Agricultural.

COWS THAT KICK.—Many of our best cows dislike to be milked, and are fussy and uneasy when you set a pail under them. This is particularly the case with the Jersey grades. Instances of this kind seem to be more numerous than formerly, and are most numerous in dairies kept under the forcing system adopted by those who supply milk for the market or cheese factory. In many or perhaps most cases, cows become addicted to it after having been milked for a few years; though quiet and gentle the first year of their milking. There is no doubt that the production of a large quantity of milk is often attended with a sensation of soreness and exhaustion in the lacteral parts, which induce a sensation of dread and dislike to be milked by the animal. In a case like this—and I think they comprise fully nine-tenths of the troublesome milkers—*it is the worst kind of folly to abuse a cow for kicking.* When a cow becomes troublesome about milking, the best thing that can be done is to fasten the foot with a rope. Make the end of the rope fast behind her, take a wind and draw the foot a little back and tie with a half hitch. Put a measure of shorts or some other provender before her, then proceed carefully to milk, favoring her as she shows cringing or uneasiness. The extraction of a large pailful, twice a day, of a rich, highly-vitalized fluid, like milk, can exert no other than an exhausting and debilitating influence on the animal. This on a nervous animal soon induces irritability and what we call vicious conduct. No animal needs kind and careful treatment more than cows giving a large quantity of milk.

HOW TO GET RID OF CATERPILLARS.—In a paper read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Dr. La Conte described the experience of Philadelphia with the measuring worms, which a few years ago were a very serious nuisance. The remedy was English sparrows. But now the caterpillars are almost as annoying as the worms were. The birds cannot eat them on account of their skins. But Dr. La Conte suggests a feasible cure: The wings of the female moth of the caterpillar remain abortive, and she is obliged to crawl up the trees to deposit her eggs. If the cocoons in which the larvæ are developed into moths be destroyed, and girdles of tar or some similar substance be put around the trees the propagation of the caterpillar will be prevented. The same remedy failed against the female moth of the "measuring worm," because its wings were fitted for flight; but with the sparrows to prevent the continuance of "measuring worms," and some such means as above described used against the caterpillar, both pests may be removed from city shrubbery and shade trees.

PRESERVING BUTTER FOR FUTURE USE.—One of our exchanges in replying to an inquiry, says: Many ways have been proposed to keep butter, but we think that of suspending it in brine the most certain. Our inquirer in that case would have to select such butter as is satisfactory to him in market, and put it into new packages. Use a good tapering oak tub with a head in each end. Take out the largest head, having packed your butter in a cambric sack of the shape of your tub, only two inches smaller, put it in the tub and replace the head, so as to be quite brine tight. Now through a hole in the head pour the strongest brine to fill, plug, place upon the large end, the butter will float entirely in the brine and thus be excluded from the air and preserved for any length of time. This may also be done in a common butter pail, by putting a small block of oak wood on the under side of the cover, so as to sink the sack of butter under the brine in the pail. The first method of floating the butter in the tub is an excellent way of putting up for a distant market.

THE power of growing vegetables, even the most fragile, is something little short of the wonderful. So delicate a structure as the mushroom can, under certain circumstances, exert the most extraordinary power, for, according to a good authority, it is well known that a mushroom will "lift a paving stone many times its own weight; rather than turn over and grow sideways, which it would appear so much easier for it to do." The fact is also a curious one, that tree roots will throw over immensely strong walls against which they have grown, though one would think the pressure against the softer soil would give room for their development, without the necessity of their extending so much force against the wall.

PROFITS OF HOG FATTENING.—A farmer in Iowa, has grown rich by hog raising, while other farmers, who sold their corn and kept no hogs grew poor. He not only feeds all his own corn but he always buys corn largely from his neighbors; always aiming to sell his well-fattened hogs to drovers, when the market price reaches to the maximum. He makes a great saving by boiling his corn in the ear, which makes it easier of digestion and saves the toll of grinding. He gives his hogs all the pumkins they will eat, as these sharpen the appetite, and perform the office of water; and he takes pains to keep the hogs in clean, warm lodgings, with water instead of mud and filth, to wallow in.

CHARCOAL FOR POULTRY.—The benefit which fowls derive from eating charcoal is, I believe, acknowledged. The method of putting it before them is, however, not well understood. Pounded charcoal is not in the shape in which fowls usually find their food, and consequently is not very enticing to them. I have found that corn burnt on the cob, and the refuse, which consists almost entirely of the grains reduced to charcoal, and still retaining their perfect shape, placed before them, is greedily eaten, with a marked improvement in their health, as is shown by the brighter color of their combs, and their soon producing a greater average of eggs to the flock than before.

HOW TO TRAIN THE TOMATO.—W. A. Johnson of Connecticut says: "The leaves of the tamato are retorse. Drive a strong stake perpendicularly near the centre of the plant or hill, and pass a a loop as strong twine or cord beneath the petiole of one of these retrose leaves on each of the principle branches and main stem. Fasten the ends of the cords of which the loops are made to the stake above by passing through a hole bored for that purpose or otherwise."

NEWLY SET TREES.—Continue to break the crust and to maintain a clean, mellow surface for several feet around the base of the stem. Nothing contributes more to a free and healthy growth. Mulching may be applied in such places as this mellow cultivation cannot be given. Never water young trees—depend exclusively on cultivation, and, if necessary, mulching added.

SOIL FOR PLASTER.—A sandy or gravelly soil is usually best adapted to the use of plaster, but it is found beneficial upon any soil abounding in vegetable matter. A clay soil has the power of absorbing ammonia from the air, which is one of the offices of plaster, and therefore plaster is not as beneficial upon a clayey as a sandy soil.

GIVE honey bees plenty of honey, but not too much empty space to cluster in, and keep them dry as well as warm.

Garlic fed to fowls once or twice a week, is excellent for colds.

Scientific.

ON WHAT DO PLANTS FEED?—The French government some years ago established an experimental farm at Vincennes, France, under the superintendence of the eminent chemist, M. George Ville. Every convenience, such as green-houses, hot-beds, fields, implements, &c., necessary to carry out his experiments, were at his disposal.

Among the many experiments made by him was that of causing wheat to grow in pure sand; and in order to destroy any substance that would act as a fertilizer in the sand or water used in the experiment, the sand was burned and the water distilled. Four large flower-pots filled with the burned sand were used in making the experiment. In the first he put twenty-two grains of good wheat, and watered them with the distilled water; the seed grew, looking yellow and sickly, but came to maturity and produced one hundred and eight grains of poor, shriveled wheat.

In the second pot, the ten minerals that all plants require for food were mixed with the burned sand and 22 grains of good wheat planted as in the first case. The result still showed sickly plants, but better developed than the first, and at maturity yielded 144 grains.

In the third pot ammonia (ammonia is composed of three atoms of hydrogen and one of nitrogen, and it is the nitrogen in the ammonia that stimulates the plant and enables it to appropriate the minerals in the soil as food), was mixed with the burnt sand instead of the ten minerals as in the second experiment. In this case the plants came up a beautiful dark green, giving every indication that a large crop of seed would be produced. But not so; the result, although better than the other two pots, was only a yield of 162 grains.

In the fourth experiment the ten minerals required as food for all plants, united with ammonia, were mixed with the land, and 22 grains of wheat planted as before. This experiment being a union as it were of the second and third experiments. The result of this union was almost magical; the plants sprang up with great vigor, strong and healthy producing from the 22 seeds 423 grains of full, good wheat. As the land in which the seeds were planted, and the water with which they were watered contained no fertilizing property, this grand result must have been caused by the minerals and ammonia above. Yet great as this result was, 5 per cent. only of the plants was produced by the minerals and 1.60 per cent. by the ammonia; thereby showing that 93.40 per cent. of the plants was produced by the air.

DECIPHERING BURNT DOCUMENTS.—Mr. Rathelot, an officer of the Paris law courts, has succeeded in an ingenious manner in transcribing a number of the registers which were burnt during the Commune. These registers had remained so long in the fire that each of them seemed to have become a homogeneous block, more like a slab of charcoal than anything else, and when an attempt was made to detach a leaf it fell away into powder. Many scientific men had examined these unpromising black blocks, when M. Rathelot hit upon the following method of operation:—In the first place he cut off the back of the book so as to leave nothing but the mass of leaves which the fire had caused to adhere to each other; he then steeped the book in water, and afterwards exposed it, all wet as it was, to the heat at the mouth of a *calorifere*, the water, as it evaporated, raised the leaves one by one, and they could be separated, but with extraordinary precautions. Each sheet was then deciphered and transcribed, and the copy certified by a legal officer. In this way the records of nearly 70,000 official acts have been saved. The appearance of the pages was very curious; the writing appeared of a dull black, while the paper was of a lustrous black, something like velvet decorations on a black satin ground, so that the entries were not difficult to read.

HAGER, in *Les Mondes*, recommends this method for the detection of arsenic in paper-hangings: A slip of the paper is steeped in a concentrated solution of nitrate of soda in a mixture of equal parts of alcohol and water, and allowed to dry. It is then burned in a porcelain capsule, water is poured upon the ash, an excess of potash is added, and the whole is boiled and filtered. Dilute sulphuric acid is added to the filtrate, and then permanganate of potash, which is dropped in slowly till the red color disappears, giving place to a yellow under the influence of heat. If the liquid is turbid, it is filtered afresh. It is then cooled, placed in a bottle, more sulphuric acid is added, as also a small piece of pure zinc, and the bottle is closed with a stopper having two slits. In one of these is placed a piece of paper steeped in nitrate of silver, and in the other a slip of parchment soaked in sugar of lead. If arsenic is present, the former speedily blackens. The parchment serves merely for the detection of sugar or lead.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF EGGS.—The white of an egg is said to have proved efficacious for burns. Seven or eight successive applications of this substance soothe pain and effectually exclude the burned parts from the air, and is preferable to collodion or even cotton. Extravagant stories are told of the healing properties of an oil which is thus made from the yolk of hens' eggs. The eggs are first boiled hard; the yolks are then removed, crushed, and placed over a fire, where they are carefully stirred until the whole substance is just on the point of igniting, when the oil separates and may be poured off. One yolk will, it is said, yield nearly two teaspoonfuls of oil. It is also said to be valuable as a means of curing cuts, bruises, and scratches.

NATURALISTS differ as to the functions of the antennæ of insects. That they are organs of sensation every one admits; but the particular department of the sensatory system to which they belong is still a matter of conjecture. Ants appear to use theirs as a means of communicating information to each other. Grasshoppers, crickets and certain kinds of beetles are observed, whenever a noise is made near them, to turn their antennæ in the direction whence the sound proceeds, as though exercising the faculty of hearing. A large class of scientific men, again, assign to these appendages the sense of smell, from the remarkable skill shown by some insects in following a delicate scent.

THE British goverhment is spending $50,000 at Woolwich, on a new 80 tun gun, which, when finished, is expected to beat the world. With a sixteen inch projectile, weighing 1,650 pounds, and a maximum charge of 300 pounds of powder, it will pierce the best iron plates, twenty inches thick, at 500 yards, sixteen inch plates at 5,300 yards and will pitch a sixteen inch shell into a ship or fortress at a distance of 10,300 yards. The steel block forming the inner tube was the largest ever cast, weighing over twelve tuns; while the trunnion piece about eighteen tuns, was the largest forging ever produced at the arsenal.

IF THE stains are old and the blood is changed, a reaction with the tincture of guaiacum will suggest the presence of blood; but its actual existence cannot be ascertained without spectrum examination, or the production of crystals of hydrochlorate of hematine. One of the two is sufficient.

Domestic.

VIOLETS IN POTS.—Every lover of flowers admires the modest appearance and delicious fragrance of the violet. In almost every floral decoration we use it—whether as a tribute of respect in adorning surroundings of the remains of the departed, in the making of hand bouquets, or for decorating the table on festive occasions. It is forced in large quantities by florists; grown on benches in suitable houses for early spring flowering; it is grown in cold frames; but it is upon its culture in pots to which I wish to give a few remarks.

For pot culture, I like good strong plants, which can be easily obtained by dividing the old plants into single crowns in spring, and planting one foot apart each way into well enriched soil where they can get plenty of moisture—keeping clean of weeds during summer, and frequently stirring the soil with the hoe, especially after heavy rains, as in no condition does the soil become sooner dry than when baked hard after rain.

About the end of October I lift the plants and pot rather firmly in six or seven-inch pots, using any good garden soil, thoroughly watering when newly potted, and partially shading for a few days. Particular attention must be paid to watering when growing, as they soon show the evil effects of dryness by the leaves becoming yellow and the flowers not attaining full size; but if carefully attended, and kept in the full blaze of the sun in a greenhouse where the night temperature is not kept high, they will bloom from December till April. It kept in a window well exposed to the sun, with a cool temperature during night, they will flower well, giving a pleasant perfume to the room. After they are past flowering, the plants may be divided and treated as directed above, for supplying plants for flowering the following winter.

FLORAL PYRAMIDS.—It is so easy to have beautiful objects about us that it is a pity to be without one. Take a soup plate or a pickle dish, and fill it with sand. Moisten the sand with water, and heap it to a cone, and then thrust into the wet sand flowers and foliage enough to cover the whole surface, and you will have, if you arrange it well, the most beautiful floral ornament that can be imagined. This is an excellent way for arranging short-stemmed flowers, or those whose petals are too soft to be tied without injury among stiffer ones.

Or place in the centre of your soup-plate a teacup, a child's mug, or a wine-glass, in which insert a made bouquet, and then filling the plate about it with sand, proceed as before. This will give a better cone than the first method.

AIMLESS LIVES.—It is astonishing how comparatively few people have any settled aim in life. This is mainly due to a lack of proper education as to the real duties of a determination to succeed in any particular direction. Parents too frequently allow their children to "drift" without example, advice or admonition, and the consequence is that the world is full of aimless people, waiting for "something to turn up;" and yet there are those upon whom example, advice and admonition have been showered without stint, who discard these well-meant efforts toward their success, and actually throw away golden opportunities and in the end are shipwrecked.

TO MAKE CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY COMPOTE.—Put one quart of red currant juice to five pounds of loaf sugar; set on the fire, and when the sugar is dissolved put in eight pounds of red, rough, ripe gooseberries; let them boil half an hour, then put into an earthen pan and leave them to stand for two days; then boil them again until they look clear, and let them stand a week to dry a little at the top, then cover them with brandy papers.

TO MAKE A GOOD SALAD.—A correspondent of *The Gardener's Chronicle* says: "Here is a salad that will delight those who eat cucumber with bread and cheese: Take a tomato, not over-ripe, and cut it into slices, as you would a cucumber; take a small onion, and cut it up as fine as you can. Sprinkle it over the tomato slices, add salt, pepper, and vinegar at discretion, and you will have a salad which, as a relish, puts the cucumber to shame."

LEMON JELLY CAKE.—One pint of flour, one pint of pulverized sugar, six eggs beaten separately, one heaping teaspoonful of butter, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one-half of soda, and when well mixed, four tablespoonfuls of cold water. For the jelly—one pound of sugar (coffee A), one-fourth of a pound of butter, five eggs, three lemons grated and the juice; boil all together, and use cold, or nearly so.

JAM OMELET.—Beat up the whites of four and the yolks of six eggs with a very small pinch of salt. Put a piece of fresh butter in the omelet pan, and directly it is melted pour in eggs. As soon as they are set, fold up the omelet, inserting within the fold as much jam as will lie in it. Turn out the omelet neatly on its dish, cover it with powdered sugar and glaze it with a red-hot salamander.

STEAM PUDDING.—One cup chopped raisins, two cups of sweet milk; one cup chopped suet; four cups of flour; one cup sugar; one teaspoonful of soda. Spice to your taste, and add a little salt. Steam two hours.

Liver Complaint.

By R. V. PIERCE, M. D., of the WORLD'S DISPENSARY, Buffalo, N. Y.

A healthy liver secretes each day about two and a half pounds of bile, which contains a great amount of waste material taken from the blood. When the liver becomes torpid or congested, it fails to eliminate this vast amount of noxious substance, which, therefore, remains to poison the blood, and be conveyed to every part of the system. What must be the condition of the blood when it is receiving and retaining each day two and a half pounds of poison? Nature tries to work off this poison through other channels and organs—the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc., but these organs become overtaxed in performing this labor in addition to their natural functions, and cannot long withstand the pressure, but become variously diseased.

The brain, which is the great electrical centre of all vitality, is unduly stimulated by the unhealthy blood, which passes to it from the heart and it fails to perform its office healthfully. Hence the symptoms of bile poisoning.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT AND OF SOME OF THE DISEASES PRODUCED BY IT.

A sallow or yellow color of the skin, or yellowish-brown spots on the face and other parts; dullness and drowsiness, with frequent headache, dizziness, bitter or bad taste in the mouth, dryness of the throat, and internal heat; palpitation of the heart, in many cases a dry, teasing cough, with sore throat; unsteady appetite, sour stomach, with a raising of the food, and a choking sensation in the throat, sickness and vomiting, distress, heaviness, or a bloated and full feeling about the stomach and sides, which is often attended with pain and tenderness; aggravating pains in the sides, back or breast, and about the shoulders; colic, pain, and soreness through the bowels, with heat; constipation of the bowels, with frequent attacks of diarrhœa; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of the extremeties; rush of blood to the head, with symptoms of apoplexy; numbness of the limbs, especially at night; cold chills, alternating with hot flashes, with dullness, low spirits, unsociability, and gloomy forebodings. The blood itself being diseased, as it forms the sweat upon the surface of the skin, it is so irritating and poisonous that it produces discolored brown spots, pimples, blotches, and other eruptions, sores, boils, carbuncles and scrofulous tumors. Only a few of the above symptoms will be likely to be present in any case at one time.

RATIONAL AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT.

A large variety of diseased conditions are produced by liver complaint. By curing the disease of the liver we remove the *cause*, and thereby, *radically* cure, not only the liver complaint, but also the various other diseased conditions produced by it.

It is generally the custom to take strong liver stimulants for the liver complaint, and both the mineral and vegetable kingdoms have been diligently searched to procure the most drastic and poisonous purgatives, in order to produce a powerful effect upon the liver, and rouse the lagging and enfeebled organ. These medicines are given freely and in large doses, which keep the liver in an excited condition while under their influence. This system of treatment is on the same principle as that of giving a weak and debilitated man large portions of brandy to enable him to do a certain amount of work. Every intelligent person can readily see, or imagine, the condition the man would be in when the work was done and the brandy withheld; and it is just so with the liver. When the stimulant is withheld, the organ rapidly relapses into a more torpid or sluggish and weakened condition than before. What, then, is wanted? Evidently medicines, that, while they arouse the liver to action, will do it, not by an irritating and stimulating effect, as is produced by a dose of great, repulsive, sickening, drastic pills, calomel, blue mass, mandrake, or podophyllin, but by a tonic invigorating and strengthening influence upon that organ. Medicines are wanted that, while they cause the bile to flow freely from the liver, as that organ is toned into action, will not overwork and thus debilitate it, but will, when their use is discontinued, leave the liver *strengthened* and *healthy*. Such medicines I am happy to have been able to discover and introduce to the afflicted for their relief and cure. As a remedy for all the various manifestations of disease resulting from "Liver Complaint," as it is usually termed, and as a blood purifier Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is positively unequaled. By it the liver and stomach are changed to an active, healthy state, the appetite regulated and restored, the blood and secretions thoroughly purified and enriched, and the whole system renovated and built up anew.

Its action is mild, yet *positive* and *lasting*. It does not simply *palliate* the disease and relieve it for the time being, but it produces *radical* and *lasting benefit*.

There are, however, some peculiar constitutions on which the Discovery will not prove sufficiently laxative to unclog the bowels, and instead of taking it in larger doses than two teaspoonfuls four times a day, if that quantity does not move the bowels twice in twenty-four hours, take from one to three of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets each day, or just sufficient to produce the desired relaxation, which should fall short of a cathartic effect. In fact, the combined use of the Pellets and the Discovery *from the first* in the mild doses which I recommend, will be found most effective in arousing the secretion of the liver, and subduing congestion or inflammation of that organ. Do not use any other laxative or cathartic with the Discovery, as none other is so well calculated to work in harmony with and assist the Discovery in its congenial operation. Other cathartics will frequently counteract and interfere with, or neutralize the power and good effects of the Discovery; they should not therefore be used. These little Purgative Pellets, or Sugar-Coated, Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-bilious Granules, on the other hand, are so compounded as to harmonize with and assist the Discovery.

Discovery and Pellets are sold by Druggists the world over.

A CURE OF LIVER DISEASE.

RUSK, TEXAS, May 10, 1873.

DR. R. V. PIERCE—Dear Sir: My wife last year at this time was confined to her bed with Chronic Liver Disease. I had one of the best doctors to see her, and he gave her up to die, when I came upon some of your medicine. I bought one bottle, and commenced using it. She then weighed 82 pounds, now she weighs 140 pounds, and is robust and hearty. She has taken eight bottles in all, so you see I am an advocate for your medicines.

WM. MEAZEL.

A WONDER TO HERSELF.

TANKTOWN, Delaware Co., Ohio, March 20, 1873.

To Dr. R. V. PIERCE: Your Discovery needs only a fair trial, and it will do all you recommend it to do and more too. When I was 15, I caught cold, and for 28 years I have been a perfect wreck of disease, and all the medicines and doctors' bills have run up at times to $200 and $300, and never any better, but worse, when I gave up all hopes last spring of living the summer through. I received one of your Account Books, and told my husband, after reading it, that it was too late to try further, but he said it was never too late. He went and bought two bottles, and I found it was helping me very much. Since 1841 I was troubled with Catarrh and Sore Throat, and was almost entirely deaf in one ear, and my voice was as dull as could be. There was constant pain in my head. Now my head is as sound as a dollar, my voice is clear, and I have used ten bottles of your Discovery. It has cured me of Catarrh, Sore Throat, Heart Disease, Spine Affection and Torpid Liver. My liver was very bad. My skin was rough. When I put my hand on my body it was like fish scales. Now it is smooth and soft as a child's. In conclusion, I will say I have been well for three months. I am a wonder to myself and friends. This is but an imperfect statement; half has not been told. Yours with respect,

HESTER LACKEY.

READ THE FOLLOWING FROM THE NOTED SCOUT, "BUFFALO BILL."

HOLLAND HOUSE, ROCKFORD, Ill., April 30, 1874.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.—Sir: I have now taken four bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery in connection with your Pellets, and must say that nothing I have ever taken for my liver has done me so much good. I feel like a new man. Thanks to your wonderful medicines.

W. F. CODY, ("Buffalo Bill.")

MRS. J. B. CUTLER, Bath, Me., says: My eldest daughter was sick for three years with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, and your Discovery cured her.

Did space permit I could give hundreds of testimonials from those cured of Liver Disease by my Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets. 10

MANY valuable horses die from the effects of colic. The best thing to do in a case of this kind is to pour a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* into a long-necked junk bottle, add half pint of molasses and water, then pour the whole down the horse's throat. In ten minutes the horse will begin to eat.

Parsons' Purgative Pills will greatly relieve, if not entirely cure, dyspepsia when everything else fails. They have been tried in some desperate cases, and have given more relief than any other medicine. 2

ANAKESIS is without doubt, the most infallible, easy and scientific *cure for Piles* ever discovered. 20,000 grateful patients attest its virtues, and physicians of all schools endorse it unequivocaly. Lotions, ointments, and electuaries are only a waste of time and money. ANAKESIS relieves pain at once and cures absolutely. It is the discovery of DR. SILSBEE, a scientific physician, and has been pronounced the greatest contribution to medicine of the age. Price $1. Sent free by mail on receipt of price. Depot, 46 Walker St., New York. 11

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

A GREAT STRIDE

This Advertisement Copyrighted.

UP AND OVER

Business Customs!

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1874, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

OLD METHODS found to be faulty or objectionable, discarded. A new and vastly advantageous plan hereby adopted!

OAK HALL

Already the Largest Clothing Concern in America, and leading the Trade,

!! STARTS ON A NEW CAREER !!

Thoroughly reorganized on a greatly improved plan.

Silencing Objectors! Assuring Equal Rights to All! Ruling Out the Possibility of Unfairness! Securing a Scale of Still Lower Prices! Dropping every feature liable even to Criticism!

GUARANTEEING PURCHASERS AGAINST MISTAKES, FITS, REPRESENTATIONS, UNDERSTANDINGS.

DISSATISFACTION with Price or Purchase rendered IMPOSSIBLE!

A PLAN

By which it is hoped to double in the coming year the already immense business of

WANAMAKER AND BROWN'S

ENORMOUS ESTABLISHMENT.

Making its Annual Sales more than $3,000,000!!!

BY MERITING and SECURING the Patronage of all classes of the Community to a degree never before enjoyed by ANY one House in any department of trade!!! Sure to commend itself BY and be commended

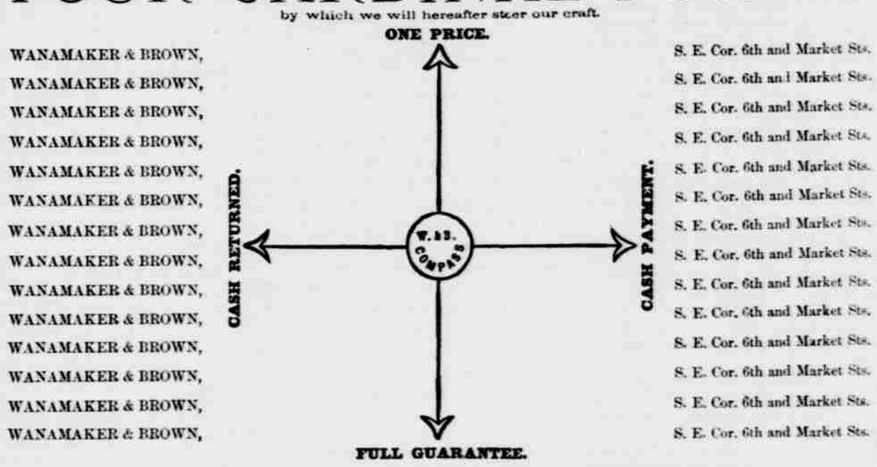
ALL THOUGHTFUL FOLK,

Because advantageous alike to both buyer and seller.

WE NOW ANNOUNCE THESE AS THE

FOUR CARDINAL POINTS

by which we will hereafter steer our craft.



EXPLANATION AND ELABORATION

OF WANAMAKER & BROWN'S NEW PLAN.

1st POINT. "CASH." Houses doing a credit business *must* provide for losses on bad debts, interest on long-standing accounts, capital locked up, etc. To bear such losses themselves would drive them out of business. Therefore a per cent. is added to the price of each article sold, to cover this leakage, and *Cash Buyers* whether they *know it or not, really pay the bad debts and the interest on the long credits of the other customers!!* Under the *Cash Payment* system one pays only for what *he* gets, and contributes nothing to a "Sinking Fund."

By this *Radical Change* we shall lose some of our customers no doubt, but we will gain ten where we lose one, the advantages being so great to all who can avail themselves of them. So we say

CASH THROUGHOUT.

Bring Money for Clothing, and we will supply it at prices *possible under no other plan.*

2d POINT. "ONE PRICE." The *fairness* of this feature of our plan all will praise. It is simply treating all alike—exacting nothing from indisposition to bargain or ignorance, and, at the same time, conceding *all* that shrewdness on the shrewdest customer's part could possibly extort, because the "One Price" which we mark on our goods, shall invariably be

NOT the "First" Price, but the LAST and LOWEST PRICE.
NOT the "TOP" Price, but the VERY BOTTOM PRICE.

In other words, Salesmen or "Headmen," have never been allowed, under ordinary circumstances, to fall below a certain figure! It is at that, or at a *lower* figure that we now determine to mark our goods, calculating the cost to the exact penny, and fixing the price at the low minimum profit on which business on a large scale can be conducted.

We know that the larger business we aim for and anticipate, will require a large increase in the number of customers, and we shall therefore see to it that the "One Price" is based on the Smallest Profit, calculated to the exact and lowest penny, which will not be difficult to do with universal Cash Payment for the rule. The price will be marked in plain figures and no alteration allowed.

NOTE.—Whenever the exigencies of the season, the state of trade, or the money market may demand, the right is reserved to go through our stock before or after business hours and mark down any lot or lots of goods, changing the figures on all the labels, so that the new rates are the same to all, and all buy alike at the mark down prices.

WANAMAKER & BROWN WILL NEVER HOLD THEIR GOODS.

3d POINT. "Full Guarantee." A printed Guarantee, bearing the signature of our firm, will accompany each garment as a Warrantee. This binds us in every sense, and will be honored as quickly as a good draft of the Government of the United States. This is a sample of the Full Guarantee, and tells its own story:

GUARANTEE.

We hereby guarantee

1st. *That the prices of our goods shall be as low as the same quality of material and manufacture are sold anywhere in the United States.*
2d. *That the prices are precisely the same to everybody for same quality, on same day of purchase.*
3d. *That the quality of goods is as represented on printed labels.*
4th. *That the full amount of cash paid will be refunded, if customers find the articles unsatisfactory, and return them unworn and uninjured within 10 days of date of purchase.*

[*Signed,*] *WANAMAKER & BROWN,*
OAK HALL,
Sixth and Market Streets, Phila.

DATE,

4th POINT. "Cash Returned." This is simply a concession on our part to our customers, to secure them full confidence in dealing for goods *they know very little about,* and we thus prevent any occasion for dissatisfaction from any and every cause whatsoever. If the garment is not exactly what you thought, if your taste changes, if the "home folks" prefer another color or another shape, if you find you can buy the same material and style elsewhere for less money, if you conclude you don't need it after you get home, if the season changes suddenly and you wish you had not bought it, *bring it back* unworn and uninjured, and the full amount of money you paid will be returned on the spot. What more can we do for our customers than this, when we make our clothing so that they can draw the money value with it equally as well as with a check on the bank?

THE ADVANTAGES

Incident to a system having for its cardinal points these which we have now explained, are simply innumerable. Saving of time and temper, perfect security, absence of all huckstering &c., &c., &c., &c. But above all this

IT MAKES CLOTHING CHEAP

! !

Sinking the prices several degrees below what they have been heretofore, or could possibly be under the old system.
By dispensing with certain clerks no longer needed, it reduces "Store Expenses.
By enforcing CASH Payments, the bad debts are avoided.
By putting plenty of ready money in hand, it enables us to buy goods at figures that credit men know nothing about.
By increase of sales, a smaller profit on each article is sufficient.
All of these "By-Ways" lead direct to

CHEAPNESS,

and this without lowering the quality or style of our Celebrated make of Men's and Boy's Clothing.

SOME OTHER THINGS

Wherein our plan differs from others:
(a) It combines all the good points which exist, seperately, or in partial combinations, and it adds some new and important features.
(b) It gives such a guarantee as no house in the world, to our knowledge, ever ventured to give as a rule.
(c) It makes our goods equivalent to checks on a bank, whenever they are presented unworn or uninjured.
(d) It has the greatest advantage of an immense business already established, to sustain the "New Constitution," and under no other circumstances could so many radical concessions to customers be made.

We have for years been working **towards** the present point, and though naturally falling into the current methods of trade, we observed and noted the defects of the old systems, and have been carefully weighing for a long time these newer plans, and preparing for this

ENTIRE CHANGE OF BASE.

We now, **swing clear of all combinations or customs, and burn the bridges behind us.**

Investigation is asked into all we have here put forth.

Staking the hard-earned and fought-for reputation of our house (of which we confess we are proud) on the faithful and exact fulfilment of all the promises and conditions herein laid down. On this new, and in many respects Original Plan, we launch the Oak Hall Craft on the

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1874,

bound for the Fall Trade, and by all our experience in trade, and all our knowledge of human nature, we are led to anticipate that

Marvellous and Unprecedented Increase of Business for which we are well prepared.

Our warehouses, comprising 27 spacious rooms, are stocked to the full, our home mills have been turning out large quantities of goods to us that are now in store, and Foreign fabrics by the ship load, are now on our counters. Our workmen have been a small army, and as diligent and skilful as they are numerous. With the improvements already noted, there are also new styles, new colors, new cuts and more careful finishing. Everything possible has been done to meet and gratify the rush, and now

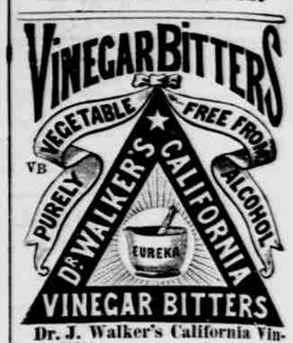
LET IT BEGIN.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.

OAK HALL, S. E. corner Sixth & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

Advertisements.



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 Vise ral Organs in Bilious Diseases.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

STATIONARY, PORTABLE AND

AGRICULTURAL STEAM ENGINES.

General Agents for R