AGRICULTURAL.

TIMELY HINTS.—Do not allow trees to grow over and shade your dwelling. They are unhealthy.

On the contrary, vines and creepers on the wall protect them, and make a house warmer and drier, and also make it look much better.

The best oil for making boot and harness leather soft and pliable is castor oil.

Glycerine is excellent to rub on chafes burns or chapped hands or sun scalds.

Rawhide makes the best and most durable belting for farm or other machinery. Put the hair side next to the pulley.

White lead ground in oil is an excellent application for saddle chafes or harness or yoke galls on horses or cattle.

Keep your boots well oiled in Winter and they will last longer, while your feet will be drier and warmer.

A few drops of diluted carbolic acid in a kettle of glue will keep it from spoiling for several days in the warmest weather.

Autumn is the proper season to prepare grafts and cuttings. Of the later cuttings of grapes, currants, quinces, gooseberries, poplar and many other plants, taken off in the Fall and buried in the ground all Winter, will grow with facility in the Spring. Grafts should always be taken off in the Fall and kept in moist sand or sawdust till ready to use.

Castor oil is said to be the best and most durable lubricator for buggy axles.

The average cost of fences in the State of Pennsylvania is $11.40 an acre. In Rhode Island it is $19.50 an acre.

The cost of fences in the United States is estimated to be greater than the national debt, or more than $2,300,000,000 dollars. The cost of repairs and interest is more than $400,000,000 a year. Are all the cattle they are built to fence out worth that enormous sum? Is there no chance for reform and economy here? What say the Grangers?

England washes most of the manure made by her people into the ocean, and then hunts over the globe, from Egypt to Peru for more to waste. The United States does no better. But the natives of Japan and China maintain the fertility of their soil by saving what those who pretend to be civilized throw away. They have no worn-out abandoned fields.

The surplus heat wasted from a common stove will, if conducted through a drum into another room, warm the room as much as a stove would, and still compel the fuel to do double the duty and give double results.

Beyond any sort of doubt, seeds soaked in weak camphor water will sprout and grow vigorously, when the same seeds not thus treated will refuse to show any signs whatever of vitality.

THE FARM HORSE.—It is not the amount of food given a horse, so much as gentle treatment and the time and manner of giving him food, that insures his good condition. There are times when he should be fed in the evening after his day's work is over. Then after gratifying his appetite, he will lie down quietly to rest, probably till morning, by which time his food is digested and his whole system refreshed and he gets up in the morning with renewed appetite and his energies prepared to undergo another day's service. His morning meal should not be so plentiful as that of the previous evening, and after partaking of it he should be worked moderately for the first hour or two, after which, if necessary, his gait may be increased. At midday his feed should be less than either that of the morning or evening, and he will then renew his labor in the afternoon with more vigor and less exhaustion than if he had partaken of a full feed, and will enjoy his evening's meal with greater relish. Were more kind words given to these noble animals we should find their docility increased. Why talk in tones that can be heard a mile off, when the animal is within less than five feet of you? Where is the necessity of it? Why not speak to him in more gentle and pleasant terms? Rather talk to him in a kindly tone of voice, pat him on the neck, and even sing or whistle to him, for he is fond of music, and those little attentions are always sagaciously appreciated by him. He is an intelligent animal, and will obey a command if given in a gentle tone, quite as readily as if given in tones of thunder. The very best managed teams in the country are those whose drivers rarely speak to them above their ordinary tone of voice. None of the brute creation more readily appreciate kind treatment than the horse, and that fact should ever be borne in mind by those under whose care the noble animals are placed.

RESEARCHES ON MILK.—Mr. A. H. Smee lately read a very interesting paper before the London Chemical Society on Milk in health and disease, wherein the following facts were brought forth. Milk taken from herds of cows exhibits great uniformity of composition; yet the milk from individual cows is liable to considerable variation; moreover it is possible for good average milk to be watered to a limited extent without detection—comparing milk from cows fed on ordinary meadow grass and on grass from a sewage farm, in the latter case the milk putrified, particularly in the Spring and Fall, much more readily than the former and butter made from it became rancid sooner. Typhoid fever has several times been spread by using sewage water to wash out pans and pails and severe and largely fatal outbreaks of that disease have resulted. Milk exposed to sewer gas, from an untrapped drain, when drunk caused an intense headache followed by diarrhœa.

THE USE OF DYNAMITE IN CLEARING LAND.—The value of this explosive in agricultural operations, has been favorably shown in a recent clearing of land in Ireland. The land was so covered with boulders as to be useless on account of the cost of removing them, until dynamite was tried. Charges of two ounces in a six-inch hole shattered immense sunken boulders, so that they could be removed with ease, and the pieces used in building walls without dressing. Loose boulders were broken up by placing charges of dynamite upon them, and covering these with other boulders. The explosion broke both boulders into fragments fit for building stone. We have seen dynamite used with perfect success in blowing stumps to pieces preparatory to the final clearing of forest-land.—*Christian Union.*

TREE SEEDS.—Nearly all the tree seeds should be sown in seed beds as soon as ripe. Especially is it the case with maples, oaks and chestnuts, as then they vegetate almost immediately. White oak acorns vegetate within three or four weeks after they drop. The seed beds should be covered with a thickness of three or four inches of leaves as soon as hard frosty weather sets in. Peach, plum, and cherry stones should be liberally mixed with sand, and put into a shallow pit in the open ground, and covered up with earth worked into a cone shape, so as to throw off the water.

CABBAGE WORM.—The best way we know to circumvent cabbage worms is to hunt them persistently, being especially vigilant when they are in the chrysalis state. Remember that every one of the chrysalises which develops itself into the perfect winged state will leave a numerous progeny. Watering with soapsuds is useful. And we have heard of a man who raised a good crop by dusting finely-sifted buckwheat flour on the cabbages when damp.

FLEAS IN DOGS.—Mix one-sixth of its weight of spirits of turpentine with soft soap; rub the mixture well into the dog's skin, and after remaining an hour, wash all out. The fleas will be all killed, but the process must be repeated in a week or two.

SCIENTIFIC.

Heat and Vegetation.—Morren of Liege has presented his views on the relation of heat to vegetation, especially as to the dynamic influence of heat on the growth of plants. He says that we will elucidate this matter slowly, in proportion as physics and chemistry make progress in the revelation of the nature of bodies and forces. Heat has an influence upon the growth of plants, on the circulation of the sap, elaboration of the cells, the respiration, and many other phenomena. The relation of heat to the development of plants, and particularly the periodic phases of vegetation, are phenomena known through the epoch at which they manifest themselves, the mean dates of these manifestations, and the average deviation therefrom. After giving an abstract of the results of the labors or Schubeler, Hoffman, Fritsch, Linnsser and Kabsch, Prof. Morren states that a problem of high importance, and one which has been, perhaps, too much neglected, is that of the relation between heat and the weight acquired by the plan under the action of the solar rays, and especially its relations to the quantity of carbon fixed in the organic matter, as far as we can at present estimate that. In a temperate climate a hectare of forest and prairie, or cultivated land, fixes in one year from 1,500 to 6,000 kilograms of carbon; and in order to accomplish this work, vegetable organisms utilize between one and four thousandths of the heat which has been received by solar radiation upon the surface that they occupied. It is evident that such phenomena as take place periodically, namely, germination, leafing, etc., are acts of growth; such growth supposes movement; the fact of the movement necessitates consumption of force, which consumption is but a transformation of heat. If, to fix our ideas, we suppose an apple to fall from a tree, we have but to reflect upon the laws of force in order to see that the apple must have been previously carried up into the tree, for it evidently has not raised itself there. It is the power of the heat proceeding from the sun which has effected the development and growth of the tree. It is, therefore, practicable to determine the mechanical coefficient of growth, as Sansom has determined the mechanical coefficient of nourishment for foods. It is the property of vegetable organisms to utilize the heat received by them from any source, for the conversion of crude material into such forms as are needed by them for their own growth. In this process, however, force is neither created nor lost, although much of it is secreted within the body of the plant or mineral. Other things being equal, the quantity of carbon fixed in any plant varies with the average elevation of the height of its center of gravity.

Atmosphere of Planetary Bodies.—Telescopic observations appear to leave no reasonable doubt that the planets, besides our own, have an encircling atmosphere; indeed, the atmospheres around the planets are thus made as palpable to sight as the clouds which float on our own. Venus and Mercury are enveloped in thick atmospheres; in the former, the phenomenon is especially conspicuous, so that the morning and evening twilight may almost be seen in that distant world. The atmosphere also of Mars is in like manner made apparent, the clouds seen floating on it allowing of no uncertainty as to the fact.

But the ascertained existence of clouds in the planets proves more than the mere presence of atmosphere upon them. An atmosphere is necessary to support clouds, but it is not to be indentified with them. Water, as is well known, is converted into vapor by the agency of the sun and wind. This vapor, when it escapes from the surface of the liquid, is generally lighter, bulk for bulk, than that portion of the atmosphere contiguous to it—it rises into more elevated regions, where, by the agency of cold and by electricity, it is made to resume its liquid state, but in such minute particles that it floats and forms those semi-opaque masses called clouds. Great difficulties, however, obstruct inquiries of this nature, with respect to most of the planets; and the very presence of those atmospheres and the clouds with which they are loaded, offers a serious impediment to ascertaining the character of their surface.

Hydrogenized Iron.—M. Cailletet, in a paper presented to the French Academy, contributed the following interesting points to the literature of this somewhat obscure subject. If a solution composed of a mixture of the chlorides of iron and ammonium is decomposed with the battery, there will be found at the negative pole an accumulation of metallic iron in masses of brilliant luster, great brittleness, and hardness. From this iron after being washed, either under water or any other liquid, bubbles up a gas which is pure hydrogen. In the air the iron only loses a part of the hydrogen which it contains. A specimen weighing 0.9 grm., kept for 15 days in an open tube, gave when heated 18 cc. of gas or more than half of what it contained at the moment of preparation. A fragment of iron placed under a test tube filled with water heated to 60 deg. or 70 deg. (C.) causes a tumultuous disengagement of gas. One volume of iron contains on an average 240 volumes of gas. If a piece of hydrogenized iron is approached to a burning body, the disengaged hydrogen burns, and the metal is surrounded with a light flame. If a piece of this galvanic iron, previously heated, is employed as the negative pole of a voltameter, the hydrogen of the decomposed water escapes in abundance from the surface of the metal, but none of it appears to be occluded. Galvanic iron may readily be powdered, but after heating it acquires a certain degree of ductility.

A Gas Shadow.—A striking and curious experiment, showing the superior weight of carbonic acid gas over air, may be made by projecting the shadow of the gas, as it is poured from its containing vessel, upon a screen. The latter should be of white paper and bright sunlight should fall on the stream of gas, which should be poured from the spout of a pitcher held within 10 inches of the screen. The curious result, of a shadow produced by apparently nothing, will be seen, the former resembling descending smoke, quite black at the spout of the vessel, but brightly illuminated whenever the sunlight is concentrated by passing through the gas.

To Prevent Glue from Cracking.—Glue frequently cracks because of the dryness of the air in rooms warmed by stoves. An Austrian contemporary recommends the addition of a little chloride of calcium to glue to prevent this disagreeable property of cracking. Chloride of calcium is such a deliquescent salt that it attracts enough moisture to prevent the glue from cracking. Glue thus prepared will adhere to glass, metal, etc., and can be used for putting on labels without danger of their dropping off.

At Bonn, Germany, headaches, dyspepsia, etc., affecting several patients, have been traced to evening studies pursued under the baleful influence of a green lamp shade, from which arsenic was set free by the heat of the flame.

The First Printed Book.

The first printed book on record is "The Book of Psalms," by John Faust and Peter Schœffer, in 1457—precise authors adding the date August 14th, probably meaning that it was finished on that day. The work which most signalized Faust, and his art, was the Bible, which he began in 1450, and finished in 1460. Copies of this Bible he carried to Paris, where he offered them for sale as manuscripts, and had the misfortune to be imprisoned under the suspicion of dealing with the Evil One, for the French could not understand how so many books should so exactly agree in every letter and point; nor could the unfortunate printer obtain his release till he had divulged the method by which his books were produced.—*The Stereotyper.*

DOMESTIC.

MOSS PICTURES.—The *housekeeper* says: Scores of pretty and inexpensive articles can be made with ferns, moss, sea-shells, etc., which serve pleasantly to remind one of vacation rambles. I will describe a few of them. After making these attempts successfully, new and beautiful designs will readily suggest themselves. A picture hangs in one corner of my sitting room that is much admired. The foundation is simply a thread-box, with wooden sides and a pasteboard bottom. The inside partitions are removed and a lining of Bristol-board carefully gummed in. The rest of the articles are fastened to the pasteboard, with a few stitches of the same color as the material used. Some delicate pressed ferns, of the maiden-hair variety (*adiantum*) are placed on the bottom, care being taken that every leaf lies in a natural position. A little below, and covering the fern-stems, is a branch of fine coral. A large and richly-colored scollop-shell is placed at its base. Over all and drooping about the shell a delicate mist of feathery grass and sea-moss is arranged. Here and there, to give points of color, scarlet West India beans and tiny tinted shells are gummed. Near the center, and poised as though just alighting, are two gorgeous gold and black butterflies. Finished with a glass and narrow frame of gilt molding, the cost is about a dollar, while its natural grace and simplicity give more satisfaction than many a costly picture would do. Another pretty design is a cross, formed of a black walnut shaving or a piece of birch bark. The foot of the cross is imbedded in a green bank of wood moss, and a convolvulus is made to clamber to the very top. The vine is a bit of trailing moss, with each tiny leaflet picked out with a pin, after wetting in water for some time. The blossoms consist of the little cups found on the lichen, which grows on rocks and old fences; by the way, the colors are very fine, being scarlet, lavender, white, and rarely yellow. A rustic bridge made of twigs, a ruined castle of bark, an archway covered with vines, a cluster of rooks, or an old stump, are all ideas that you can elaborate and carry out at your leisure.

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING. — The autumn months afford as favorable opportunities as any season of the year for making and repairing mattresses and putting the winter bedding in perfect readiness for use. A clean, fresh mattress has far more warmth in it, to say nothing of its wholesomeness, than one that has been used a long time, and therefore for economical reasons, as well as reasons purely hygienic, it is advisable that mattresses be frequently and thoroughly cleansed and renewed. The ticks should be emptied of their contents, be they hair, wool, moss, or shucks, should be washed, boiled and sunned and thus made sweet as when new. The hair and wool will need beating, airing and sunning, to cleanse it perfectly, and may lie for days in the open air with profit. This being done it is an easy task to return the contents of the mattresses to their ticks and tack them with a mattress needle. In moss and shuck mattresses there is a good deal of breaking and wasting of material, which settles in a fine dust on the lower side of the mattress. This waste should all be removed and replaced with fresh material. If moss cannot be procured shucks will answer very well as a substitute.

A SEASONABLE RECIPE. — To make mince pie: Hash five pounds beef with three pounds of apples; one-third pound chopped raisins, add three tablespoons spice, and cook three minutes; add three tablespoons cinnamon, and stir three times; add mace and pepper and caraway and cloves, and coriander and dried gooseberries, and salt and citron, and keep tasting till you are sure it is right; then set the pan in a chair and add one quart boiled cider, one tea-cup vinegar, two dozen prunes without the stones, a gill of white brandy if you can get it, a wine glass of rosewater, and four pulverized nutmegs; next add two cups butter and one cup salt; cook fifteen minutes, taste and put the spoon back; if you have anything else in the house you would like to put in you can do so, only exercise discretion in all your experiments; bake in the oven and set away in the cellar till your mother-in-law comes a visiting.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A FURNITURE POLISH.—Put half an ounce of shellac, the same quantity of gum-lac, and a quarter of an ounce of gum-sandarac into a pint of spirits of wine, all in a stone bottle, near the fire, shaking it very often. As soon as the gums are dissolved it is ready for use. Then take a roller of woolen rags—soft old broadcloth will do nicely—put a little of the polish on it, also a few drops of linseed-oil. Rub the surface to be polished with this, going round and round, over a small space at a time, until it begins to be quite smooth. Then finish by a second rubbing with spirits of wine and more of the polish. Furniture thus treated will have a brilliant luster, equal to new.

NEVER use anything but light blankets as a covering for the sick. The heavy impervious cotton counterpane is bad, for the reason that it keeps in the exhalations from the pores of the sick person, while the blanket allows them to pass through. Weak persons are invariably distressed by a great weight of bed clothes, which often prevents their getting any sound sleep whatever.

SPONGE CAKE.—Take six eggs; beat the whites and yolks separately. Then mix whites and yolks, and sift in one and a half cups of dry white sugar and one and a half cups of flour, sifted in by degrees. Use no baking powder or saleratus. Bake twenty-five or thirty minutes in a moderate oven.

TO RELINE A STOVE.—Ten cent's worth of clay from the potter's worked to the consistency of putty, pressed firmly around the sides and into the corners of the furnace box and left to dry over night, will make in every respect a more desirable lining than the fire brick bought in the stores.

HOT-WATER GINGERBREAD.—A cupful of molasses: stir in flour till it is very stiff. Take a small cupful boiling water, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, a teaspoonful of ginger, and a teaspoonful of soda; add flour to the mixture, and beat well together. Bake in a quick oven.

SIX-MONTHS' CAKE.—Two eggs, three cupfuls of flour, half a cupful of raisins, a cupful of molasses, two-thirds of a cupful of butter, half a cupful of new milk, half a teaspoonful of soda, and spice of all kinds. Will keep a long time.

BRASS ORNAMENTS should be first washed with a strong lye made of rock alum, in the proportion of one ounce of alum to a pint of water; when dry, rub with leather and fine tripoli. This will give to brass the brilliancy of gold.

TO CLEAN gold: Powder some whiting, and make it into a moist paste with some sal volatile. Cover over the gold ornaments and surface with a soft brush; let it dry, and then brush it off with a moderately hard brush.

WEATHER-PROOF WHITEWASH.—Take five pounds whiting, four ounces air-slacked lime, and mix with skim milk. Apply three coats and it will last four years, on fence or outbuildnig.

SILVERWARE may be kept bright and clean by coating the articles (warmed) with a solution of collodion diluted with alcohol.

A red hot iron passed over old putty will soften it so that it is easily removed.

To oblige ingratitude is as insuperable a difficulty as to fill a sieve with water.

SUNDOWN.

BALD-HEADEDNESS NOT A CRIME.—He was ten years old. He had a red nose, tears in his eyes, ragged clothes, and he was awful sorry.

"It makes a shiver run up and down my back when I think of this boy standing on a street corner and calling pedestrians names," said His Honor gravely.

"It was in fun!" wailed the lad.

"Think of his calling men 'old bald-headed' and the like of that!"

"Jim put me up to it!"

"I don't want to saw him in two, and it's too late now to use him for fish-bait, but this boy needs reforming."

"I'll reform—I'll reform!" called the lad.

"I don't want to send him to prison, and yet I fear he will turn out a bad boy."

"Try me—try me—I'll never call names no more!" sobbed the boy.

His Honor left the chair, walked down to the boy, and putting a hand on his head he solemnly said:

"Bub, a bald-headed man isn't to blame for it. He'd have hair there if he could. I am bald, and Bijah is bald, but we always pay one hundred cents on a dollar and never dead-beat a street-car. You may go home, but if you come again I shall know that you want to turn out a Dick Turpin, and I shall deal with you accordingly.

HUSBAND! HUSBAND!!—If you haven't anything on your mind, and your ears are open to catch sounds of morning life, you will see his wife follow him down to the gate and hear her call after him.

"Don't forget to bring up half a bushel of peaches! And can't you get the plums, too? And there's the sugar—get ten pounds. Oh yes! I want a gallon of vinegar, and some brandy. You may bring up two melons, and the cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg. Hold on Henry! Don't forget the half bushel of pears. I must have 'em to-day. And while you are at the market, why not bring up the Siberian crab-apples?"

He gets half a block away and she raises her voice and calls:

"Oh, Henry! don't forget to bring up three dozen quart cans as you come!"

WATERING A MULE.—"A stubborn mule is the wust thing a feller can fool with," says Josh Billings, and so thinks Jack Green, who came from the country, yesterday, with a wagon and drove to the river above the ferry landing. The mules didn't evince much disposition to go in, when Jack mounted one of them and struck a stunning blow with a large stick, and in he went,—not the mule, but Jack—over the head of the animal he mounted, striking the bottom of the river close to the bank so hard with his unprotected head as to almost break his neck. He scuffled and floundered about, and finally got out and drove off, muttering: "I always did 'spise dat mule, and when he wants water agin he must go arter it hisse'f.

A WOMAN'S WIT.—When trade grew slack and bills fell due, the merchant's face grew long and blue. At last his wife unto him said, "Rise up at once, get out of bed, and get your paper, ink and pen, and say these words unto all men: 'My goods I wish to sell to you, and to your wife and daughters too; my prices are so very low, that all will buy before they go.'" He did as his good wife advised, and in the paper advertised. Crowds came and bought of all he had, his bills were paid, his dreams were glad; and he will tell you to this day how well did printers' ink repay. He told us with a knowing wink, how he was saved by printer's ink.

THE SMALL boy was sawing wood in the back yard, when a brilliant thought struck him. Going to the house he remarked suggestively: "Ma, Bill Jones is goin' to get a turkey to-morrow, over to the Corners. I guess he could get *two* pretty cheap." The response came very promptly: "You, John Henry, git yourself back to that woodpile, and don't be saying nothin' to me about turkeys. I'd like to know who it 'twas laid abed for two weeks after last Thanksgivin', making me a world of trouble and fuss. There won't be no such foolin' around this year. You hear me!" Sadness hovered over that youthful brow.—*Rochester Democrat.*

"SIR," said Mr. Magruder, addressing a Mr. Macguffin at the boarding-house dinner table last night, "do you incline to favor the theory of contraction or expansion?" "If," said Mr. Macguffin, pausing in a desperate struggle to cut the small piece of tough meat that had been set before him in response to his order of roast beef, "If you refer to money, sir, I unhesitatingly give in my adherence to contraction; but if you refer to the bill of fare in this boarding house, then, sir, I am heart and soul for expansion."

ONE OF Mark Twain's funny stories is that of a Scriptural panorama, the proprietor of which engaged a pianist to play appropriate music. The musician, when the picture of "Prodigal Son" was passing, struck up "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," which excited the indignation of the moral lecturer. Recently, in a neighboring town, the drama of "Joseph and His Brethren" was played, and the tune to which Jacob and family journeyed into Egypt was "Marching Through Georgia."

"GENTLEMAN, I can't lie about the horse—he is blind in one eye," said the auctioneer. The horse was soon knocked down to a citizen who had been greatly struck by the auctioneer's honesty, and after paying for the horse he said: "You were honest enough to tell me that this animal was blind in one eye. Is there any other defect?" "Yes, sir, there is. He is also is blind in the other eye!" was the prompt reply.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Two of our "kulled" citizens, after intently witnessing a game of base ball, were heard conversing as follows: "I say, Sambo, less us jine de base ball club." "What for, nigger?" "Well, Sambo, kase it larn you how to ketch *fowls* on de *fly*—a much easier way than stealin' dem from the roost."

A PLACE OF GREAT EASE.—"Larry, would you like to go to heaven when you die?" asked a reporter of a brawny son of the Emerald Isle, who was just laying aside his pick and shovel for the day. "Yis, sir." "Why?" "Because they say it is a place of great *ease*, sir."

A HANDSOME youth being questioned by a rather stylish lady as to his occupation, replied that he was an "adjuster of movable alphabets." He was simply a printer.

"Did my mustache trouble you?" asked he to her, "No," she sighed "I only felt a little down in the mouth."

THEY HAVE a hundred-and-four-year oldster at Mt Vernon, Ind. His proud boast is "CIV *is Americanus sum.*"

NO BOY has fulfilled his earthly mission until he has given some one a cayenne lozenge.

AN ESCAPE made "by the skin of the teeth is of course, an acci-dental one.

"NARROW guage" is what pinned back dresses are called.

A CANNIBAL on paper—a woman who "devours" a novel.

A MAN'S word is worth $1, gold, when sent by cable.

A BAD omen—To owe men.

A CAR-tune—"Tickets!"

Spanish law prohibits marriage between parties above the age of seventy, but a younger man may marry as old a woman as he pleases.

"For the Blood is the Life."

See Deuteronomy, xii: 23. The blood being the source from which the system is built up, and from which we derive our mental as well as physical capabilities, how important that it should be kept pure! If it contain vile, festering poisons, all organic functions become enfeebled. Settling upon important organs, as the lungs, liver, and kidneys, the effect is most disastrous. Hence it behooves all to keep their blood in a perfectly healthy condition, and more especially does this supply in this particular season of the year than at any other. No matter what the exciting cause may be, the real cause of a large proportion of all diseases is bad blood. Now, Dr. Pierce does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums, by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it; on the contrary, there are hundreds of diseases that he acknowledges it will not cure; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of *blood* disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his Discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood-cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other blood-poisons, be they animal, vegetable, or mineral. The Golden Medical Discovery is *warranted* by him to cure the worst forms of Skin Diseases, as all forms of Blotches, Pimples and Eruptions; also all Glandular Swellings, and the worst form of Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores of the Neck, Legs, or other parts, and all Scrofulous Diseases of the Bones, as White Swellings, Fever Sores, Hip-joint and Spinal Diseases—all of which belong to Scrofulous diseases.

CONFIRMED.—HIP-JOINT DISEASE CURED.

W. GROVE STATION, Iowa.

Dr. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—My wife first became lame nine years ago. Swellings would appear and disappear on her hip, and she was gradually becoming reduced, and her whole system rotten with disease. In 1871, a swelling broke on her hip, discharging large quantities, and since that time there are several openings. Have had five doctors, at an expense of $125, who say nothing will do any good but a surgical operation.

July 16, 1873, he writes thus: My wife has certainly received a great benefit from the use of your Discovery, for she was not able to get off the bed and was not expected to live a week when she commenced using it, a year ago. She has been doing most of her work for over six months. Has used twenty bottles, and is still using it. Her recovery is considered as almost a miracle, and we attribute it all to the use of your valuable medicine. I can cheerfully recommend it as a blood-purifier and strength-restorer. J. M. ROBINSON.

Golden Medical Discovery is sold by Druggists. 5

Profitable Employment—A Permanent Business.

Read the large double-column advertisement of Kennedy & Co., in this paper. Read it all. Study it and accept their offer. The advertisers are worthy of confidence, and their assertions can be relied on. Parties remitting money can be fully assured that they will receive just what is promised. The liberality and enterprise of Messrs. Kennedy & Co. are shown by the fact that they give to each agent a coin silver hunting case watch. We have seen and examined this watch and are able to say that it is in every way equal to what is claimed for it. They want an agent in this county; some lucky reader of this paper will get it. The remedy they offer is popular, the profits large, the business all your own. If you do not wish another to bear away the prize, answer this advertisement at once, and remit for sample dozen, and you will thank us for advising you, and thus giving you a business as long as you live—permanent, profitable, honorable, pleasant. Who could ask more?

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable" deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease, and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making an effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that *Consumption can be cured*, and that it *has been* cured in a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone; and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case.

Dr. Schenck himself, who enjoyed uninterrupted good health, for more than forty years, was supposed, at one time to be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and, since his recovery, many thousands similarly affected have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success.

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