Agricultural.

THE ENEMIES OF THE CRANBERRY CROP.—The cranberry crop is short in many parts of New England on account of the drought, the worms, and other enemies. This fruit, though growing mostly upon peat bogs and swampy places, is as much effected by drought as other crops, especially upon the thoroughly drained and gravelled or sanded plantations. The fruit fails to set well, or if already set the fruit is small. The remedy for this is to have the water raised in the ditches to a point where the roots will reach it without flowing the plants. The fruit-worm and the vine worm are among the worst enemies of the cranberry-grower. Flowing in the spring is a complete remedy for the vine worm, and if prolonged late enough in the season it will destroy the other. Many growers draw off the water early in May, when the parent moths are most active. It is now pretty well settled that the water should be kept on until the first of June, or if drawn off early in May it should be put on again for a week at the close of the month. At that season the water is warm enough to destroy the eggs. The latter is the practice of our most intelligent cranberry-growers. Discretion, however, is to be used in the drawing off of the water. If the vines are covered to the depth of three feet or more, the water would probably be too cold at the bottom to kill all the eggs. It should be drawn down so low as to barely cover the vines and give the surface the full benefit of the sun. Where the water is abundant and under control, it is the better way to draw off the water about the first of May, and let it on again from the 20th of May to the first of June, according to the earliness of the season. It would be still better if the plants could have a flooding ten days later, but in this case the water should only be left on for a day or two, lest it might injure the fruit-buds. Many bogs are injured by winter killing. Flowing in winter is an effectual safeguard against this. The water should be put on as early as the first of November, or at least before there is any danger of freezing, and the bottom of the ice that may form should be kept above the tops of the plants. With these precautions cranberries are more reliable on well-prepared plantations than most other fruit crops.—*American Agriculturist.*

POISON IN ZINC MILK PAILS.—The question of the use of zinc for dairy utensils is becoming quite a serious one in consideration of the new light thrown on its use by the medical fraternity. The committee on Epidemic diseases, of the Philadelphia Medical Society, is our authority for the statement that a pound of butter placed in a zinc-lined safe, will in two hours become so thoroughly impregnated with zinc that it can be perceptibly tasted. This, if supported, is of importance when taken in connection with the statement of other medical men, that the rapid increase of paralysis is due to the salts of lead and zinc which are in various ways absorbed into the system. It will not be hard for us to give up the use of zinc about the dairy, for we never could see any good reason for using it, especially where butter would come in contact with it, for it will adhere much more than it does to tinned iron. The matter is of sufficient importance to warrant a more thorough investigation, which we have no doubt it will receive. If one-half of what is charged by the committee be true, we shall bid zinc a lasting, but not a sorrowful farewell, so far as dairy matters are concerned.—*Journal of the Farm.*

CHEESE MADE FROM A SMALL DAIRY.—A way of making easily with three or four cows, a cheese that will weigh ten or fifteen pounds. Take milk that is sweet—do not remove much of the cream from the night's milk—then warm it so that it shall be of the same temperature as the morning's milk fresh from the cows, and mix night's and morning's milk together. A piece of calf's rennet should be soaked in a half pint of water over night; put one-half or more into the milk, adding more if not sufficient. After it turns, take your ladle or knife and cut through and through, dividing the curd into small squares. When the whey separates, pour it all off, and then take boiling water and pour over the curd; let it stand ten minutes—this is to give it toughness and prevent its being 'crumbly.' Now let it stand until entirely cold, all the water having been drained off.

When cold, chop it fine, salt it to the taste, and put it into the press, pressing it moderately for three hours; then take it out and turn it; press three hours more and then turn again and place on a clean shelf, rub a little butter over it and turn each day.

PRICES OF LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY.—It is sometimes convenient to know what price per pound for poultry, live weight, is equivalent to a given price, dressed weight. Preparing for market will cost about eight cents for each fowl, when labor of the usual quality is employed, and a considerable number of fowls butchered at a time. Making that allowance for dressing, and leaving out fractions, the relative prices in cents of live and dressed weights are as follows:

21c	=14c	26c	=17c	31c	=21c	36c	=25c
22	=15	27	=18	32	=21	37	=26
23	=15	28	=19	33	=22	38	=26
24	=16	29	=20	34	=23	39	=27
25	=17	30	=20	35	=24	40	=28

The rate of shrinkage in dressing varies with the breed, age, and degree of fatness of the fowls, but the above is substantially correct.

A NEW WAY OF OBTAINING FLOUR.—A revolution is likely soon to take place in the process of flour-making. It has just been started in England. The grain is crushed by numerous little trip-hammers, attached to the proper machinery to produce the result desired. The new machinery is very cheap, and does up its work in a thorough manner. The flour produced is said to be far superior to that obtained by grinding. A pounding-mill, costing $1,000, will produce as much flour every day as an old-fashioned mill, costing $5,000. The new mill is very simple. When a hammer is out of order, it can be replaced for a few cents. For four thousand years millers have produced flour by grinding the grain with stones. The new idea gives a new departure. What results it will soon produce in this country remain to be seen.

MILK.—Milk for butter-making should be handled gently and put at rest as soon as possible. A reduction of temperature is desirable as soon as the milk is drawn. This should be effected with the least possible amount of stirring. The more it is stirred the less will be the yield of cream. When set, it should be protected from even the least jar. Churning in a milk-room, or any work that jars the building, will retard the rising of the cream. Milk, to get the best yield of cream, requires absolute and undisturbed rest.

LARGE SHEEP.—Col. Thomas S. Grandy, of Springfield, Ky., weighed recently six ewes that turned the scale at the following figures: The largest weighed 208 lbs., and the smallest 185 lbs., the average being 196 lbs.

A STOCK KEEPER says he has never failed to relieve a choked animal by raising its head as if for drenching, "and throwing down its throat a broken hen's egg, shell and all."

The late Dr. Nelaton, the eminent French physician, left a fortune valued at $1,400,000.

Scientific.

DRY PLATE PHOTOGRAPHY WITH GELATIN.—Place seven grains of Nelson's gelatin and seven grains of isinglass in cold water for several hours until soft and swollen; then drain off the water, and put them into a two ounce bottle, which place in hot water until the gelatin and isinglass are dissolved. Add thirteen grains of bromide of pottassium, dissolved in a dram of distilled water; and in another dram of distilled water dissolve fourteen grains of nitrate of silver, and add it by degrees, in the dark, shaking well between each addition. Now add half a dram of a saturated solution of nitrate of baryta, and two drops of muriatic acid. There will be a froth on the top of this emulsion from the shaking, and in order to get rid of this it may be strained through muslin; or, if left in the hot water, it will gradually subside.

This will form sufficient emulsion, at a cost of about two-pence, to coat over one dozen quarter plates, which, as coated, should be laid on a flat surface until the film sets, which will take about five or ten minutes, when they can be put away in a box to dry. The drying will take about forty-eight hours (unless they are placed in a current of dry air), or they may be exposed at once. An exposure of thirty seconds, with alkaline developer, should give a negative of sufficient printing density without any intensifying. The plates should be placed in cold water for about a minute previous to developing.

Emulsions prepared with the silver in excess caused the plates almost surely to fog, and the image to be very thin and faint.

TESTING STEAM BOILERS.—It is generally believed that steam boilers become weakened (for resistance to internal pressure) after continued use, from various known and unknown causes, so that the engineer cannot judge of the pressure to which his boiler can be worked with safety. But this he may determine by a very simple process and means which are always at his command. It is as follows: Let the boiler be filled entirely full of cold water even to the throttle and safety valves, and all closed tight to prevent any escape. Now, by lighting a fire under the boiler, the water will gradually expand and produce a pressure sufficient to even rupture the iron before the temperature of the water has reached the boiling point. While the pressure is increasing, let the steam gage or pressure indicator be watched; and when the test pressure (which may be twice or more as great as the working pressure) is reached, a portion of the water may be allowed to escape and the pressure reduced. The pressure results from the fact that water is expanded by heat more than iron. The process above given is attended with as much safety as the use of the hydrostatic press, unless the water be heated above 212°, which would not be required unless the boiler leaks. Below this temderature, no disastrous consequences would follow, even if the boiler should be torn asunder.

YELLOW FEVER AND ELECTRICITY.—A correspondent writing from Fayette, Mississippi, to the *Scientific American* gives a curious succession of observed facts, which may lead to a clearer understanding of the conditions under which yellow fever is generated, and as a consequence to new methods of preventing or curing the disease. He says that prior to the breaking out of the fever, and during the prevalence of the epidemic the rains are unaccompanied by lightning and thunder, which in other seasons are common. There was only one peal of thunder heard in his county between the middle of September and the latter part of October. In 1855, at a school celebration, a sufficient amount of electricity could not be generated to perform the simplest experiment with the electrical apparatus, and shortly thereafter the yellow fever broke out and raged terribly. The writer draws the conclusion from these facts, that the prevalence of yellow fever is dependent upon the electrical condition of the atmosphere, and suggests that science may be made to supply the necessary conditions to public health.

COMPASS DEVIATIONS.—In examining the causes of the deviation of the mariner's compass on shipboard, the influences of the hulls of iron vessels have long been demonstrated. But, in addition to other disturbing causes, it is now said that the varying distribution of heat over an iron hull is also a disturbing influence, and a contemporary gives some curious instances of it. A steamship going up the Red Sea, had the blazing rays of the sun striking one side in the morning and the other side in the evening, the result being a marked difference in the deviation. A steamship voyaging from Liverpool to New York, passes through cold polar and warm Gulf Stream currents in alternate bands between Newfoundland and Nantucket, causing a deviation of ten degrees. A ship in port with hot sunshine on one side and the cool shade upon the other, sometimes shows similar compass deviations.

RED AND WHITE MUSCLES.—It is said that the red and white muscles of a body,—very clearly seen by removing the skin of a rabbit—which exist mingled in the same region, are different both in structure and properties. On applying the electric current, the white portions contract almost instantly, and respond even to rapid and continuous shocks. The red portions on the contrary, are much more sluggish; it requires a certain time for them, apparently, to feel the excitement, while, on quick interrupted discharges of electricity being administered, they simply assume permanent contraction. It is believed by the author that the latter are involuntary and of the nature of the muscles of the heart or other portions relating to the animal existence; the former, however, he thinks, are controlled by the will.

ADULTERATION OF TEA IN ENGLAND.—The London *Globe*, in an article on the above topic, says that the ill effects, often attributed to tea drinking, in the majority of cases are not due to the properties of the leaf itself. Adulteration has become so common that out of 183,000,000 pounds which passed through the British Custom House in 1872, during the month of July alone a Sanitary Commission found 10,000,000 pounds utterly unfit for human consumption. In a single chest a magnet brought out 43 per cent. of the whole in bits of iron, colored green. This wholesale rascality is done by the Chinese before exportation.

POTASH FROM CORN COBS.—Dr. Herbert Hazard suggests the use of corn-cobs for supplying potash, the ordinary sources of which are rapidly failing. He states that the average yield of corn-cobs is 7.62 parts of carbonate of potash in 1,000 parts of the cobs, which is nearly twice as much as the best specimens of wood furnish. The present corn-crop of this country will supply 15,400,000 000 lbs. of cobs, from which 115,500,000 lbs. of potash can easily be manufactured.

IT is stated, the paper prepared with ferrocyanide of potassium is affected by light, and when the light is transmitted through a design or picture, a copy will be obtained, which needs only to be washed to be preserved.

THE new phosphor-bronze is extensively employed in France in the construction of the bearings of different kind of machinery. One bearing of this alloy will outlast two of ordinary bronze.

Domestic.

VENTILATION OF SLEEPING ROOMS.—Fresh air should be so introduced into sleeping rooms as not to fall upon the beds or create a draft across them. In building houses the proper ventilation of the bedrooms should be carefully provided for, but this we are sorry to say is not always done, so that in many chambers it is very difficult to introduce fresh air without endangering health. If a window can be lowered and there is a stove pipe opening in the room, a good circulation of air may be obtained. Or the lower sash may be raised several inches and a nicely fitting board close the aperture. This will allow air to enter between the sashes and yet keep it from falling directly on a bed near the window.

As one weighs a pound less when he rises in the morning than when he goes to bed at night, and this pound is diffused through the bedding and air of the room in the form of carbonic acid gas and insensible perspiration, it is evident that unless constant supplies of fresh air admitted to the sleeping room, the atmosphere will become very foul and unwholesome. It also appears from this fact that daily airing of the bedding is requisite to cleanliness, and the more thorough this airing is the greater will be the power of the blankets and comforts to retain in the bed the warmth of the sleeper and keep out the cold.

While on this subject we must add a word about the position of the bed with regard to the admission of light from the window. The bed should be so placed that the eyes may be protected from moonlight, or from the light of the early morning. A window at the foot of the bed should be carefully curtained, and light should enter the room without falling directly upon the eye of the reclining occupant. With regard to children, these precautions are quite necessary, as they may suffer great inconvenience, and even injury, from opening their eyes when in bed directly toward the sky.

WHAT WE SHOULD EAT.—Those who expect to think, should not eat much food which simply produces warmth and fat, such as ham, fat pork, white bread, butter, rice, tapioca and starch. These contain very little phosphatic food being carbonaceous.

The proper food for laboring men—we mean those who have to exercise muscular strength chiefly—should be that which contains the greatest amount of nitrogen. Among these barley and cheese stand high. The red flesh of the ox or sheep, and bolted bread, are the leading articles. Men who train prize-fighters seem to understand much better than others how to build up physical strength and endurance. When their battle or their race is ended, they lay aside their unbolted bread and fruit, their lean beef and mutton, and fall into their old habits of liquor-drinking and eating of starch-bearing articles, such as rice, fine bread, pudding, with fat meat and butter, and they soon become as fat and lazy as these carbonaceous articles can make them.

HOW TO COOK CRANBERRIES.—Only one hint to the ladies may be necessary and that is, buy only red cranberries. They alone are ripe, and a few white berries, with their bitter acid, will as effectually demoralize a dish of sauce as, according to Josh Billings, one enthusiastic hornet will disperse a camp meeting.

Remove all defective berries, and wash the rest through several waters. To every pound of fruit add a pound of sugar. Put them into a preserving kettle over a fire; stew slowly. To prevent the berries from sticking to the kettle stir them frequently with a silver spoon. When done, turn them into a deep dish, and set them aside to cool; after which they may be used for pies, tarts, or sauce.

COFFEE FOR FESTIVALS.—This beverage may be made on a large scale as follows: Parch and grind the coffee and put it into flannel bags, each holding about half a pound sew them up tightly all round. When the festive time comes heat in a clean washboiler as much water as will be required for the first making of coffee; when it boils throw in one or two of the bags and let them boil 10 or 15 minutes, more or less, according to the strength desired. Then take them out. Add boiling water when necessary and throw in another bag of coffee, allowing it to remain 10 or 15 minutes only as before. In this way the beverage will be kept aromatic as well as strong, and the bitterness of long-boiled coffee be prevented.

CHEAP VINEGAR.—Take a quantity of common Irish potatoes, wash them until they are thoroughly clean, place them in a large vessel, and boil them until done. Drain off carefully the water that they were cooked in straining it, if necessary, in order to remove every particle of the potato. Then put this potato water into a jug or keg, which set near the stove, or in some place where it will be kept warm, and add one pound of sugar to about two and one-half gallons of the water, some hop-yeast, or a small portion of whisky. Let it stand three or four weeks, and you will have excellent vinegar at a cost of six or seven cents per gallon.

MOTH PREVENTIVE.—The following is a recipe for keeping moths out of clothing; Mix half a pint of alcohol, the same quantity of spirits of turpentine, and two ounces of camphor, Keep in a stone bottle, and shake before using. The clothes or furs are to be wrapped in linen, and crumpled up pieces of blotting paper dipped on the liquid are to be placed in the box with them so that it smells strong. This requires renewing about once a year.

LIQUID NOURISHMENT FOR SICK STOMACHS.—The *Dublin Medical Journal* commends the following: An egg, well beaten up, to which add one pint of good milk, and one pint of cold water, and salt to make it palatable; let it then be boiled, and when cold any quantity of it may be taken. If it turns into curds and whey, it is useless.

GINGERBREAD.—One cup of best molasses, one-third cup of boiling water, one large teaspoonful of saleratus, a small piece of butter, one teaspoonful of ginger, make stiff enough with flour to roll convenient, and roll thin. Bake in quick oven, but don't bake too much.

POOR MAN'S PUDDING.—Two and one-half tablespoonfuls of melted butter, two teacupfuls of milk, one teacupful of sugar, one pint of flour, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, and one teaspoonful of soda. Bake one-half hour. To be eaten with hot or cold sauce.

GLYCERINE PLASTER.—A stiff plaster can be made with 150 grains starch boiled in 1 ounce of glycerine. A sedative plaster is made with 3 grs. sulphate of atrophia, 2 grs. cerat ria, 8 grs. sulphate of morphia, 1 drop otto of roses, 1 ounce hard glycerine ointment.

TO PRESERVE CUT FLOWERS FRESH a longer time than by the use of water alone, we have seen the experiment of adding to the water a small quantity of alcohol—common whisky—repeatedly and successfully tried.

TO COLOR ivory, feathers, gelatine, etc., a fine red, take a solution of magenta and another of picric acid, to each add a little ammonia, then mix; the articles are readily dyed by this solution.

Humorous.

CLAMS.—A great deal might be written about the clam, if one would think of what to write; in fact, that is a great drawback in treating any subject. For the benefit of many who reside inland, and are not intimate with the peculiar odor of "flats" and "porgy chum," we will address a few remarks. We never heard of one being born, or of one dying a natural death; but if they grow tough with age we have eaten some that must have been over two thousand years old. Viewing them with an artist's eye, they have no great beauty. Their cast of countenance is peculiar. They have a good neck for a stand-up collar. They are built a good deal like an old-fashioned snuff-box, and open similar. They vary in size from a silver half dollar to a buckwheat cake. They are very secluded; we never knew one to go away from home. 'Tis safe to leave one anywhere without hitching. If we were to have a picture of a clam we should prefer a profile view, as he looks fuller in the face that way. They are frugal and honest, and do all their business through the bank. The clam is hunted as the potato is, with a hoe, and as an article of food they can't be excelled in their line. To prepare him for the table, first, obtain the clams; second, remove their outside wrapper, that is, peel them (never use a razor); third, cut off the head just below the shoulder-blade; fourth, wash well in clean water (without soap) and you have them ready to cook. When a clam is undressed it resembles a piece of chamois leather, and some people pretend that they prefer the leather to the clam as an article of food, but we lean toward the clam. The amount necessary for a meal depends on the number of eaters. A large number of clams are enough for several persons, and vice versa. By observing this rule you will always be able to provide the right quantity. There is just as much difference in the clam as there is in anybody. A New York clam is no more to be compared to one of ours than a seven-thirty bond is to a counterfeit scrip. The former eats like a bass-wood chip, and is only good for small children to cut their teeth on. The fact that they cannot be taken at full tide gave rise to the adage, "as happy as a clam at high water."

SPUTTERINGS FROM JUDY'S PEN.—Hearing that the coals were coming down again, a father of a family went down into the cellar and stood under the trap. He was buried on Friday.

Who are "waiting for the turn of the tied?" Why, the divorce court judges and lawyers.

A water-spout—A teetotal lecture.

"An Inquiring Mind" wants to know if lampblack comes from gas-jets. We have had his head shaved.

A fine man—A magistrate.

A bad book-marker—A dirty thumb.

Fashionable Intelligence — Ladies, this winter, will wear the same things they wore last year—if they can't buy others.

New Proverb—Train up an engine in the way it should go, and when the proper time comes it will run into another.

It is stated that in January next Mrs. Brigham Young, No. 17, is coming to London to lecture on the moral and social aspects of Mormonism. Whether the Londoners care for Mrs. No. 17's oration or not, it must be a great comfort to Brigham to know that there is the whole Atlantic between him and his wife's lectures. It is not everybody who is so lucky.

FROLICSOME.—"Just such weather as this," thinks the Danbury *News*, "instils new life and animation in a man, and is apt to make him frolicsome. It stimulates him to racing, jumping up and down, clapping his hands, and feeling good generally. It so stimulated one of our merchants on Friday evening, and led him to invite his wife to catch him before he got around to the back stoop. He started on a smart run, and she bore down after him at a creditable speed. He tore around the corner very much in earnest, and stepping on a piece of ice, swung from his foothold and went careening across ten feet of frozen ground, and brought up with considerable force against a pear tree—a new variety, we believe. It was a genial spectacle to see the fond wife pounce on him and hear her gleeful shouts of victory as he struggled madly to his feet and besought her 'not to make a fool of herself.'

HERE is an anecdote of Sir Edwin Landseer, from a London exchange: A friend accompanied him to the Kensington Museum on the first occasion of its exhibition by gas-light. Landseer stopped short before his large picture, "A Visit to Waterloo." "I must have been mad," said he, "when I painted that." And, walking up to the picture, he placed his hand over the part which had attracted his criticism. An attendant policeman shouted his polite caution, "Now, then, take yer 'ands off there!" "My good man," said Sir Edwin, "I was merely remarking how bad that was." "Then, why don't yer go and do better?" said Bobby, who had no idea to whom he was speaking. "Quite right! quite right! I should do better. I am ashamed of it!" returned Sir Edwin.

PROFESSOR LESSING was occasionally so absent-minded, that once he knocked at his own door, when the servant, not recognizing her master, looked out of the window, and said:

"The professor is not at home."

"Oh, very well," replied Lessing, composedly walking away, "I will call again."

A LADY, well known in the fashionable world was walking down Regent Street, London, and everybody was staring at her new shawl. Presently her husband discovered a large ticket, on which was written, "Very chaste! four guineas." The ticket had been left on by the shopman.

TEACHER — "What was done with Adam and Eve after the fall?" Pupil —"They were driven out." Teacher— "Why couldn't they go back?" Pupil —"Because the gates were shut." Teacher—"Who guarded the gates?" Pupil—"The Sheriff."

IT was an Irish Coroner who, when asked how he accounted for an extraordinary mortality in Limerick, replied sadly: "I cannot tell. There are people dying this year that never died before."

A WESTERN paper, describing an accident, says: "Dr. Crawford was called, and, under his prompt and skillful treatment the young man died on Wednesday night."

TO MAKE apple-trees bear, pick off all the leaves as soon as they appear.

WILL WONDERS NEVER CEASE?—When Dr. Walker proclaimed that he had produced from the medicinal herbs of California an Elixir that would regenerate the sinking system and cure every form of disease not organic, the incredulous shook their heads. Yet his VINEGAR BITTERS is now the Standard Restorative of the Western World. Under the operation of the new remedy, Dyspeptics regain their health; the Bilious and Constipated are relieved of every distressing symptom; the Consumptive and Rheumatic rapidly recover; Intermittent and Remittent Fevers are broken; the hereditary taint of Scrofula is eradicated! Skepticism is routed, and this wonderful preparation is to-day the most popular Tonic, Alterative, and Blood Depurent ever advertised in America. We don't sell Rum under the guise of medicine. We advertise and sell a *pure medicine* which will stand analysis by any chemist in the country. 22

Let the People Speak.

MANHATTAN, Kan., April 8, 1873.
R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:
Dear Sir:—Your Favorite Prescription has done my wife a world of good. She has taken nearly two bottles and has felt better the past two weeks than at any time in the past two years. No more periodical pains; none of that aching back or dragging sensation in her stomach she has been accustomed to for several years. I have so much confidence in it that I would be perfectly willing to warrant to certain customers of ours who would be glad to get hold of relief at any expense. I have tried many Patent Medicines, but never had any occasion to extol one before.
Very truly yours,
GEO. B. WHITING.

MRS. E. R. DALY, Metropolis, Ill., writes, Jan. 9th, 1873:
"Dr. R. V. Pierce—My sister is using the Favorite Prescription with great benefit."

MARY ANN FRISBIE, Lehman, Pa., writes, May 29, 1872:
"Dr. R. V. Pierce—What I have taken of your medicine has been of more benefit to me than all others and hundreds of doctors' bills." 4

WE were pleased to see, not long since, in one of our exchanges, some pretty severe remarks addressed to several persons who, during an interesting lecture by Rev. Jno. S. C. Abbott, kept a continuous coughing, which prevented many from hearing. People who cannot refrain from coughing, had better stay away from such places, or else take a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* with them.

The importance of giving *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* to horses that have been out in the cold rain, stood in cold wind, or drank too much cold water, cannot be over estimated; no man should be without them who owns a good horse. 3

THE GREAT PILE REMEDY.—ANAKESIS, the discovery of DR. SILSBEE, is entitled to be called the wonder of the age. 20,000 grateful sufferers bless the only infallible remedy for PILES ever introduced, only those who have used lotions, ointments, and internal remedies in vain, will understand the grateful feeling of instant relief from pain and blissful hope of certain cure for the terrible disease, that ANAKESIS assures. It is used by Doctors of all schools. Price $1.00. Depot, 46 Walker st., New York. Sent free by mail on receipt of price. 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 those affected 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 turpentine, the so-called specifics, and all known remedies. Dr. E. F. Kunkel, No. 209 North Ninth street, Philada. pha. 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, 209 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Consultation by mail, or at office free

Periodicals.

VOL. IV.] [1874.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL, not the organ of any person or institution, but an earnest teacher of the Laws of Life and Health, which includes all that relates to the Art of Recovering and Preserving Health.

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The unexampled favor accorded to this Magazine by the public, enables us to enter upon the coming year with the means of making it more attractive and valuable than ever before to its large and increasing number of readers on both sides of the Atlantic. The Serial Story of the year

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