Agricultural.

FATTENING CATTLE.—One would hardly suppose it necessary to say that in fattening stock warmth is of great importance; yet, particularly in fattening hogs, we see this principle continually neglected. Styes, pens, and stables are built often in cold, exposed places; and though the location may sometimes be good enough, the buildings are so roughly put together that the cold winds whistle through in every direction. The food which cattle eat in a great measure goes to supply waste heat. The internal arrangements of an animal are much the same as the heating arrangements of a building, and the food is so much fuel which is being consumed in this internal stove. To have a cold, open place for cattle, though they be well fed, is much the same as to have a large fire in one's office of a cold day, and then leave all the doors and windows open for the heat to escape. Warmth, however, is not the only thing needful to make cattle fatten well. Good health is an essential element. No matter how close we may keep a room, unless the stove draws well there is little heat given out. So the animal may have warm surroundings, with plenty to eat; but unless the digestive organs are perfect, so that the food may be freely prepared, or as we may say properly consumed, there will be little heat given to the body, and the fattening will not go on.

Everybody understands the old saying that such or such a one "laughs and grows fat." Of course the laughing has no relation to fattening. But laughter shows a healthy, contented disposition, and this is an element necessary to putting a good fleshy covering on to one's bones. Now, good wholesome food—food that cattle seem to enjoy—is as necessary an item in a good fattening account as abundant food. So, also, cleanliness, good water, and other good sanitary conditions are requisite.

Indeed this healthy, cheerful condition of things is perhaps quite as necessary as mere warmth. No matter how well off in this respect a stable or pen may be, if it is dark and dull it will have an injurious effect in fattening. If very healthy a sharp spell, if not too cold, is often an appetizer. The main point is to create a desire to eat and to enjoy, and then to keep as warm as consistent with comfort, to preserve the heat the food creates from useless waste.

WOODEN COLLARS.—The *Maryland Farmer* prints the following argument in favor of wooden collars: "The present huge collar chokes the horse in summer and chills him through the lungs in winter. A collar made of white basswood, or other light, tough wood, would never heat, gall, or chill a horse. Experience has demonstrated that a hard wooden surface, polished and kept clean, is the safest, coolest, best, and healthiest collar ever used. They will only weigh one-third as much as ordinary collars, and unite hames and collar in one. No rough surfaces are worked up; no sweat is absorbed to cook a scald; fresh air passes round the collar, evaporating the moisture and keeping the skin dry; the hair is not chafed and fretted. During the war, it was found necessary to remove an equipment factory in the South, 500 miles. The number of collars for the teams employed was insufficient by forty, which number was made of wood, polished, and tied on by ropes at each end. At the end of the tiresome journey, all the horses and mules that used the ordinary collars were severely galled—nearly ruined, and for a long time unfit for service; whilst those that wore wooden collars were ungalled, and ready for use as usual. Several planters also being unable to procure collars during the war, made them of wood, and conducted their business with success, and comfort to their mules and horses."

FALL VS. SPRING PRUNING.—If you prune some kinds of trees in spring they will bleed, as it is termed, very profusely. If this does not weaken the tree by depriving it of a portion of its sap, the wounds made are a long time in drying, and the sweet juices attract various insects, which sometimes bore into the exposed wood. We are not in favor of what is termed "spring pruning;" but late in winter before frosty nights are all past, or late in spring, after the leaves have appeared, will answer. If trees were sensitive to pain, like animals, then we might hesitate to make wounds which would remain exposed to cold during winter. But there are no *feelings* to be taken into consideration, and if we prune in fall, the surface of the wounds will be dried and the pores entirely closed against any amount of sap long before spring. The healing-over process can neither be injured nor retarded by this early pruning.

The theory of spring planting would answer very well if it were possible to remove trees of any considerable size without cutting or breaking off a portion of the roots. It requires a certain length of time for every severed root to heel and produce new fibers, and it is reasonable to suppose that this process (in fact, we know it does) proceeds to some extent during winter, especially on all roots buried below frost.

MANY of our farmers till too much ground. The same manure and labor expended on half the ground, would bring heavier crops and greater profits. If one-half of many of our farms was laid down in permanent grass, and all the attention devoted to the other half, many of us would be the gainers. Five hundred bushels of corn off five acres, would pay better than the same amount off ten acres. That this crop can be reached has been proved time after time. Well-manured crops will resist their insect enemies much better than half manured ones, because their growth is stimulated and forced forward in advance of the damage.

QUINSY IN SWINE.—An enlargement of the glands of the throat will often occur in fattening hogs, and sometimes in those which are only in store condition. A swelling occurs under the jaws and about the throat, which either presses upon, or so much affects the upper respiratory organs that the animal seems to be almost in danger of suffocation. Bleeding and purging should be first effected, to which should be added punctures of, or setons in, the glands wherever there is the least suspicion of the formation of pus; and in serious cases counter-irritants may be had recourse to.

LIME CROPS.—There is said to be carried off from the soil nine pounds of lime in twenty-five bushels of oats, and fifteen pounds in thirty-eight bushels of barley. There are thirty-five pounds of lime in two tons of rye grass, one hundred and twenty-six pounds in two tons of clover, and one hundred and forty pounds in twenty-five tons of turnips, and two hundred and seventy pounds in nine tons of potatoes. Some soils contain an abundance of lime for a thousand years, while others require an occasional application of lime as a fertilizer.

LIME FOR PEACH TREES.—The Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware, who was a large and successful peach grower, found lime the best manure he ever applied to peach trees. He scraped the dirt off and applied from three to a dozen shovelfuls of lime fresh from the kiln to the naked roots. It killed the grubs and favored the growth of fruit. Sometimes one can kill the larvæ of the curculio under peach trees by a heavy dressing of lime recently slaked.

A fast friend—the electric telegraph.

Scientific.

PRINTING WITH ANILINE BLACK.—When ammonia is added in excess to a solution of alum, a gelatinous precipitate is formed which consists of the hydrated oxide of aluminum. This hydrate is soluble in acids, acting in that case as a base, but it is also soluble in caustic soda and potash, when it acts as a weak acid and forms salts known as aluminates of soda and potash. The aluminate of soda can be prepared very cheaply, and is advantageously employed, according to Dr. A. Kielmeyer, for coating the cloth placed under the calico and running along with it. In calico printing a portion, of course, of the color or mordant employed passes entirely through the cloth which is being printed; and to prevent it from being deposited on the pressure rollers and returned to a clean part of the cloth upon the second revolution, it is customary to have a piece of thick woolen cloth (a little wider than the calico, running between the calico and roller to take up this excess) and to pass it over one of the heated cylinders; it is thus dried and can be used two or three times before it has to be cleaned. The great expense of these "travelers" and the labor of cleaning them has induced several calico printers to substitute a piece of the unbleached cotton cloth. After being used once it can be bleached and is in no way injured for calico, except in one particular case. A piece of unbleached muslin which has been soiled by aniline black cannot be entirely cleaned by the bleaching process, and, moreover, the fiber is injured. For this reason it has been necessary to adhere to the old method of expensive woolen "travelers" when using aniline black.

Dr. Kielmeyer has, however, made the interesting discovery that aluminate of soda mixed with scorched starch prevents the aniline black from attaching itself to the cotton. The alkalinity of this substance prevents the black from being developed; and at the same time, the solid hydrate of alumina is formed where aniline black and aluminate of soda come in contact, and protects the fiber by preventing the black from coming in contact with it. Attempts to employ the carbonate and acetate of alumina for the same purpose have not succeeded well; for although they check the development of the black, they do not form that insoluble layer which protects the fiber.

In preparing the goods, the unbleached muslin, as soon as it is singed, is passed twice through a cold solution of aluminate of soda of 4 or 5° B. It is left unrolled for two hours that it may become evenly distributed throughout the goods, and then dried on the hot cylinders. The cost of material for preparing a piece 164 feet in length is, in Germany, about 4 cents. For light patterns, like shirtings, it can be used over two or three times, for heavier ones but once; and if the pattern is very heavy, a solution of 10° B. should be employed. Before proceeding to bleach them, they are placed in a muriatic acid solution of 2° B. and washed. After bleaching there will be no trace left of the black. It has also been observed that the black patterns printed over this background do not strike through the goods so much as otherwise, and consequently the fabrics are not weakened so much; but upon the right side they are perfectly bright and full. Even this latter is of no small account when we remember that all aniline black, if never so carefully prepared, has more or less tendency to rot or weaken the fiber.

A NEW CLASS OF EXPLOSIVES has been found which, it is claimed, are free from the danger of accidental explosion during manufacture, storage or transport. This is effected by the separation of their oxidizing and combustible agents until their chemical combination is to take place in obedience to the purposes of man. The ingredients suggested, although there are many that could be used, are potassium, chromate and nitric acid. It is said that nine-tenths of all the explosives made, including gunpowder, are used for blasting and for the latter purpose the strongest and cheapest force is wanted, without regard to propelling power. Nitric acid is cheaper than nitro compounds, and the price of chlorates is being gradually reduced, by the progress made in late years in the manufacture of chlorine. The ingredients of the new explosive are either two liquids or a liquid and a solid, so that their admixture is easy; but, on on account of the corrosive properties of nitric acid, the acid mixtures are inconvenient to handle.

HEAT-CONDUCTING POWER OF ROCKS.—Professor Herschel and Mr. Lebour have been experimenting in this subject. Twenty-eight specimens of rocks were reduced to uniform circles of 5 inches diameter and ¼ inch thickness, carefully gaged. Out of six specimens that had been tried, slate plates, cut parallel to the plane of cleavage, transmitted the heat faster than any of the others. Where the flow of heat had become uniform, the water was raised 1 degree Fah. in thirty-two seconds. With marble, sandstone, granite, and serpentine, about thirty-nine seconds were required to raise it by the same amount. The greatest resistance to the passage of heat was offered by two specimens of shale, gray and black, from the coal measures in the neighborhood of Newcastle, which occupied forty-eight or fifty seconds in raising the water one degree, or half as long again as the time taken by the plate of slate.

VEGETABLE WAX.—China annually exports large quantities of vegetable wax to England for manufacture into candles. It is obtained from three different species of trees and shrubs, being an exudation caused by the puncture of an insect. In time, this exudation becomes dry and powdery, resembling hoar-frost, in which state it is scraped off, and the crude material freed from impurities by spreading it on a strainer covering a cylindrical vessel of boiling water. The wax is received in the former vessel, and, on congealing, is ready for use. Thousands of tons are yielded in the course of a year; but whether the waxy matter is the product of the animal, or is exuded by the plant in consequence of being punctured, is not yet satisfactorily determined.

CERESINE is a new substitute of beeswax, obtained by chemical processes from a waxy mineral known as ozokerite. It is sold in thin white cakes, and is pure white, scentless, harder than wax, and partially translucent. It cannot be softened in warm water, and is not liable to the action of acids or caustic alkalies. It is volatile at high temperature, and can be distilled unchanged. For many purposes it will doubtless prove of great value, and it is hoped that our dealers will soon have it for sale in this country.

MR. COWIE, of Shanghai, in China, has observed the passage across the sun's disk of an object which he thinks is a planet nearer to the sun than Mercury. Prof. Daniel Kirkwood, by comparing Mr. Cowie's observations with other recorded dates of similar phenomena, concludes that they indicate the existence of an interior planet, whose year is 34 days, 22 hours and 32 minutes. —*Scribner's Monthly.*

IT is said that glycerine mixed with the water in steam-engine boilers prevents the deposition of lime salts, and consequently protects the boiler from incrustation. About one pound of glycerine to every 300 to 400 pounds of coal burnt is sufficient for this purpose.

Domestic.

COOKING AS AN ACCOMPLISHMENT.—It is said that the principal of a boarding school, wishing that the pupils should, in some unanimous way, observe the season of Lent, requested them to indicate what particular dish they would deny themselves during the forty days. The unanimous reply was, "hash!" The inference from this decision is that the pupils thought that, in pursuing such a course of self-denial, "virtue is its own reward." "Hash," as described by an English authority, is composed of "tough junks of meat swimming in greasy water, or a thick, floury mess." This is a libellous description of what may be made a very savory dish; but it is true sometimes, and even cold mutton can hardly be considered less palateable—though cold mutton is supposed to represent the superlative degree of all bad adjectives. We certainly manage this thing better in America.

A culinary lecturer in London indicates the proper way of reproducing yesterday's dinner for to-day's sustenance. The genteel title for the dish is of course French—for, if all good things in cooking are not French, all French "made-dishes" are good. Under the improved nomenclature the dish is not a "hash," but a really passable and excellent *rechauffe*. That word looks better and sounds better than "hash," and is not so suggestive of the "unconsidered trifles," not usually deemed palateable, which occasionally find a refuge and a disguise in the undignified dish with an undignified name. So good housewives are henceforth to understand that the "hash" is out and the *rechauffe* is in.

And here is the recipe: "The gravy, having been carefully mixed, boiled and strained, is allowed to get nearly cold before the neatly cut pieces of meat are put into the saucepan, there to simmer as slowly as may be. Instead of slices of flabby toast, the dish should be garnished with symmetrical parallelograms or triangles of bread slices; the said bits of bread, professionally termed "sippets," having been crisped into toast over a brisk fire, in a wire basket, and then immersed in boiling lard." If the lecturer had been a Yankee, he would have explained that the bits of toast should be fried like "doughnuts." Or if a Frenchman he would have said fried like potato slices; and he would have brought into prominence the introduction of those savory but simple herbs which make the genuine "*rechauffe*" so palatable. Being only an uninlightened Englishman, his poverty of illustration can be excused.

Seriously. The great secret of good cooking (after cleanliness, which is indispensable) is the great secret of success in anything. The great secret in good housekeeping is to take the most pains when you have the least material. On a famous dinner, with all the munitions of the household commissariat, the most pains are usually wasted. But Sir Loin of Beef can take care of himself, and can challenge all comers. Where of meats, vegetables, fruits and other edibles there are enough and to spare, the battle is already won. It is when much is to be made out of little that the genius of the housekeeper is exercised. If she is equal to the occasion, her triumph is as much greater, as is that of the leader of a forlorn hope greater than that of a commander who merely crushes an enemy with a superior force. There are skill and courage in the one case; in the other only blundering strength. There are science, care and tact combined in getting up a nice spread out of unpromising materials; but any tryo can waste half of an abundant provision, and still leave enough for dinner.

Cooking suffers principally because it is a pursuit which does not receive the honorable attention that it merits. It is too commonly classed among despised branches of knowledge, of which she who knows least is most "intellectual," or otherwise commendable. As eating, however, is no small concern, even of the most elevated specimens of humanity, and no man or woman can get on without it, even if we regard it as a duty, there is no reason why it should not be made as pleasant as possible. The fare may be simple and still palatable—the more simple perhaps the more palateable, if *sagely* treated. Whatever is upon the table, the surroundings and associations should be pleasant, if it is desired that "good digestion wait on appetite, and health on both," To produce such a result patience and cheerfulness are necessary, as they are in all the ordinary concerns of life. The every day matters are what life is made up of. For extraordinary occasions, extraordinary and even hurried expedients are necessary, but nothing that should be done smoothly and quietly and with due preparation, can be done without. Of course everybody remembers the copy book line: "We eat to live, not live to eat;" but that does not mean that people should take their food as they take physic, under protest.

PUMPKIN PIES.—Choose the best pumpkins that can be found. Take out the seeds, cut the rind carefully away, and then cut the pumpkin into thin and narrow bits. Stew over a moderate fire in a little water, just enough to keep the mass from burning, until soft. Turn off the water if any remains and let the pumpkin steam over a slow fire about ten minutes. When sufficiently cooled, strain through a sieve. Sweeten the pumpkin with sugar and a little molasses. The sugar and eggs should be beaten together. The flavoring requires ginger, the grated rind of a lemon, or nutmeg and salt. To one quart of pumpkin add one quart of milk, and four eggs for ordinary richness. Heat the pumpkin scalding hot before putting it upon the crust to bake, otherwise the crust will be soaked. Bake in a very hot oven.

TO RESTORE COLOR TO FABRICS.—When color on a fabric has been accidentally or otherwise destroyed by acid, ammonia is applied to neutralize the same, after which an application of chloroform will, in almost all cases, restore the original color. The application of ammonia is common, but that of chloroform is little unknown. Chloroform will also remove paint from a garment or elsewhere, when benzole or bisulphide of carbon fails.

THE following recipe for staining butternut wood in imitation of black walnut is highly recommended: Water 1 quart, washing soda 1½ ozs., Vandyke brown 2¾ ozs., bichromate of potash ½ oz. Boil for ten minutes and apply with a brush.

MUFFINS.—One egg, one large tablespoonful of sugar, three cups of flour, one cup of milk, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in the milk, two tablespoonfuls of butter, and a little salt.

FRUIT jellies may be preserved from mouldiness by covering the surface one-fourth of an inch deep with finely pulverized loaf sugar. Thus protected, they will keep in good condition for years.—*Household.*

POMADE TO PREVENT BALDNESS.—Lard, four ozs.; Spermaceti, one dram; Lemon juice, six drams; Tincture Cantharides, one-half dram. Perfume to taste.

"Now, Willie, do have a little courage. When I have a powder to take I don't like it any more than you do; but I make up my mind that I will take it, and I do." "And when I have a powder to take," replied Willie, "I make up my mind that I won't take it, and I don't."

Humorous.

THE ONLY MAN WHO WAS EVER SATISFIED WITH THE WEATHER.—We never knew more than one man who was perfectly satisfied with the weather at all times and under all circumstances. It was Chubb. In summer, when the thermometer bolted up among the nineties, Chubb would come to the front door with beads of perspiration standing out all over his red face until his head would look like a raspberry, and would look at the sky and say "Splendid—perfectly splendid! Noble weather for the poor and for the ice companies and the washer-woman! They don't shake up such climate as this in Italy. Gimme my umbrella, Harriet, while I sit out yer on the steps and enjoy it." In winter, when the mercury would creep down fifteen degrees below zero, and the cold was severe enough to freeze the inside of Vesuvius solid to the center of the globe, Chubb would sit out on a fence and exclaim, "By Jingo! did you ever see such weather as this? I like an atmosphere that freezes up yoor very marrer. It helps the coal trade and keeps the snakes quiet. Don't talk of summer-time to me. Gimme cold and give it to me stiff." When there was a drought, Chubb used to meet us in the street and remark, "No rain yet, I see! Magnificent, isn't it? I want my weather dry; I want it with the dampness left out. Moisture breeds fever and ague, and wets your clothes. If there's anything I despise, it's to carry an umbreller. No rain for me, if you please." When it rained for a week, and swamped the country, Chubb often dropped in to see us, and to observe, "I dunno how you feel about this yer rain, but it allus seems to me that the heavens never drops no blessings but when we have a long wet spell. It makes the corn jump, and cleans the sewers. I wouldn't give a cent to live in a climate where there was no rain. Put me on the Nile and I'd die in a week. Soak me through and through to the inside of my undershirt, and I feel as if life was bright and beautiful, and sorter nothing but nonsense." Chubb was always happy in a thunderstorm. He would say, "Put me in a thunderstorm and let the lightnin' play around me and I'm at home. I'd rather have one storm that'd tear the inside out of the continent than a dozen of yer little dribblin' waterin'-pot showers. If I can't have a rippin' and roarin' storm I don't wan't none." One day Chubb was upon his roof fixing a shingle, when a tornado struck him, lifted him off, and carried him a quarter of a mile, and dashed him with such terrible force against a fence that his leg was broken. As they carried him home we met him, and when we asked him how he felt, he opened his eyes and languidly said, "Immortal powers! what a storm that was! When it does blow, it suits the senior member of the Chubb family if it blows hard. I'd give both my legs if we could have a squall like that every day. I—I——" Then he fainted. We want Chubb elected President. He is the only man in the universe who don't growl at the weather, and he ought to have glory and honor.

THE WISE NEWSBOY.—A little newsboy in a ragged jacket and one suspender, confronted a teller at one of our savings banks the other day, and demanded to know if "she was all right—meaning the bank—because, if she was, he didn't mean to be scared if every one else was. The teller assured him the money was ready at any moment. "Nuf said 'tween gentlemen; but I don't want it," and with a self-satisfied air he walked out of the bank.

"Is she good?" cried two or three other newsboys, awaiting the result at the door steps. "Yes, sir-ree; as good as wheat. Catch our bank to stop! Yoos ought to seed the gold I seed in the safe. More'n a house full. An' yoos don't ketch this feller a making a fool of hisself and drawing it out. I ain't so green, I ain't."

At the same bank a man who drew out his deposits was so intoxicated he could scarcely stand. Probable he lost the savings of years before night.

CLAY'S JOKE ON ADAMS.—Henry Clay had a standing joke, which he never failed to perpetrate, at John Quincy Adams' expense, when he caught his Massachusetts colleague in a congenial crowd. Adams was afflicted during his whole life with a disease of the lachrymal duct, which caused his optics to be constantly watery. The two occupied the same apartment, and a rosy and buxom Swiss damsel attended the room. Clay's story was that, upon his attempting to snatch a kiss from his handsome chambermaid, he was bluffed off, "O, Mr. Clay, you must not, for Mr. Adams a few minutes ago begged me, with tears in his eyes, for a similar favor, and I refused him!"

A SECT has been organized in Austria called "Suspirants." The members atone for their sins by sighing—the size of the sigh being in proportion to the size of the sin—and forgiveness is considered certain if the suspiratory effort is prompt and satisfactory. What a happy thought for lovers. Their sins can scarcely be recorded ere they are sighed out—provided they join the new sect, for the blessing does not descend upon out-sigh-ders.

A PRACTICAL JOKE WITH AN UNHAPPY ENDING.—A fun-loving little wife of Manayunk borrowed a neighbor's baby and put it on her doorstep, and then discovered it and "went for" Brown. The result was more than satisfactory. Brown "squealed," and said: "Why, I gave her three hundred dollars and sent her to Chicago last week!" And the joking wife is after a divorce.

AN Irish gentleman, building a house, ordered a pit to be dug to contain the heaps of rubbish left by the workmen. His steward asked him what he should do with the earth dug out of the pit. "Make it large enough to hold both the rubbish and the earth, to be sure," said he.

USE AND ABUSE.—Old Gent—"You don't mean to tell me, waiter, that you can't give me a toothpick?"

Waiter—"Well, sir, we used to keep 'em, but the gents almost invariably took 'em away when they'd done with 'em."

CANDID — (Simultaneously). — Host (smacking his lips)—"Now, what do you say to that glass of She——?"

Guest—"My dear fellow, where did you get this abominable Marsala?"

"To a thoughtful man," says *Fun*, "the eager anxiety with which girls rush to the seaside suggests the first stage of a rubber at whist. They cut for partners.

A GERMAN author, expatiating upon the absurdities of the English pronunciation, thinks it reaches a climax when they pronounce "Boz," Dickens.

A NOTICE in the cars on a railroad in Pennsylvania, informs the public that "no gentleman will occupy more than one seat at a time unless he be twins."

A GALESBURG barber advertises himself as a "Professor of crinicultural abscission and craniological tripsis."

You may glean knowledge by reading, but you must separate the chaff from the wheat by thinking.

A BORE.—The man who persists in talking about himself, when you wish to talk about yourself.

WHAT is the comparative of "sweet night?" Evidently sweet nitre.

Miscellany.

Necci.

Anna Brewster, writing from the Lucca Baths, says: "Wherever we drive we see peasants carrying small bundles of chestnut leaves; every village house has long strings hanging pendant, on which are strung rich, large chestnut leaves. I thought first that they were some kind of air plant, until I discovered that they were leaves that grew dryer daily; then I asked my driver about them. He told me they were dried and put away for winter, to use in the baking of necci. And what is necci? They take chestnut flour, mix it with water, stir it to a paste, then make it in round flat cakes about as thick as a very heavily-made buckwheat cake. These are spread between chestnut leaves, folded up into them, indeed, then baked on hot stones. The chestnut leaves, which must be gathered and dried in August, are first soaked in water before they are used for the necci coverings. They are supposed to impart a chestnut flavor to the national food. Of course, I have been curious to taste necci. So my padrona, or landlady, baked some for me. I love Lucca landscapes and Lucca baths, but may I never be forced to feed on necci. It is the most villainous stuff I ever tasted!"

French Politeness.

There are many instances of French politeness current; the story, for example, of the old Duc de Doudeauville, the last of the old school which faded away in Charles the Tenth's time, with legitimate royalty. He was slowly coming down stairs one afternoon from a visit, when he met a youngster of twenty, bounding up, three steps at a time, to the drawing-room which he had just quitted. Both stopped short. The Duke, by right of age, stood against the wall; the boy, four stairs below him, stood against the banisters. Both bowed low, both were bareheaded, neither would pass the other. This deadlock continued, until the younger man stepped up, saying, "I obey, my lord Duke; obedience is the first duty of youth." This story, however, is remarkably like one of Lord Stair and Louis XIV. The King signed to the ambassador to get into the carriage before his Majesty: Lord Stair bowed and obeyed without any fuss, whereupon Louis observed to his courtiers that a less polite man would have made a ceremony of declining.

20,000 CURES OF PILES have been recorded during the past five years by ANAKESIS, the happiest discovery in medicine ever made. No disease is more painful and vexatious than PILES, and lotions, ointments, and quack nostrums always make them worse. ANAKESIS is an infallible, painless, simple permanent cure, acts as a bougee poultice and medicine. The relief from pain is instantaneous and cure certain. All Doctors recommend it. Price $1.00. Sent free by mail on receipt of price, Depot, 46 Walker st., New York. 7

APPLY THE REMEDY.—It appears that we need no longer be tormented with Liver, Kidney, Bladder, and Glandular diseases, Mental and Physical Debility, Partial Paralysis, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Morbic Humors of the blood. DR. WALKER'S VEGETABLE VINEGAR BITTERS conquers the causes of all of the above irregularities by securing *perfect digestion*, a *proper flow of bile*, and a *free discharge of all waste matter*. It is not a vile doctored whiskey, gotten up to deceive the public and tickle the palate. It is a medicine to the sick stomach, the relaxed nervous system, the weak circulating blood, and the overworked, prostrated brain. An infant may take it, and to children afflicted with worms, and even adults who suffer from this cause, ignorant of the fact—and their numbers are millions—it is the greatest remedy of the age. Take one bottle and you will be satisfied that this is no catch-penny nostrum. 17

If your horse is lame, sore or galled, you should use *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment;* wash the part with castile soap and warm water, rub dry, with a clean cloth, then apply the Liniment, rub in well with the hand. 4.

Have the readers of the ever used any of *Parsons' Purgative Pills?* if not, why not? they are the best family physic, besides being the greatest antibilious remedy there is in this country.

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 over 1000 patients in 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. 259 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 36 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, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Consultation by mail, or at office free

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