Agricultural.

FOWLS FOR PROFIT.—There are eleven prominent varieties of poultry — five sitters and six non-sitters. The sitters are the Brahmas, Cochins, Dorkings, Game and Malay; the non-sitters are the Spanish, Hamburg, Poland, Houdan Creve Cœur and La Fleche. Some poultry fanciers prefer sitters and others non sitters; and from these varieties of the two classes every one can select according to their own taste.

Hens are as good as pigs to eat all the refuse of the table, even to the bone when cracked to the size of corn. They are fond of potatoes, turnips, cabbage, grass, and any quality and quantity of meat. A little corn, or buckwheat, therefore, added to the refuse of the table, is just the kind of food they require. When running at large the biddies pick up gravel stones, pieces of bones, clam and oyster shell, old mortar, and whatever contains lime; which is essential to the formation of egg-shells; and if confined in a yard they will require that these be furnished to them. Pounded bones, or clam or oyster shells they will devour with great voracity; and if the coal ashes are emptied in their yard, they will revel in them, picking and eating all the calcarious substances they can find.

In addition to the essential quality of albumen required in the organism of the fowl, the laying hen requires an extra amount for the formation of eggs —the white of the hen's eggs being about twelve per cent. of albumen, and this must be furnished in her feed. By referring to the chemical analysis of the different kinds of grains, it will be seen that corn contains the greatest amount of fatty substances, while wheat contains a larger amount of albumen than any other kind of grain. To fatten hens, therefore, feed corn. To procure eggs feed wheat, meat, cabbage, apples and thick milk. The milk not only serves to moisten the food, but also contributes albumen, which goes to the formation of the egg. Many persons seem to suppose that domestic fowls need no food but corn, in one form or another. But it should be considered that "food" means the material for supporting the frame of the bird and furnishing material for the egg, and to manufacture these they must have the raw material. All animals consume more or less of lime; it is one principal element entering into the composition of the bones, but the hen needs an extra supply for the eggs.

TRANSPLANTING.—Transplanting cabbage, tomato, and tobacco plants, is often carelessly done, and great losses are sustained in consequence. A few hours' exposure of the plants to the sun and wind will result in the loss of some day's growth at least, if it does not cause the entire loss of the plants.

The plants should not be lifted from the bed, if it can be helped, till the ground and the holes are prepared to receive them. It is a capital plan if the soil is not already very moist from rain, to water them thoroughly in the bed an hour or two before lifting. It will cause a greater amount of soil to adhere to the roots.

"Take them up tenderly, lift them with care,"

is the rule to be observed here as in other things. "No pains, no gains," is the motto. Select a rainy damp day, if possible; if not, just before sunset is better than the morning. We like to have a pretty dry soil to set them in, but we would have a supply of water to pour into the hole after it is made, and before it is soaked away set in the plant and fill in with dry soil. This is wet by the water, and the plant is surrounded by moisture and yet the surface is loose and open, and not packed too close or baked around the plant. A little extra pains will pay well.

ARTICHOKES AS STOCK FOOD.—A correspondent of the Kansas *Farmer* relates the following experience with artichokes:

I planted about one-fourth acre with about one-half bushel, cut very small, dropped in furrows two feet and a half apart and about eleven inches apart in rows; gave them about the same attention as potatoes. Early in September I cut them here frost and used the stalks to roof my stable, thinking they were good for nothing else; but I found it very difficult to keep my horse from eating himself out doors. He would leave corn and hay for these stalks. I think I had about fifty bushels on the one quarter acre; but they were very small, which made it tedious gathering them. I think they were too thick. I have planted again this year. Top the stalks once or twice during the season, to make them "stocky," cut before frost; shock like corn; when cured, stack and cut them in machine, mix with bran, steam or cook them if convenient.

I think they will furnish a large amount of valuable feed. I think the roots of tubers will grow all winter, when the ground is not frozen. Dig in the spring, or turn your hogs in to dig them for you. They are choice feed for milch cows, and coming as they do early in the spring, when succulent food is scarce, help the yield of butter.

SOIL FOR ORCHARDS.—The soil for an orchard should be in good condition, and especially well drained. Any soil in which water stagnates is unfit to plant trees in. If the ground has been occupied by a hoed crop the season previous to setting out the trees it will be an advantage. Of greater utility still will it be to have the orchard deeply plowed and sub-soiled, both the season previous and just before planting, and repeatedly harrowed to bring the soil into a fine filth. Where the ground is not naturally fertile enough, some fertilizer must be used. There is nothing better than good barn-yard manure, well-rotted, or a thoroughly decomposed compost; and nothing worse than green fresh manures.

GUTTA PERCHA FILLING FOR HORSES' FEET.—Gutta percha has proved the best thing yet discovered to keep horses from balling with snow and preventing accidents. The kind that is sold in thin, wide strips, is considered the best. It takes about a pound and a half to fill the fore feet of a horse, and it costs two dollars a pound. When a horse's feet are stuffed with gutta percha it gives him a good foothold, and he lifts his feet free from snow. Melt the article in warm water and then stuff the foot. This can be taken out and put back every day during the Winter if necessary.

HAY TEA FOR CALVES.—A farmer who had a calf of value and no milk to give it, was advised to give it hay tea. He did so, and the calf is reported as doing finely, though it has neither received hay nor meal since he got it. He cuts the best and finest hay he has, about two inches long, and pours boiling water over it; lets it stand until cooled to about the heat of milk from the cow, when the tea is given to the calf and the hay to the cow. Both calf and cow thrive on their feed. We have fed a great deal of hay tea to calves, with good results.

A CORRESPONDENT of *The Main Faamer* bores holes, at intervals of two feet, behind his cattle in stable, and under these holes places an inclined trough made of two narrow boards, which conducts the liquid manure to the solid manure pile. After the removal of the solid manure, he places muck under the end of the trough, and it becomes so thoroughly saturated as to make a good fertilizer.

Side by side of plain truth stands common sense—two of the greatest warriors time has ever produced.

Scientific.

THE OCCURRENCE AND USE OF NICKEL.—Nickel was discovered by Cronstedt in 1751. In color it is between a yellowish white and a steel gray; it has a bright luster which it retains even in moist air; it is as hard as iron, is perfectly malleable and ductile, fuses at a temperature but little lower than wrought iron, is magnetic, and has a specific gravity of 8·8. It does not occur native, and is on the whole quite rare, being generally found combined with arsenic. The following statistics of the production of nickel are from the *Berg and Huttenmannischen Zeitung* for 1871 and 1872:

The production of the Prussian nickel works was, in 1869, about 434 tons, worth over $290,000: in 1870, 463 tons, worth $400,000. This quantity was produced in eight establishments, employing 689 workmen. The total production of nickel ores of Prussia in 1870 was only 62 cwt., worth $366. Saxony produced, in 1870, 67 tons of nickel, worth $96,177. Austria produced but a very little in 1870, her nickel, cobalt and antimony only amounting to 112 tons, worth $3,289. Hungary is a larger producer of nickel, yielding, in 1869, 440 tons of cobalt and nickel products. Norway in the same year produced 60 tons nickel ores and 6,000 pounds nickel, and Sweden, in 1868 yielded 120 tons of ore and 12,000 pounds of nickel.—Great Britain shows as good as none. In 1870, 1,000 pounds were obtained, worth $135. Belgium produced 3½ tons, worth $6,500. The largest nickel mine in the world is the La Motte mine in Pennsylvania, where copper and lead ores are also found. A deposit 5 feet thick extends for a long distance. The pig iron from the lead furnaces there are rich in nickel.

The Chinese have long employed nickel with copper and zinc to make an alloy called packfong. In Europe nickel has only been used for about fifty years, an alloy known as argentan or German silver being made of copper, zinc and nickel. The principal centers of the German silver (Neusilber) were manufactured at Berlin, Altena, Iserlohn, Hanover; outside of Germany, Paris, Vienna and Birmingham are the principal places for its production. In Vienna it is known as packing, China silver, or alpaca silver. The French call an alloy of copper, zinc and nickel, packfong or cuivre blanc, also maillechort, after an Englishman named Maillet, who patented it in 1827.

Nickel is also used alone for axles and other parts of machinery for chirurgical instruments, in watchmaking, &c. It also serves for covering other metals, or nickel plating.

Another use for nickel, which is attracting much attention now, is for coins, the new German coinage law prescribing its use in certain small coins, in which it follows the examples not only of the United States, but also of Belgium and Switzerland. This has caused an immense increase in the price of nickel abroad, and greatly disturbed the market price of German silver.

EFFECT OF BEEF TEA.—In an article in one of the popular London journals, Dr. Kimmerich ascribes the effect of beef tea not to its aromatic and combustible ingredients, but to the potash salts which it contains, and concerning which it is well known that if given in larger doses an injurious effect is exercised on the organism; nevertheless, potash salts are an element of all articles of food, forming not only the chief ingredients of the salts of every sort of flesh, including that of fish, but like wise all other food. In medical practice says Dr. Kimmerich, wine, ether, camphor, and musk are invigorating and refreshing remedies, and compared to these, beef tea occupies of course, a subordinate position; if, however, it is necessary to preserve the exhausted body from protracted illness, then there is no other remedy in the whole rich storehouse of medicine, which can afford such assistance for regenerating the deceased organism as repeated doses of beef tea.

GLYCYRRHIZIN, OR LIQUORICE JUICE.—It has been suspected that sugar, extracted from liquorice root, has been used for the purpose of adulterating beer, and yet the opinion of chemists has been that such sugar is not fermentable. Glycyrrhizin is a glycoside, which, on boiling with acids, decomposes into glycyrretin and sugar. Even after boiling it with water, sugar may be detected by Fehling's test. The sugar obtained in this manner was treated with yeast, and after three days the fermentation was complete, and alcohol was found in large quantity by means of the well known reaction converting it into iodoform. During the latter stage of the fermentation a peculiarly disagreeable putrid odor was perceived, and the substance emitting it passed over into the distillate; the disagreeable taste of some German beers is doubtless owing to this body.

JAPAN LACQUER.—It has been generally supposed that the beauty of Japan lacquer work was due to ingredients derived from unknown plants, and that the secret was confined to the Oriental workmen. Recently, however, in Holland, objects of art have been produced, lacquered and covered with mother-of-pearl, in pieces facsimiles of those made in Japan. The lacquer used is prepared from the hardest varieties of gum copal, principally that of Zanzibar, which is colored black with India ink. The articles are covered with several layers of this substance, upon which, while still wet, or rather pasty, the mother-of-pearl is inlaid. Drying in a furnace follows, another coat of lacquer is applied, then more drying, and smoothing with pounce. These operations are repeated until the surfaces are perfectly united and smooth, when a final polish is given with tripoli.

POWER OF EXPLOSIVES.—Some experiments have been made recently in a German iron mine at Hamm, to ascertain the relative efficiency of powder and some of the nitro-glycerin compounds for blasting purposes. The following were the results obtained:

Ordinary saltpeter gunpowder, 1 unit of force; extra best powder, with excess of saltpeter and cherry tree charcoal, made by L. Ritter at Hamm, 3 units; dualin, obtained from Herr Dittmar, lieutenant of artillery, Charlottenburg, 5 units; lithofracteur, from Krebs & Co., Deutz, 5 units; colonia powder (a sort of powder saturated with 30 to 35 per cent nitro-glycerin (5 to 6 units; dynamite, 6 to 7 units. It will be seen that dynamite far exceeds the others in power, and its use is displacing theirs in German mines.

THE UTILIZATION OF IRON PYRITES.—In connection with this subject, Messrs. Dobschutz and Abend state that large quantities of coal, unfit for smelting purposes on account of the pyrites it contains, are mined in Illinois. The coal does well for steam raising; but being useless in metallurgy, it is sold for about 2½ cents per bushel, and is even burnt to prevent its cumbering the ground near the mines.

DYEING WITH MAHOGANY SAWDUST.—A Mr. C. Dreyfuss, a correspondent of the *Farber Zeitung* residing in England, has patented mahogany sawdust as a ware for dyeing and painting browns on cotton. He mordants with tin, and uses a little lime and glue in the dye beck.

NEW HOT WATER FUNNEL.—This consists of a tin funnel, with a perforated rubber stopper in the neck, through which the glass funnel is passed; the whole is covered with thick felt; the space between the glass and tin funnel is filled with hot water.

Domestic.

CHARACTER.—From the cradle to the grave the character of an individual, like his body, is undergoing constant changes. It grows, it develops, it matures, it ripens, until the frost of death gives it the fixedness of marble; then as the tree falls so it shall lie.

Character, like stature, temperament, tendency, is to a great extent inherited. Parents outline their children before their birth, and herein is a thought that should give many a parent food for reflection.

Great as is the influence of various circumstances in molding character, the influence of one's own will may be equally potent. "Thought and affliction, passion, hell itself, she turns to favor and to prettiness," said Laertes of Ophelia when her reason was "like sweet bells jangled, and out of tune." Even thus may the strong will compel poverty, disaster, bereavement, no less than prosperity and happiness, to become the ministers of grace and perfectness to the aspiring, resolute, patient soul.

The corner-stone of all noble character is truth, and as the virtues ever go hand in hand, with this will naturally be associated purity, justice, integrity, reverence. Therefore the first endeavor of the parent should be to quicken in his child's heart the love of truth, the hatred of falsehood. The first effort of him who would turn away from evil and love good is to cultivate in himself perfect sincerity and utter truthfulness. With this as a foundation there is no limit to the possible growth of the human soul toward absolute virtue and perfectness.

Just as tendencies in the body to disease and deformity may be modified, and sometimes eradicated by a severe and skillful regimen, so may faults in character be purged and smoothed away; flaws may be polished out and virtues incorporated, if, while it is still pliant, the right steps are taken to make it symmetrical and well rounded.

A single element of weakness or of vice may taint the entire character. For awhile it may seem firm and sound, but as a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump, so the outgrowth of one vicious thought may gradually undermine the strongest principle and blast the labors of a lifetime. It is not safe to have one inch of wormy timber in the stoutest ship; it is not safe to harbor in the heart the smallest element that is not wholly virtuous; for when the fiery blasts of temptation try the soul, if stubble is found therein, it will surely be consumed and leave behind it a blackened, gaping chasm.

Down deep in the inner man, where no eye but God can see, and only the consciousness of the individual can penetrate, should be laid away against the day of trial solid bars and bullion of gold, so that the "promises to pay" can all be made good, dollar for dollar. We want no inflation here; here not even "the best currency in the world" will answer the purpose. The image of our virtue must be stamped in current gold.

Not by accident or chance does the choicest fruit mature upon our trees. How carefully we prune them; how closely we watch to destroy their enemies; how skillfully we cultivate them, and how we rejoice when success crowns our labors! Not by accident or chance did Charles Sumner become the noble man he was. How diligently did he cultivate art, literature, and the virtues that made for him the spotless character he wears so proudly and will wear forever.

Our labors of aspiration and conquest must last till the breath leaves the body. It is never safe to rest upon our oars until we are anchored in the harbor. Life is full of adverse currents that even when we are almost ashore may drift us away from the desired haven.

A youth devoted to the cultivation of essential virtue, a middle life spent in the exercise of whatever is ennobling and beneficent, an old age showing the ripe fruit of integrity and honor—what higher aspiration can a human being have than to realize these in succession. The life which is lived rightly has made provision for the life that is to come, for immortality.

THE JAPAN PRIMROSE.—The introduction of this "Queen of Primroses" caused quite a sensation in England, and it is likely to be a favorite in America. As its name indicates, it comes from Japan. It blooms in April and May, and is said to be quite hardy.

Sometimes the seeds do not germinate till the second year after sowing. The plant grows to about a foot and a half high. The leaves, though larger, resemble those of the English Primrose. The stem is odorned with several separate whorls of Magenta-colored flowers.

TO BLEACH COTTON.—A very good way to bleach cotton is to soak it in buttermilk for a few days. Another way is to make a good suds, put from one to two tablespoonfuls of turpentine into it before putting the clothes in. Wash as usual, wringing the clothes from the boil, and drying without rinsing. By using the tablespoonfuls of turpentine in the first suds on washing days it will save half the labor of rubbing, and the clothes will never become yellow, but will remain a pure white.

FRICASSE OF COLD ROAST BEEF.—Cut the beef into very thin slices, season it with a little pepper and salt, shred a bunch of parsley very small, cut an onion into pieces, and put altogether into a stew-pan with a piece of butter and three-quarters of a pint of good broth. Let all simmer slowly, then stir in the yolks of two well-beaten eggs, a teaspoonful of vinegar, or the juice of half a lemon. Stir it briskly over the fricasses into a hot dish.

THE solitaire glove-button is useful to ladies who, by accident or intention, buy gloves that are too small for their hands. This button has a shank that passes through the first button-hole, draws it nearer to the button it cannot meet, and the solitaire is then hooked over the glove-button, thus improving the slovenly appearance of an unbuttoned glove. The articles come in French gilt or silver, and cost 50 cents and $1 a pair.

FROSTED LEMON PIE. — Juice and grated rind of one lemon, one cup of sugar, one cup of water, yolks of two eggs; or use cream instead of water, if you want it richer; bake. Beat the whites to a froth, with a little sugar, and spread on the pies. To be made with one crust.

ANTS IN GREENHOUSES.—Lumps of soft putty are excellent traps for ants. Lay them around where they most frequent, and as soon as the lumps are stuck full of them, work the putty over ants and all, and reset the same lump as a trap again.

FRENCH CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, three eggs, one cup of milk, three and one-half cups of flour, one nutmeg, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, and one teaspoonful of soda.

LAMB.—Lamb should be roasted until the gravy that drops is white; the forequarters are the best for a roast; the leg is good broiled or roasted; two hours will roast the forequarters well.

ALMOND CAKE.—Three cups of sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of milk, five cups of flour, five eggs, the juice and grated rind of a lemon, and one pound of blanched almonds.

Humorous.

PUT TO THE TEST.—Old Isaac was, or rather believed himself to be, a very devout Christian, 'wrestled' much in prayer, and it was his custom at night, when his work was over, to retire to his cabin, and devote himself to worship until bedtime. These exertions were carried on in so loud a tone as to be heard by all the persons on the farm, white and black, and old Isaac's earnest and frequent announcements that he was always ready to meet his 'Lawd' had been so often heard that some rascally boys concluded to have a little fun, and at the same time test Isaac's faith. One night, therefore, while old Isaac was under full headway in his exercises:

'O Lawd; we know dy long suf'rin fur dis beni'ted sinner, but we feel, O Lawd! dat in dy love we will be spahed dy vengins raf. We are always reddy, Lawd, at dy biddin' to cum to dee, and to meet dy angel, Gabr'el. Send him on, O Lawd! wid his shiniu, trumpit, his robes ov glory, and his crown ov life, and take dy poh sahvant into dy vineyard—'

'Isaac! Isaac!' came in a deep, sepulchral tone down the chimney.

'Amen!' softly said Isaac, closing his prayer abruptly, and rising with fear and trembling.

'Isaac! Isaac!' came the still dreadful tones.

'Who-ho-ho's dat?' stammered the awe-stricken negro.

'The—angel—of—the—Lord—has—come—for—Isaac!' came in slow, solemn tones, with measured emphasis, from the darkness outside.

Isaac hesitated, and then, with a show of enforced courage, it came.

'De Lawd bless you, dat old nigger hain't been heah fur a week!'

BREAKING IT GENTLY.—"Yes, I remember that anecdote," the Sunday school superintendent said, with the old pathos in his voice, and the old sad look in his eyes. "It was about a simple creature named Higgins, who used to haul rock for old Maltby. When the lamented Judge Bagley tripped and fell down the court-house stairs and broke his neck, it was a great question how to break the news to poor Mrs. Bagley. But finally the body was put into Higgin's wagon, and he was instructed to take it to Mrs. Bagley, but to be very guarded and discreet in his language, and not to break the news to her at once, but do it gradually and gently. When Higgins got there with his sad freight, he shouted till Mrs. Bagley came to the door.

Then he said, "Does the Widder Bagley live here?"

"The Widow Bagley? No, sir!"

"I'll bet she does. But have it your own way. Well, does Judge Bagley live here?"

"Yes, Judge Bagley lives here."

"I'll bet he don't. But never mind, it ain't for me to contradict. Is the Judge in?"

"No, not at present."

"I just expected as much. Because, you know—take hold o' suthin', mum, for I'm agoin' to make a little communication, and I reckon maybe it'll jar you some. There's been an accident, mum. I've got the old judge curled up out here in the wagon, and when you see him you'll acknowledge yourself that an inquest is about the only thing that could be a comfort to him.—*Mark Twain.*

"I CAN'T jine the grange," said an Oregon farmer. "I am sorry," was the reply; "we had counted on you." "No, I can't jine," said the farmer, "because they've let the women in, and they'll work it round so as to get to vote d'rec'ly, and I won't have nuthin to do with it. The women is getting above their privileges, any way. They don't stay at home enough now, as St. Paul commanded, and I tell you I won't have nothin' to do with granges."

THE BITTER DROP.—One who had the reputation of being a great philosopher, an experienced man of the world, a profound thinker, and an acute observer with a deep insight into human nature, has left on record the expression of his firm conviction that no man however rich, however gifted, however fortunate in his domestic relations, however successful in his public undertakings, can be pronounced happy—whose trowsers bag at the knees.

"OUR boy Fred," says a correspondent "has a fine lot of hens, and takes great care of the eggs. One night on coming from school he found the cook had rifled every nest of its contents, even to the nest eggs, Fred was in a terrible state of mind and sobbed out, 'And oh, father, if you'll believe it, Bridget even cooked up the hen's patterns, and they won't be able to lay a good shaped egg this summer.'"

A SUNDAY School inquiry and answer may be told as follows: "Tommy Howell, can you tell me what is meant by the word miracle, so often used in the Bible which you now hold in your hand?" "Yes, Miss Harvey, I think I can. Ma says if you and Captain Smith, who was with you at the Presbyterian picnic, don't marry soon it will be a miracle."

"WHO'S there?" said Jenkins, one cold winter night, disturbed in his repose by some one knocking at the street door. "A friend," was the answer. "What do you want?" "Want to stay here all night." "Queer taste, ain't it? But stay there by all means," was the benevolent reply.

'I DON'T believe it rained forty days and forty nights,' said an unbelieving boy to his mother, 'and that story about Noah and his ask, how could Noah bring all the animals and birds from the four quarters of the earth, and not a railroad or a steamboat in the whole world?'

TWO YOUNG princes of Austria entered into a violent quarrel, when one said to the other, "You are the greatest ass in Vienna." Just then the Emperor, their father, entered, and said indignantly, "Come, come, young gentlemen, you forget that I am present."

A SCOTCH clergyman, preaching one day, quoted the passage: "And I said in my haste that all men are liars;" and added: "What's that, Mr. Psalmist? Said it in your haste, did you? Had you lived in our day you would have said it at your leisure."

A CLERGYMAN being annoyed by some of his audience going out while he was preaching, took for his text, "Thou art weighed and found wanting." Soon after commencing his discourse he said, "You will please pass out as fast as you are weighed."

"TAKE a wing," gushed a pompous upstart, extending his bent arm to a sensible young lady, at the close of the prayer-meeting. "Not of a gander," she quietly replied, and walked home with her mother.

"WHAT comes after T?" asked a teacher of a small pupil who was learning the alphabet. He received the bewildering reply: "You do—to see 'Liza."

RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE—The Pawnees have just put three balls through a Nevada pawnbroker.

Miscellany.

A young boy in Athol, Mass., is exciting no little interest and speculation among the physicians by displaying an irresistible propensity to eat himself up. He has pursued this habit with such fatal persistency during the four years of his life as to reduce all the fingers of both hands to raw and bleeding stumps, while of the thumb of the left hand nothing whatever remains.

Wanted to be Heard From.

If anybody has ever used the thorough and scientific course of treatment recommended by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for the cure of Catarrh and has not been perfectly cured, the proprietor, Dr. R. V. Pierce, would like to hear from that person, and by addressing him at the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., such person, if there be one, will hear of something to his or her advantage, as the Doctor is in *earnest* when he offers $500 reward for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure, and is perfectly able to pay it if he fails in a single case, as any one may ascertain upon enquiry. The thorough course of treatment referred to and recommended by Dr. Pierce consists in the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche which is the only means by which the fluid can be carried high up and applied to all parts of the nasal passages and the chambers connected therewith in which ulcers exist and from which the discharge proceeds. In addition to this thorough application of the Remedy, which should always be used warm, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery should be taken earnestly as constitutional treatment, without which few cases can be cured as the disease is always constitutional and must be treated accordingly. This treatment has no unpleasant features about it, and has the advantage of never driving the disease to the lungs as there is danger of doing by the use of strong, irritating snuffs or poisonous solutions.

PLAIN FACTS.

FRANKFORT, Mich., Sept. 13, 1873.

A year ago I had a bad cough from the Catarrh which had got in my throat. I tried a good many things but got nothing to do me any good until I used your Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. They cured me in three months for which I am very thankful.

3 AMOS FISHER.

THE relaxing power of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is truly wonderful. Cases are already numerous where bent and stiffened limbs have been limbered and straightened by it. When used for this purpose, the part should be washed and rubbed thoroughly. Apply the liniment *cold*, and rub it in with the hand.

A crowd of "Horse Men," and others daily throng the stores in country and town for *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.* They understand that horses cannot be kept in good condition without them, and with them can be on a much less quantity of grain. 4

BAD SYMPTOMS.—No person is in health who has any of the following symptoms: Pains between the shoulders, in loins, back or breast; headache, giddy sensations, dullness or heaviness of the head; bad taste in the mouth in the morning; palpitation of the heart; dark lines under the eyes, sallow complexion, eruptions on the skin; hacking cough; irregular menstruation; sore throat, with choking sensations; capricious appetite; flatulency and fullness of the stomach; costiveness, accompanied with lassitude; loss of appetite; bad dreams and disturbed sleep; cold feet and feeble circulation; highly colored urine; chalky discharge from the bowels; furred tongue; pain in the kidneys; short, disturbed respiration, etc., etc. If you have any of these symptoms you must immediately recognize them as warning you of something worse. Always have a bottle of VINEGAR BITTERS—take a dose, and the illness of which these symptoms are the forerunners will never come. 48

THE GREAT PILE REMEDY, ANAKESIS, the discovery of DR. SILSBEE, is entitled to be called the wonder of the age. 20,000 grateful sufferers bless the only infallible remedy for *Piles* ever introduced, only those who have used lotions, ointments, and internal remedies in vain, will understand the grateful feeling of instant relief from pain, and blissful hope of certain cure for the terrible disease, that ANAKESIS assures. It is used by Doctors of all schools. Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Depot, 46 Walker St., New York. 12

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 affected 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.) Seal, Pin and Stomach worms also removed.

Advertisements.

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 skillful* and *experienced mechanics,* at the celebrated *Remington Armory, Ilion, N. Y. Philadelphia Office, 810 Chestnut Street.* 5-7-2m

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GARGLING OIL
The Standard Liniment of the United States
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Proud Flesh,	*Spavins, Sweeney,*
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Large Size $1.00. Medium 50c. Small 25c.
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The Gargling Oil has been in use as a liniment since 1833. All we ask is a *fair trial,* but be sure and follow directions.

Ask your nearest Druggist or dealer in Patent Medicines for one of our Almanacs, and read what the *people* say about the Oil.

The Gargling Oil is for sale by all respectable dealers throughout the *United States and other countries.*

Our *testimonials* date from 1833 to the present, and are unsolicited. We also manufacture

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We deal fair and liberal with all, and defy contradiction. Manufactured at

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Can Dyspeptic Consumption be Cured? We answer, YES!

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

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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

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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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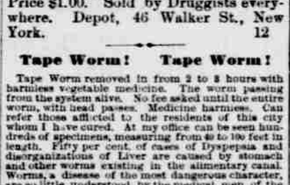

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$500 Reward is hereby offered by the proprietor of these Pellets, to any chemist, who, upon analysis, will find in them any Calomel or other forms of mercury or any other mineral poison.

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They are sold by all enterprising Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

Do not allow any druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good as my Pellets because he makes a larger profit on that which he recommends. If your druggist cannot supply them, enclose 25 cents and receive them by return mail from

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

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ridges 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