Agricultural.

AGRICULTURE IN THE EASTERN STATES.—In spite of all that is said in many quarters, there seems to be no doubt that there is a decline in the agriculture of some of the Eastern States. Building on this fact, writers have attributed it to wrong methods of culture, and argued for a change in the system employed. But the fact is that it is the acreage in proportion to population which has declined. The land cultivated really produces more instead of less; and the average yield of wheat per acre is really higher in many instances, than in some of the best wheat regions of the West.

The *American Agriculturist* has recently been ventilating this subject, and shows that it is not that the land is worn out, but that the people can make more out of their water power than out of their land power, and it is reasonable that people should always turn their attention to that which pays them best. The *Agriculturist* article is so well to the point, that we quote the following from it:

A single firm in the Mystic Valley, Connecticut, imported and sold 30,000 bushels of corn in the year 1872, and this probably was not half the Western corn consumed in a population of 10,000, of which nearly one-half are farmers. This corn went to the supply of families in the villages, livery-stables, cart-horses and a good deal of it to the horses and cattle upon farms as a substitute for hay, there being but a little difference between the price of hay and corn per pound. This fact indicates the great change that has come over the large part of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island in the last thirty years. They do not raise their own breadstuffs or provender. Wheat ceased to be a remunerative crop long ago, and the sight of a wheat-field is exceedingly rare. Even rye is so scarce that the straw sells from $20 to $25 per ton, and is worth more per acre than the grain in ordinary crops. Oats are raised but in diminished quantities, and, as a rule, are consumed upon the farms. Almost everywhere in the section indicated, the manufacturing interest thrives. Smart towns have sprung up in the valleys of all the streams, and there is comparatively little water power that is not utilized. The streams are all dammed, and enormous reservoirs are built near their sources, or natural ponds are raised to supply water in the summer drouths. Factories built in the most substantial manner of stone and brick have been put up near these dams, and a large population has gathered around them. The capital and skill of the people to a large extent have been invested in these villages, and almost everything that meets human wants and can be sold, from a penny toy to a steamer costing a half million dollars or more, is made here.

Every year sees a large increase in the variety and quantity of these manufactures. New machines are patented, and forthwith a new factory springs up to meet the new demand. It would take a large volume to give the names of these manufactured goods. Many of them are monopolies for a time, and the profits are large. The companies that own the patents can afford to give a higher price for capital and labor than farmers, and of course they secure both; more than this, they secure the farmers themselves, or their sons, because they get better pay than they could in working the soil. The old homestead is frequently sold to the next neighbor, at a sacrifice, because the farming interest is depressed, and the demand for farmers is small. Many farms are sold every year at prices that would not much more than pay for the original cost of the buildings.

Is draining a piece of wet ground on a hill-side or on falling ground, the drains should run directly up the line of greatest fall, not only because in this direction they will keep open best and give the best outlet to the water, but also because they will do their work better. It generally pays best to drain the ground regularly all over. We have no faith in running a drain here and another there, under the impression that we are cutting off the supply of water and the remainder of the land will dry up without. In some few cases it will, but nine times out of ten the job done in this way is only half done, and a little more expense would have quadrupled the profits. In some cases it may be best to run catch-water drains, to prevent the percolation of water from higher land, but the distance asunder of the main drains should not be increased one inch on this account. Remember that the job should be a permanent one, and hence should be well done. Half the ground well drained will yield double the profit on the same cost as all of it half done. The drains may be from twenty-five to forty feet apart, according to their depth and the nature of the sub-soil; but if there should be any doubt as to the proper distance, give the shorter distance the preference rather than err one inch on the other side. Many acres are only partially drained because the drains are too far apart, and hence do not do their work well.

HOW TO BUILD A HOUSE.—A writer says: "We will suppose a frame enclosen with clapboards or siding ready for the mason. Have strips of an inch, or inch and a quarter wide, sawed from any common boards and nailed in the centre, up and down, of the studding, upon which nail a course of lathing. Let your mason apply a "scratch coat" of strong coarse hair mortar from ceiling to the floor, without a skip. When this is done let him commence the lathing upon the face of the studs in the usual way for the regular side walls. It will be perceived that this plan is upon the principle of an ice closet, giving two air chambers, cutting off all direct air currents, constituting your rooms cooler in the summer and warmer in the winter. It is cheaper than filling in with bricks and very much better."

LOW VS. HIGH FRUIT TREES.—An Illinois fruit-grower, who has 12,000 apple, and from 4,000 to 6,000 pear trees, finds that "those with low heads, of the same varieties, show at least two-thirds more fruit, as large or larger, and as high-colored as those with high tops. To test the matter he cut off in certain rows all the limbs from four to six feet from the ground, and in others he encouraged the limbs to start close to the surface, and in the latter case neither thinned nor pruned, except occasionally to lop away a too lusty shoot in order to preserve a symmetrical appearance, or evenly balanced head, and the above is the result.

TO CURE LICE ON CALVES.—I have used flour of brimstone, (sulphur) rubbing it dry well into the roots of the hair all along the back. The lice will then move to the inside of the flanks and behind the shoulders, where the same remedy may be applied, mixing a little lard with it to make it adhere where it would otherwise fall off. The calves may lick themselves as much as they please; as sulphur is a good alterative, it will prove beneficial.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

A HINT TO HORSEMEN.—Clacking and over-reaching can be cured by making the shoes of the forefeet heavy, and the hind shoes light. The heft of the shoe, when the foot is thrown forward, carries the forefoot out of reach of the hind foot, and in most cases prevents the feet coming in contact.

BLACKBERRY SOIL.—A dry loam, with a plentiful admixture of muck or other vegetable matter, is the most suitable for the growth of blackberries, but any soil might answer if thoroughly underdrained.

Scientific.

A MEXICAN MOTOR.—We are indebted to the Hon. Martin F. Hatch, U. S. Consul at Merida, Yucatan, for a copy of a local newspaper—*La Razon del Pueblo*—containing an account of "An Astonishing Motor," the invention of a young Mexican named Gonzalez. The Mexican editor is of opinion that the invention is of such extraordinary value that its mere fame will make Mexico great among the nations. The new motor, he says, enables mankind to navigate the air in the teeth of hurricanes blowing at the rate of three hundred miles an hour. It permits of locomotion over the earth or under the surface of the sea, in all directions, with inconceivable velocity. We regret to say, however, that, after giving us a column and a half upon the various wonderful capabilities of the new invention, the editor fails to present any clue to the principles or construction of the device. The only light given upon this point is that the use of the invention involves no expense, not even the employment of hand power, nor steam, nor air power, nor electricity. The inventor has put into operation an example of the device in the form of a small boat, hermetically sealed, which dives and moves in any desired direction under water, at any desired speed, as if guided by an invisible hand. The editor does not hesitate to say that it is the most astonishing work that, up to the present day, has ever been produced in the world. The many mechanics who have seen it declare themselves utterly unable to explain the phenomena.

Evidently, here is another example of "physic force," which we hope will be included in the new investigations of Dr. Crookes, of London.

NEW IMITATIONS OF SILVER.—A patent has been obtained for a metallic alloy which is declared to resemble silver better than any other yet known with respect to color, specific gravity, malleability, ductibility, sound, and other characteristics. The new alloy is a compound of copper, nickel, tin, zinc, cobalt, and iron. The following proportions are said to produce a very white metal, perfectly imitating silver: Copper, 71·00 parts; nickel, 16·50 parts; cobalt, 1·75 parts; tin, 2·50 parts; iron, 1·25 parts; zinc, 7·00 parts. A small quantity of aluminum, about 1½ per cent, may be added. The manufacture is rather peculiar. The first step is to alloy the nickel with its own weight of the copper and the zinc in the proportion of six parts to ten of copper. The nickel alloy, the iron, the rest of the copper, the cobalt, in the form of black oxide, and charcoal are then placed all together in a plumbago crucible. This is then covered over with charcoal and exposed to great heat. When the whole is melted, the heat is allowed to subside, and the alloy of zinc and copper is added when the temperature is just sufficient to melt it. This done, the crucible is taken off the fire and its contents stirred with a hazel stick; the tin is then added, first being wrapped in paper and then dropped into the crucible. The alloy is again stirred and finally poured into the molds; it is now ready to be rolled and wrought just like silver. A great portion of the zinc is volatilized in the act of fusion, so that a very little remains in the alloy. The superiority of this metal is said to depend principally on the cobalt, to which is due its peculiar argentine luster.

NEW FIREPROOF MATERIAL.—A London architect is reported as having invented a nearer approach to fireproof material for houses than has ever yet been known. He has combined earthenware and cement concrete with iron, steel and metal wire, so as to resist the hottest furnace heat. It is claimed that walls, floors, partitions and roofs can be built of this material, so as to be at once light, durable and fireproof. Some sixty houses are said to have been built after his design in London. The walls, partitions and roof are built of sheet iron or steel, made in an octagonal shape, and arranged like a honeycomb cell. In the spaces left in the interior are placed, by sections, pipes of hollow earthenware, and the iron is bolted through those pipes. In the partitions metal wire is stretched across these cells, on which to put the cement or plaster, thus taking the place of laths. It is claimed that this combination will not only resist fire, but that it is cheap and durable. The hollow spaces inside the walls can also be used for ventilating and heating purposes. The floor consists of metal uprights and girders encased in concrete.

A NEW ALKALOID FROM MORPHIA.—A new substance has been prepared, by the action of an ammoniacal solution of cupric oxide on morphia. Its chloride is of a brilliant white color, and is easily soluble in hot water, in which the ammonia throws down an amorphous precipitate, that remains unchanged in the air in the moist state. With concentrated sulphuric acid, it becomes of an intensely green color. From the potash solution, when boiled, the alkaloid separates in scales having the luster of silver. It is, moreover, distinguished from morphia by the trifling solubility of its sulphate, and from apomorphia by its stability in moist air.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL has recently made a series of experiments upon the transmission of sound in foggy and in clear weather, and has found that, contrary to the accepted theory of acoustics, sound is transmitted far better through a foggy than through a clear atmosphere; in fact, the clearer the atmosphere becomes, the less capable it is of transmitting sound. This is a pleasant discovery, since it shows that fog-horns and other fog signals are actually heard at a greater distance than it has hitherto been supposed they could be.

EXTRACTION OF QUICKSILVER AT NEW ALMADEN, CAL.—The mineral is treated as at Idria, that is, it is roasted in great cylindrical furnaces in which it is placed between successive layers of wood. The mercurial vapors are condensed in walled chambers. The presence of lime in the minerals greatly facilitates the disengagement of the metal. 4,400,000 pounds of mercury are thus yearly obtained at an expense of about $27 per 100 lbs. At Almaden in Spain the annual product is 2,200,000 pounds, costing from $90 to $180 per 100 pounds.

PROFESSOR LE CONTE, in the *American Naturalist*, in his paper on economic entomology, gives an instance in which all the caterpillars in a nine acre piece of woods were destroyed by a disease which had been communicated to them by a sick silkworm. The same principle might be used in destroying the cotton worm and others of like nature.

DIM writing nearly effaced by age may be restored by the application of a solution of prussiate of potash in water. Wash the parts with a hair pencil, and the writing will appear if the paper had not been destroyed.

WHEN taken in considerable quantities for a long time, alcohol is apt to produce deposit of fat and fatty degeneration of organs, rendering a person not only less capable of work, but liable to succumb to disease.

BY the soundings of John McKinney, an experienced navigator and old resident in the vicinity of Lake Tahoe, Cal., the greatest depth of that remarkable body of water is found to be 1,645 feet.

Domestic.

LITTLE THINGS TO REMEMBER.—Sometimes it may be convenient to let water stand in a tub, pail or barrel, that is exposed to intense cold weather, and there is danger of the vessel freezing and bursting. If a stick be thurst down into the the water it will prevent this, and no danger may be apprehended.

If, in baking pies, a little bit of paste is left over, do not lay it aside to sour or be forgotten, but make it into tarts in your little patty tins. One of them would make very happy the little, red-fingered, half-clad errand-boy who might sit beside your kitchen stove "just a minute," to warm.

We have been so annoyed by the shrinking of our white wollen hose, that I tried the experiment, this winter, of boiling the yarn most thoroughly before knitting it. We have not had time to fairly test the new experiment yet.

Don't use good table-knives to scrape a kettle, or pare potatoes, or for any other than table service. Keep old ones with faulty handles, or odd ones that belong to no set, for such common purposes. Never let nice ones be picked up and used indiscriminately.

I cannot too earnestly recommend that women—not only heads of households, but even school-girls—should keep correct account of all money they spend. Looking over my own account lately, I was surprised when it footed up an outlay of seventy dollars since the last of August. I read it aloud, and the family raised their hands in horror. "Seventy dollars! Why, I've not had anything!" said one. "Neither have I!" said another. But when I read aloud the items they were convinced against their own wills.

It is well in February to begin to eat very freely of fruit and vegetables. A strong meat diet with buckwheat cakes and corn bread, and such hearty food, all heatgiving, is very apt, if persisted in, to make sores, and boils, and bilious derangement in March and April. By due attention to what is eaten the latter part of winter, all this may be avoided. Persons of scrofulous habit especially should be preparing for the invasion of disease. To such, canned fruits, tomatoes, cranberries and lemons, in any form in which the acid is preserved, will be found invaluable. They should set aside meat altogether, unless it be lean boiled meat, a slice or so at breakfast or dinner. But if people persist in using the same food, they must expect to pay the penalty. It is wisdom, however, to consult nature and abide by her unalterable laws. Not always does she punish at the time of the transgression, but the punishment will and does come, sooner or later.—*Arthurs Magazine.*

THE following cure for neuralgia is given by the Newark *Gazette*, and is well worth trying. The article reads: "A friend of ours, who suffered horribly from pains from neuralgia, hearing of a noted physician in Germany, who invariably cured the disease, crossed the ocean and visited Germany for treatment. He was permanently cured after a sojourn, and the doctor freely gave him the simple remedy used, which was nothing but poultice and tea made from our common and field thistle. The leaves are macerated and used on the parts afflicted as a poultice, while a small quantity of the leaves are boiled down to a pint, and a small wine glass of the decoction drank before each meal. Our friend says he has never known it to fail of giving relief, while in almost every case it has effected a cure.

NEW METHOD OF MAKING BEEF TEA.—Take a thin rump steak of beef, lay it upon a board, and with a case-knife scrape it. In this way a red pulp will be obtained, which contains pretty much every thing in the steak, except the fibrous tissue. Mix this red pulp thoroughly with three times its bulk of cold water, stirring until the pulp is completely diffused. Put the whole upon a moderate fire and allow it to come slowly to a boil, stirring all the time to prevent the "caking" of the pulp. In using this do not allow the patient to strain it, but stir the settlings thoroughly into the fluid. One to three fluid ounces of this may be given at a time.—*Rural New Yorker.*

VINEGAR.—This important part of pickles should be strong and good if one desires to attain perfection in pickling. Cider vinegar is the best article for the purpose that can be obtained. Beer vinegar ranks next, but white vinegar or chemist's vinegar should not be used. The addition of alum to harden pickles is not any improvement upon them as an article of diet, although it may improve the crispiness of their condition. Salt injures the life of vinegar and but little should be added to it; and much boiling also decreases its agreeable properties.

GETTING WARM.—Everybody ought to know that persons who from exposure become very cold should be warmed gradually. From the frosty air out of doors they should go into a room only a few degrees less cold than the outer air, and so, little by little, become accustomed to the ordinary temperature of 68 or 70 degrees. Frost-bites should be rubbed with snow; very cold hands and feet should be warmed first in ice-water. We have found the best way of treating children's cold hands is to hold them in our own till both pairs were of the same temperature.

CHICCORY does not increase the action of coffee upon any part of the system but rather lessens it. Chiccory possesses an aromatic oil, starch, sugar, nitrogenous substances and salts, so it cannot be regarded as valueless, but we prefer the coffee by itself and the chiccory also unadulterated, so we can exercise the prerogative of choice. The root of this plant is long and tapering. It is cut in pieces and roasted in the same manner as coffee until the hue is right and it is dry enough to be ground into powder.

RICE WATER.—Take of rice 2 ounces; let it be well washed, and add to it 2 quarts of water; boil it for an hour and a half, and then add sugar and nutmeg as much as may be required. To be taken *ad libium*, Rice, when boiled for a considerable time, assumes a gelatinous form, and, mixed with milk, is a very excellent diet for children. It possesses, in some measure, a constipating property which may be increased by boiling the milk.

SCALLOPED OYSTERS.—Put in the bottom of an earthen dish a layer of cracker crumbs; on this a layer of oysters, seasoning with butter, pepper, salt, and a little lemon juice, or good vinegar; then another layer of crumbs, and so on till the dish is full, having crumbs on top. Pour the oyster liquor over the whole, and add a cup of cream or milk; bake 40 minutes.

BARLEY WATER.—The Druggist gives the following:—Take a pearl barley 2 ounces boiling water, 2 quarts; before adding the boiling water let the barley be well washed; then boil it to one-half, and strain the liquor; a little lemon juice and sugar may be added if desirable. To be taken *ad libium* in inflammatory diseases.

INFUSION OF FLAXSEED.—Take of flaxseed 1 ounce; bruised licorice root, half an ounce; boiling water, 1 quart; macerated for two or three hours near the fire, in a covered vessel; strain, and add lemon juice sufficient to make it agreeable. It may be given as a common drink in catarrh.

Humorous.

A FARMER in this county, says a North Carolina paper, has a mule so awfully contrary that he can do nothing with it. Put him in harness, and it is hard to say which way he will travel. Put a saddle on him, and he appears to doze; but try to mount him, and he will all of a sudden kick every way, straight out, straddle bug, with all four legs at once. As to eating, he will eat anything from his feed trough up to a wooden saddle. The owner took a notion to have him shod, but he kicked out the blacksmith shop and returned home. The owner tried to kill him some time back, so he tied his ears with a trace-chain and rode him for six consecutive days and nights, as hard as he could under whip and spur. The fact is, he nearly killed himself in the effort, and had to be carried upstairs to bed, and his firm belief was that the mule would die that night, but, to his astonishment, the next morning he found that the mule had kicked to death a Chester hog weighing 300 pounds, bit a piece out of his horse's shoulder, ate up saddle, blanket and bridle, tore down the fence and was spurging about more devilish than ever, to find something else meaner to do.

THE Rev. Horace Bushnell, of Cincinnatti, although both blind and lame, is known to be one of the best wits in the city. Some two or three years ago he was on a committee for the collection of funds in aid of a charitable institution in that place, and, among those whom he induced to subscribe, was a well-known merchant who had, by long and persevering closeness, built up a reputation for penuriousness second to none in Cincinnati. Just before the subscriptions were to be collected, Mr. Bushnell took sick and was laid up for some time. The first day that he was able to be out he went to the merchant's counting-room for the money. Just as he entered, that personage came up to him and, knowing what was coming, endeavored to conceal his vexation at the prospective depletion of his pocket-book by a warm "Good morning, Mr. Bushnell, good morning. I am very happy to see you out." The clerical wit leaned on his cane, and drawled out in that deliberate tone, which gives such an additional zest to a humorous reply: "I have no doubt you are, sir, but you will be much happier to see me out when you know what I have come for."

HOW JOHN BROUGHAM CRIED QUARTER.—A good story is told of John Brougham, who was once at the first rehearsal of a new piece, where the actors were reading their parts from a somewhat ill-written manuscript. John, when his part came round, somewhat surprised his brother actors by shouting at the "wrongful heir" in the piece, "And thou bad quarter!"

"What's that?" interrupted the stage manager.

"So set down in my part," replied the comedian, referring to his manuscript.

"No such thing—I never wrote that," said the irate author, who was present. "It makes arrant nonsense of the speech. Bad quarter, indeed."

"See for yourself," said the actor, handing the manuscript to the author.

"This, why," said the literary man, adjusting his eye-glasses, "this reads, 'thou base counterfeit.'"

"Ah! is that it?" said the comedian, with a sly twinkle of the eye. "Well, the terms are synonymous. A 'bad quarter' *is* a base counterfeit."

A BANKRUPT MATTER.—"Sambo, what your 'pinion ob de bankrupt law?"

"Tink um fus-rate, Pompey."

"I imply for the appellation myself. Just splain him's principles."

"Why, you see here, now, just len' me dat half dollar you got for white-washing."

Pompey hands him the money, and Sambo deliberately puts it into his pocket.

"Dere den, now, I owes de shoemaker three shilling, and you half a dollar, besides de grog-shop bill. Now dis half dollar am all de property I got. I divides him accordin' to de debt."

"Sambo, I takes dat half dollar back.'

Sambo, with amazement, "You tink dis chile green? You gits yo' share wid de oder creditors."

mbo was quite as honest as some ot ers.

"ONE of the greatest pleasures in life,' says the Paris correspondent of one of the dailies, "is purchasing gloves in Paris; There the pretty shop-woman fits the glove to the hand, while the purchaser, seated by the counter, rests his elbow on a velvet cushion." In our stupid country people merely ask for gloves of the size they need and then go away with their purchase. But "they order these things better in France," evidently.

"CAN'T you manage to give my son one of the prizes at the exhibition?" asked a mother of a teacher. "No, madam," was the reply; "your son will stand no chance; he obstinately persists in idleness." "Oh, but then," exclaimed the fond mamma, "if that's so, you can give him a prize for perseverance!"

A GERMANTOWNER who had tarried late at a wine supper, found his wife waiting his return, in high state of nervousness. Said she—"Here I've been waiting and rocking in the chair till my head spins round like a top!" "Jess so, wife, where I've been," responded he. "*It's in the atmosphere!*"

OUR COUSINS AT THE CATTLE SHOW.—British Farmer—"There! That's the one I fancies—'Class one—highly commended—short-horn cow—sold for sixty guineas."

Yankee Friend—"Sixty guineas! Why we think nothing on 'em in our country under eight thousand!"

THE *Corning Gazette* says that there are at the present time but four young men in that town who part their hair in the middle. One year ago they numbered over twenty, but death and the lunatic asylum and penitentiary have cut down their numbers to the present figures.

A GENTLEMAN who takes a business view of most things, when recently asked respecting a person of quite a poetic temperament, replied, "Oh, he is one of those men who have soarings after the infinite and divings after the unfathomable, but who never pay cash."

"O, MR. BUTCHER, what a quantity of bone there was in the last piece of meat we had from you," said a lady, very indignantly. "Was there, mum?" But, howsumever, the very fust fat bullock I do kill without any bone I'll let you have one joint for nothing."

"LET THE TOAST GO ROUND."—Good Templar—"Very warm, coachman. Have a drop?" Coachman—"Thank ye, Sir. (Drinks.) Auch! O, murder! 'Am poisoned!—What's that!" Good Templar—"Only toast-and-water!"

FAIR PLAY IN A DILEMMA.—Conscientious Party—"Now, then, drop your goggles, will yer? 'Ow the blank am I to 'it yer with them glarses on?"

Nearsighted Party—"How the deuce am *I* to hit you if I take 'em off?"

Hack, Hack! Cough, Cough!

Cough is a symptom by which various diseased conditions of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs manifest themselves. But whether it arises from the irritation produced in the throat and larynx by taking cold, from an attack of Bronchitis, from incipient Consumption, or from various other causes, nothing will allay it more speedily nor cure it more permanently than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It does not matter whether it be a recent attack, or a lingering cough, the Discovery is in either case equally well adapted for its relief and permanent cure. In fact, it will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine, and it does it, not by drying it up, but by removing the cause, subduing the irritation, and healing the affected parts. No time should be lost in commencing the use of a proper medicine for the relief of a Cough, for unless this course is pursued, serious and dangerous disease of the lungs is liable to result.

DOCTORS SOON LEARN ITS VALUE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1870.

Dr. PIERCE—For the past six months I have used your Golden Medical Discovery in my practice, and in that time I have tested its merits in severe coughs, both acute and chronic, in chronic disease of the throat, severe cases of bronchitis, general derangement of the system, constipated condition of the bowels, and wherever a thorough alterative has been indicated. In all cases I have found it to act gently yet thoroughly and effectually in removing the various diseased conditions, and bringing about a healthy action throughout the system. Yours fraternally,

12 H. L. HALL, M. D.

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 soothing poultice and medicine. The relief from pain is instantaneous and cure certain. All Doctors recommend it. Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists everywhere. ANAKESIS Depot, 46 Walker St., New York. 7

HERBALISTIC REMEDIES.—In former days, if a member of the household became indisposed, the family-head, under instructions from the gray-haired dame, went to the forest or the field, to gather herbs or berries, from which were quickly made invigorating extracts, which ere many days brought the patient safely around, and saw the family gathering once more without a missing member. How is it now? The slightest indisposition brings the "family physician," with his handsome carriage. He feels the pulse, examines the tongue, looks very grave, writes a few lines of hieroglyphics, charges a big fee, and leaves, only to return the next day and find his patient mercurialized sufficiently to be really sick. A week or two of attendance follows, and therein lies the secret of "wealthy physicians." Compare the *physique* of the present age with the past, and the story is complete. Reader, discard chemicals and try herbs. If you are ill, try the great herbalistic remedy, DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS. 30

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is, without doubt, the safest, surest, and best remedy that has ever been invented for internal and external use. It is applicable to a great variety of complaints, and is equally beneficial for man or beast.

We have seen it stated in various papers throughout the country, that Agents for the sale of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* were authorized to refund the money to any person who should use them and not be satisfied with the result. We doubted this at first, but the proprietors authorize us to say that it is true. 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!

Tape Worm removed in from 2 to 3 hours with harmless vegetable medicine. No worm passes alive from the system alive. No fee asked until the entire worm, with head passes. Medicine harmless. Can refer those afflicted to the residents of this city whom I have cured. At my office can be seen hundreds of specimens, measuring from 40 to 100 feet in length. Fifty per cent. of cases of Dyspepsia and disorganizations of Liver are caused by stomach and other worms existing in the alimentary canal. Worms, a disease of the most dangerous character, are so little understood by the medical men of the present day. Call and see the original and only worm destroyer, or send for a circular which will give a full description and treatment of all kinds of worms; enclose 3 cent stamp for return of the same. Dr. E. F. Kunkel can tell by seeing the patient whether or not, they are troubled with worms, and by writing and telling the symptoms, &c., the Doctor will answer by mail. DR. E. F. KUNKEL, No. 259 N. NINTH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA. (Advice at office or by mail, free.) Seat, Pin and Stomach worms also removed.

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Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, when used with **Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche,** and accompanied with the constitutional treatment which is recommended in the pamphlet that wraps each bottle of the Remedy, is a perfect specific for this loathsome disease, and the proprietor offers, in good faith, **$500 reward** for a case he can not cure. The Remedy is mild and pleasant to use, containing no strong or caustic drugs or poisons. The Catarrh Remedy is sold at 50 cents, Douche at 60 cents, **by all Druggists,** or either will be mailed by proprietor on receipt of 60 cents. **R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,** Sole Proprietor, BUFFALO, N. Y.

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