Agricultural.

THE HEALTH OF FARMERS.—Farmers have unequaled natural advantages for health, strength and longevity. The statistics of diseases and the tables of mortality, however, are against them. This is due not to their vocation, but to their misuses of it. No class, as a whole, is probably so utterly reckless of health conditions. So far as our acquaintance with the habits of farmers is concerned—and it has been extensive—it compels the conclusion, as a rule, that the dietic habits of farmers are worse than those of any other class who have the means of choosing for themselves. Fried dishes several times a day, with several fried articles at each of the three meals, is one of their common abominations; dried beef, old cheese, and pickles are among the common relishes, while lard and saleratus make their richer dainties infectious and caustic. We have seen on a farmer's table, fried pork, fried eggs, fried potatoes and fried griddle cakes for breakfast; fried ham, fried hominy, and fried parsnips for dinner; and fried sausages and fried doughnuts for supper—all the frying done in lard. No class is so troubled with canker, erysipelas, tumors cancers, and humors, as farmers; and the excessive use of pork, lard, fine flour, rich cakes and greasy pastry are enough to account for it. In dietic habits our farmers are sadly misled by the agricultural journals, nearly all of which pander to their prejudices, and flatter their morbid appetites by recommending and commending swine breeding and pork eating, while they fill their kitchen column with receipts for making "rich and palatable" puddings, pies, cakes and other complicated dishes, which no stomach ever carried inside a human body could long tolerate without death or dyspepsia. The essential need of our farmers is plain, wholesome food, properly cooked. This would give them much more available strength for work, relieve them of many of the distresses and expenses of sickness, add many years to their lives, and render old age "green" and normal, instead of dry and decrepit, as it is in most of cases, under existing habits.

A VALUABLE FERTILIZER UTILIZED.—Every farmer has the means at hand of manufacturing, at small cost, one of the most valuable fertilizers in use from the contents of the privy that are too often nearly lost on account of their offensiveness or want of proper knowledge. If the term fertilizer at the head of this article is suggestive of adulteration, all fears on this head must vanish after a fair trial.

Early in spring make a curb of proper size under cover, and place at the bottom a layer of dry muck six inches deep, or in its absence soil will do, and may be advantageously taken from the marginal elevations of ploughed fields. Upon this place a layer of the said contents two inches deep, and thus build up the pile in alternate layers, using two or three times the quantity of muck, covering the whole with it to the depth of ten inches. Now save all the liquids from the sleeping apartment through the summer, and pour upon the top, adding more muck as may be necessary. In one year this will be fit for use, well decomposed, free from offensive odor, and may be handled as well as so much earth. I have used this compost in top-dressing grass lands with marked results. Last spring a piece thus treated was far ahead of the rest, and had to be cut ten days in advance. A small quantity in corn hills will push the young plants forward, give them a rich, dark green color, and a stamina they will not forget during the season.

HENS DEVOURING THEIR EGGS.—As I have had this difficulty to contend with, and have also been successful, my plan may be of some benefit to others. The nests used at first were loose boxes placed under a shelf on a ground floor, and opposite from where the light was admitted, and in full view of the fowls. One very old feeble hen repeatedly laid soft-shelled and odd shaped eggs. And from these the trouble began. The appetite became so great that nearly every egg laid by the flock was immediately eaten. I tried many ways to break up their mischief, resulting in as many failures. At length it occurred to me more fully to gratify the natural instinct of secrecy in laying, which I did, making the nests almost perfectly dark. I procured a number of quarter barrels, took one end out of each, made a slight hollow in the ground, and laid them in. I then took hay and soil, and made a heap before the open end, leaving only space enough for the hens to get in.

In these they soon hid themselves to lay. Since concealing the nests in this way I have had no trouble. To my knowledge there has not been an egg eaten since. I consider it now an important point to have the nests well concealed, not only to gratify the propensity for secrecy, but to allow them a little undisturbed rest after laying. I would also add from rather expensive experience, that if size is desired, I know of no better food than raw eggs; but profit must not be made a question in feeding them in this way.—*Cor. Poultry World.*

HOW TO USE NAILS.—Every farmer who has had occasion to drive a nail into seasoned oak posts knows its liability to bend and break. If the point be moistened in the mouth it will usually drive more kindly. Oil is still better, but then it is inconvenient to dip each nail separately into it. Another point observed is that boards become loose eventually from the rusting of the nails, which, communicating to the wood, causes not only an enlargement of the nail hole, but the wearing away of the nail itself, rendering the fence or the building shaky and insecure. This may be prevented by heating any rough grease until it smokes and then pouring it over the nails to be used. The grease will penetrate the pores of the iron, and cause the nail to last, without rusting, an indefinite period. Besides this no trouble will then be experienced in driving them into the hardest wood. The reason is that the coating of grease prevents contact by air, and consequently oxidation. Oxygen is the great destroyer of iron, and moisture is the inducing cause.

TOBACCO, about the cultivation of which in new countries so much has of late been said and done, is, we are told, being much cultivated in all parts of Northern Greece, and it is said that as many as 3,760 tons are now produced. Very little, however, has hitherto been sent to this country, on account of the defective mode of packing. The quality, though improved by the introduction of better seed, is still very inferior to that of Turkish tobacco, and large quantities remain unsold, owing to the low prices offered for it.

TO HAVE early violets for bouquets and baskets, nail four boards together and place a sash upon them. Form a slight bank of fresh stable manure, covered by some good compost, and plant in it a few sods of violets. It will not be many days before you can cut plenty of these "wee modest flowers." They will not endure a strong heat, nor do they enjoy a dry air. They succeed best with the temperature merely high enough to encourage vegetation, and plenty of moisture, but not enough to cause rot.

WHILE a poor farm may be of great advantage to a man of energy, it is hard on the boys.

THE weeds easiest to kill are always on richland.

Scientific.

BIRTH AND GROWTH OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.—If we look around at the condition of the planetary system, we find much to lead us to the belief that it grew to its present state, that there was a process of its development. There are 8 primary planets and 134 asteroids, and all these bodies travel in the same direction around the sun. Then every one of the bodies, whose motion has been determined, turns in the same direction. There are in fact so many similarities that we are bound by the laws of probability to believe in the evolution process, for the chance of 142 planets going round in the same direction is 1 in 2,774,800,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000. Laplace in his explanation of this motion, had the idea that there was a great nebulous mass having the sun in the center, extending on either side far beyond the present extension of the path of the uttermost planet, that is, a path of 5,000,000,000 miles diameter. That mass was intensely hot and vaporous, and it was rotating; and as the rotating mass contracted and it began to rotate more rapidly, a ring was thrown off, which would gradually break up, its parts would gradually amalgamate; many parts would have different rates of motion, and different parts would encounter each other, and in the course of millions of ages there would be an amalgamation into one mass, having the same direction of motion that the nebulous mass had, and traveling around a center which was the sun. That process would go on until one planet after another was formed. There was no light given by the La Place theory in reference to the questions connected with the asteroids; he simply stated the general facts and left them there. It seemed to the speaker that they were led to another theory, and he would adopt a method of illustrating it which he deemed suitable. If an insect of a few hours' existence endeavored to trace the history of the growth of a tree in which it lived, it could not during its own life arrive at the truth; but by transmissions of slight knowledge, the result of study for ages, the species would eventually arrive at the truth. We know that as one nebulous mass passes into another, by chemical means, light is produced. There is evidence that these nebulæ are gaseous. There would be one center of aggregation which would grow continually in size and power, gradually drawing more and more matter to it; and the more it drew in of these nebulous masses, the greater its power would become. Professor Daniel Kirkwood took the paths of the asteroids, and arranged them in their order of distance, and he found certain places where, for some distances, there were no asteroids. He noted where the gaps occurred, and he found them corresponding to the paths of asteroids having periods commensurate with the period of Jupiter. Jupiter would disturb the motion of the asteroids, if they had a period like his own, and would prevent them from traveling, his mass being so much greater. This supports the theory that the solar system arose from motion and aggregations, not from the contraction of a great nebulous mass. The rings of Saturn give further evidence of the same. In the star clouds we find a multitude of stars discernible with the telescope, and so closely clustered as to be irresolvable; and in these masses or cloudlets we see proof that the sidereal system is not a mere aggregation of stars, but contains all varieties, nebulæ, star cloudlets, and stars of all varieties; and that it resembles the solar system, not in uniformity, but in variety of structure. In studying its laws we have a problem of enormous difficulty, but one which must one day be solved.

NEW HOUSES.—The coincidence of a man's moving into a new house and dying soon after has frequently been a subject of remark, and there is an avoidable cause—the house is moved into before the walls and plaster and the wood are sufficiently dried. Sometimes the cause of death is the poisonous character of the water conveyed through new lead pipes. No water for drinking or cooking purposes should be used in a building supplied with new lead pipes, in whole or in part; for at least one month after the water has been used daily, this gives time for a protecting coating to form on the inner surface of the pipes, when their chemical change from contact with water generally ceases.

But the damp materials of the house have the most decided effect, especially on persons over fifty years old or of frail constitutions; whereas if the person were in the full vigor of life and health, not even an inconvenience would be experienced.

In building a new house, or on going to live in another locality where the water supply is not far from the house, it should be ascertained with the utmost certainty that the spring or well is higher than the privies or barnyards. Insidious and fatal forms of decline and typhoid very often result from persons drinking water which is drained from the localities named.

The safest plan, and the only safe plan for furnishing dwellings with the most healthful and unobjectionable water, is to have a watertight cistern, and let the water from the roof of the house or barn, or other outhouses, be conveyed into it through a box of sand several yards long, this box to rest on a board, or cemented bottom and sides, so that no outside water could get into it.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

DYEING FELTS WITH ANILINE COLORS.—All aniline colors are suitable for the dyeing of felt, and the coloring matters can be repeatedly applied when a deepened effect is required. As brown is a color frequently used in felt-dyeing, it may be mentioned that fine shades of this color are obtained by using certain products from fuchsin (known in the trade as cerise, maroon, etc.) mixed with indigo, carmine, picric acid, and a little sulphuric acid. The shade known as "Bismark" may be prepared from Manchester brown mixed with the last named ingredients, substituting fuchsin for sulphuric acid.

MAN A WATERY COMPOUND.—From the fact that when the body of a man of average size is reduced literally to ashes by fire, only about ten pounds of said ashes remain, it is shown that the human system contains seventy per cent. of water. In the remaining thirty per cent. twenty is carbon, which disappears in gas at the burning, even as the watery seventy evaporates. Thus your "solid man" possesses really about ten pounds of solidity.

SULPHIDE OF CADMIUM FOR COLORING SOAP.—The coloring power of the above mentioned material is so great that its price is of little importance. It is, however, frequently adulterated with zinc white, which may be readily discovered by digesting the suspected substance in acetic acid, filtering, and adding a solution of carbonate of soda, which produces a white precipitate if zinc be present.

HOW TO REMOVE STAINS FROM MARBLE.—Make a paste of equal parts of carbonate of potash and whiting with boiling water, apply, and leave on for three days. Then wash off with soap and water. To re-polish, use tripoli in water, and then putty powder in water.

DR. HUGGINS has discovered, by the movement of the lines in the spectrum, that the star Arcturus is approaching the earth at the rate of about 50 miles per second.

Domestic.

JEWELS.—A Paris correspondent says: The prettiest *étrennes* of this year have been artistic jewels. The *porte-bonheur*, from being a plain circlet of ebony, *ecaille* or gold, has become elaborately chiselled, gemmed, and ornamented in most costly fashion. Those in best taste, however, still retain of their original simplicity the fine plain gold circlet, and are ornamented only on the upper part with one large diamond or a star of pearls or precious stones. Chatelaines copied from ancient family heirlooms are more in vogue than ever and are now manufactured by French jewellers with unrivalled art. Very large lockets are also extremely fashionable. The newest models are of onyx set with diamonds; they are most rich and effective. The marquise ring, with large oval medallion, so well adapted to the reproduction of family crests, is also a great success this year, nor should we omit in the list of fashionable jewels the beautiful modern cameos of exquisite workmanship, which now rival, without seeking to imitate, the antique. These lovely cameos, set round with diamonds, are mounted not only as brooches but as necklaces, bracelets, and agrafes for the corsage. But the most *recherche* of all parures, that which all daughters of Eve sigh for but few can obtain, is the parure of black pearls. These pearls are now so rare that their value far exceeds that of the finest diamonds. Mixed with these, they produce a most marvellous effect. Rubies, which like black pearls, are Oriental gems, are now considered the most precious of all stones. Next to these white pearls are most esteemed, and their effect is most beautiful when coiled among the large *coques* and *rouleaux* of modern coiffures."

JOYLESS AMERICANS.—"One of our countrywomen," writes a grandmother, in a late spicy book, "thinks the majority of our people wear a joyless expression, and have an acrid look of misery. To my mind it is not only an untrue and forbidding picture, but gives a wrong impression of us across the water. I have been in a position for many years to see the home life of a great variety of families, rich and poor, and I believe the happy and comfortable homes far outnumber the miserable—miserable because they choose to be. My own early home was a happy one. We had a house full of children, and every innocent amusement, books, games, flowers, music, ponies, and a wide circle of young friends to share them with us, and I do not recollect one joyless American among them all. We are an earnest, thoughtful people, but we enjoy in our own quiet way the blessings God has given us, and try to make others good and happy."

A wide observation, east, west, north, and south, to say nothing of the glimpses we get into families every week through our correspondence has convinced us that the American people are by no means joyless: that the, contrary, cheerful, happy, comfortable homes are greatly in the majority."

WE do not know of a more beautiful Winter blooming plant than the old-fashioned Calla Lily. It succeeds so well in the window, needing very little care, excepting an abundance of water and an occasional dusting of the leaves, that we recommend every lover of flowers to try it. A writer gives a very sensible summing up of the requisite methods of culture: 1. After blooming, dry off very slowly but thoroughly. 2. Keep the roots simply from drying out entirely during seasons of rest. 3. Start slowly in light rich soil with little water at first, increasing as growth increases. 4. Plunge, if possible, in stagnant water until wanted for the house, or there is danger of frost. 5. Repot in rich mucky soil. 6. Give plenty of water while the plants are growing and blooming. 7. Give plenty of light and sunshine.

COMPANIONSHIP AND HEALTH.—To be perfectly healthy and happy, one must have friends. They need not be in large numbers, but one, two or three kindred spirits with whom one can commune, share joys and sorrows, thoughts and feelings. In choosing friends great care is necessary. There must be some common bond of sympathy. It may be moral, intellectual or social; but even these bonds are not sufficient. A weakly person, an invalid, needs healthy friends; a timid one, brave friends. Those who are blessed with good friends are healthier and happier than those who have none.

A QUEEN OF PUDDINGS.—To one quart of milk add one pint of bread crumbs, one cup of sugar, yolks of four eggs well beaten, butter the size of an egg, and the grated rind of a lemon. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, adding a cup of white sugar and the juice of the lemon. When the pudding is baked, place over the top a thick layer of jelly, and spread over this the whites of the eggs. Return to the oven to brown slightly, and serve either hot or cold.

VARNISH BY EVAPORATION.—Gutta-percha solved in ether is said, by Dr. Hoffman, to make an admirable transparent varnish for pictures and other sensitive objects of taste. Upon being applied to a surface the ether evaporates, leaving an exceedingly delicate and scarcely visible film, which can be washed with a moist cloth without harm. Applied to fine drawings through a vaporizer, this composition renders them ineffaceable.

A GOOD TABLE SAUCE.—Take one gallon of tomatoes, wash and simmer in three quarts of water until nearly done. Strain through a sieve. Add two tablespoonfuls of each of these spices, ginger, mace, black pepper, allspice and salt, and one of cayenne pepper. Boil down to one quart. Pour in one half pint best vinegar, and then pass through a hair sieve. Bottle in half-pint bottles; cork and seal securely, and keep in a cool place.

WAX FOR FLOORS.—Heat 5 ounces of pearlash, 25 ounces of wax, and 20 ounces of water together, stirring it frequently until a thick mass results, from which water does not separate on standing a short time. Then add from a pint to a pint and a-half of boiling water, with constant stirring. This may be colored if desired. It may be appied with a woolen rag, and thoroughly rubbed in.

HAIR cut from the heads of men and boys, if laid away in a bag, will be found very serviceable in stuffing pincushions, doll bodies, and articles in which bran or sawdust form the usual stuffing. It does not attract mice or moths, does not sift out, or deteriorate in quality by keeping, and is a very handy thing now and then to have in the house.

FILING NEWSPAPERS.—The readist way to do this is to procure a bill-hook, hang it on a nail, and run the wire through each paper when it is read through. If, however, the file of papers is to be consulted frequently a contrivance for the express purpose should be procured. These cost at the stationers from 50 to 75 cents.

DELICATE CAKE.—Three-fourths of a pound of butter, and one pound of sugar, beat together until very light; the whites of seventeen eggs, and three-fourths of a pound of flour; beat the eggs light, then stir flour and eggs alternately in the butter and sugar. Flavor with almond.

SPONGE CAKE.—One cup of sugar, 1 cup of flour, ½ cup of water, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoonful cream of tartar, ½ teaspoonful of soda.

Humorous.

A PEACE-OFFERING.—I was out late one night, said Squills, so I took home a dozen fried. If Mrs. Squills has one weakness stronger than another, it is for a dozen fried, nice and brown, and not too much butter.

I set the pacificators down on the outside mat, so as not to burst too gorgeously on her all at once, but directly I got up in the room. I knew there was something up.

Mrs. Squills had piled up all the pillows in a heap and was propped up, reading.

"Good evening, my dear."

Mrs. Squills replied not. She is a woman of a good deal of natural dignity, said Squills, when she's getting up steam. The silence was becoming oppressive, so I remarked in tones that were referential:

"Lodge kept unusually late, my dear."

I thought this was a good time to introduce the dozen fried, said Squills, but the storm burst.

"So you went to the prize fight, Mr. Squills?"

I pledge you my sacred word of honor, said Squills, the baby could have knocked me down with a feather. Nature overshocked, failed to sustain the legs of her Squills, and I sat down.

"Went to what, my dear?"

"Don't prevaricate, Mr. Squills. In the depths of your degeneration, be a man. *How did I come to know it?* That is my business. I know it, and that ought to be enough for you."

"How can you sit there and look me in the face?"

"I wasn't looking her in the face," said Squills, "far from it."

"And not sink through that three-ply into the front parlor, Mr. Squills, is a miracle. A nice lot of friends, you've picked up. Mr. Benjamin McLooney and Mr. Patsy O'Ailen. *How do I know their names?* I read the newspapers. How should I know?

"The next thing you'll be a stakeholder or a second. *Bother?* No bother about it, sir. Where's the difference, I should like to know, between your paying five dollars and ——"

"*You didn't pay five dollars?*" Don't tell me you didn't. And there's Tom wants booting. What? *You think you are getting the booting.* Don't cause me to despise you, Mr. Squills, under such circumstances. And Gussy wants a winter bonnet to match her dress, and the house wants painting next spring, and all the coal's not in, and then pew rent is due, and Charlie ought to have a quarter's dancing, and—what's that? *You go in for a dollar?* What?"

"You should have heard that 'what?'" said Squills.

"Do not dare to sit there and tell me that you sneaked your way into a dog fight for a dollar! *It wasn't a dog fight?* Yes, sneaked is the word, Mr. Squills; defrauding those poor fellows who were trying to make a few dollars to support their families. I should be ashamed. Oh, that the mother of children should live to hear her husband sneaked his way into a dog fight for a dollar."

It was too much for her, said Squills, and she sunk back in among the pillows.

If ever there was a moment in the history of a woman's wrongs, when a dozen fried could be induced as atonement for the past and indemnity for the future, said Squills, that moment had arrived.

I placed a dozen fried before her, and said affectionately, "Fanny!"

She looked around and said:

"Squills!"

The appeal was too touching to be successfully resisted, and I never saw the mother of a family hoist in a dozen fried at two o'clock in the morning with greater determination.

The next morning, however, I had to shell out for Tommy and Gussy and the pew rent.

DON'T THINK IT PAYS.—A Californian having been put through the hocus pocus of adjustment of loss by an insurance company, gives vent to his feelings in the following lugubrious, humorous strain:

"Insurance is a nice thing—a beautiful system; I tried it once; insured a vessel; she got knocked into smithereens; had her repaired under the eye of their agent. On settlement they treated me to a treatise on *jetrom flotrom*, general average, navagation, and several other sciences; a broker rendered a fanciful document, all figured over and ruled in red ink, and we settled. They first charged me what I had paid for repairs, then charged it back to the vessel, then charged the difference between what she then was and formerly was not, then deducted what she ought to have been, and left me $125 in debt to the company."

A GOOD joke is told of Horne Tooke, whom the Tories in the House of Commons thought to crush by imposing upon him the humiliating task of begging the House's pardon on his knees. Tooke went on his knees, begged pardon for the offensive expression he had used; but, on rising up, he knocked the dust off his knees, and exclaimed, loud enough to be heard by the whole House, "It's a dirty house, after all!" Roars of laughter followed this exclamation, and the Tories saw clearly enough that they had failed in the object which they had in view.

ON A BROKEN EGG-SHELL.—Inspired Being a "Whence, O whence, ladies, whence, O whence came the marvelous instinct that prompted the minute being originally contained in this fragile shell to burst the calcareous envelope that secluded it from the glories of the outward world?" Chorus of Admiring Ladies: "Whence, O whence, indeed, Mr. Honeycomb?" Master Tommy: "P'raps the little beggar was afraid he'd be boiled."

"Doctor," said a lady to her physician, "don't you think the small bonnets that the ladies wear now-a-days, have a tendency to produce congestion of the brain?" "No, madam. Where you see one of those bonnets there is no brain to congest."

A Wrong Custom Corrected.

It is quite generally the custom to take strong liver stimulants for the cure of liver complaint, and both the mineral and vegetable kingdoms have been diligently searched to procure the most drastic and poisonous purgatives, in order to produce a powerful effect upon the liver, and arouse the lagging and enfeebled organ. This system of treatment is on the same principle as that of giving a weak and debilitated man large portions of brandy to enable him to do a certain amount of work. When the stimulant is withheld, the organ like the system, gradually relapses into a more torpid or sluggish and weakened condition than before. What then is wanted? Medicines, that, while they cause the bile to flow freely from the liver, as that organ is toned into action, will not overwork and thus debilitate it, but will, when their use is discontinued, leave the liver strengthened and healthy.

WORKS WONDERS.

BERBEN, Genesee Co., N. Y., March 23, 1871.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE:

Dear Sir—Your treatment in my case has been quite successful and satisfactory, and for which I desire to express my gratitude. I have been troubled with a disordered Liver and Catarrh and general weakness for a good many years, and was failing slowly all the time, and last August I called on you and got some of your Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and one of your Nasal Injectors, and since that time I have been improving and am now better than I have been in years, not having had the sick headache in months, which I used to have to average once a week, the Golden Medical Discovery being the principal medicine used.—It has worked wonders in my case, and I recommend it to those similarly afflicted. Let me express gratitude to you for such invaluable services.

Truly and gratefully yours,
14 WM. F. CRITTENDEN.

PATENT MEDICINES.—That there are *some* good patent medicines no intelligent man dare for a moment deny; and pre-eminent is the great California hero medicine, VINEGAR BITTERS, discovered by Dr. J. WALKER, a prominent physician of San Francisco. This medicine, although called Bitters, is not to be classed among the vile "fancy drinks" recommended and sold over the bar by rum-venders, but is a combination of pure herbalistic extracts, known to possess sterling medicinal qualities, and is compounded without the use in any shape of spirits. Its action upon the internal system is not stimulating to the extent that alcoholic poison is, but it at once attacks blood-impurities, and by removing the original cause destroys the germs of disease and invites returning health. Its action upon the stomach and liver render it an almost certain specific in the most stubborn cases of dyspepsia; and in truth imparts new life and vigor to the whole system. It is one of the best medicines ever invented. 32

THE public are hereby assured, through the columns of this paper, that *Parsons' Purgative Pills* contain no injurious principle, but that they may be administered to children and the most weak and shattered constitutions in small doses, with great certainty of success.

Dr. A. Johnson, one of the most successful practitioners of his time, invented what is now called *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* The great success of this article in the cure of Bronchitis and all diseases of throat and lungs, will make the name of Johnson not less favorably, if less widely known, than that of Louis Napoleon. 1

"HAPPINESS IS THE ABSENCE OF PAIN," says Jean Paul Richter, and 20,000 grateful patients bless the ANAKESIS of Dr. SHARRER as the only infallible cure for PILES ever discovered. It is purely scientific, combining the best methods of the French, English and American surgeons, acting as an instrument, poultice and medicine, and not only affording instant relief from excruciating pain, but performing an absolute and permanent cure. All Doctors approve it. Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Depot, 46 Walker St., New York. 9

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. The worm passing 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 disorganization 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. 229 N. NINTH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA. (Advice at office or by mail, free.) Scot, Pin and Stomach worms also removed.

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First. Remove all the unhealthy mucous that gathers about the walls of the stomach from indigestion.

Second. Produce an active condition of Liver and Kidneys without depleting the system.

Third. Supply or aid nature in furnishing the drain of some of the component parts that compose healthy fluids.

We, from thousands who have been cured, assert that a cure can be performed on this theory.

REMEDIES USED,

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THE GREAT AMERICAN

DYSPEPSIA PILLS,

Remove the fungus matter from the stomach, and restore it to a healthy condition.

SECOND.

THE PINE TREE

TAR CORDIAL!

Acts on the Liver, heals the Stomach, and acts on the Kidneys and Nervous System.

For further advice, call or write

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART,

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It is known to all readers that since DR. L. Q. C. WISHART has followed the cause and cure of diseases, and the great value of TAR as a curative remedy, as directed by Bishop Berkley and Rev. John Wesley, that many have attempted to make a TAR preparation for THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES. Be it known that DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S

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Is the only remedy, from long experience, used by our most skillful physicians for Diptheria, Ulcerated Throat, Lung, Kidney, Stomach, Asthma, and General Debility, as well as for Coughs, Colds and Lung Affections.

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DR. PIERCE'S

Fountain Nasal Injector,

OR

DOUCHE.

This instrument is especially designed for the perfect application of

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

It is the only form of instrument yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried high up and *perfectly applied* to all parts of the affected nasal passages, and the cellarders or cavities communicating therewith, in which sores and ulcers frequently exist, and from which the catarrhal discharge generally proceeds. The want of success in treating Catarrh heretofore has arisen largely from the impossibility of applying remedies to these cavities and chambers by any of the ordinary methods. This obstacle in the way of effecting cures is entirely overcome by the invention of the Douche. In using this instrument, the Fluid is carried by its own weight, (no snuffing, forcing or pumping being required,) up one nostril in a full gently flowing stream to the highest portion of the nasal passages, passes into and thoroughly cleanses all the tubes and chambers connected therewith, and flows out of the opposite nostril. Douche is pleasant, and so simple that a child can understand it. **Full and explicit directions** accompany each instrument. When used with this instrument, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures recent attacks of **"Cold in the Head"** by a few applications.

Symptoms of Catarrh. Frequent headache, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, thick mucus, purulent, offensive, &c. In others a dryness, dry, watery, weak or inflamed eyes, stopping up or obstruction of nasal passages, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total deprivation of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigestion, enlarged tonsils, tickling cough, &c. Only a few of these symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

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 stronger caustic drugs or poisons. The Catarrh Remedy is sold at 50 cents, Douche at 50 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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Advertisements.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE — FREE FROM ALCOHOL — PURELY — CALIFORNIA — DR. WALKER'S — EUREKA

VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier, and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you