Agricultural.

QUIETNESS IN MILKING.—The cow is naturally sluggish in her movements, and should not be hurried out of her natural gait. She should never be driven to the place of milking faster than a walk, and if she has far to go, the walk should be a slow one. Hurrying a cow when she is full, and the weather warm, hastens the circulation of her blood, and heats both her blood and her milk. A very little heating of the blood perceptibly affects the milk. It increases its odor as well, raises its temperature, and modifies the butter or cheese made from it. On this account driving cows with a dog is not to be recommended. We have seen the milk of a dairy numbering thirty cows, perceptibly affected by the milk of a single cow driven in haste by a dog. She happened to be out at night and was accidentally left in the lot a hundred and fifty rods distant, when the herd was driven to the barn. Against our protest, a dog was sent after her and she came running to the barn, panting and frightened. In ten or fifteen minutes afterward she gave about six quarts of milk instead of ten, hot and odoriferous. It was mixed with the rest of the milk and, as was then customary, left through the night without any other cooling than it got by stirring. The extra odor of the feverish milk, acting as a ferment in the slowly cooling mass, made its impress upon the milk and curd of the next day. The milk of this cow was not regular till after several milkings. This was an extreme case. Less heating and worrying produce less effect, but never fail to do injury. Unless the number of cows is very small, and they are all very quiet and peaceable, they had better be fastened in a milking barn or shaded stalls, rather than to be milked in an open yard. A large herd requires a yard so large as to give too much chance for dodging, running, hooking and disturbing each other. It soon becomes trod up and filthy, especially in moist weather. The practice of milking in open yards is rapidly going out of use, especially in large dairies. All harsh and violent treatment should be avoided. Pain and fear, worrying and solicitude, are clearly detrimental to milk secretion, and never fail to make the cow hold back a part of her mess, if they occur at the time of milking. Kind and gentle treatment and quietude promote secretion, and are absolutely essential to drawing all the milk.—*Canada Farmer.*

CONTROLLING NUTRITION.—When one understands the elements of plant nutrition, and knows how to control it, it is surprising how great are the results of farm or garden art. In grape culture, for instance, in England, it is essential to grow the foreign grape under glass; but of course, a great amount of direct personal attention has to be brought to bear in order to make it a success. But this close attention makes the grower intimately connected with the wants of the plants he grows; and in the case of the grape vine, the English growers beat anything ever known of grapes grown in the best wine countries in the open air.

In Europe, they have two ways of growing the foreign grape. They make good, deep and rich borders; and then, under a glass erected on the prepared ground, grow the grapes beneath. The other plan is, to grow the plants in pots from ten to fourteen inches wide. It is remarkable that the close attention required in the case of the pot vines, leads to such an excellent practical result, that those who grow them this way are often as far ahead of those who grow in the ground under glass as these last are ahead of those who, as vignerons, pride themselves along the Rhine and elsewhere, as being among the most successful grape growers in the world.

In a recent English horticultural exhibition, two plants of grape vines, growing in pots, were exhibited, with thirty-two large bunches on one, and thirty-four on the other. The pots were fourteen inches in diameter.

No open ground culture could produce results like this. It is a useful lesson not only for grape culture, but for all culture. The more intimately we know plants and their wants, such a knowledge as this kind of culture brings, the more profit can we make out of them.

ASPARAGUS.—We advise all our friends who own a garden or farm, to plant a bed of this most delicious vegetable. There is no crop more sure, and no vegetable more palatable at this season of the year. Once planted, it continues to yield freely for many years, and if well cared for, will produce large and fine stalks. There is said to be several varieties; we think that the soil and treatment makes the difference, rather than the variety. Formerly, the one or two old roots were set quite deeply, say one foot deep in the trenches; but within a few years the practice has somewhat changed, as it cannot be had so early by deep planting. We should not advise planting it more than four or six inches deep, preferring on many soils four inches. The young plants should not be covered more than two inches deep when set, or they will be likely to decay. The earth can be drawn in gradually during the summer. The rows may be three and a half or four feet apart, and the plants in the rows about a foot apart. Latterly some of the gardeners have adopted the plan of planting in stools some two feet apart, and treating these stools as a stool or hill of rhubarb. We doubt not larger stalks can be raised in this way than by the old method. Salt may be used to advantage on the beds. We have seen salt applied so as to cause the soil to turn red, and to prevent all weeds from growing, and yet the asparagus would flourish finely.—*Boston Transcript.*

GRASSING A SLOPE.—A steep slope may be grassed over without sodding by first smoothing the surface, and then mixing a tough paste or mortar of clay, loam, and horse manure, with sufficient water. The grass seed, which should be a mixture of Kentucky blue grass and white clover, should be thickly but evenly scattered upon the moist surface of this plaster, as it is spread upon the bank. The plaster should be at least one or two inches thick, and a thin layer should be laid over the seed. The surface should be kept moist, and a light dressing of some active fertilizer would help the growth. In a few weeks the growing grass should be cut, and should be kept short at all times until a thick sod is formed.—*New York Tribune.*

THE French Society for the Encouragement of National Industry offers a prize of 3,000 francs for the suggestion of a practical plan for diminishing the expense of harvesting grain — the reapers used not answering the purpose. Also, a prize of 2,000 francs and a medal valued at 500 francs, for the best plan for managing and utilizing mountain sides and slopes. Also, two prizes of 2,000 francs and 3,000 francs respectively, for best plans for irrigation in mountainous regions, which are arid, by water from melted snows, and on lower regions, by the use of spring, rain, and river waters in the formation of meadows.

CANKER in pigeons, according to a great authority, should not be cut out, but the cankered place dressed twice a day with a solution of zinc or copper (crystalized) about half an ounce to a quart of water. Merely wash the sore with a slight feather. The lotion must not be too freely used in the mouth.

Scientific.

THE ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF LOW TEMPERATURES.—By the Windhausen process, a steam engine is employed to condense air to, say, two or three atmospheres. The heat developed by the compression is drawn off during the passage of the condensed air through pipes in a series of chambers, in which cold water is flowing. The cooled air is then allowed to expand into a cylinder under a gradually diminishing pressure, the expansion being attended with the development of great cold. It is claimed that under a pressure of but 35 pounds to the square inch, a reduction of—54° Fah. has been obtained, a surprisingly low temperature, considering the means employed.

The following modifications of the apparatus would render its cold-producing power almost unlimited:

1. A communication between the expansion cylinder and the chambers through which the condensed air is conducted before it is allowed to expand. Supposing this outlet regulated by a cock, a blast of very cold air could replace the running water, and reduce the condensed air to a very low temperature.

2. The introduction of a second compressing cylinder, with which the condensed air, after being cooled, could be still further compressed, again cooled, and finally conducted into the expansion cylinder. Under a pressure of, say, 60 atmospheres, a considerable mass of air at the temperature of say—100° Fah. would, in its expansion, produce a reduction of temperature greater perhaps than any yet obtained. Since by means of the communication between the expansion cooling chambers, the condensed air can be lowered to any temperature obtainable in the expansion cylinder, there would appear to be no other limit to the reduction of temperature save what would arise from the strength of materials, or the liquefaction and subsequent freezing of the nitrogen, or the oxygen of the air, or of the air itself. Among the advantages that we may rationally expect to accrue from the apparatus thus modified are the following:

1. The confirmation or otherwise of the "absolute zero," as determined by the expansion or contraction of gases by heat or cold.

2. The liquefaction and subsequent solidification of many of the incoercible gases, the determination of their physical peculiarities as liquids or solids, together with their crystaline form.

3. The action of intense cold on the chemical affinities of certain gaseous compounds.

4. The action of intense cold on the color of certain chemical compounds.—*Journal of the Franklin Institute.*

LIQUID CARBONIC ACID.—Cailletet has, by use of an apparatus very similar in principle and construction to that devised by Professor Andrews, of Belfast, succeeded in liquefying carbonic acid, under conditions which enable him to test many of its properties, while still in the liquid state. His apparatus consists of a hydrostatic press, by which mercury can be forced, under a pressure of 900 atmospheres, if necessary, into a cylindrical glass reservoir, terminating in a narrower thick tube. Liquid carbonic acid he finds to be colorless, mobile, and a non-conductor of electricity. It is not decomposed by a powerful induction spark, but the spark has, in the liquid, a very white dazzling appearance. Salt, sulphate of soda, chloride of calcium, sulphur, phosphorus, stearin, and paraffin are quite insoluble in liquid carbonic acid. Iodine is slightly soluble. Liquid carbonic acid is but slightly soluble in water: petroleum, however, dissolves five or six times its bulk. Bisulphide of carbon dissolves sparingly. Ether mixes with it, in all proportions with great readiness. Liquid fats dissolve in it, but not solid fats. Sodium does not reduce it.

GOLD dust, for printing in gold, known under the name of bronze, comes mostly from Fuerth, in Bavaria. Fine cuttings of the metal are mixed with a sticky liquid and then ground like paints. Thus reduced to a powdered form, the sticky matter is separated from the metallic dust by washing in water, after which it is sifted into the various sorts. It is obtained in as many as fifteen grades of fineness and in the different colors—white (made from silver leaf), pale yellow, orange, green, and red. In printing in gold the impressions are first struck off in printer's gold size. The gold or bronze dust is then applied by means of a cotton tuft or a brush of short fur. If it is desirable to have very rich gilding, bronzes of various colors may be used. Care must be taken that the paper which is used for the bronzing process be perfectly dry.

A FLORAL CHAMELEON.—The French Bishop of Canton has just sent to the *Jardin d'Acclimatation*, at Paris, a plant whose flower changes color three times a day. It is spoken of as another wonderful evidence of Chinese art in leading Nature out of her custumary paths. It appears, however, that it is, if not the same, at least not more remarkable than a natural floral freak found in Southern Australia. It is a beautiful flower, similar to our well known morning glory, with five streaks of color on its bell-shaped calyx. In the early morning the color streaks are pale blue. Toward noon they turn to a rich purple tint, which changes to a light pink during the afternoon. As the day declines the color fades, disappearing entirely after sunset, when the flower closes and dies.

CHICORY IN GROUND COFFEE.—A preliminary examination of coffee for admixture is best made by gently strewing the powder upon the surface of cold water. The oil contained in coffee prevents the particles from being readily wetted by the water, thus causing them to float. Chicory, burnt sugar, etc., contain no oil, and their caramel is very quickly extracted by the water, with production of a brown color, while the particles themselves rapidly sink to the bottom of the water. On stirring the liquid, coffee becomes tolerably uniformly diffused without sensibly coloring the water, while chicory and other sweet roots quickly give a dark brown turbid infusion. Roasted cereals do not give so distinct a color.

AN exhibition of appliances adapted to economize fuel is to be held in Manchester, England. The exhibition will comprise: 1. Appliances which may be adapted to existing furnaces, etc., whereby an actual saving is effected in the consumption of fuel. 2. Appliances which may be adapted to existing furnaces, etc., whereby waste heat is utilized. 3. New steam-generators and furnaces, boilers and engines, specially adapted for saving fuel, and appliances whereby waste products are utilized, the radiation of heat prevented, etc. A variety of similar apparatus for manufacturing, agricultural, and domestic purposes, will also be exhibited. The exhibition promises to be interesting and instructive.

IN a discussion on the value of meat extracts as food, MAX VON PETTENKOFFER holds that the extracts prepared, according to the present plan of Baron Liebeg, are quite equal to, if not superior, to meat itself. He thinks it bears the same relation to meat as cheese and butter bear to milk.

Sumnerstown, Lookout Mountain, 2,400 feet above the Tennessee, commands a view of six states. It is popular with southerners.

Domestic.

SCARLET GERANIUMS. — Nothing is more showy in the flower garden or pleasure grounds during the whole summer and autumn months, than beds or masses of scarlet blooming geranium, of which the old horse shoe geranium is the original type. There are a great number of new and very beautiful sorts, and when they are properly grouped together on the lawn, they make a glorious display. There are few plants more easily grown, or that better repay the care of the cultivator. All the kinds require a light, rich soil, composed of loam, leaf mould or rotten manure and sand. They will root readily without either glass or bottom heat. Gardeners generally take cuttings in autumn months and put them into six inch pots, well drained and filled with sand, and placed in a cold frame. They will be rooted in a month or five weeks, and they should be carefully lifted and placed in three inch pots and taken to the greenhouse, or some sheltered place until they begin to grow. Water occasionally, untill such time as the weather compels you to house them. During the winter, they require little water and cool temperature. In March, shift into five inch pots, and when the time comes for bedding, these plants will repay for all labor. As there are many who would be glad to cultivate them who have no greenhouse in which to keep them, I will mention for the benefit of such, a very simple method which I practice occasionally with great success. As soon as the first frost nips the foliage, I take as many geranium plants as I want, and put them into as small pots as possible, and take them to a dry pit or cellar free from frost. Here they remain dry until spring. When my beds are ready, I cut them to four or five eyes of the collar, and, so far from injuring them, I firmly believe they flower much finer after a winter's rest than when kept in a greenhouse.—*Gardeners Monthly.*

SYMPTOMS OF SUNSTROKE.—The one great symtom—the center of the group in all forms of the disease—is the high temperature. If the skin be cool, the case is not sunstroke. After death the high temperature continues, and is said sometimes even to rise higher. Decomposition follows with exceeding rapidity. On post mortem examination the only appearances of striking importance are a condition of blood similar to that seen in low fevers, a rigid, contracted state of the heart, in which it feels like wood and a great tendency towards the rapid but transient developement of that peculiar stiffening which sometimes after death takes possession of the muscular tissues.

There should in such cases be no waiting for the doctor. The remedy is so simple, the death so imminent, that the good Samaritan passing by should save his brother. The good Samaritan must, however, have a cool head to be useful. Not every man that falls unconscious on a hot day has sunstroke. There is, fortunately, one criterion so easy of application that any one can use it. Go at once to the fallen man, open his shirt bosom, and lay the hand upon the chest; if the skin be cool, you may rest assured that, whatever may be the trouble, it is not sunstroke. If, on the contrary, the skin be burning hot, the case is sunstroke, and no time should be lost. The patient must be carried to the nearest pump or hydrant, stripped to the waist, and bucketful after bucketful of cold water be dashed over him, until consciousness begins to return, or the intense heat of the surface decidedly abates.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

HOW TO MAKE TOMATO FIGS.—Pour boiling water over the tomatoes in order to remove the skins; then weigh them and place them in a stone jar, with as much sugar as you have tomatoea, nd let them stand two days; then pour off the syrup and boil and skim it until no scum rises. Then pour as before, then boil and skim again. After a third time they are fit to dry, if the weather is good; if not, let them stand in the syrup until drying weather. Then place on large earthen plates or dishes, and put them in the sun to dry, which will take about a week, after which pack them down in small wooden boxes, with fine, white sugar beteen each layer. Tomatoes prepared in this manner will keep for years.

PEA SOUP.—To every quart of unshelled peas allow two quarts of water, in which boil the empty pods half an hour; remove, strain, add one pint cold water, place over the fire, and put in two pounds of beef cut in a small pieces; boil slowly one hour, and if not enough water, add some boiling hot; put in the peas, and if the meat is not desired in the soup, remove it; boil half an hour, and ten minutes before serving add two tablespoonfuls of rice flour stirred smoothly in half a teacupful of new milk; stir frequently to prevent the flour from scorching.

BOILED PEAS.—They should be fresh when cooked, and boiled in just enough water to cover them, which should be salted, and boiling when the peas are put in. Do not cover the vessel while they are cooking, which ought not to be longer than twenty minutes, unless they are old. Drain off all the water: add a litile cream and a small piece of butter.

WHOOPING COUGH.—Just before the patient retires for the night, after the third week, put an ounce of liquid ammonia in a gallon of water in an open pan; in this quench half a brick made red hot, and let the patient breathe the ammoniated steam. This, it is said, terminates the malady in three or four days, and will tranquilize the nervous system.

REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.—Take of boxwood shavings, six ounces; proof spirits, twelve ounces; spirits of rosemary, two ounces; spirits of nutmegs, half an ounce. Steep shavings in the spirits at a temperature of 60 degrees for fourteen days; then strain liquid off, adding other ingredients. Rub scalp thoroughly every night and morning.

SPINACH.—It should be cooked so as to retain its bright green color and not sent to table, as it so often is, of a dull brown or olive color; to retain its fresh appearance, do not cover the vessel while it is cooking, and when done, drain in a colander, chop fine, add a lump of butter, heat through, and serve.

STRAWBERRY JELLY.—Mash the fruit and squeeze the juice through a bag; to every pint put three quarters of a pound of sugar, and boil it twenty minutes briskly. This keeps better than the preserve. All small fruits must be cooked untill the seeds looks done.

TO REMOVE INK SPOTS IRON MOULD &c.—Oxalic Acid, 1 oz; Cream of Tartar, 4 oz. Mix and apply with the aid of a little water and a piece of sponge or cloth to the stain. Oxalic acid being poisonous, it should not be placed in the hands of children.

LEMON JELLY.—Two cups of sugar; yolks of three eggs; juice of two lemons. Cook till thickened by setting in boiling water, then add the well-beaten whites of three eggs; spread between the layers of the cake, and turn off the rough edges.

WINE WHEY.—Boil a pint of milk, and put to it a glass of white wine; set it over the fire till the curd has settled, when strain it and sweeten to your taste.

GILT FRAMES can be restored only by being regilt. If brushed over with water in which onions have been boiled, it is said flies will avoid them.

Humorous.

HIS DAY IN.—"Once in a while," says the Danbury *News*, "there is a day when a man is out of work, and he stays at home. After breakfast is eaten and the dishes are removed, he pulls out the family drawer, and dumps the contents on the table, to look for a paper of suddenly acquired importance. Having got a chair which has lost a leg, and for that reason had been set aside where nobody will be apt to get into trouble with it, he drops into it, and it immediately comes apart, and deposits him under the table. He jumps to his feet at once, and kicks the chair into the hall-way, to the imminent danger of his wife and the woman who lives in the other part of the house, both of whom, being under the impression that one of the children had fallen from the mantelpiece and broken its back, have started to the rescue. He immediately asks his wife what kind of an idiot she is to leave a broken chair where any one can sit down on it and jeopardize life and limb, and sarcastically inquires if she wanted to kill him, or merely cripple him for life, and scouts with scorn indescribable the intimation that the chair was placed where no sane party would ever think of looking for one. After that he gets a new chair which he is confident will throw him and hurt him, and says so, and pores over the paper again. Pretty soon he is attended by one of the children who is making herculean efforts to scale one of the table legs with a view to getting on top to see what is going on. As the little round head, with the swelling cheeks and bulging eyes and tumbled hair and very dirty mouth, appears above the top, and beams up at him, he nervously cries, 'Hey, you, now, come out of that! and start after your mother; she wants you.' But the child knows that its mother doesn't want him, and so does he, and being at a loss to explain why, he falls to work at the papers again. In a very little while, one very chubby arm is thrown on top of the table, and the eyes have reached the level, and are taking in the wonders of the display. There is another move up, then a sudden weakness in the legs that are tightly hugged to the table's legs, then a desperate but hopeless clutch at the papers for safety, and the little head disappears with lightning velocity, and then an ominous bump, and then a scream, and the miserable man is on his feet again, holding the suffering child wrong side up and screaming for help. The moment it is in its mother's arms, and the camphor is in reach, the man, who stays home because he has nothing to do, puts on his coat and hat and beats a hasty retreat, leaving the wife to calm the distracted breast of the child, and to set the table to rights. When he has another day to himself, he dumps out the drawer again, and goes over a similar performance."

IT is an old story, but a good one, which tells of a very negligent man who was going on a visit to some friends. His wife extorted from him a solemn promise that he would abandon his usual custom, and put on a clean shirt every day. So he packed a dozen in his trunk. When he came home again his wife was glad to perceive that he had grown more fleshy; but she was alarmed when upon examining his trunk she found there was not a single shirt in it. He had kept his promise to mount a clean one every day, but he always put it on over the others; and now he was sporting around with the whole dozen on his back. Some men will never let women have their own way.

SOME days ago a letter was received in New Orleans, directed to "the biggest fool in New Orleans." The Postmaster was absent, and on his return one of the young clerks informed him of the receipt of the letter. "And what became of it? inquired the postmaster. "Why," replied the clerk, "I did not know who the biggest fool in New Orleans was, so I opened the letter myself." "And what did you find in it?" inquired the Postmaster. "Why," replied the clerk. "nothing but the words, "Thou art the man!"

ARTEMUS WARD, in one of his lectures, used to tell of an old frontiersman who had built him a comfortable cabin and was living alone with his wife and family far away from all civilization. On returning from a protracted hunt one day, he found his cabin burned by the Indians, his wife and children gone, and the bones of his stock in the ashes of his stable. The old squatter gazed upon the scene for a moment, Artemus said, and then murmured, in tones of anguish, "How ridiculous!"

A BOSTON bride received among other presents a horse and coupe. It was the desire of her parents to exhibit these among the other gifts, and the only way in which it could be done was to put horse and carriage in the back yard. An admiring throng viewed the equipage from the rear windows, and pa and ma were thus made supremely happy.

A NEW YORK lawyer, who probably does not recognize the code of ethics of the bar association, having collected half the amount of a note placed in his hands, responded to a request from his client that he would remit the amount: "All respectable lawyers retain one half for collection. I have collected my half; therefore nothing is due to you."

A GENTLEMAN inquired of a carpenter's boy: "My lad, when will this job you have on hand be done?" "I can't tell, sir," replied the honest boy, artlessly. "It's a day job, and it will depend upon how soon the governor has another order."

"HAVEN'T you mistaken the pew, sir?" blandly asked a Sunday Chesterfield to a stranger as he entered it. "I beg your pardon," replied the individual, rising to go out, "I fear I have; I thought it was a Christian's."

A LITTLE boy carrying some eggs home from the grocery, dropped them. "Did you break any?" asked his mother when he told her of it. "No," said the little fellow, "but the shells came off some of 'em."

ALLUDING to the death of a citizen, recently, the Danbury *News* remarks: "With the single exception of twenty-three years ago, when he took a few lessons on a violin, his life has been blameless!"

MR. SMITH is bound to have his joke. His wife walked nearly in front of a railroad train the other day, and he said that if she had gone a step farther his children would have had a step-mother.

IT is calculated that it takes a domesticated fly a two-billionth part of a second to wink, while an industrious mosquito can do it in one-tenth that time. Corrections solicited.

A WESTERN paper says of the air, in its relation to man: "It kisses and blesses him, but will not obey him." Poor Dobbs says that description suits his wife exactly!

"DON'T worry yourself about my going away my darling, Absence, you know, makes the heart grow fonder." "Of somebody else," added the darling.

CHICAGO is ahead again, having a black Maria drawn by four white horses and driven by a stylish policeman wearing a white hat.

Miscellany.

"Who hurt you, bub?" asked a pedestrian of a small boy who sat howling on the curb-stone. "Johnny Kydd," sobbed the victim. "I'll see about him if he does it again," remarked the man, condolingly, but the boy suddenly stopped howling, and exclaimed: "Just leave him alone. When I grow up I'll get on the police force, and then I can belt him all I want to!"

A letter must be answered, unless you wish to intimate to the writer that he or his object is beneath your notice.

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of nasal passages, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acrid, thick and tenacious, mucous, purulent, muco-purulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. In others a dryness dry, watery, weak or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. No disease is more common or less understood by physicians. The proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will pay $500 reward for an incurable case.

READ WHAT IT WILL DO.

BROOKVILLE, Pa., April 27, 1872.
Dr. R. V. PIERCE:

Sir—Having first applied to a number of home physicians and failed to get relief, I resolved to try your Remedy. Four bottles have completely cured me of one of the worst cases of Catarrh, of which I have any knowledge, having suffered for months with an acute pain in the head, and breathed only with the greatest difficulty. I deem it due to you as well as suffering humanity that this recognition be made of what we deem an invaluable medicine.

22 CHAS. Q. ANDERSON.

GLAD TIDINGS FOR THE SLAVES OF KING ALCOHOL.—How many a manly form is palsied; how many a noble mind is destroyed; how many a priceless soul lost through the curse of strong drink! To the despairing victims of the Satanic tyrant, Alcohol, whose shattered nerves, and trembling limbs, and racking headaches, seem to find no relief except in the renewed use of the fatal poison which brings them every day nearer to their miserable end, we announce glad tidings of great joy! DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS contain not a single drop of Alcohol in any form, but are a sovereign remedy for the ills of drunkenness. They restore tone and strength to the system, and entirely eradicate the pernicious appetite for liquor. Try a few bottles of VINEGAR BITTERS, and you will never crave strong spirits again, but find your health repaired, your mind restored, and be once more a man in the best sense. Health is cheap when VINEGAR BITTERS are $1 a bottle. 40

AN INFALLIBLE PILE REMEDY.—Sufferers with this painful disease, who have tried electuaries, lotions, ointments and a long list of nostrums for its relief, in vain, will thank us for calling attention to ANAKESIS, the happy discovery of DR. SILSBEE, an experienced and scientific M. D. Thousands of cases attest its virtue, it is a simple suppository, acts as an instrument, soothing poultice and medicine, gives instant relief and cures permanently. Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists everywhere. ANAKESIS Depot, 46 Walker St., New York. 4

THERE are several kinds of worms which trouble horses; the pin-worms (pointed at both ends) are the most common and most dangerous. *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* will in a few days eject the worms, and the horse will begin to thrive.

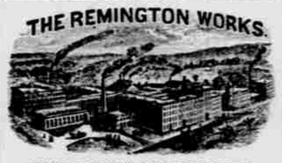
Factories and machine shops should not be allowed to run a day without *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* In case of a sudden accident, an immediate use of it may save weeks of suffering, and perhaps a limb, or even life. 4

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 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. 229 N. NINTH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA. (Advice at office or by mail, free.) Seat, Pin and Stomach worms also removed.

Adyertisements.



THE NEW IMPROVED
REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE.
AWARDED
The "Medal for Progress,"
AT VIENNA, 1873.

THE HIGHEST ORDER OF "MEDAL" AWARDED AT THE EXPOSITION.

No Sewing Machine Received a Higher Prize!

A FEW GOOD REASONS:

1.—A *New Invention* THOROUGHLY TESTED and secured by Letters Patent.

2.—Makes a *perfect* LOCK STITCH, alike on both sides, on *all kinds of goods.*

3.—Runs LIGHT, SMOOTH, NOISELESS and RAPID—*best combination* of qualities.

4.—DURABLE — *Runs for Years* without Repairs.

5.—*Will do all varieties of Work* and *Fancy Stitching* in a superior manner.

6.—Is *Most easily Managed* by the operator. Length of stitch may be altered while running, and machine can be threaded without passing thread through holes.

7.—Design *Simple, Ingenious, Elegant,* forming the stitch *without* the use of Cog Wheel Gears, Rotary Cams or Lever Arms. Has the *Automatic Drop Feed,* which *insures uniform length of stitch at any speed.* Has our new *Thread Controller,* which allows easy movement of needle-bar and *prevents injury to thread.*

8.—CONSTRUCTION *most careful* and FINISHED. It is manufactured by the *most skilful* and *experienced mechanics,* at the celebrated *Remington Armory, Ilion, N. Y. Philadelphia Office, 810 Chestnut Street.* 5-7-2m

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VINEGAR BITTERS
VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
PURELY DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
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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.

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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.

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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 when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

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Advertisements.

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