FARM AND FRUIT.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA AND OTHER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Raisin-Making and Fruit-Growing—Stock-Fattening Aided by the Use of Charcoal—General Suggestions.

As has been seen by a dispatch from Washington to the RECORD-UNION, a a bill has been introduced in Congress for effective measures to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among cattle and domestic animals. The Act proposed will place its execution in the hands of the Commissioner of Agriculture, who will co-operate with any efforts put forth by any of the States upon the subject. The experience of the past four years shows the necessity of the proposed legislation, and it should be had and actively put into effect before the contagious diseases referred to become general or prevalent throughout the country. The difficulty in all cases where vital interests are threatened, as we have recently seen in the matter of insect pests in California, is that the people will not heed the approach of threatening evil, but complacently remain undisturbed and without action until the menace has been followed by presence of the scourge, and immense damage caused. Then all are ready to lend a helping hand. But it is far easier to avert any of these contagious diseases or prevent the spread of injurious pests than to get rid of them when they have been allowed to come and make a home with us. A few years ago the fruit pests could have been barred from the State, or those introduced easily exterminated and kept from spreading. Now it will require the utmost vigilance and effective measures to prevent them from producing ruin of crops and rendering fruit raising unprofitable. Let the people now profit in other things by the failures of the past, and see that further inroads upon our industries by menacing causes be held back and overcome.

The results already obtained in fruit-growing along the foothill belt, to the east of the Sacramento valley, give full assurance of the prosperous future of that section. Most of the orchards and vineyards there, it is true, are still young and not of bearing age, but some of the earliest planted are already yielding bountifully and of finest quality. The question of locality is a most important one in the growing of grapes for raisin-making, and while the foothills have been considered by many as superior to any other section of the State for wine grapes—and other portions of our heritage have not seriously questioned the claim—the same degree of superiority for the raisin varieties, and the necessary condition of atmosphere and sunshine for curing them, is also now made in favor of the foothills, and supported by reference to products put upon the market.

One of the pioneer fruit growers in the region referred to is William Foster, whose place is a short distance east of Lincoln, and in a recent letter upon this subject, published in the *Placer Herald*, he says:

I will try and give you a few items in regard to raisins and their production in this vicinity. There has been but a partial crop this year in some vineyards on account of late spring frosts, and on account, also, of the fact that some four weeks later, when they put out the second time, we had a week of hot north wind that blasted them in the blossom. Young vines were affected the most. The writer had some sixteen acres that did not yield one-fourth of a crop from this cause. Notwithstanding this was the most unfavorable spring in ten years, we had a good fall for curing, and we have sent to market some thirteen tons of raisins of as good quality as there is made in the State, having been compared with the best brands in the market. Now as to the profits, where there was anything like a good crop on old vines: My neighbor, Mrs. Nelson, an industrious and enterprising lady, sold from one acre of Muscats $160 worth of raisins, on the trays, besides selling enough grapes in their green state to pay all expenses of cultivation and gathering. Mr. Arndt did as well, or better. Off of one acre he sold $180 worth in the sweat boxes. H. M. Cartwright realized $100 per acre for his on the trays from five-year-old vines, from F. Crosby, a local packer. J. C. Crosby had a good yield, and is extending his vineyard. In fact, every one has the fever bad, and will put out all their means will permit of. There are about 80,000 vines rooted in nursery, and about half the amount will probably be put out in vineyard the coming spring. Hall, Lubrs & Co., of Sacramento, bought all the raisins boxed in this neighborhood, and are well enough pleased with them to bid for all we can produce in this vicinity next year. Now these are facts enough to convince most any one that a raisin vineyard in this section will pay a good interest on money invested.

In another letter from the same writer, in speaking of the adaptability of the foothills for grape culture and the opportunities for procuring homes upon the lands now being offered for sale, he says: I will here state that we have compared our raisins with the best brands produced from here to San Diego, and always with the same results in our favor. They approach nearer the standard muscatel raisins from Malaga than any yet found. Their peculiarity resides in a flavor which is hard to describe, but something like the flavor of the orange and lemon added to the aroma of the rose, and also having a thinner skin than the valley raisin. I commenced clearing these dry chaparral hillsides some sixteen years ago, and planted the muscat for the special purpose of making raisins, and as far as I can learn was the first to make raisins in any quantity in Placer county. Another fact: I grew my vines from the cuttings, on the highest and driest hills on my place, above all ditches or springs, and can well remember that I was pointed at as a fit subject for the lunatic asylum for doing so, as it was considered doubtful whether by setting good roots, even, they would grow and produce anything without irrigation. Some of my neighbors gave me all the way from two to five years to starve out, and as I had no capital after buying out a possessory right, I had to struggle along and work out the problem. But to-day I have the satisfaction of seeing the same parties that ridiculed me years ago, eager to engage in the same industry.

Whatever increases the power of laying on fat, or promoting the rapid and healthy production of flesh, must be food or equivalent thereto. This pure charcoal does most effectually, as recently proved by taking the live weights of two lots of sheep, and simply separating them by an ordinary net, the artificial food, corn and cake, being carefully weighed out to each lot alike daily, one pint of charcoal being added to one lot only. When re-weighed, prior to selling to the butcher, the increase in weight was in favor of charcoal by 16¼ per cent. Sanitation causes easy and complete digestion, and assimilation only can account for these results, which charcoal alone can accomplish. The charcoal should be given mixed with the food, except in urgent cases, when it may be mixed in water or thin gruel, and given as a drench. The dose is one pint to every 25 head of sheep or lambs; one-quarter pint per head for full-grown cattle, horses or pigs; half the quantity for young cattle, and two teaspoonfuls to one dessert-spoonful for young calves, daily, when suffering from disease, or in ill condition. To keep in good health, and fortify against disease, the dose should be given two or three times per week, according to the class of food they are having and the state of the atmosphere. The best plan is to wet a quantity of bran, pollard, or malt combings; mix the charcoal amongst it, and then amongst the food you give them. For the rapid and healthy fattening of cattle it should be used daily amongst their food. Charcoal for internal and medicinal purposes must be pure vegetable charcoal, free from all irritating and injurious foreign matter. The charcoal, when coming into the user's possession, must be kept perfectly dry and free from any ill-smelling surroundings, such as the vapors of a stable or artificial manures, etc., or it will absorb them and thus become septic, and of no medicinal value. It is better kept in a closed bin or tin canister with a closely-fitting cover.—[Farm and Home.

There are plenty of young men who would become experts in the rearing of improved domestic animals if they could have the right kind of reading matter placed within their reach, and would make a beginning, which they could do with half the care and self-denial incurred in the city undertaking. Young men do not sufficiently consider that the rearing of the better classes of farm stock, while properly managed, is one of the most remunerative branches of farming, is in its infancy, and very far from being even moderately well developed. One conspicuous evidence of this is seen in the very small portion of farmers in any county, no matter what State you look over, who have stock suitable for exhibition at agricultural shows, or for sale for breeding purposes, the purpose being to rear other than the lower grades. The idea so commonly entertained, that high-bred farm stock belongs properly only in the hands of a few who have made it a special study and have unlimited capital, is an error. There is no valid reason why the smith at the cross-roads should not make as good a horseshoe as is turned out at the factory, where they make a thousand or more an hour, and where large capital is involved; neither is there any reason why the farmer's son, on a plain, unadorned farm, with a cow stable costing a hundred or two, should not be able to breed and rear animals of any race or breed, equal to those to be found in the largest breeding establishments anywhere.—[Country Gentleman.

As regards transplanting the strawberry, possibly some readers may be ignorant of one portion of the process, which to every one making a plantation in a dry time is well worth knowing. In preparing the plant do not pull off the runners, but leave, say, six inches of them attached to each side of the plant. Bend these ends of runners down, and bury them with the roots. Plants thus provided with these "umbilical cords" on which to draw for nourishment, will survive and flourish in adverse conditions under which plants denuded of their runners will almost inevitably perish. The practice of this precaution in transplanting is equivalent to almost complete insurance of success, in spite of the weather.—[Country Gentleman.

The difference of opinion among farmers as to the value of pumpkins for cows depends largely on the manner of feeding. Those who make the feeding of pumpkins a success are careful to remove the seeds. These are strongly diuretic, and with some cows operate so strongly in stimulating the kidneys that the secretion of milk is actually lessened by their use. There are, however, some cows that can eat pumpkins, seeds and all, with benefit; but it is generally safer to remove the seeds before feeding.—[Exchange.

One reason why Southern planters stick so exclusively to the cotton crop is said to be because the hired help—mainly negroes—is not competent to manage a different system of husbandry. The great need of the South, as well as in California, is the division of its overgrown estates and their cultivation by small farmers, each owning the land he tills. When this change is effected, society will be improved, and land be made more valuable.

It is said that one reason why creameries make better butter than farmers' dairies is because of daily churning of the cream. There is some change going on in milk or cream from the first, and in winter where few cows are kept it is almost impossible to make good butter. With only one cow the cream should be churned at least once a week, and if necessary to make more bulk, some slightly soured milk should be mixed with it.

A process has recently been perfected in France for saving and cleaning the oil that is taken from the wool of sheep in cleansing. It is very valuable for lubricating purposes. The fine-wooled sheep have wool which is very rich in oil, but it has hitherto been regarded as so much waste, and detracting as much from the value of the fleece as an equal weight of dirt.

James Winter, living one hundred miles from Melbourne, Australia, has lately been visiting noted Merino sheep growers in this country and purchasing the improved stock for breeding purposes. His object is to cross the common Australian sheep with the best American rams, to increase the weight and improve the quality of the fleece.

Trees send great distances for water. Willow roots have been found in wells 60 feet from the tree. Elm roots also go the same distance. It is well known that trees allowed to grow in swampy and malarious soils do much towards absorbing the surplus water and promoting the health of the locality.

One of the best methods, says M. P. de Gasparin, of preventing the ravages of the phylloxera is to keep the soil of the vineyards continually moist, and in the southeast of France this is effected by keeping the vineyard submerged during the winter.

An exchange says: The desire to supply nitrogen in manure has led to the use of old leather for this purpose. Though the nitrogen is chemically the same as from other substances, it has no manurial value, and is, therefore, a cheat upon purchasers.

An Ohio fruit-grower revived a seemingly dead pear tree by spading half a peck of salt into the ground around the tree. The tree improved the second and third years, and has since borne a heavy crop of fruit.

A Maine farmer has found out that thirty acres in apple orchards on an almost valueless rocky farm are worth to him over $2,000 a year. His specialty is the Roxbury russet.

Referring to the profit arising from bees, an exchange states that Rev. O. Clute, of Iowa City, besides attending to duties as a pastor, sold last year $2,500 worth of bees and honey.

A coat of paint to the surface of a fruit or ornamental tree, when large limbs have been cut off, prevents decay and injury to the tree.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.

Mr. Rutland, Honorary Secretary of the Berks Archæological Society, assisted by Dr. Stevens, has made another interesting archæological discovery near Maidenhead, about 100 yards from the Thames. On opening a tumulous in "Batlyngemead," a small, angular building was found, containing a fireplace. Among other articles found therein was a quantity of buff pottery, coated with greenish-black glaze of the fourteenth century. This discovery cleared up the period at which the building was formed, but it is difficult to say who the occupants were. They could not have been very lowly people to have used pottery of that character. Earthenware vessels were very costly at that period, and even the nobility used chiefly vessels of silver, wood or pewter, on account of their durability. It is thought by Mr. Rutland that as Queen Elizabeth let the fishing of the Thames in parcels for periods of twenty-one years, the hut was the abode of a river ranger. It might have been the casual residence of a forester or ranger in the ancient forest of Windsor, which, although nominally disafforested in the thirteenth century, virtually remained a forest for centuries after that time, as disafforestation did not mean the actual destruction of the forest, but the parceling out of portions of it to those who had been serviceable to the Crown and others, thus leading ultimately to its destruction. Flint flakes and other flint implements had been present, together with bones of ox, pig, horse and red deer, and scraps of Romano-British pottery, similar to those found in the mold of the Taplow mound on the opposite side of the river, proving, as he believed, that various peoples had frequented both sides of the river from the earliest times, and that the Saxons in removing the materials of the hill to form the tumulus, had unknowingly built up their mound with earth containing relics of earlier occupants of the hill.—[London Times.

How They Do Things Out West.

One of the proprietors of the Weston Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., Mr. C. S. Bigelow, speaking of St. Jacobs Oil as a conqueror of pain, uses this expression: "It is the boss."

THREE OF TURGENEFF'S PROSE POEMS.

A SEA VOYAGE.

Once I sailed in a little steamer from Hamburg to London. We two were the only passengers—I and a little monkey, a female Nisiti, that a Hamburg merchant was sending as a gift to his English partner.

The little creature was on deck, fastened by a chain to a bench; it strained at its chain, and piped complainingly like a bird.

Each time that I passed by it stretched out its cold, black hand toward me, and gazed straight at me with melancholy, almost human eyes. I took its hand, and it ceased to pipe and to pull its chain.

We were becalmed. The sea lay there like a motionless, leaden lake. Its extent did not appear great, for a thick fog, which veiled even the peaks of the mast, lay upon it. The sun hung like a dull, red speck in this gloomy fog; toward evening, however, it shone forth, and spread a strange, mysterious red over the sky.

Long, even ripples, like the folds of massive, silken stuffs, swept back from the prow of the vessel; they parted, curled, and then lay smooth, and at last vanished with a splash. The whirling foam grew into balls beneath the monotonously churning wheel; it became milky, and, lightly frothing, was scattered around; then flowed along in serpentine streaks, also to disappear and be swallowed up by the dense fog.

And incessantly complaining, intolerable as the monkey's squeak, sounded the tinkle of the little bell on the helm.

Here and there a seal sprang up, plunged head over heels, and then disappeared under the gently curling plain.

The Captain, a taciturn man with dark, sunburnt features, stood smoking his short pipe, and sullenly spitting into the motionless sea.

To all my questions he only replied by short murmurs; I was therefore, though against my will, forced to consort with my sole fellow-voyager, the monkey.

I seated myself beside it—it ceased complaining and stretched out its hand to me.

The continual fog enveloped us in its drowsy atmosphere; together we sat there, sunk in the same unconscious brooding, like two relations.

I smile now when I think of it. * * * I felt differently then.

But we have all a mother's heart for children—and it was sweet to me to see how confidingly quiet the little creature grew, and how it clung to me, as a friend.—November, 1879.

THE MONK.

I knew a monk, a hermit, a saint. He lived solely for the delight of prayer, and, intoxicated with praying, remained so long standing upon the cold pavement of the church, until his legs below the knees swelled and became stony pillars. They lost all sense of feeling—still he stood there and prayed.

I understood him—perhaps envied him even—and he also will understand me, but he shall not break his staff upon me, for I cannot attain his joys.

He has succeeded in annihilating his detested Self; but, it I am unable to pray, it is not because of self-love.

To me Self is perhaps even more burdensome and hateful than it was to him. He has discovered that in which he forgets himself. I also have found it—Oblivion—though not for ever.

He lies not, neither do I lie.—November, 1879.

WE WILL STRUGGLE.

What an insignificant trifle may often give quite a different turn to the affairs of men!

Once I went pensively along the street. Dark forebodings filled my breast, despair took possession of my being.

I raised my head. * * * Straight before me, between two rows of poplar trees, stretched the way like an arrow.

And over against the path, some ten paces distant from me, a family of sparrows were hopping about in the marsh—sprightly, merry, and full of confidence.

One in particular drew attention to himself by the fearless way in which he hopped about; he swelled out his breast, and chirped as impudently as if the devil himself could not harm him. Without doubt some conqueror!

Meanwhile, high overhead in heaven, a hawk was wheeling, whose intention perhaps was to devour this same conqueror.

I saw this, it made me laugh, and I took courage; the gloomy thoughts vanished; I felt once more courage, enterprise, vital power.

May not also a hawk be wheeling above my head? The devil himself! * * * We will struggle!—November, 1879.

PURE AIR.

No time could be better than the present for beginning the practice of house ventilation by the window, which is still, in the majority of houses, the readiest and the safest means of obtaining a regular and constant supply of fresh air. The practice, begun in warm weather, may be carried on, with proper care, through autumn and winter. The constantly accumulating impurities derived from breath, from perspiration, from excreta of other kinds collected in sleeping rooms, from the use of gas or lamplight, and too often even now, from suction of sewage gas from waste pipes, by the heat of house fires, etc., render it as necessary for health as for comfort that these should have free egress, and that they should be substituted by the pure outer air. Fresh air from without may very easily be had without draught, and without risk of cold even to delicate persons, if a few simple rules be observed. The cold air of winter, of course, enters with greater force and in greater proportional volume than the more equable summer air, into a warm room. The aperture of ingress must be correspondingly diminished. Air from a window is preferable to that from an opened inner door, no matter how roomy the house, from its more reliable purity.

If the window be the inlet, the fire, fireplace, or it may be the door of a room in summer acting as an outlet, or it may be opened from the top, the extent being regulated according to the outer temperature. There is then a direct inward current at the upper part which follows the roof of the room, thus mingling with any heated waste products which require to be removed, and an interrupted current at the middle, the previous line of junction of the upper and lower sashes, both are broken and diffused by the blinds or curtains. Venetians for this purpose should be turned upwards. A window should never be made to ventilate by opening it from below, unless the open lower spaces be filled up in some way, and ventilation be carried on at the middle, where the sashes join; otherwise draughts are unavoidable. The ventilating pane is hardly less simple and equally efficient and safe method with either of the others. Window ventilation is especially useful in bed-rooms, and its efficiency or otherwise cannot fail to affect the vital powers of the occupant, who, in his slumbers, must trust to other energies than his own for the removal of those impurities and morbific germs which his every breath multiplies around him.

WOODEN SPOOLS.—How wooden spools are made is thus told by the *Scientific American*: The birch is first sawed into sticks four or five feet long and seven-eighths of an inch to three inches square, according to the size of the spool to be produced. These sticks are thoroughly seasoned. They are sawed into short blocks, and the blocks are dried in a hot-air kiln. At the time they are sawed a hole is bored through them. One whirl of the little block against the sharp knives, shaped by a pattern, makes the spools at the rate of one a second. A small boy feeds the spool machine, simply placing the blocks in a spout and throwing out the knotty or defective stock. The machine is automatic, but cannot do the sorting. The spools are revolved rapidly in drums, and polish themselves. For some purposes they are dyed yellow, red or black. They are made in thousands of shapes and sizes. When one sees on a spool of thread "100 yards," or "200 yards," these words do not signify that the thread has been measured, but that the spool has been gauged and is supposed to contain so much thread. When a silk or linen or cotton firm wants a spool made, it sends a pattern to the spool-maker. This pattern gives the size and shape of the barrel and the head and bevel. One factory in Maine turns out 100,000 gross of spools a day.

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Youths' do. $3 50 to $12

Boys' do. $4 to $10

PANTS.

Large Assortment of Gents' Fancy Cassimere, All-Wool Pants ..... $2 50 to $5

Men's Common Working Pants ..... 75c. to $1

Best Quality Overalls, continuous fly, sewed with Linen Thread ..... 75 cents

RUBBER GOODS.

Mens', Youths' and Boys' Rubber Coats, Hats, Pants and Gloves.

RED HOUSE.

C. H. GILMAN, - - - PROPRIETOR,

Nos. 714 and 716 J Street, and 713 and 715 Oak Avenue, Sacramento.

☞ SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO COUNTRY ORDERS

RAILROADS, STEAMERS, ETC.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Commencing Saturday, October 20, 1883, AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

TRAINS AND BOATS WILL LEAVE SACRAMENTO AS FOLLOWS:

6 00 A. M.—(Daily) San Francisco Passengers Train, via Benicia. Connects at Suisun for Vallejo and Calistoga. Second-class passenger cars for San Francisco attached.

6:30 A. M.—(Sundays excepted)—Accommodation Train to Marysville, Red Bluff and Redding.

9:40 A. M.—(Daily)—C. P. Emigrant Train to Ogden, Council Bluffs and East.

10:00 A. M.—(or as soon thereafter as practicable—Sundays excepted) Steamer for San Francisco, touching at a way ports on the Sacramento river.

11:05 A. M.—(Daily)—San Francisco Passenger Train. Connects at Galt with Passenger Train for Ione, and at Lathrop with the S. P. Atlantic Express for Madera, Mojave, Daggett, The Needles (A. & P. W. R.), Newhall (Santa Barbara), Los Angeles, Colton (San Diego), Yuma, Maricopa (Prescott), Tucson, Benson (Guaymas, Mexico), Deming (A. T. & S. F. R. R.), El Paso (T. & P. R. R.), San Antonio and New Orleans. Connects also at Niles for San Jose.

11:30 A. M.—(Daily)—Passenger Train for Woodland, Williams, Willows, Tehama and Red Bluff.

12:40 P. M.—(Daily)—Local Passenger Train for Auburn and Colfax.

2:50 P. M.—(Daily)—San Francisco Passenger Train, via Benicia. Connects at Suisun for Vallejo. Connects also at Suisun (Sundays excepted), for Calistoga.

3:10 P. M.—(Daily)—Oregon Express for Marysville, Chico, Red Bluff and Redding (Portland, Oregon).

4:55 P. M.—(Daily)—C. P. Pacific Express, via Benicia for San Francisco.

5:00 P. M.—(Daily)—Local Train to Lathrop, connecting with S. P. Emigrant Train for The Needles, Deming and El Paso.

7:30 P. M.—(Daily)—Passenger Train for Woodland and Knight's Landing.

7:55 P. M.—(Daily)—C. P. Atlantic Express for Colfax, Reno (Carson and Virginia), Battle Mountain Austin), Palisade (Eureka), Ogden, Council Bluffs and East.

A. N. TOWNE.....General Manager
T. H. GOODMAN.....Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent
ja9-4ptf

Sacramento & Placerville Railroad.

On and after Wednesday, May 30, 1883, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Trains will run between Sacramento and Shingle Springs as follows:

Leave Sacramento for Folsom, Latrobe and Shingle Springs ..... 7:30 A. M.
Leave Sacramento for Folsom ..... 4:00 P. M.
Leave Shingle Springs for Latrobe, Folsom and Sacramento ..... 11:15 A. M.
Leave Latrobe for Folsom and Sacramento ..... 12:00 M.
Leave Folsom for Sacramento ..... 7:50 A. M.
Leave Folsom for Sacramento ..... 1:15 P. M.
m12-tf J. B. WRIGHT, Superintendent.

For Portland and Astoria (Oregon).

THE OREGON RAILWAY AND Navigation Company and Pacific Coast Steamship Company will dispatch from Spear-street wharf, for the above ports, one of their new A1 Iron Steamships, viz.:

Columbia, State of California and Oregon.

SAILING DAYS:

JANUARY.....1, 5, 8, 12, 15, 23, 26, 31

AND EVERY FOLLOWING FIVE DAYS.

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

Connecting at Portland, Oregon, with Steamers and Railroads and their connecting Stage-lines for all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, British Columbia and Alaska.

Ticket Office: 214 Montgomery street.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents,
my3 tf No. 10 Market street, San Francisco.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR HONOLULU.

THE SPLENDID NEW 3,000-TON steamships will leave the Company's Wharf, corner Steuart and Harrison streets, at 3 P. M.:

MARIPOSA.....FEBRUARY 1st.
ALAMEDA.....FEBRUARY 15th.

Freight, $4 Per Ton.

☞ Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates. For passage or further particulars, apply to J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS., Agents, 327 Market street, corner Fremont. o18-tf

NOTICE.

OF INTEREST TO HORSE OWNERS. WE, the undersigned, having formed a copartnership, are prepared to do horseshoeing in all its branches. The well-known ability of us both is a sufficient guarantee that we will give satisfaction. Gentlemen's Roadsters, Trotters and Runners a specialty. [ja14-1m] NIXON & WHEELER.

Dr. McConkey's VIGOR OF LIFE!

THE GREAT MEDICAL VEGETABLE COMpound for the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia and all Lameness and Pain; 809 K street. Sold by all druggists ja18-4plm

LOST VIGOR DR. LIEBIG'S WONDERFUL GERMAN INVIGORATOR HEALTH

THE OLDEST, GREATEST AND BEST REMEDY for the cure of Nervous and Physical Debility, Vital Exhaustion, Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, Failing Memory and Relaxed and Enfeebled condition of the Genito-Urinary organs.

It specifily cures Impotence, Early Decay, Loss of Vigor, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, and all the sad effects of youthful follies and abuse or EXCESSES OF MATURITY.

It permanently prevents all Unnatural Loss from the system, as thousands can attest who have used the Remedy in the past quarter of a century which it has been before the public.

It is indeed a wonderful remedy—toning the nerves, strengthening the muscles, checking the waste, invigorating the whole system and restoring the afflicted to HEALTH and HAPPINESS.

The Doctor will agree to forfeit $1,000 for a case undertaken not cured. The reason so many cannot get cured of Weakness and the above diseases is owing to complication called PROSTATORRHŒA with Hyperæsthia, which requires special treatment.

DR. LIEBIG'S INVIGORATOR, No. 2, with our peculiar special treatment, is the only cure for PROSTATORRHŒA. By it MANHOOD is restored and the hand of time moved back from age to youth.

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Price of either Invigorator, $2. Case of six bottles, $10. Sent to any address, covered securely from observation.

Dr. Liebig & Co. treat successfully by Homœopathic Medicine of SPECIAL, PRIVATE AND CHRONIC DISEASE without mercury or nauseous drugs. If vitality is drained from the body, numerous diseases follow that baffle ordinary medical treatment. If allowed to continue, the unnatural loss causes Consumption, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Insanity, etc. Cures guaranteed. Diseases of the genito-urinary organs, kidneys, liver and bladder specially treated. DISEASES OF WOMEN SPEEDILY CURED.

Qualified and Responsible.—Dr. Liebig & Co. from EUROPE are regular college educated physicians, and are now in their nineteenth year of special practice.

The services of the celebrated old German physician, DR. O. GIRARD, from Strasbourg, have been secured by the LIEBIG DISPENSARY. His fame as a specialist in diseases of men is universally known, and hundreds are daily availing themselves of the opportunity of free consultation, personally or by letter, in all languages.

Most powerful electric belts free to patients.

TO PROVE THE WONDERFUL POWER OF THE INVIGORATOR A $2 BOTTLE GIVEN OR SENT FREE. Consultation free and private.

LIEBIG DISPENSARY.

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Private Entrance, 405 Mason street, four blocks up Geary street from Kearny, Main Entrance through Dispensary Drug Store. d8 1y&wly

Dr. Allen's

PRIVATE DISPENSARY,

26½ Kearny Street, San Francisco Cal.

ESTABLISHED FOR THE SPEEDY AND SCIENTIFIC CURE OF CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES.

THE EXPERT SPECIALIST,

DR. ALLEN, AS IS WELL WOMAN, IS A regular graduated Physician, educated at Bowdoin College and University of Michigan. He has devoted a lifetime to the study of the treatment and cure of diseases within his specialty.

YOUNG MEN

And MIDDLE-AGED MEN, who are suffering from the effects of Youthful Indiscretions or Excesses in maturer years, NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, IMPOTENCY, Lost MANHOOD, confusion of ideas, dull eyes, aversion to society, despondency, pimples on the face, loss of energy and memory, frequency of urinating, etc. Remember, that by a combination of remedies of great curative power the Doctor has so arranged his treatment that it will not only afford immediate relief but permanent cure.

MY HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE

(Having been surgeon in charge of two leading hospitals), enables me to treat all private troubles with excellent results. I wish it