Agricultural.

ARTIFICIAL HATCHING BY MANURE.—There is nothing new under the sun. Hatching chickens by the heat of an ordinary manure heap was practised in the last century, and from the subject of an elaborate volume in octavo by the celebrated naturalist, Reaumer, a translation of which, illustrated by numerous beautiful executed copper plates, was published in England 150 years since; its exact title being "The Art of Hatching and Bringing up Domestic Fowls of all kinds at any time of the year, either by the heat of Hot Beds or that of the common fire." By M. De Reaumer, of London, 1750. This rare and curious book contains many interesting details connected with the development of the chick, and acknowledged "copies of copies" of these plates appear in the most recent works on poultry.

At a meeting of the New York Farmers' Club, held on March 12, Dr. Peters, of 159 Bowery, exhibited many chickens that he had hatched artificially, and we are informed in the *New York Poultry Bulletin* "that Dr. Preterre has this year tried the experiment of hatching eggs in manure, and finds it equally good, and in some respects superior to the incubating machine. He places the eggs in barrels, which are raised from the ground by posts; around the barrels are beds of manure nine feet thick; when the bed is three days old the eggs are put in, and in forty-eight hours the beating of the heart is visible on breaking the shell."

Reaumur's book gives very ample details as to the management of the hot-beds, the arrangement of the baskets of eggs within the barrels, the construction of thermometers necessary to regulate the heat; and he designs a very simple butter thermometer, made by partially filling a small bottle with a mixture of butter and tallow, which by its degree of fluidity or solidity would show when the eggs were at the proper temperature, the liquid becoming very fluid when the heat is excessive, and solid when it is too low; the proper consistence being a little more fluid than that which would result from carrying the bottle under the armpit for a quarter of an hour. Reaumur states that this plan was decidedly successful; but like all other plans for artificial incubation, it has not been extensively practiced either in France or in any other country.

VALUE OF POULTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.—Poultry raising is one of the industries of the nation, quite as much as sheep, dairy, or cattle husbandry. Profit is the object in view of each, and in poultry it will arise from three sources—eggs, feathers, and stock fattened for market. The demand for barn-door fowls is increasing; their sales, therefore, may be safely calculated upon. I do not find either in the United States, or any State census, except in that of the State of New York, an enumeration in regard to poultry, an omission which I hope will be corrected in the next national census.

The census of this state gives data whereby we may approximate the magnitude of the poultry industry for the nation. In the State census the value of poultry sold for 1864 was $1,228,044, and value of eggs for 1864 was $1,303,010, total value of poultry sold, $2,531,054. This amount, it will be noted, is only for a single State. The number of farms by the United States census was 210,233, which would allow us the yearly value of poultry for each farm $11 75. The number of farms in the United States is put down at 2,659,985. Taking the data furnished by the New York census, and the poultry industry of the nation exceeds in annual value over $31,000 000. If to this be added the sum of $5 for the value of family consumption, the annual value of the poultry interest is over $42,000,000.

IMPROVING SEED WHEAT.—Sow none but the largest and most perfect kernels. It has been my practice for the last sixteen or eighteen years to run my wheat for seed over a very coarse seed screen, so as to sow none but the very largest kernels. By so doing I have improved my wheat so that I have sold nearly all of my wheat at home for seed. But in 1871 I hit upon a new plan. I had a piece of Treadwell that was injured by insects in the previous fall and killed by insects in the winter, so that there were spots not worth cutting. After harvest I observed a few scattering heads of unusual size. It occurred to me that there was wheat that had withstood the ravages of the insects and the rigor of the winter. I gathered enough to sow one rod square, from which I realized twenty pounds of wheat, of unusually large size, even berry, which was at the ratio of over fifty bushels per acre; last harvest had twenty bushels which weighed sixty-six pounds to the bushel. It is my opinion that we realize the best crops from the best and most perfect seed in the vegetable as well as the animal kingdom.

FISTULA CURED.—We give a recipe for the cure of fistula, or pole-evil, in horses. We have used it in two instances with great success: forty grains iodine, twenty drops oil of cedar, thirty drops oil sassafras, fifty drops spirits turpentine, one ounce gum euphorbium, one half ounce Spanish flies: cut the iodine with alcohol; mix all together, then stir in hog's lard to the desired thickness. Then cut away the hair over the swelling with sharp scissors for some inches around, even if it has gone into a running ulcer, and spread the salve with a small mop. Every second or third day, wash off clean with strong soap-suds, and repeat the application. A permanent cure may be expected in a short time, unless the treatment has been too long deferred.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST TRICHINA.—The medical Society of Kalamazoo urge:—Eat no uncooked or half-cooked hog's flesh. The raw flesh of the hog, whatever its shape or condition, whether ham, bacon, or pork, salt or fresh, smoked or unsmoked, is liable to contain this parasite, full of life and activity that may work a remediless mischief in the human body. Bologna sausage, if pork be in it uncooked, is as dangerous as any form of this meat. The heat that cooks meat utterly destroys the life and mischievous power of these vermin, and no one need fear any harm if this fact is observed.

DON'T WHIP A FRIGHTENED HORSE.—Never whip your horse for becoming frightened at any object by the roadside; for if she sees a stump, a log, or a heap of tan bark in the road, and while he is eyeing it carefully and about to pass it, you strike him with the whip, it is the log, or the stump, or the tan bark that is hurting him in his way of reasoning, and the next time he will be more frightened. Give him time to examine and smell of these objects, and use the bridle to assist you in bringing him carefully to these objects of fear.

WOODEN NEST EGGS.—A correspondent writes us that he has been trying wooden nest eggs, and finds them preferable to glass or china, in that they are lighter and there is no danger of their breaking the eggs that may be laid in the nest. There is no danger of sending bad eggs to market if all real eggs are gathered often; and no danger from chickens or hens learning to eat eggs, which they are apt to do if an egg gets broken by freezing, or by collision with a china egg.

ONE way to disperse and destroy tent caterpillars is to swab their nest at evening or in early morning with a bunch of rags fastened to the end of a slender pole, and saturated with lye or soft soap made strong.

Scientific.

DISEASE FROM MILK.—Sanitary investigations in England have led to the discovery that a large proportion of the typhoid in English cities is sown by milkmen. Dr. Bateson, Medical Inspector of Leeds, has lately added some important facts to those already bearing on the subject. Toward the close of 1872 fever appeared in isolated places in Leeds, and in districts where the sanitary conditions were unexceptionable. As a solution of the puzzling circumstance, it was found that a certain milk-dealer, who got his milk from a distant farm-house, supplied every family in which the fever was present. On visiting the farm-house, six persons were found suffering with the disease, living in a room adjoining that in which the milk-cans were kept, and nursed by the woman who managed the dairy. A dairyman in Glasgow, having fever in his house, supplied seventy-three families, in five different streets, and in these families sixty-three cases of fever occurred.

A series of experiments, conducted by German and French physiologist, demonstrated that the milk from a cow suffering from tubercular disease may transmit the disease to the systems of persons drinking it. Commenting on these researches, an English journal remarks:

If the facts are not overstated, the conclusions to be drawn from them are most startling. The precise article of diet of universal use in all nations and climes, the natural food of the infant, and the most nourishing form in which the invalid can take sustenance, instead of being one of the best agents in strengthening the patient in consumption, may be the very means of propogating that too-prevalent disease.

An immediate practical result of these investigations will be, not only to strengthen the hands of authorities in their endeavor to secure to the public unadulterated milk, but to direct more particularly their attention to the sources from which milk is liable to be contaminated. The general law that applies to manufactures, that the value of the product is immensely affected by the care used in the mode of the process, it appears is equally applicable to the manufacture and management of the animal-product, milk. It can be the source of strength or disease,—a means of life or death,—as we make it. As the machine must be in order to weave the web, so the animal must be in health to produce good milk. And, to maintain that supply, every essential of proper food, pure water, and fresh air, must be continued; while the product must be treated equally carefully, and kept, until it reaches the consumer, under the conditions necessary to free it from all impurities, or from contact therewith.

TO CONVERT a fair complexion into one of African hue, persuade some fair lady to improve her complexion with bismuth pearl powder (many do it voluntarily); then let her enjoy the perfume of the sulphydric acid, and she will gradually blacken. A curious instance of the action of water on an acid solution is noticed by dissolving subnitrate of bismuth in muriatic acid, and then pouring it into a glass of water, when it gives the latter the appearance of milk.

To prepare a gas heavier than air, place some pieces of chalk or marble in a deep jar, or in a bottle like that used for hydrogen, and pour some muriatic acid on them. Effervescence takes place, and a taper lowered into the jar is extinguished; or if the gas, which is called carbonic acid, be collected in another vessel, it may be poured from one vessel to another like water. The substance formed when marble is dissolved in muriatic acid is called calcium chloride, and may be used for some interesting experiments: Fill three glasses with water, and to the first add a little sulphuric acid, to the second some carbonate of ammonia, to the third some oxalic acid and ammonia. On pouring the solution of calcium chloride into these glasses it will in every case form, unless too dilute, a milky liquid.

TESTING DYES FOR ADULTERATION.—Red dyes must neither color soap and water nor lime water, nor must they themselves become yellow or brown after boiling. This test shows the presence or absence of Brazil wood, archil, safflower, sandal wood, and the aniline colors. Yellow dyes must stand being boiled with alcohol, water, and lime water. The most stable yellow is madder yellow; the least stable are anatto and turmeric: fustic is rather better. Blue dyes must not color alcohol reddish, nor must they decompose on boiling with hydrochloric acid. The best purple colors are composed of indigo and cochineal, or purpurin. The former test applies also to them. Orange dyes must color neither water nor alcohol on boiling; green, neither alcohol nor hydrochloric acid. Brown dyes must not lose their color on standing with alcohol, or on boiling with water. If black colors have a basis of indigo, they turn greenish or blue on boiling with sodium carbonate; if the dye be pure gall nuts, it turns brown. If the material changes to red on boiling with hydrochloric acid, the coloring matter is logwood without a basis of indigo, and is not durable. If it changes to blue, indigo is present.

NEW SURGICAL DEVICES.—Two great surgical novelties have lately been introduced into European hospital practice. The first is the aspirator, originated by Dr. P. Smith, which has been extensively employed by Dr. Dieulafoy, of Paris. By his instrument fluids can be extracted from formations at some distance from the surface, with safety and certainty. The second novelty is the introduction of a bloodless method of amputation and other operations on the limbs by means of a compressing bandage, by which the limb is blanched with a circular elastic cord, which compresses both the arteries and veins of the limb. This plan, proposed by Professor Esmarch, has been adopted by many hospital surgeons. It remains to be seen whether there are any drawbacks to this system, and especially whether, in certain cases, embolism is likely to result from displacement of clot, which may have already formed in the veins of a damaged limb.

THE French Geographical Society proposes the formation of an inland sea to the south of the French colony of Algeria. There are in Northern Africa lakes known by the name of chotts, which run dry at certain periods of the year. A chain of these chotts, the first of which is only separated from the Mediterranean by sandy downs, extends as far as Biskra to the south of Constantine. The last of the chain being 27 metres below the level of the sea, it is thought by Chott, to admit the waters of the Mediterranean to this series of lakes, and thus form a salt water lake at the southern extremity of the chain, important enough to admit of the creation of seaports.

TO POUR red, blue, and black ink from one bottle, fill three glasses with water, and into one put a little sulphocyanide of potassium, in another some yellow prussiate of potash, in a third a solution of gallic acid, or nut galls. Dissolve a small nail in muriatic acid and dilute the solution. On putting a drop of this chloride of iron into each of the glasses, the three colors will be produced.

We are never deceived; we deceive ourselves.—*Goethe.*

Domestic.

"TAKING COLD."—Of all the erroneous notions pertaining to the preservation of health, no one is fraught with more mischief than that about taking cold. According to the popular, and, I may also say to some extent, professional view, taking cold is the greatest disease and death producer in the world. Fully eighty per cent, of those who consult physicians premise by saying, they have taken cold. If a relapse occurs during convalescence, ten to one the blame is laid on the action of cold. "My pain is greater, I must have taken cold; my cough is worse, I must have taken cold; I do not feel as well this morning, I think I have taken cold, but I don't see how," are expressions which the physician hears a dozen times a day. The latter is thereby often led to the reflection that if it were not for death-dealing colds he would have little to do, and convalescence would seldom be interrupted. But if the physician takes the trouble to think a little more upon this subject, he will be convinced that to his own craft is due this stereotyped and never-ending complaint of his patients about taking cold. The sick and their friends nearly always take their cue about disease and its causes from the trusted family doctor; and he accounts very often indeed for an aggravation of the symptoms of those under charge (the cause of which aggravation by the way, may be, and often is, very difficult to detect) by the easy and satisfying explanation of having taken cold. In this way he gets over the trouble of attempting to make plain to untutored minds what is of a puzzling problem to the most trained intellect, and at the same time shifts the responsibility for the relapse on the uncomplaining and much abused weather. So it is that men and women have been led to regard climatic changes as the greatest enemy to their health; if it were not for them their health would be next to perfect from the beginning to the end of the year. Thousands of consumptives, specially in the first and second stages of the disease, are firmly of the opinion that if they could only escape the malign influence of one cold after another, their recovery would be assured. To this end precautions of the most thorough character are scrupulously observed, and yet cold after cold is taken; the patient, mother or nurse knows not how.

When the human body is at its prime—with youth, vigor, purity and a good constitution on its side—no degree of ordinary exposure to cold gives rise to any unpleasant effects. All the ordinary precautions against colds, coughs and rheumatic pains may be disregarded and no ill effects ensue. But let the blood become impure; let the body become deranged from any acquired; disorder; or let the vigor begin to wane, and the infimities of age be felt by occasional derangements in some vital part, either from inherited or acquired abuses, and the action of cold will excite more or less disorder of some kind, and the form of this disorder, or the disease which will ensue, will be determined by the kind of pre-existing blood impurity or the pre-existing fault of the organic processes. If the pre-existing fault be in a deficient excretion of lactic and uric acids by the kidneys and skin the disease developed by the cold will be rheumatic; if the lungs be at fault, either by acquired or inherited abuses, inflammation will be likely to ensue; or if there be conjoined with pulmonary fault an impure condition of the blood from the long-continued rebreathing of breathed air, consumption will not unlikely show itself. In no other way can the influence of cold in the development of diverse diseases be accounted for; developing this disease in one, and that disease in another; this disease at one time in a person, and another disease at another time; while at other times and seasons, great and prolonged exposure to cold is harmless.

YEAST-CAKES.—I was making bread the other day, and there was a little more sponge than I wanted; so I took out a quart and set it aside to make *dry* yeast, which I did by thickening it with corn meal until it was stiff enough to put upon the bread-board and form into a large roll, which I cut into little slices, and dried in the *May* sunshine. I think the *July* or *August* sun would be so hot that it might weaken its properties; but it dried excellently in the *May* sun and wind; in two days it was ready to put away, making an addition to my stock of yeast which will last six weeks longer. I shall not, however, make my *next* yeast this way, for the *hop* element would become too weak; but by this little extra work upon baking-day, I need not make new yeast as soon by six weeks.

POTTED MEATS.—If not unfrequently happens in a family that quantities of cooked meats remain on hand. Such should be potted. Cut the meat from the bone, chop fine, and season high with salt, pepper, cloves, and cinnamon. Moisten with vinegar, wine, brandy cider, and sauce, or melted butter, according to the kind of meat, or to suit your own taste. Then pack it tight into a stone jar, and cover over the top with about a quarter of ad inch of melted butter. It will keep months, and always afford a ready and excellent dish for the breakfast or tea table.

THE BEST THING FOR CONSUMPTIVES.—The late Dr. Marshall, of England, said: If I were seriously ill of consumption, I would live out of doors day and night, except in rainy weather or mid-winter; then I would sleep in an unplastered log house. Physic has no nutriment; gaspings for air cannot cure you; monkey capers in agymnasium cannot cure you, and stimulants cannot cure you. What consumptives want is air, not physic; pure air, not medicated air; plenty of meat and bread.

TO ROAST A RABBIT.—Fill it with forcemeat, sew it up, truss, and roast at a clear, brisk fire and baste it constantly with butter. Flour it well soon after it is laid down. Serve it with good brown gravy, and with currant jelly, when this last is liked. For change, the back of the rabbit may be larded and the bone left in or not, at pleasure; or it can be plain roasted when more convenient. It will take one hour to roast.

LEMON DUMPLINGS.—Mix with ten ounces or fine bread crumbs, half a pound of beef, suet chopped fine; a large tablespoonful of flour, the grated rinds of two small lemons or one very large one; four ounces of pounded sugar, or, if wished very sweet, more; three large or four small eggs beaten and strained. Divide these into four equal partions, tie in well-floured cloths, and boil an hour.

BARLEY WATER.—A good barley water may be made by adding the juice and rind of one lemon to one tablespoonful of honey and two teacupfuls of barley. Put it into a jug, and quart of boiling water upon it.

FINE MACHINE OIL.—To prepare an excellent machine oil, mix 60 parts of oleine with 40 of olive oil; or 50 oleine, 40 of clear paraffine oil, and 10 of olive oil.

ACID STAINS.—Sal volatile, or hartshorn, will restore colors taken out by acid, and may be dropped upon any garment without doing harm.

Humorous.

MRS. SMITH ON THE GRANGE.—Oh, oh, so you've been to that old Grange have you? Pretty time of night to come home, isn't it? Midnight if a minute! I wish the Grange and all the Grangers were blown up.

No, sir, you needn't make any excuse at all. Business detained you! couldn't leave! had to watch at the bedside of a sick brother! Sick brother! sick fiddlesticks! sick sister, would be nearer the truth, I expect, and your poor, patient wife at home, slaving herself to death for you to spend your money on Grange dinners, Grange balls, and what not. You had far better spend it for shoes, chignons and ruffs for your suffering family. You've been drinking, too. Don't tell me you haven't. I say you have! so please don't contradict me again. Wasn't contradicting me? Boo hoo! Oh, that I should have lived to see the day that my husband should call me a rogue.

You'll be the death of me yet, and then what will become of the children, when their dear mother is gone and their father running every night to some Grange! I'm just mad because you didn't take me with you, am I? You asked me to go, did you? No you didn't. Oh, it's too late to invite me now. I'll not go a step, no sir, I'll die first.

And, Smith, I tell you that you've got to stay at home; you shan't go to another Grange meeting. Won't ask me? I'll lock you in a room, and throw the key in the well; I'll cripple the horses, I'll—I'll do something horrible, or my name isn't Smith see if I don't. Jump out of the window, will you? No you won't. I'm not going to have my rights trampled upon by you, even if you are a Granger—and I'll not attend to my own business. If it isn't my business to know where and how you spend your time, I'd like to know what it is. I'd be ashamed to talk to my wife as you are doing. I'm doing the talking, am I? I'm not, any such thing, you hateful scoundrel, you! If you don't hush, I'll kick you out of bed, and you may take up your lodging at the Grange, as well as your board.

A report was heard—at first it resembled distant thunder, but it was finally like a heavy body coming in contact with a hard surface.

It might have been Smith that fell on the floor, but then it might not.

HAIR BREADTH 'SCAPE.—Seabriggins has an old friend, a farmer, who was many years ago driving his team towards Andover, Massachusetts. The condition of the roads was such that the traveler was much belated, and the night being very dark and stormy, and he not familiar with the way, was not only anxious about reaching his point of destination, but, being in possession of a large (to him) sum of money with which he proposed making his purchases, was unnecessarily very nervous in regard to his personal safety, fearing that some one knowing his financial condition might have followed him. He had reached a very lonely place on the road when he was unexpectedly accosted by a gruff voice, with:

"Say, neighbor, are you going to hand over?"

Each individual hair on the farmer's head stuck out like "the quills of the fretful porcupine," as he stammered out, his teeth chattering like a pair of castinets.

"Oh! the Lord preserve us!—don't, don't kill me, stranger; take what I have! but spare my life!"

"What the d—— is the matter with the gentleman?" cried the stranger, who, with an English aspiration added, "I only asked you h'if you were going to h'Andover!"

DANBURY *News:* "Have ye a letther for Bridget Murphy?" "No," said the Danbury Postmaster, the other afternoon. "Or for Kate Murphy?" "No." "Or Pathrick Murphy?" "No." "Or Michael Murphy?" "No." "Or Teddy Murphy?" "No." "Or Tim Murphy?" "No; no letters here for anybody named Murphy." "Phat a Post Office!" exclaimed Mrs. Murphy, taking her leave. And "I wonder whether Tim Murphy was the baby," cogitated the Postmaster, as he noted her heavy-hearted departure.

LITTLE five-year-old Annie, who was suffering from a bad cold, went to pay a visit to auntie. During the day she related her various successes at school, and ended by declaring that she could read a great deal better than Sabina, who was eight years old. "Well," questioned auntie, "would it not sound better if some one else said it?" "Yes," answered Annie, with a very sober countenance, "I think it would." I have such a bad cold that I can't say it very well."

QUININE biscuit is the latest novelty to the medical pastry line. Each biscuit contains one-fourth of a grain of quinine, and the taste is so concealed that a hearty individual can put them down until the hair on the back of his head begins to curl, without knowing what he is taking. Next we shall have castor oil sponge cake and squill doughnuts.

A COUNTRYMAN with his bride stopped at a Troy hotel the other day. At dinner, when the waiter presented a bill of fare, the young man inquired, "What's that?" "That's a bill of fare," said the waiter. The countryman took it in his hand, looked inquiringly at his wife, and finally dove down into his pocket, and insinuatingly inquired, "How much is it?"

A PRISONER in England, when called upon by the alderman for defense, said: "I've ordered a lawyer for to-morrow, and I hope your worship will be so good as to put it off till he comes."

"Why, what can your lawyer say about it?"

"That's what I want to know, your worship," said the prisoner.

A YANKEE poet thus breaks forth: "Oh! the snore, the beautiful snore, filling the chamber from ceiling to floor! Over the coverlet, under the sheet, from her wee dimpled chin to her pretty feet! Now rising aloft like a bee in June; now flute-like, subsiding, then rising again, is the beautiful snore of Elizabeth Jane."

A CONNECTICUT man, whose son was ill, appealed to the physician. "Do bring him out of it right away, doctor; do break up the fever at once, even if you charge as much as if he went through a whole course of fever."

"HOW'S BUSINESS, now?" inquired one Nashville merchant of another. "Dull; fearfully dull!" was the reply. "The fact is nobody buys anything just now but bacon and whiskey—the bare necessaries of life, as it were."

"WOULD you take the last cent a person has for a glass of soda-water?" asked a Kankakee youth. "Yes," responded the unthinking proprietor; whereupon hopeful pulled out the cent and got the drink.

THE old superstitious notion that crocodiles weep has been exploded by scientists; but is pretty generally acknowledged that sailors have repeatedly seen whales blubber.

THE Western papers are full of "The Man with the Branded Hand," but no attention is paid to the men with "brandied" noses, though they are as ten thousand to one.

SOME people are so unreasonable that they expect to see the somet through the bottom of a gallon jug.

Miscellany.

How to be Happy.

Nobody is happy who is not conceited. So it curiously happens that only for imperfect characters is reserved the life of perfect enjoyment. There is no content so all-embracing, so pervading and invigorating as self-content. The philosophers hold out other means of happiness, but they are moonshine to this. The man whose bosom contains a perpetual principle of self-esteem, possesses a balm for every woe. The blues that so easily beset the rest of humanity are unknown to him. His ways are ways of pleasantness. The winds and the rains may blow and dash against him; the hurricane may shake his window-shutters and topple over his chimneys; but within all his peace. Be conceited and you will be happy.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

Unmarried Women in China.

It is extremely gratifying to note that in China a woman may grow old and remain unmarried without being considered a disagreeable person to have about. In fact, it is rather nice than otherwise to be an old maid there. A Shanghai journal tells us that the Emperor has just decreed that special honors be paid to two ancient spinsters, one of whom has recently died after a life of devotion of the memory of her dead betrothed. The other spinster, who is still living, has the extraordinary fact related of her that in her youthful days she refused to marry an eligible young person on the ground that she couldn't leave her home. When the Emperor heard this he instantly ordered her noble conduct to be recognized.

Consumption,

the scourge of the human family, may, in its early stages be promptly arrested and permanently cured.

RAVENSWOOD, W. Va., Oct. 28, 1872.
Dr. R. V. PIERCE:
Sir:—For the last year I have been using your Golden Medical Discovery. I owe my life to it, having been afflicted for years. Did not use it but a short time before I was benefited; at that time I was very bad, not able to sit up much, was suffering greatly with my throat, was getting blind, had a dry cough, and much pain in my lungs. I have used twelve bottles of the Discovery and am almost well.

KATE T. WARDNER.

A son of Mr. J. H. MESECK, of Chatham Four Corners, N. Y., has been cured of Consumption by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—so says Mr. C. B. Canfield, editor of the *Chatham Courier.*

S. R. EGLAR, druggist, of West Union, O., writes to state that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has effected a wonderful cure of Consumption in his neighborhood. 5

AN ACT OF JUSTICE.—A rural editor sends us the following: "When we first heard that a physician in California had compounded from herbs found in that wonderful region, a medicine that cured almost every variety of human disease, we were incredulous. Seeing what we have seen, knowing what we know, is impossible for us to question the all but universal remedial properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS. That this famous vegetable Tonic, Alterative, and Antiseptic is a specific for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Chronic Constipation, Fever and Ague, Bilious Intermittents, Scrofulous Taint in the Blood, Incipient Consumption, Local and General Debility, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, and Diseases of the Kidneys, *is a fixed fact in medical history.* The statements of friends, corroborated in many instances by our own personal observations, compel us to admit the surpassing merits of the preparation, and we do so without reserve." 50

SOMETHING CERTAIN AT LAST.—*Piles* is not only one of the most painful of human diseases, but professional men had almost despaired of finding a remedy, until the introduction of ANAKESIS by DR. SILSBEE, and after an experience of 20,000 cases in five years, doctors agree that an infallible remedy has been found. Sufferers will appreciate ANAKESIS after trying everything else in vain and then experiencing the bliss of instant relief and ultimate cure. Price $1. Sent free by mail on receipt of price. Depot, 46 Walker St., New York. 1

A WANT has been felt and expressed by physicians for a safe and reliable purgative. Such a want is now supplied in *Parsons' Purgative Pills.*

Henry K. Bond, of Jefferson, Maine, was cured of spitting blood, soreness and weakness of the stomach, by the use of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* internally. 1

Tape Worm! Tape Worm!

Tape Worm removed in from 2 to 3 hours with harmless vegetable medicine. The worm passes 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, that a volume can be written on 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 S. NINTH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA. (Advice at office or by mail, free.) Scaly, Pin and Stomach Worms also removed.

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REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE.
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The "Medal for Progress,"
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THE HIGHEST ORDER OF "MEDAL" AWARDED AT THE EXPOSITION.
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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, 816 Chestnut Street.* 6-7-2m

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CONSUMPTION.

Can Dyspeptic Consumption be Cured? We answer, YES!

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,
Apart from our Office Practice.
FIRST.
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

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

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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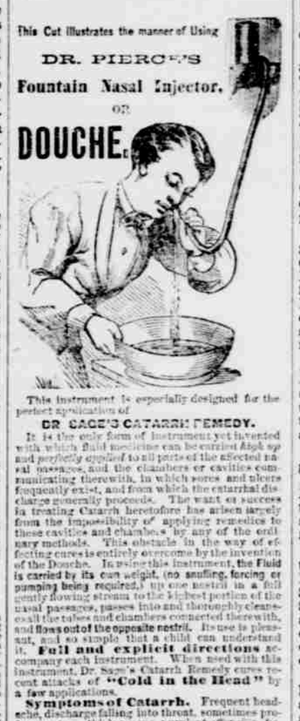

DR. PIERCE'S
Fountain Nasal Injector,
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DOUCHE.

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 chambers 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 gushing 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. Its use 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 mucous, purulent, offensive, &c. In others a dryness, dry, watery, weak or inflamed eyes, stopping up or obstruction of nasal passages, singing 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 strong or caustic drugs or poisons. The Catarrh Remedy is sold at 50 cents, Douche at 60 cents, by all Druggists, or either will be mailed by proprietor on receipt of 60 cents. R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Sole Proprietor, BUFFALO, N. Y.

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GARGLING OIL
The Standard Liniment of the United States IS GOOD FOR
Burns and Scalds, Chilblains, Sprains and Bruises, Chapped Hands, Fresh Wounds, Frost Bites, Inflamed Abscess, Sand Cracks, Galls of all kinds, Stiffness, Ringbone, Pole Evil, Bites of Animals, Toothache,
Rheumatism, Hemorrhoids or Piles, Sore Nipples, Caked Breasts, Fistula, Moles, Sparrins, Sweeny, Scratches or Grease, Stringhalt, Windgalls, Foundered Feet, Cracked Heels, Foul Rot in Sheep, Scab in Poultry, Lame Back, &c. &c.
Large Size $1.00. Medium 50c. Small 25c. Small Size for Family Use, 25 cents.
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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Advertisements.

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