Agricultural.

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS.—In the every day duties of life the first care of the humane man will be for his animals, which should have warm, well-ventilated conveniently-constructed stables. The latter will save much time and labor, and as to the former, warmth and proper ventilation are but other names for food and life. The animal not well fed literally lives, in part, on its own fat, and if it should survive the winter, the poor starved creature takes all summer to restore "condition," in the main, then, it may be said, give the animals warmth, good air, a liberal supply of food, and enough of pure water. After all that has been said and done about the care of animals, the wholesome facts we now speak of cannot be too forcibly urged.

Cut Food is more conveniently fed than that which is not. We have a dog and dog-power by which the hay is cut for quite a number of animals. It is not that chaffing hay, straw, &c., and steaming certain kinds of food, add to its nutritive value so much as that it renders it easily assimilated by the digestive system; let cows giving milk be fed with a view to milk and butter.

Horses should be fed according to their work, but let them be well groomed. Hay and oats, with now and then a feed of carrots, are, in our opinion, the best general food for horses. When thus fed, they thrive better than when fed on hay and oats alone, probably not so much on account of the nutriment in the carrots as upon its kind and influence in causing a wholesome appropriation of the other food. Such is the result of experience.

Swine for breeding purposes should be kept clean, warm, in a healthy growing condition, but not fat. Fattening swine must be "pushed forward," and especially for home use should be "finished" with peas and oats, which will make the flesh solid and transparent. Some lovers of good bacon know this. Indian corn is too oily to lay the foundation for solid, transparent, beautiful bacon. Oh! delicious theme; but we have no room for it now.

A hog without profit, we imagine, like the "lord of creation," lives with little pleasure to himself or profit to any body else. Sell him or kill him. It won't pay to keep him.

HOW TO TAKE CARE OF A LAWN MOWER.—This is a question that is often asked by owners of lawn mowers. There are a few simple rules necessary to be followed in using lawn mowers, which I give as follows:

First. The lawn should be kept free from stones and such other rubbish as would tend to injure the knives.

Second. The grass should be cut often, and never be allowed to get over four inches in length (three is better). This makes the work of cutting easy, and avoids straining or breaking the machine.

Third. The mower should be well oiled and kept clean. This is a very important item, as I have seen many good lawn mowers condemned and thrown aside when all they needed was cleaning and oiling.

Fourth. Care should be observed in starting the mower, especially a horse mower. A mower (and all other machinery having a rapid motion) should not be started too suddenly; for a sudden start is liable to break the ratchet, gears, or other parts of the machine.

Fifth. Care should be taken to keep the wiper properly adjusted to the bottom knife. The wiper, or revolving cutter, should be adjusted so as to lightly touch the head knife. If this rule is observed the knives will rarely if ever need sharpening.

The above rules are simply and easily to be understood; if followed, the work of mowing a lawn (with one of our modern lawn mowers) would be light; an immense amount of trouble and expense would be saved, and we would become as noted for our beautiful and well-kept lawns, in a few years, as England now is.—*Cor. of Rural New Yorker.*

THE BEST LABEL.—At present the best as well as the cheapest label is zinc, with copper or brass wire, and the name written with a common lead pencil. I have such now in my orchards, some two to three years old, that are as legible to-day as when first hung on the trees. All that is necessary when consulting these marks is to merely apply a little moisture to the surface, and the writing becomes at once black, and is readily deciphered. There is some danger in the wires rubbing out the hole in the label. I obviate this partially by punching the hole in the center of the label, which prevents an excess of swaying in the wind. Labels for small fruits or plants must receive two good coats of paint, and then dip them in a pot of hot gas-tar, about as deep as they should go in the soil. When ready for use, apply a thin coat of paint over the side intended to be written upon, and while fresh, with the aid of a rather hard lead pencil, write the name. We thus have a distinguishing mark that will not decay under the soil for at least ten years, and will withstand the action of the weather for very nearly as long. The ordinary wire label attached to trees that have been procured from the nurseries, will in a short time "cut in" through the bark of the trunk or branch to which it is fastened, and thus soon destroy the same; therefore always remove these at once, and replace with the zinc label aforesaid, being careful at the same time to allow plenty of room for the branch to expand before the wire shall clasp it tightly.

ORCHARDS.—To plant an orchard, we should take an ordinary good piece of ground, that would grow well any of the cereal crops, and after manuring it very well all over the ground, take off a crop of potatoes. After the potatoes are out put in with either rye or wheat, sowing grass seed with the grain. After the grain is cut the following fall, plant the trees at whatever distance may be agreed upon, in the rye stubble. No large holes or deep holes are needed—just large enough to get the roots in without cramping will do. Sow clover in March or April of the following spring, and roll. The whole expense of planting an orchard, in this way, need not be more than five dollars per acre.

THE *Florist's Friend* suggests a trial of the following treatment of plants which have been subjected to the effects of severe frost: "Allow them to remain where they were frozen; darken the room as completely as practicable, and sprinkle with cold water direct from the cistern. A few drops of spirits of camphor put into the water will render it all the better. Do not allow the room to become warmer than 47 degrees for 24 hours."

THE receipt for making a pound of butter from a pint of milk is as follows: Take 4 ounces pulverized alum, ½ ounce pulverized gum-arabic, and 50 grains of pepsin, placed in a bottle for use as wanted. A teaspoonful added to the pint of milk will, upon churning, make a pound of butter. It is true that the butter will seem to be a near relation to pot-cheese, but call it butter, and that makes it so.

SCURVY FEET REMEDY.—The following is recommended:—Mix lard and sulphur together, and dip the fowl's feet in the mixture (have it warm), and, as it cools, dip them again until they are thoroughly soaked, and then let them go.

The London *Times* places the number of cattle, annually available for the butchers of Great Britain, at 2,336,000; and sheep at 11,033,000.

Scientific.

NEW DYEING RECIPES.—This is a recipe for a safflower rose on glazed calico. The dressing consists of 50 lbs. of wheat starch, 20 lbs. of wheat flower, 4 lbs. of white wax, and 6 lbs. of cocoa nut oil, a little sulphuric acid being added to the water in which the starch is mixed.

There are also recipes for light and deep Prussian blues on glazed calico; for a green (extracts of indigo and of quercitron) on jaconnet; a peach wood crimson on glazed calico and jaconnet; a brown on calico with Bismark brown and magenta; a gray drab on wool, and a scarlet on woolen cloth and flannel; also a blue (soluble aniline blue) and a coffee brown on plush; a violet on woolen yarn. The mordant in this case consists of 1½ ozs. of tannic acid, dissolved in hot water in which ¾ oz. of Marseilles soap is next dissolved; ½ oz. rape oil is next added, and stirred up till it forms an emulsion. The liquid is used at 167° Fah. The bleached yarn is worked in this mordant for fifteen minutes, and then withdrawn. The color bath, at the same temperature, is prepared with 5 ozs. of alum and the clear solution of 1 oz. of methyl violet.

There is also a prescription for a light green on cotton yarn, the color being methyl green fixed with tannic acid.

We give a recipe for a brown on shopdy containing a mixture of cotton, called on the continent *velour.* To 100 lbs. of this material, make up a bath of 30 lbs. of fustic, 3 lbs. of alum, 2 lbs. of prepared tartar, and 1 lb. of blue vitriol, in which the shoddy is boiled for half an hour. To the same flot are then added 1 lb. of chromate of potash and ¾ lb. of aniline red, ruby, or aniline crimson, known on the continent as rosain. The dyeing is carried on at a gentle boil, and turmeric added to modify the shade. Logwood may be used, if needful, to darken. Aniline is refuse magenta; it is dissolved in hydrochloric acid and boiled in water previous to use.—*Chemical News.*

SKILL IN ENGINEERING.—The remarkable accuracy of the engineers' calculations in the building of the Hoosac tunnel were shown and were mentioned when the eastern excavations and those made frum the central shaft met, a year ago. The error in alignment was then only seven-sixteenths of an inch, and the error in grade was but one inch and a quarter. The difference between the alignment and grade of the western excavations and those previously made, as found last week, when the tunnel was completed, were somewhat greater, but so small as to be insignificant. The error of alignment was nine-sixteenths of an inch, and the error of grade one inch and a half. The result is wonderful, when it is considered that these lines were laid out for miles under ground, without other aid than that furnished by the splendid instruments now made by our mechanicians, the skill of the accomplished engineer, and the "exact science" of mathematics. All else was in the dark, for this tunnel road, which came out within a fraction of an inch of the right place, was laid out literally in "the bowels of the earth."

A NEW WEATHER VANE.—The old weathercock has three essential faults; it indicates a direction when there is a dead calm, it gives no means of learning the force of the wind, while it fails to show the true course of the same, by exhibiting merely its horizontal component. It is proposed the arrangement to be attached to the ordinary lightning rod. Just above a suitable shoulder on the latter is placed a copper ring, grooved and made into a pulley easily rotated in a horizontal plane. Around this passes a knotted cord, the ends of which are secured to the extremities of a short stick or metal rod, to which is secured a simple streamer. Thus constructed the vane indicates a calm by falling vertically, and besides shows the strength of the wind by being blown out more or less from the lightning rod. As is evident, it is capable of motion in every direction, so that if there exist in the wind an upward tending vertical component, the same will be shown.

THE REFINING OF COTTON SEED OIL.—The following method and proportions for refining cotton seed oil: 100 gallons of the crude oil are placed in a tank, and 3 gallons of caustic potash lye, of 45° Baume, are gradually added and well stirred for several hours; or the same quantity of oil is treated with about 6 gallons of soda lye of 25° or 30° Baume, and heated for an hour or more to about 200 or 240° Fah. under perpetual stirring, and left to settle. The clear yellow oil is then separated from the brown soap stock, and this dark soap sediment is placed into bags, where the remainder of the oil will drain off; and the sediment has a marketable value of 3 or 4 cents a pound for soap makers. The potash lye has to be made in iron pots, but the oil and lye may be mixed in wooden tanks.

AMERICAN WONDERS.—The greatest cataract in the world is the Falls of Niagara. The greatest cave in the world is the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. The greatest river in the world is the Mississippi, 4,100 miles long. The largest valley in the world is the valley of the Mississippi. The largest lake in the world is Lake Superior; which is truly an inland sea, being four hundred and thirty miles long and one thousand feet deep. The longest railroad in the world is the Pacific Railroad, which is over three thousand miles in length. The greatest natural bridge is over Cedar Creek in Virginia. The greatest mass of soft iron in the world is the great iron mountain in Missouri. The largest deposits of anthracite coal in the world are in Pennsylvania.

TO REMOVE GREASE SPOTS.—In the removal of grease from clothing with benzol or turpentine, people most generally make the mistake of wetting the cloth with turpentine and then rubbing it with a sponge or piece of cloth. In this way the fat gets dissolved, but spread over a greater space and not removed; the benzol or turpentine evaporates, and the fat covers now a greater surface than before. The only way to radically remove grease spots is to place soft blotting paper beneath and on top of the grease spot, which spot has first been thoroughly saturated with the benzol and then well pressed. The fat gets now dissolved and absorbed by the paper, and entirely removed from the clothing.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY, the recently appointed Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen, proposes certain changes in the medical examinations. German or French is to take the place of Greek in the preliminary examination, and the examinations in Natural History and Botany are to take place earlier in the course.

THE stations from which the coming transit of Venus is to be observed, number forty-five. They are distributed among the different nationalities as follows: Russia, nineteen; America, eight; England, eight; France, five; Germany, four; and the private enterprise of Lord Lindsay.

COATINGS of lead oxide and salts on pottery are apt to dissolve off in acid liquids, thereby threatening the health of those who use them. Several successive coatings with a solution of sodic silicate and then exposure to a bright red heat in a furnace, prevent the trouble.

IT is thought the spots on the sun are formed of vapors that are too heavy to be drawn over the photosphere by the hydrogen eruptions.

Domestic.

THE REASON WHY.—*Why does boiling fast render meat hard?*

Because the excessive action of heat causes the albumen of the meat to *set solid,* crisps up the fleshy fibres, and prevents heat having a gradual access to the interior.

Why, when a good soup or broth is required, should the meat be put into cold water?

Because, as the heat is developed very gradually, there occurs an intermixture between the *juices of the flesh* and the *external water.* The soluble and savory parts of the meat escape and enrich the soup.

Why are stews generally healthful and digestible?

Because, being compounds of various substances, they contain *all the elements of nutrition,* and, as the office of the stomach is to liquify solid food before digesting it, the previous stewing assists the stomach in this particular.

What causes the crackling noise when lard is put into a frying-pan?

Lard always contains some portion of *water,* and it is the expansion of this water into steam, forcing its way through the fat which causes the crackling noise.

The heat at which fat or oil boils is much greater than that of water. When the crackling ceases, the water has been driven off from the fat, and when the fat begins subsequently to boil or bubble, its heat will be very high.

Why in frying fish should the fat or oil be made very hot before the fish is put in?

Because if the temperature is low when the fish is put into the frying-pan, *it becomes sodden in the steam* formed by its own water; but if the oil be very much heated the water will be at once driven off, and the fish nicely browned by the scorching oil.

Why should fish or meat that is being fried be frequently turned?

Because the turning assists the evaporation of the water. When the fish or meat is allowed to lie too long, *steam is generated under it,* and the substance becomes sodden; and the moment the steam is driven off, the surface catches to the hot pan, and becomes burnt and broken.

Why is broiled meat so juicy and savory.

Because the action of the fire, hardening its surface, *seals up the pores through which the juices might escape.* It acts in the same way that the sudden dip into boiling water does upon joints of meat, but more effectually. To turn broiling meat never use a fork, but tongs; a fork opens an escape for the juice, and wastes the best part af the meat.

Why is cabbage rendered more wholesome and nutritious by being boiled in two waters?

Because cabbages contain an essential oil, which is apt to produce bad effects; and they should be boiled in two successive waters, till they are soft and digestible.

LENTIL SOUP.—The lentil is the seed of a vine belonging to the Leguminosæ. It resembles a flat green pea in color and shape and taste. It is quite eatable when boiled and seasoned like beans, but its principal use is for thickening soups, especially by the Germans. In making a lentil soup, the grains should be stewed gently in pure water four hours, or until they mash readily, using a pint for two quarts of soup. Rub through a colander or coarse sieve, return to the fire, salt, and, if wished thicker, rub some wheat meal in water, and add to the taste.

Wheat meal (Graham flour) is much richer and better for thickening soups than white flour, corn starch, or any of those imperfect substances. Cook it, after the meal is added, from five to ten minutes, being careful not to let it burn. Simmering is quite as effective as fierce boiling.

RICE AND APPLE PUDDING.—Now that we have good, rich, cooking apples we must improve them. Take the best you can get, greenings if possible, pare, core and cut into half-inch pieces; put them into a pipkin, jar, or porcelain-lined saucepan, with tight cover, and scatter in uncooked rice in about the proportion of one part rice to four parts apple; fill up with water, cover close and bake in a moderate oven two hours, or until the rice is properly tender. Dish hot, sprinkle it over with sugar, and eat before it is quite cold, dressed with milk or cream if desired. If preferred the sugar may be put into the pudding before baking.

BUCKWHEAT CAKE.—Take one bowl of dry, wheat bread, cover with boiling water; let stand until soaked soft; then mash fine, and add 1½ bowls of buckwheat flour, a little salt and one-half cup or cake of yeast. This is mixed the evening before using, and kept warm; in the morning add one small teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in enough hot water to make the cakes thin enough. This will insure you cakes light, sweet, brown and tender, without sweet, milk or buttermilk.

RECIPE FOR COOKING DRIED GREEN CORN.—Put in a basin two thirds of a cup dried corn (wash first); add a quart of water; let it stand back on the stove, where it will keep hot, but not boil, for four hours. Add more water, if needed, during this time. When wanted, pour in milk till you have a quart of syrup; salt, pepper, a lump of butter, and thicken with a spoonful of flour. Break up a few crackers in a tureen; pour over the corn and serve.

VANILLA BEANS are rubbed by the natives of South America and Mexico with cajon oil to make the surface smooth and soft. The opinion has been advanced that the cases of poisoning from the use of vanilla ice are due to this oil, which is often contaminated with a substance which acts like cantharides. Others suppose the poisoning results from small crystals of benzoic acid found in the outer skin of the vanilla bean.

WIGS were worn three thousand years ago. There is one now in the British Museum which was found in a good state of preservation in a temple at Thebes. To make hair stay in curl, wind it around a rod, tie it carefully in place, and boil it for two hours, then wrap it in paper, put it inside an ordinary pie crust, and bake it in an oven. It is recommended by those who should know, as trustworthy.

HORSERADISH IN PICKLE.—Horseradish grated and mixed with pickle will prevent mold forming on the tops of jars. Leaves of horseradish laid over the top will answer the same purpose. It is said that this pungent root, if grated and mixed with cider, and eaten with the food, will both prevent and cure paralysis.

RAILROAD PUDDING.—One cup of salt pork, chopped fine, one cup of molasses, one cup of chopped raisins, one and one-half cups of milk, three cups of flour, and one teaspoonful of soda. Heat the pork and molasses together, then add the other other ingredients. Steam two or three hours.

AN EXCELLENT RECIPE FOR SAUSAGE.—To ten pounds of meat take three ounces of salt, one of black pepper, one-half ounce sage, if desired; mix the seasoning well, and sprinkle it over the meat before it is chopped, as no after-mixing will blend the whole so nicely.

TO FRESHEN CUT FLOWERS, it is recommended to "cut off half an inch of the stems and place them in boiling water or otherwise, place them in fresh water with pure powdered charcoal and place a bell glass over them."

Humorous.

Caressing in Public.

I've red manny letthers here lately
Of huggin' and such goin's on;
But there's one puts my pipe out complately—
It's that of the "Bashful Young Man."

If the craythur's afeard that he'll smother,
If ladies don't alther their plan,
Why, let him stop home with his mother—
She'll see to her Bashful Young Man.

Old maids and the folke may be jealous
Who find themselves gone to the wall;
There's raison in that; but the fellows—
I can't understand it at all.

Sweet youth, I'm afeard yer humbuggin';
But if raley in airnest you be,
And bashful and frightened of huggin',
Just lave yer Belinda to me.

—*Graphic.*

JUDGING BY APPEARANCES.—Resting over night at a pretentious hotel, and breakfasting very heartily there in the morning, was an aged stranger whose unspeakably seedy attire, while it had been unnoticed in the dark hours of his arrival, excited the dire distrust of the officials of the house as revealed by daylight. Sorely suspicious was the superb clerk of the establishment that the latter was to be wronged of its dues by some trick or plea of this venerable shabby guest, and when the latter, having dispatched his meal, presented himself at the desk with an admonitory cough, his doubts became a certainty.

"I have had my breakfast," began the aged man, deliberately, "and candor compels me to say—"

"Hand over the money, you old rascal!" interrupted the clerk, in a rage.

"As I was saying," resumed the stranger, placidly, "candor compels me to inform you—"

"Call a policeman!" roared the clerk to a bell-boy. "We'll have our twelve shillings, or you go to the lock-up."

The boy started upon his errand without apparent notice from him of the seedy costume, who, taking his own time to draw forth from some obscure pocket a vast and greasy wallet, quietly repeated:

"As I was saying, I've had my breakfast, and here's your twelve shillings; but candor compels me to inform you that them mashed potatoes was lovely—perfectly lovely, sir; and I don't mind throwing in a shilling extra for 'em."

DELICATELY DONE.—The Chattanooga *Times* gives a narrative embodying the following: "There was something of a delicate and private nature going forward about the house visible to the commonest observer. But love and its devotees are proverbially blind. So he stayed and stayed until late in the evening, when one of our prominent physicians stepped from another room into the parlor where the youth and eldest daughter of the house were billing and cooing, and blurted out: 'Well, young man, if you're done courting you can have a turn at nursing to get your hand in. There's another *very* young girl in the next room."

FLUNKEIANA.—(A fact, as usual.)—"Please'm, I wish to leave this day month!"

"Very well, George; but what is your reason?"

"Well, m'm, ever since I been here I've only 'ad butcher's meat once a week!"

"'Once a week!' Why, you have beef every Sunday and mutton every day; to say nothing of hares and rabbits at supper?"

"Master kills his own mutton, m'm. I don't call that butcher's meat!"

A COUNTRY minister of "limited capacity," recently married for a second wife a widow with some property. Being an ardent servant of Mammon, a former neighbor asked him if he did not do well by the second marriage. "Oh yes, indeed," he said, with animation; and then, as an expression of reverent awe stole into his face, he added, "and what is very remarkable, the clothes of my wife's first husband just fit me."

TANTALIZING.—'Bus Driver (who has been chatting to passenger in the hopes of getting a cigar out of him)—"I suppose you haven't got a cigar, sir?"

Passenger—"Oh, yes, but I haven't got any lights."

Driver—"I've got plenty of lights."

Passenger—"Oh, have you? Then perhaps you will oblige me with one?" (Lights up and smokes in silence.)

A YOUNG lady in Lancaster, Pa., has the initials "Y. M. C. A," engraved on one corner of her visiting cards which she hands to certain gentlemen visitors. At first they suppose she belongs to the Young Men's Christian Association, but it is not long before they rightly construe the letters to mean, "young man call again."

A NURSERY SCENE.—"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."

A FATHER, in consoling his daughter who had lost her husband, said, "I don't wonder you grieve for him, my child; you will never find his equal." "I don't know as I can," responded the sobbing widow, "but I'll do my best." The father felt comforted.

A NEGRO held a cow while a cross-eyed man was to hit her on the head with an axe. The negro observing the man's eyes, in some fear enquired: "Is you gwine to hit whar you look?" "Yes." "Den hold de cow yourself," said Cuffee.

A BOY who was called up by his teacher for giving a schoolmate a black eye, pleaded that he only threw a bit of water at him, but on being pressed in the cross-examination, he at last admitted that the water was frozen.

AN editor once wrote: "We have received a basket of strawberries from Mr. Smith, for which he will receive our compliments, some of which are four inches in circumference."

AT a meeting, the other night, a gentleman requested the medium to ask what amusements were most popular in the spirit world. The reply was, "Reading obituary notices."

A MILESIAN astounded a grocer by entering his shop with this request: "Mr. McGray, would you lind me an empty barrel of flour to make a hen-coop fur me dog?"

A LITTLE fellow, who had just commenced reading the papers, asked his father if the word "Hon." prefixed to the name of a member of Congress, meant "honest."

DEAN SWIFT says: It is with narrow-souled people as it is with narrow-necked bottles; the less they have in them the more noise they make in pouring it out.

MIGHT not a publican who, having been unfortunate in business, had reopened his house, be termed a "republican."

NEVER nod to an auctioneer unless you wish either to buy or to be sold.

Treating the Wrong Disease.

Many times Women call upon their family physicians, one with dyspepsia, another with palpitation, another with trouble of the breast, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent doctors, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all symptoms caused by some uterine disorder; and while they are thus only able perhaps to palliate for a time, they are ignorant of the cause, and encourage their practice until large bills are made, when the suffering patients are no better in the end, but probably worse for the delay, treatment, and other complications made, and which a proper medicine directed to the cause would have entirely removed, thereby instituting health and comfort instead of prolonged misery.

From MISS LORINDA E. ST. CLAIR, Shade, Athens Co., O., Oct. 14th, 1872:

"Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.—Your Favorite Prescription is working almost like a miracle on me. I am better already than I have been for over two years."

From ELLA A. SHAFER, Zanesville, Ind., Aug. 3, 1872:

"Dr. Pierce—I received the medicine you sent me and began using it immediately. As a result of the treatment I feel better than I have for three years."

From MRS. JOHN K. HAMILIN, Odell, Ill., Mar. 19, 1872:

"Dr. Pierce—The Favorite Prescription has done me good, which I am very thankful for." 8

AMERICAN WOMEN.—It is a melancholy fact, that American women have degenerated in point of health and physique, until they have become literally a race of invalids. How sad it is to look around us and compare the frail and effeminate looking lady of to-day with the hale, hearty and buxom ladies of days gone by. To all such the late discovery of DR. WALKER, of California, which is known as VINEGAR BITTERS, is a priceless boon indeed. For this class of diseases it is certain and safe, and any lady, old or young, can take it with entire confidence in the result, and thus avoid what to thousands is a stumbling block never overcome, viz.—a consultation with a family physician. 'Tis true there may be cases of years standing, that will necessitate more powerful treatment, but in nine cases out of ten this remedy will reach the disease, and after a little time effect a cure. The number of ladies cured by it are numbered by thousands, and are scattered through every State in the Union. 26

WE noticed in one of our exchanges this week the statement of Dea. John Hodgkins, of South Jefferson, Me., whose son was cured of incipient consumption by the use of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* We refer to this at this time as tending to corroborate the statement we made last week in relation to this Liniment as applied to consumption.

If Congress had employed as much scientific skill in the arrangement of its "Reconstruction Policy" at the close, as the War Department did in the beginning of the war, in arranging for the manufacture of what was called *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* for the use of the Cavalry horses, no doubt the Union would have been restored long ago.—*Exchange.* 3

DON'T TEMPORISE WITH PILES.—Ointments, lotions, electuaries and all manner of quack nostrums are a waste of time and money. The only *absolutely infallible* cure for these painful diseases is ANAKESIS, discovered by DR. SILSBEE. It has been pronounced by scientific men as the happiest discovery made in medicine for 200 years, it affords instant relief from pain in the worst cases and has cured more than 20,000 sufferers permanently. All Doctors prescribe it. Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Depot, 46 Walker St., New York. 3

THE noblest aim of science is to relieve human suffering. Its highest triumph is found in DR. HICKMAN'S RHEUMATIC ELIXIR, a remedy of the highest character and standing. Acute or chronic *Rheumatism, Gout,* and all aches and pains which are caused by the above diseases, give way before its beneficent power. For sale by all respectable Druggists. Price $1. If your Druggist has not got it, take no other, but send $1 direct to the Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer, DR. WM. H. HICKMAN, 336 South Second St., Philadelphia, Pa. Also Manufacturer of DR. HICKMAN'S ELECTRIC FLUID for *Neuralgia, Headache and Toothache.*

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 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. 229 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, 229 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Consultation by mail, or at office free

Advertisements.

$10 Breslau Lots.

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Of 10 Lots each, at $100 per Plot.

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