence, every rood, as the farms of Flemings and of Brittany are cultivated from hedge to hedge. Cattle stand with their four feet in two feet of clover. Every field is a park. Every barn is a cow-palace. Every pig-pen is a porcine paradise. Pennsylvania is pre-eminently the State of barns. Think of a three-story stone barn, with a swell front and dormer windows in the roof, and a luxurious portico where the Sybaritic calves chew the cud of sweet contentment on summer evenings! And then behold the little cabin in the rear where the agricultural Dutchman lives with his "frow," and where the children lie on the floor and envy the happy calves in the lattice portico. Every barn is three times as large as the house, which serves as a sort of appendage, and, as it were, plays second fiddle to it. The barn is headquarters, and the house a sort of sentry-box where the man resides who takes care of it. The barn is slated, painted, corniced, cistерned, lightning-roded, and the pig-sty is glazed, the chicken coops are painted and the worm-fences are whitewashed as far as you can see. I have no doubt the original dwellers here whitewashed the ground for acres around the domicile twice or thrice a year, till they learned its fatality.

I do not know about the effect on cattle of so much petting. I should think it would tend to make the animals aristocratic, yet I do not know of any place where cattle are more stuck up than they are in the West. There, you know, we have no barns to speak of. There are townships enough in Minnesota where everything with horns has the same chance to fight for the warm side of a haystack in January, and, it must be admitted, the weaker animals are considerably hump-backed and subdued in their feelings by April. Moreover, here the farmers use fertilizers, but in Minnesota we have an idea that the earth is an orange to be sucked, a goose to be plucked, a sponge to be squeezed, a reservoir to be everlastingly drawn from, without in the least diminishing its flow. All through the central West they are learning what Minnesota has yet to learn, that 'Nature's wheat restorer,' to which the poet so touchingly alludes, is not balmy sleep, but manure.

A CONVENIENT DRAG.—A correspondent gives the following directions for making a drag or pulverizer. He says: "I have used for many years a simple implement for pulverizing the soil, that I think superior to either a roller or harrow, while it can be made in an hour by any farmer with no tools but a saw and hatchet. We call it a drag or pulverizer. The side pieces should be made of 4x5 inch scantling, and the bottom may be of inch boards, or thicker, just as is most convenient. Slope the ends of your side pieces, and begin to nail on the boards at the hind end, letting each lap two inches on to the last one, precisely as in weather-boarding a house; the advantage of this is that you have a number of sharp edges to cut the clods, and it will do the work better than if nailed on flat. I am sure that any farmer who has once used one of them would never do without it. They grind the lumps fine without packing the ground, and leave it perfectly level. We generally keep on hand two or three sizes, having a small one not more than a yard square, which we use to cover turnip seed between the rows of cucumbers about the time they begin to run. We think this the best way to cover the seed in dry weather, as it presses the soil and retains the moisture much better than raking in. We use a large one on the corn ground, either just before laying it off or after it is planted. This may be made six or eight feet wide, and should have a scantling in the middle to strengthen it, as it would soon become racked and shaky without it. It is best to make it rather light, and then either ride on it or add the necessary weight.

WINTER CARE OF HORSES.—Considerable is written now-a-days about false economy in various ways My observation leads to the conclusion that one important item is almost entirely overlooked, and that thousands of dollars are lost each year by the careless wintering of farm horses. For instance, Farmer A. owns a fine span of horses; he is not much of a horseman, but in the summer he works them, and keeps a man who takes good care of them. In the fall, after work is over, the horses are put into the stable and fed all the hay they will eat (be the same good or bad;) are left perhaps a week or two weeks at a time, with little or no exercise, and, when they are driven, are let go at the top of their speed. Fast driving, with their stomachs full of undigested hay, is the very worst of treatment. The result is that, in a year or two the horses have the heaves badly, are spoiled for market, and are unable to do the usual amount of service on the farm or road; and this alone causes a loss each year so long as the team is used.

This could in some degree be avoided, by building a shed with a yard for exercise, and by feeding food of sufficient strength to keep the muscles in full strength. Some say that wintering horses in the field on hay alone, will cause a falling away of muscles and strength difficult to regain. No doubt being chilled by standing in a cold barn is very injurious to horses.

WEEDS.—These pests may be divided into four classes, viz: Annuals, Bi-annuals, Per-annuals and Bi-per-annuals. The first spring from the seed, perfect their growth, and, after ripening, the seed perish in the fall. The second class form seedling plants the first season, and, living through the winter, perfect their seed during the second season, and then die. To this class belong the common mullen and dock. The third class, "when once matured, continue to produce flowers and fruit for a series of years."

The fourth class—which we believe is original with the doctor,—contains such plants as have the power of increasing by the addition of root-stocks or underground stems. Some of these throw up new stalks from joints in the root; others add small bulbous roots to the original parent root, and some are propagated by tubers similar to the common potato. This class contains the most dreaded enemies of the careful farmer, the Canada thistle and horse-nettle.

In the latter class, the removal of the parent stem only serves as an incentive to the bulbs to send up other stalks.

STARTING STRAWBERRIES.—Spade the piece over as deep as you can, then top dress evenly with old cow manure and fork in lightly. Next Spring, as early as the frost gets out and the soil becomes mellow, spade and rake your ground and set out the plants. If you select good varieties and take proper care of them you will have in the following Summer as fine berries as ever grew. Spring is by all odds the best time to transplant strawberries.

STOCK FEED.—Wheat bran mixed with a quarter cornmeal, and all scalded, would be good feed for a sow which has scant milk. For sucking pigs the bran alone is strong enough. Wheat bran, scalded, causes cows to give milk freely. Brewers' grains are much used by dairymen. We recommend warm cooked feed, generally—such as is succulent and has sufficient nutriment to keep up

Scientific.

ON THE MANUFACTURE OF ETHER.—O. Suffenguth states that the best method of making large quantities of ether is by the continuous process. A retort, containing a mixture of nine parts sulphuric acid of 66° B. and five parts 90 per cent alcohol, is heated to 284° Fah. and alcohol allowed to flow in continuously to keep the mixture at a constant level. Heretofore a direct fire has been applied under the copper or iron retort; but owing to the inflammability and volatility of the ether, this is evidently dangerous; and moreover, the direct fire soon destroys the retort, or at least dissolves the leaden lining. This is now entirely avoided by the use of superheated, high pressure steam for heating the retort. Even though this method is rather more expensive, it prevents igniting and exploding the ether vapor, which quite compensates for the cost. Another advantage is the ease with which a constant temperature is maintained by regulating the pressure, so that the operation is no longer dependent upon the care and experience of the workmen.

Various materials have been used for the retort or still; sometimes copper alone, sometimes copper lined with lead, and also iron lined with lead. Experience has proved that the last named is not only the cheapest but will last the longest. If the operation is carefully conducted, 66 per cent of ether of a specific gravity of 0.730 will be obtained. Half a pound of sulphuric acid makes 100 pounds of ether, and the apparatus is so constructed that it can be refilled without interrupting the operation. Great attention to the regulation of the temperature and to the flowing in of the alcohol are the principal conditions for obtaining a large yield.

The crude ether thus obtained is freed from the acid dissolved in it and washed, after which it is rectified in a suitable apparatus. Attempts have been made to rectify it in the process of its manufacture, by conducting the ether vapor into a vessel with double walls, the space between the walls being filled with water at a temperature of 35° C. (95° Fah.) Here the water and alcohol are condensed, while the ether passes up into a second vessel filled with pieces of quick lime of the size of a man's fist, which take up the sulphurous acid. It is now warmed and enters from beneath into a cylinder holding a leaden basket of dried wood charcoal, or alternate layers of charcoal and pieces of coke soaked in a solution of soda and well dried. From here it is conducted through a cooler into the receiver. This continuous rectification is more difficult and requires greater attention on the part of the workmen than where the purification is a separate operation, first on account of the continual regulation of the temperature in the different parts of the apparatus, and secondly because the lime sometimes stops up the tube or is carried off in the vapor. The operation never goes on regularly nor is the product always pure. It seems to be better, in practice, to keep separate the two operations of making and of purifying the ether.

PHENOMENA OF THE BRAIN.—One of the most inconceivable things in the nature of the brain is that, although the organ of sensation, it should itself be insensible. To cut the brain gives no pain; yet in the brain resides the power of feeling pain in any part of the body. If the nerve which leads to it from the injured part be divided, we become instantly unconscious of suffering. It is only by communication with the brain that any kind of sensation is produced; yet the organ is itself insensible. But there is a circumstance more wonderful still. A certain portion of the brain itself may be removed without destroying life. The animal lives and performs all those functions which are necessary to simple vitality, but it has no longer a mind. It cannot think or feel. It requires that the food should be pushed into its stomach; once there, it is digested, and the animal will even thrive and grow fat. We infer, therefore, that a part of the brain is simply intended for the exercise of the intellectual faculties, whether of the lower degree, called instinct, or of that exalted kind bestowed on man, called reason.

CARBOLIC ACID.—Carbolic acid is now so generally employed as a disinfecting agent that a *resume* of the various forms in which it is made, in the largest establishment carrying on its manufacture in England (Calvert's), may prove of interest. 1. Solid carbolic acid of three different qualities, the point of solidification of which varies from 81 degrees to 108 degrees Fah. 2. Liquid acid of two different qualities, constituted almost entirely of cresylic acid. According to Mr. Calvert, the disinfecting properties of the latter substance are the same as those of carbolic acid. 3. Soaps in which the proportion of carbolic acid varies from 5 to 20 per cent, according to the uses to which they are to be applied. 4. Disinfecting powder, composed of silex and 15 per cent cresylic acid. The silex is obtained from alum factories, where kaolin is treated with sulphuric acid. The disinfecting acids become thoroughly incorporated with it, forming a dry and pulverulent substance.

EMISSION OF LIGHT BY FLOWERS.—An English writer says that June 12, at 8.40 P. M., he was looking at a bed of Scarlet Geraniums in bloom in front of a small vinery racing southwest, when he was startled by seeing distinct flashes of light fluttering to and fro, horizontally and in a line with the flowers of a short row of a deep scarlet kind of geranium. A friend saw it and they observed it five minutes, during which the light was intermittent, but at intervals of only a few seconds. He thinks the light exuding through the row was caused by all the flowers of the row emitting small flashes at the same time.

WHEN heated to 230 degrees it has been found that

1,000 lbs.	of wheat	will lose	166	of water.
"	"	potatoes "	722	"
"	"	hay "	158	"
"	"	2d crop hay	140	"
"	"	oats "	151	"
"	"	cloverseed	112	"
"	"	peas "	86	"

From this it will be seen that our crops in a condition which we style dry, still contain a large per centage of water. From the large per centage in potatoes and other roots it is plain to see the cause of their low value as flesh producers.

"INVISIBLE" WRITING.—A solution of cobalt nitrate may be used to write with upon unglazed paper, and the characters will be invisible. Hold it before a fire, and the characters will become distinct. A solution of sulphate of copper will also be invisible, if weak enough, and may be plainly seen if washed with a little ammonia.

TO OBTAIN A SOLID BY MIXING TWO LIQUIDS.—Dissolve as much chloride of calcium as the water will take up in a small glass; and in another perform the same operation with carbonate of potash. These two clear liquids, mixed together in a larger glass, will produce a solid.

THE building of dikes at the mouth of the Seine has been the means of causing high water to appear at Havre 36 minutes sooner during the spring and 14 minutes during the neap tides.

THE span of the great Rotunda of the exhibition building at Vienna is over 110 yards, or double the size of the dome of St. Peter's, at Rome.

Domestic.

SCALES AND TAPE-MEASURE.—A vast amount of female labor is rendered inefficient for want of the requisite skill to make it valuable. Many a woman counts herself a good seamstress and a fair cook who never uses a pair of scales or a measuring line, and whose work compared with the standard work exhibited by the professional tailor or milliner and the trained cook appears bungling indeed. It is a fact beyond dispute that when men turn their attention to music, sewing, washing, cooking, or housekeeping they surpass women in the thoroughness and perfection with which they work taking the year through, is done. Many a man commands his $3,000 a year as head cook, but where is the woman who can compete with him? The reason of this inequality in the comparative values of male and female labor lies not, as we believe, in the inferiority of woman's brain, but in the fact that in an overwhelming majority of cases she comes to her work entirely untrained.

The great ambition of most young women is to be mistress of an establishment, though they be practically ignorant of every detail of successful household management. They know when linen is clean and well ironed, but could not go through the process of making it so; they know when a dress is made beautifully, but are quite incapable of making it; they can judge of the merits of culinary triumphs, but cannot tell how they are achieved. Very few men are placed in charge of business houses who have not worked their way up from the lowest rounds of the ladder. Familiar with every part of their business and knowing just how one wheel moves with and upon another they can tell at once when anything goes wrong, what it is, and how to remedy it. The standard of capability requires this in men, but does not require it in women, and that is just where the trouble is. The opening of trades and professions to women will doubtless raise the standard of excellence in all the departments of female labor, and give us in our households better sewing, better cooking, and a more uniform and perfect system of management than now obtained. The kindergarten or system of object teaching introduced into many of our juvenile schools will assist also in promoting this change, since it educates the observing faculties of children, brings them into accurate acquaintance with things immediately around them, and exercises their powers of discrimination and judgment which, by former methods of teaching, were left to develop themselves.

There are just two ways of doing everything. One is the right way and the other is the wrong way. The right way is always the easiest and it pays well to find it. In thinking that some other mode of doing than the prescribed method will "answer just as well" lies the fatal mistake of many women. They "guess it will take about so much" to make a carpet, and find themselves a yard short. The measuring tape would have prevented that error. They "guess" at the ingredients of a cake or pudding, and it comes on the table stamped with failure. The use of the recipe book would have made a success of that. Not that a cook must always employ the scales to determine how much sugar or butter to use, but she should weigh until she can carry the scales in her eye or in her hand. Let any woman observe how constantly the mechanic uses the rule, the square, the measuring line, the plummet, and then compare the pains he takes to make his work thorough and accurate with the care she exercises to perform her task, and apply the moral of the lesson to her own case.

To be intensely practical, the particular point we wish to make is just this: To induce young women and girls, if they have a hem to fold, to use a measure and be sure that the hem is exactly the same width in every part; if they have a cake or preserves to compound, to employ the scales, go by a recipe and aim at the very highest success ever attained in this line of accomplishment: if they have a garment to put together, to use the gauge, the measuring tape, the smoothing iron, and when it leaves their hands, have it look professionally finished; if they have a room to sweep, that they sweep it clean and dust thoroughly, and give it all those finishing and tasteful touches that all persons of refinement so much enjoy. These little things go as deep as to the very center of character, and the young lady who is faithful in these few things is in a way to become ruler over many things.—*Tribune.*

WHAT a pity that our late flowers should be frequently killed just as they are coming into bloom! If many of these as for instance the *Chrysanthemums*, are carefully dried and placed in large pots they will often bloom until Christmas. Many kinds will not bear the removal, but the above named are rarely ever injured, and in fact seem to like the change. Any sunny situation will answer, but there must not be too much fire-heat. They do not mind a cool atmosphere, and delight in plenty of water. Keep off the green-fly and give them an occasional breath of fresh air.

OUR MOTHERS.—Who were the best and tidiest housewives in the world—exceping our grandmothers!—took especial pride in the possession of rows of tinware that glistened like a polished mirror. Every article about their houses susceptible of polish, including the brass knocker, was regularly brightened up until it fairly glistened. With their primitive materials, such as bath brick, emery, rotten stone, etc., it was a serious labor, albeit one of love.

TO CLEAN GOLD CHAINS.—Put the chain in a small glass bottle with warm water, a little tooth-powder and some soap. Cork the bottle, and shake it for a minute violently. The friction against the glass polishes the gold, and the soap and tooth-powder extract every particle of grease and dirt from the interstices of a chain of the most intricate pattern. Rinse it in clear cold water, wipe with a towel, and the polish will surprise you.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT WASHING.—Put your clothes in a good suds the day before washing; in the morning wash out of the water, warming it by the addition of hot water if desirable; put into boiling water, let them boil ten or fifteen minutes; wash out of the boil suds with the hands; rinse, hang out and dry.

DISH FOR BREAKFAST.—Take half a dozen or many as necessary, good cooking apples, cut them in slices about a quarter of an inch thick; have ready a pan of fresh hot lard. Drop the slices in and fry brown. A little hot sugar sprinkled over improves them. Serve hot.

LACE EDGINGS.—If you have learned the art of knitting, you can make the requisite quantity of small lace edging required for different portions of your dress, the lace so made possessing the recommendation of being able to stand the wear and tear of repeated washing.

QUICKLY-MADE FRUIT CAKE.—Take 3 eggs, 1 cup of sour cream, 1 cup of butter, 4 cups of flour, 2½ cups of raisins, chopped fine, 2 cups of brown sugar, 1 teaspoonful of soda, 1 of cloves, and 1 of cinnamon; bake slowly.

IRON-RUST.—To remove iron-rust from linen, apply lemon-juice and salt, and expose it to the sun. Use two applications if necessary.

Humorous.

A LAUGHABLE LOVE STORY.—A rich old gentleman had an only daughter, possessed of the highest attractions, moral, personal and pecuniary. She was engaged and devotedly attached to a young man in every respect worthy of her choice. All the marriage preliminaries were arranged, and the wedding was fixed to take place on a certain Thursday. On the Monday preceding the wedding-day the bride and groom elect (who was to have received $50,000 down on his wedding day, and a further sum of $100,000 on his father-in-law's death, (an event which would probably soon occur), had a little jealous squabble with his intended at the evening party. The "tiff" arose in consequence of his paying more attention than she thought justifiable to a lady with sparkling eyes and inimitable ringlets.

The gentleman retorted, and spoke tauntingly of a certain cousin whose waistcoat was the admiration of the company, and hinted that it had been embroidered by the fair heiress herself. He added that it would be soon enough for him to be schooled after they were married; and that she adopted the "breeches" a little too soon. After the supper they became reconciled apparently, and the bridegroom elect, in taking leave, was kind and affectionate. On the next morning the swain regretted the angry feeling he had exhibited and the cutting sarcasm with which he had given it vent; and, as a part of the *amende honorable*, packed up a magnificent satin dress which he had previously bespoke for his beloved (which had been sent home in the interval) and sent it to the lady with the following note:

"DEAREST JANE:—I have been unable to close my eyes all night, in thinking of our misunderstanding last evening. Pray pardon me; and, in token of your forgiveness, deign to accept the accompanying dress, and wear it for the sake of your most affectionate Henry."

Having written the note, he gave it to his servant to deliver with the parcel. But, as a pair of pantaloons happened to need repairing, he availed himself of the opportunity (the servant having to pass the tailor's shop) to send them in another package to the tailor. The man made the fatal blunder! left the satin dress with Snip, and took the note and the damaged trowsers to the lady. So exasperated was she at what she considered a determined and deliberate affront, that when her admirer called she ordered the door to be closed in his face, refused to listen to any explanation, and resolutely broke off the match.

SALUTING THE AMERICAN FLAG.—A correspondent, writing from Rio Janeiro, Brazil, says: "A few days ago a most ridiculous affair happened in the harbor. An ice-ship from Boston entered the bay, commanded by a Captain Green, in the South American trade. Fort Santa Cruz, not recognizing his house flag, hailed him, and ordered him to 'heave to.' But the worthy skipper didn't speak Portuguese, and the simple statement of the name of his vessel, which he hurled at the fort, was not at all satisfactory; so a blank shot was fired as a mild suggestion for him to stop. But he called for his revolver, and, pointing it skyward, fired six successive shots.

Then a solid shot from the fort skipped across his bow, and another, better aimed, passed through his foresail. The fort and two shore batteries opened fire upon him, and several of his light spars were cut away. But he held on his course rejoicing, loading and firing his revolver. Finally he reached quarantine and came to anchor just as his flying jib-boom was shot away. He was then so near the other shipping that they dared fire on him no longer, and the police boat, the custom house boat, and the health boat all boarded him, together with the captain of the port, who, with more vigor than politeness, wanted to know "Why he didn't heave to!" "Heave to!" ejaculated the astounded skipper, "was that what you wanted? I thought you was salutin' the American flag!" "Diable!" shouted the officers in chorus, and set the case down as additional evidence of the lunacy which they regarded as a necessary ingredient of the American character.

ANSWERING A GIRL.—"Two years ago I was in love with a girl, and as we got on well together we would probably have been engaged. One night she asked me if I thought another girl pretty. I replied conscientiously that I thought her very pretty. My girl, the next day, cut me dead, and the only word I received in explanation, was a message, through another girl, that I might go and sit on the other girl's doorsteps if I wanted to, but not to come to her house again. Last summer I was paying attention to another girl, and when one night she asked me about another girl's looks, I wasn't to be caught, and so said I thought she was a homely, forward minx. She never spoke to me again, and I found afterward that the other girl was her cousin. At present I am sweet on another girl, who is stopping at the seashore, and yesterday I got a note, in which she wants to know 'if I think another girl is good-looking.' Now I want your opinion as to what I'd better say.' There is a confusion about the numerous "other girls" mentioned in Carpenter's epistles, but we have written to him that he had best return an evasive answer, such as, "I don't know but what she didn't have," or something of that sort.

"NOW, JOHNNY," said a venerable lady to her six-year-old nephew, who was persistently denying an offence of which she accused him, "I know you are not telling the truth; I see it in your eye." Pulling down the lower lid of the organ that had so nearly betrayed his want of veracity, Johnny exultingly replied: "You can't tell anything about it, aunt; that eye was always a little streaked!"

TWO STREET urchins got in a war of words near the postoffice, and called each other a good many hard names. Finally as a clincher and to show his contempt, one of them sung out: "Oh, yes, you're getting mighty stuck up, you are. You're the chap what eats grapes and don't swallow the skins, you are!" This was a clincher, for the true, genuine swallows skins, seeds and all.

AN Iowa woman put a couple dozen of eggs into her bed, so they shouldn't freeze while she was absent a few days, and on her return home late at night bounced into bed and bent them so fearfully out of shape that she was obliged to remove them on a coal shovel and a chip. But not one of them was frozen.

A GENTLEMAN in search of a man to do some work, met on his way a lady, not so young as she once was, and asked her, "Can you tell me where I can find a man?" "No, I cannot," she replied, "for I have been looking these twenty years for one myself."

"MEN are what Women make Them," is the singular title of a new book. It may be true, but we have seen some dreadfully poor specimens of the manufactured article, which fact reflects badly either upon the material or the maker.

IT is on record that Adam, the first man to receive a land grant, died poor and miserable.

WHICH is preferable, the right man in a tight place, or a tight one in the right place.

A POSER for an Oculist—A window-blind.

Miscellany.

Italy.

Thirteen years have elapsed since this little city passed from Pontifical to Italian rule, and, with the exception of murmurs from the peasants at the salt and flour taxes, I have heard no expressions of discontent. All the convents in and about Spoleto have been expropriated long ago, the *frati* and nuns almost entirely dispersed, and the buildings turned to various uses. One prettily situated convent is now an asylum for old women. The Loreto Convent, with a fac-simile of the Santa Casa in the church, is an agricultural school. I do not know what has been, or is to be, done with the little Capuchin monastery. Only three or four *frati* remain and they have thrown off gown and cowl. I saw a fine old Capuchin in the cloister garden, drawing up a bucket of water from the well, in *gilet* and shirt sleeves, nothing of the Capuchin left of him but his gray head and beard. He looked as bright and happy as those good old gossiping *frati* generally do.

The True Life.

The mere lapse of years is not life. To eat and drink and sleep; to be exposed to darkness and the light; to pace round in the mill of habit, and turn the wheel of wealth; to make reason our book-keeper, and turn thought into an implement of trade—this is not life. In all this but a poor fraction of the consciousness of humanity is awakened; and the sanctities still slumber which make it most worth while to be. Knowledge, truth, love, beauty, goodness, faith alone can give vitality to the mechanism of existence; the laugh of mirth that vibrates through the heart, the tears that freshen the dry wastes within, the music that brings childhood back, the prayer that calls the future near, the doubt which makes us meditate, the death which startles us with mystery, the hardship that forces us to struggle, the anxiety that ends in trust—are the true nourishment of our natural being.—*Martineau.*

IMPORTANT TO SUFFERERS.—The greatest benefactor is one who relieves pain and cures disease. DR. SILSBEE has accomplished both by his miraculous discovery of ANAKESIS, an absolutely easy, rapid and *infallible cure for PILES* in all stages. All Doctors endorse it and 20,000 cured sufferers testify to its virtues. It is a simple suppository acting as an instrument poultice and medicine. The relief is instant and cure certain. Price $1.00. Sent free by mail on receipt of price, Anakesis Depot, 46 Walker st., New York. 2

A PROVIDENTIAL MAN.—This title now justly belongs to a physician who has added to the list of medicines a new remedy, which appears to include all that is most valuable in the old pharmacopoeia, and *not* to include any of the drawbacks with which the so-called specifics of the Faculty are chargeable. The Providential man is DR. JOSEPH WALKER, of California, whose VINEGAR BITTERS have achieved, in the short space of two years, a degree of popularity never before attained by any advertised preparation in this country. We have too much confidence in the shrewdness of the American people to suppose that this sudden and surprising celebrity is the outgrowth of a delusion. Indeed, we have reason to know that it is founded on innumerable and well authenticated cures of almost all the bodily ills that flesh is heir to. Not the least among the merits of the famous Tonic and Restorative, is its entire freedom from alcohol, as well as from all mineral drugs. It is composed exclusively of rare vegetable extracts. 12

Tape Worm! Tape Worm!

Removed in a few hours with harmless Vegetable Medicine. No fee asked until the entire worm, with head, passes. Refer to many afflicted to residents of Philadelphia whom I have cured, that had been unsuccessfully treated at the Jefferson Medical College, on Tenth street; had taken in vain turpentines, the so-called specifics, and all known remedies. Dr. E. F. Kunkel, No. 258 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. The Doctor has been in business for over twenty-five years, and is perfectly reliable. Call and see. Advice free. Removed tape worm from a child six years old measuring 20 feet. At his office can be seen specimens, some of them over 40 feet in length, which have been removed in less than three hours by taking one dose of his medicine. Dr. Kunkel's treatment is simple, safe and perfectly reliable, and no fee until the worm, with head, passes. Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 258 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Consultation by mail, or at office free.

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The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and all THROAT and LUNG difficulties.

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