m Garden and Household.

Methods with Manure.

For five years past I have practiced hauling manure as fast as made in the winter, and spreading it on grain and grass fields. I find this winter that my 30 head of cows and calves and two horses, well littered, make a good boat-load of manure for every 14 hours confined in the stables. My boat is 7 feet long, 3½ feet wide, and can be piled 3½ feet high. I made it by grubbing out a small oak tree and splitting it in two for runners, 3 inches wide at little and 6 inches at big end, the bilge on each side of a half-inch making crook enough to answer well. Place them three feet apart, bark side up, and pin two-inch plank across them with 1½ inch auger then bore four stake-holes and put in stakes to hold side-boards, they to have cleets on inside at their ends to hold end-boards from falling outward, and to fit in tight enough not to fall inward; and then, as the manure rises in loading, all is secure, till, arriving at field, pull out the stakes, put the boards behind the boat, and then pitch in and spread the high, square heap on all sides, the horses to move on from time to time, and the load is spread in a jiffy. The boat packs down deep snow when a sled would not. In winter time the boat needs to have a tongue so attached as to take it off when snow and ice disappear. Three or four such cheap boat receptacles at the proper points around the stables, to receive the daily make of manure as thrown out, would economize time in getting it to the field. As to the general utility of manuring land in winter, I fully agree with J. T. Van Wyck. The six points of advantage which he names in the communication published in the *Weekly Tribune* of the 25th of December are worthy of the careful attention of every farmer. Another correspondent in this fertilizing department of the *Tribune* well speaks of the great advantage of seeding grain-land to grass after, or on the mulch spread from the stables. This point of advantage when once experienced will never be forgotten. Pass over a stubble in September sown to clover or other grass the preceding March, after a winter mulch of fresh manure on parts of the field, and the glaring contrast in the condition of the grass or clover on the mulched and unmulched places tells a significant tale. Desiring to impart a little information to *Tribune* correspondents, as well as to receive so much of them, I send you these few lines.—*R. H. Clark, Springdale Farm, Portage Co., Ohio.*

To Build a Smoke-House.

A good smoke and ash house need not cost much. Build of brick or stone. Don't make a vault below ground for ashes unless you can do so and have it dry. Lay the foundation of stone, with a stone or cement bottom for the ashes. Three or four feet above the bottom of the ash-pit lay a floor with a trap-door through which to pour the ashes and out of which to take them when wanted for the fields. Build the walls at least six feet from this floor to the rafters. Cross pieces which will also serve as stays may be spiked across from the rafters, from which to suspend the meat to be smoked. When you wish to smoke meat build the fire on the ashes in the vault below the floor and leave the trap open. A ventilator on the apex of the roof which may be closed tightly is convenient but in nowise essential. Any man who values his ashes as a fertilizer will devise some means of saving them dry; and any man who values his farm buildings will see to it that he has a good stone or brick ash-house so located and so constructed that "red-hot" wood ashes will not set them on fire; and any one who likes nice smoked hams and shoulders will have a good, secure place in which to smoke and keep them. A farmer with a trowel, the stone or brick, a level and plumb-line, if he has any practical skill, can erect his own smoke-house at small cost. It is better to have it large and roomy, and buy, if you can, ashes enough from your neighbor to fill the vault, than to make it too small, or not save your ashes for farm use.

Mulching Winter Wheat.

We have several inquiries as to whether mulching winter wheat will protect it—that is, whether the crop runs less risk if mulched than if not mulched. If a heavy body of snow falls, we doubt if mulching is any advantage so far as protection is concerned; in no case should such a mulch be a heavy one—so heavy as to cover the plants. A light mulch of straw for such a winter as that of 1871 and '72 in localities where little snow fell, would doubtless benefit the crop; but it is a question which can only be settled by the experience of those who have tried it how far it is safe and profitable to mulch winter wheat. A gentleman at Independence, Mo., writes the *Western Planter* that in the fall of 1871 he covered a portion of his field of fall wheat with straw about the same depth as he had covered his strawberry plants, and the grain was worse killed where mulched than where exposed. He does not consider it an infallible trial, however, and we should think not; though it may prove so if he mulches his wheat as heavily hereafter. We should be glad to know if any of our readers have had any experience in mulching wheat.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Feed for Colts.

A correspondent of the *Maine Farmer*, who is a successful breeder of horses for driving, &c., gives that paper his method of feeding colts. He feeds all colts as many oats as they will eat up clean, feeding three times a day. He gives weanlings four pounds of oats per day, with eight pounds of hay; to yearlings, five pounds oats; two-year olds, six pounds; three-year olds, eight pounds, with ten pounds of hay for each of the last three ages. The colts are all handled from their birth. Even in the Winter the young colts have a half hour's gallop daily, while the older ones are regularly driven. A warm bran mash is given once a week, and also three or four pounds of potatoes, occasionally sheaf oats instead of hay, and in cold weather an occasional feed of corn.

Proper Light for Stable Windows.

The regulation of the admission of light into stables by the proper location of the windows has been found to be of the highest importance. A side-window, according to numerous observations, is apt to produce weakness in the eye on that side; a window immediately in front of the manger throws a glare of light into both eyes, in the highest degree injurious; while one higher up, in front, tends to render a horse over-sighted and consequently liable to shy at low objects.

An Englishman recently died and left half a million in bequests to various public charities. The will was contested by his sister on the ground of insanity, she alleging that the testator had always hated mankind.

The Coal Question in England.

A London correspondent, writing of the coal famine in England, says:

People here are terribly alarmed at the prospect of an impending coal famine. Last Sunday the long-deferred snow fell; the cold weather stimulated the demand for coals; the coal-owners saw their time had come, and up went prices eight shillings at a bound, forty-eight shillings a ton instead of forty. To-day they are fifty shillings, and it is expected that next week will see a rise of another ten shillings. These are the prices of the best coals, but inferior kinds have gone up in the same proportion. The poor who buy, not in tons, but in half-hundred weights and smaller quantities, suffer terribly, for what is fifty shillings to those who can afford to buy by the ton, is nearer five pounds when sold at retail. Sir W. Armstrong, the engineer, calculates that a rise of a shilling a ton means a fine on the people of £5,500,000 sterling. According to his reckoning, the country requires, for domestic and industrial purposes, 100,000,000 tons of coal a year, and 10,000,000 goes in exports. The present supply is much below this demand, and there is apparently no hope of its being immediately increased. It is impossible to shut one's eyes to the fact that the coal question is becoming a serious one. There is, first, the exhaustion of the stock stored away in the bowels of the earth. As far as absolute exhaustion goes, that is a far off story, and some substitute will surely be invented before it comes to pass. But there is one form of exhaustion which is very near us, and that is the exhaustion of coal which is at once good and cheap. The possession of coal of excellent quality within easy reach, so that it could be cheaply worked and sent into the market at a moderate price, has hitherto been the mainstay of British commerce. The supply of good coal near the surface is now pretty well used up. There is still a vast quantity of good coal, but it lies in deeper and more awkward situations, and consequently it is more expensive.

The working expenses are heavy; and working expenses, with transport, make up the price of coal. The royal commissioners who investigated this subject a few years ago reported that, according to the evidence laid before them, there was an aggregate quantity of 146,480,000,000 of tons of coal at a workable depth. With a consumption of 115,000,000 tons per annum, this stock would last 1,273 years; at the rate of 146,000,000 tons, 1,000 years; of 175,000,000 tons, 837 years, or of 230,000,000—being double the present production—636 years.

Perhaps, to some extent, the coal-owners are also anxious to limit production. The compact for diminishing the market supply of coal, known as the "Limitation of the Vends," dates as far back as 100 years ago. The principal coal-owners of Durham and Northumberland undertook, by this agreement, that each colliery should send out only a fixed quantity of coal a year. A committee of the trade held monthly meetings, and regulated the rate of production, and the price at which the different kinds of coal should be sold. And something of the same kind is done to this day. By limiting the supply, the owners are enabled to raise the value of this commodity, and the coal waits in their great cellars underground until they choose to dispose of it. It may be doubtful, however, whether the temptation to make money as fast as they can will not counteract the temptation to secure apparently large profits, and an owner who sells as much coal as he can produce is likely to be richer at the end of so many years than the owner who, though he gets a higher price, sells a smaller quantity. The check on production is mainly applied by the miners, and at the present moment the owners are only taking advantage of the reduction of the coal supply, which has been caused by their men. In the north of England an able-bodied collier makes eight shillings to ten shillings by a day's work of six and a half hours. In the Midlands, colliers earn from £150 to £200 a year. In South Wales, where the great strike is now going on, colliers might be making from thirty shillings to forty shillings a week, at the lowest, if they chose. Some of the men were earning as much as £20 to £30 a month before the strike.

This estimate is not quite so cheerful as it looks, when we begin to examine the grounds on which it rests. The commissioners came to the conclusion that the probable quantity of coal contained in the ascertained coal-fields of the United Kingdom was 90,207,000,000 of tons, at a depth not exceeding 4,000 feet from the surface. In order to make up this grand total, they added a guess as to the amount of coal which may geologically be supposed to exist under the permian, near red sandstone, and other superincumbent strata, in districts where it has not yet been proved to exist by actual exploration. In the opinion of Mr. Hull, one of the geologists attached to the Government Survey, and who first called attention to the rapid exhaustion of the coal treasures, the commissioners not only included in their calculations a number of coal-seams thinner than ought to be considered workable, but added an enormous area which, being concealed under newer formations, must be regarded with some suspicion until actually explored. They were indeed, sanguine enough to suggest that a great coal-field would be found underneath the German Ocean. It is not only possible, but probable, that the known areas of coal may be considerably increased by future discoveries, but it is best not to be too confident as to the amount of treasure trove which is thus hidden away. Again, it is possible that coal may be worked at a lower depth than 4,000 feet. All this belongs to the future and the uncertain. The actual state of things now existing may be this, that of coal actually known to exist there is not more than 90,000,000,000 of tons, or thereabouts, and that, while the annual consumption is 110,000,000 or 115,000,000 tons, the cost of working coal is continually increasing, partly in consequence of physical reasons, and partly in consequence of moral causes. On the one hand the seams to be worked are at a greater depth and less accessible than formerly, and on the other hand the hewers of coal demand higher wages, and do all they can to limit the out-put of coal.

The Nashville *Union* believes there should be an opportunity for women to learn industrial employments as well as men, and believes that when the barriers are broken down the most beneficent results will follow. It says: "Heaven is slow to forgive an outrage done to the mothers of mankind. A fair industrial education is woman's right. It is simply the right to live a virtuous life, and raise children of the same virtuous and industrious character. If the republic needs such men as Geo. Washington was, it can have them in every State by raising such mothers as the great Washington had." By all means give the women a chance.

Another Good Suggestion.

An old chief engineer and active fireman for twenty years in Detroit writes that his experience satisfies him that the fate of all fires is decided within five minutes after breaking out, except in cases of explosion; and his suggestion for opera-houses and halls is a fire-alarm telegraph box, easily accessible during the performance. In that city, at present, he says, the nearest box to the Opera-house is six hundred feet away. But with that box at hand two steamers and one hook and ladder company could be on the spot in two minutes.

In a theatre or opera-house, however, the first minutes are always wasted in the double hope of extinguishing the fire and of avoiding a panic. But the Detroit suggestion is worthy of attention. No remedy, however, will be effectual that does not begin at the beginning. Fire-proof buildings, and not conveniences for extinguishing fires, are what is indispensable. Halls and theatres that are not traps and tinder-boxes are the real remedy. The National Theatre in Washington literally flashed out the other day. It was destroyed in a moment like a pasteboard box. Had the fire occurred in the evening, the loss of life would necessarily have been fearful. Yet how often in that very house had been assembled hundreds of persons whose death would have been not only a private grief but a public calamity! Last year, in the same city, Wall's Opera-House was whiffed out in the same manner; and now, unless it has been very recently changed, there is a *wooden* staircase outside the new building! Why not a roll of old newspapers? The law is slow; but there is still some use in a Grand Jury if it would present public halls and theatres which are insecure for this reason as nuisances and public dangers. Experience shows that the private greed of gain is so powerful that we cannot expect really secure public buildings without public supervision. And if the critics and reporters would sometimes state in their papers what they say in private of their feeling as to the safety of theatres and halls, they would be still greater public benefactors.

Physiological Action of Tobacco.

A highly important series of experiments has been made by two German physicians, Vogl and Eulenberg, with a view accurately to determine the physiological action of tobacco. Their researches had reference first to the action of those bases of tobacco which are volatilized at a temperature lower than 160 deg., and then to those volatilizable between 160 deg. and 250 deg. It was found that the action of all these bases was identical with that of nicotine, producing contraction of the pupil, labored respiration, convulsions, and death. When taken into the stomach they produce their effects more speedily than when subcutaneously injected; though even in the latter case they are not so instantaneous as nicotine. The lungs and air-passages of animals experimented upon were found, on *post mortem* examination, to be greatly congested. Messrs. Vogl and Eulenberg attribute to the pyridine and picoline bases, and not to nicotine, the painful symptoms of the novice in smoking, as also the poisonous effects of tobacco-juice when swallowed. The fact that stronger tobacco can be used in the shape of cigars than in the pipe, is explained by this, that there are more of the volatile bases in the smoke from the latter. Pyridine is very volatile and stupefying, and exists in pipe smoke abundantly, while in cigar smoke but little of it is found, though collidine is there in considerable quantity. In the course of their experiments the writers compared the action of these bases with that of the bases of other plants used for smoking, dandelion, willow wood, and stramonium. None of these, however, except willow wood, contracted the pupil. From these results Messrs. Vogl and Eulenberg conclude that the different effects of opium smoking are due to a difference in the proportion of the bases produced by combustion.

Battle of Money.

The *Christian Union* contains an editorial on the "Battle of Money," in which occurs the following paragraphs:

The great battle of our day is to be the battle of money. The combinations of capitalists, the consolidations of railroads, the enormous concentration of money in comparatively few hands, is raising up a Plutocracy which threatens to overmatch legislatures, courts, and all private interests that may stand in the way of these gigantic corporations. If the very ablest men in Congress are so easily beguiled and perverted by this first outset, what will the future be, when millions of dollars can be brought to bear upon Congress to secure millionaires legislation, as against the interest of the common people?

Is the Congress of the United States to become an exchange, on which money princes shall meet and exchange commodities?

The remedy is two-fold. There must be formed a home sentiment of honesty, which shall make it impossible for any man to enjoy such gains as he gets by a sacrifice of honor, truth and public trust. As long as men, by scores and hundreds, can go to the Legislature poor, and in five years return rich, maintain their popularity, and enjoy their ill-gotten possessions, of what use will it be once in ten years to sacrifice a luckless criminal amidst universal execrations? The honesty must dwell among the common people. There must be honesty at the source of power. If the people are debauched, their representatives will not be virtuous. The moral education of the whole community must, after all, be the grand remedy.

A Bad Recommendation.

The following comes to us in the form of a slip from a Liverpool paper: A young gentleman, by the name of Addison, residing in Liverpool, recently went to a phrenologist to have his head examined. His Affianced wife accompanied him. As his life had been an irreproachable one, and his lady love thought him perfection, the following copy of the analysis may well have alarmed her friends: Amativeness: The feeling uncontrollable; lecherous to a degree. Adhesiveness: Blind, misguided, romantic attachment. Preservativeness: Perpetual dread of annihilation. Alimentiveness: Makes a god of the stomach. Acquisitiveness: Grasping and extremely greedy. Constructiveness: Idiotic. Benevolence: A prey to mendicants and impostors. Conscientiousness: Neither regards nor feels the claims of duty or justice. Veneration: Senseless respect for unworthy objects. Marvellousness: Delights in the supernatural; intense thirst for weird absurdities.

A Marriage Ceremony in Scotland.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, who attended a wedding in Scotland, is moved to discourse thereupon:

The Scotch marriage laws singularly entrap the people into irregular marriages; still they take a good deal of pains to make regular marriages sufficiently difficult. They seem, on the whole, aimed to catch rogues, and to make well-meaning people quite certain of their sobriety and prudence. When a marriage takes place in any parish it is necessary for one of the parties to have resided in the parish forty days preceding the event. The letter of the law had in this case been fulfilled by the prospective bride. A week before the marriage all the family had come to Edinburgh, and the marriage took place in the long drawing-room of "The Royal Hotel." The wedding guests were bidden from two to four, and the invitations to the ball were for nine in the evening. My party was perhaps ten minutes late, and as we entered the room, the invocation prayer was already being offered. The bride and bridegroom stood at the head of the room, and at the side of the bride were the eight bridesmaids, alternating in blue and pink, arranged like the horn of a crescent, and with their profusion of flowers looking like a floral procession in the Athenian bas-reliefs. Beyond the bridegroom was a row of children gaily dressed and covered with flowers. The bridegroom was in a simple dark colored morning suit, just such as he would have worn if he had been working in his office, and all the other gentlemen were in similar dress. "Dress coats" are worn only at evening parties, except, I believe, at court. The wedding ceremony was very long, and very prosy, and very careful in securing a full promise of obedience on the part of the bride, and was, I was told, in all these three respects peculiar. In Scotland there is no definite form of marriage service as in England, a simple promise between the two contracting parties in the presence of witnesses, being sufficient to constitute a legal marriage; so the clergy has the option of making it difficult and disagreeble, or easy or delightful, just as he likes.

After congratulations from a few of the friends, the party broke up into separate groups, and the bride and bridegroom circulated among them as they would at an ordinary party. Wine and a basket of cake went round, while the father and mother of the bride were informing the guests who they should lead or by whom be lead to the *dejeuner*. In fifteen minutes after the marriage was over the crimson hangings that formed the background of the bridal party were slipped aside, disclosing tables loaded with flowers and cold viands. The host led the way to one table and the hostess to another, while the bridal party took the lead to a third. It is usual at Scotch weddings to have at least three tables, one to the bridal pair, a second to the parents, and a third to the bridesmaids. But on this occasion, as but few of the interested parties claimed to be speakers, it was agreed that all but the first should be dispensed with. After three-quarters of an hour's merry talking, and moderate eating and drinking, the clergyman rose and proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom in an affectionate speech, in which he mentioned that he was "best man" at the marriage of the parents of the bride. The bridegroom made a neat response, and the party rose and drank to the toast.

There followed a round of hearty cheers, and the guests were again seated. We supposed the festive speeches had ended, but not so. The super-excellence of the wine had miraculously endowed the tongues, and the Edinburgh M. P. proposed the health of the father and mother of the bride, and the father responded, and the guests rose and drank, and again came a round of cheers. Then a graceful youth among the groomsmen proposed the health of the fair bridesmaids, and another gentle faced young man responded for the modest eight, and again the guests rose and drank and the cheers followed. Then we were asked to drink to the health of the honored parents of the bridegroom. When we were again seated and the cheers had ceased, I was expecting to hear some member of the family propose the health of the guests, but just now there was a rustle, and I saw the bride and bridegroom leading the way from the room. They were to leave on the train at four o'clock. The guests followed to the drawing-room, conversation began, and coffee came in. In half an hour it was announced that the carriage was waiting for the bride and bridegroom, and the guests arranged themselves along the sides of the hall to see them pass out. As they drove away, old slippers and pennies were thrown after them, as an auspicious omen and perhaps to propitiate good luck.

The Soldiers' Bounty Land Bill.

Mr. Stewart, from the U. S. Senate Committee on Public Lands, reported adversely on the bill passed by the House of Representatives on the 12th of December last to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors and their widows and orphan children to acquire homes on public lands of the United States, being what is commonly known as the Soldiers' Bounty Land bill. The report says:

This bill, if enacted into a law, would provide for the disposition of at least 320,000,000 acres of selected land. The whole area of public domain, exclusive of Alaska, is less than 1,000,000,000 acres, from which must be deducted as valueless or unsuitable for settlement, or reserved by law for other purposes, the lakes, the swamp land grant of 1850, railroad grants yet unpatented, the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of each township granted for common schools, the Indian Territory and other reservations for Indians, the mineral lands, uninhabitable mountains, alkali deserts, and all other waste land. These deductions are variously estimated at from two-thirds to three-fourths of the whole amount of public domain, or from 666,000,000 to 750,000,000 of acres. This would leave from 250,000,000 to 334,000,000 acres of public lands yet to be occupied by settlers. The highest and probably a very exaggerated estimate of such lands is 400,000,000 acres. If the 320,000,000 acres required to satisfy the terms of the bill under consideration could be found, exclusive of the necessary deductions above noted, all reasonable expectation would be answered. Upon this statement of facts the question is squarely presented. Shall all the legislation of Congress for homestead and pre-emption settlements be, in effect, repealed on account of the very uncertain benefit that the proposed law might confer on the soldiers and sailors?

The latest dodge of London advertising is to paste small tickets glorifying your wares on every coin—silver or copper—which passes out of your shop.

A Successful Collection.

Very much of the pine wood which gave name to the region so long known as the Pines of New Jersey has been cut and taken away, some as cord-wood for fuel, and a good deal as charcoal. This is especially so near the shore, where it was convenient for shipping. It is on the coasts of the pine lands that many boarders are to be found in the summer, and gentlemen also are to be found frequenting these places later in the season for the purpose of wild-duck shooting. A number of years ago the minister of the then little Methodist church gave notice that as it would soon be time for the city gentry to come out with their families, it was necessary to have the church cleaned and white-washed, and for that purpose a collection would be taken up. The steward was directed to pass the plate, and the people were enjoined to give liberally. It was in the old time of the multifarious bank-bills and the huge copper pennies. The steward had passed the plate, and returned with the collection. This the preacher counted, and found to be seventeen cents. After citing the stale example of Alexander the coppersmith, he said: "My friends, we can't clean and whitewash this meeting-house for seventeen cents. Brother, you will pass the plate round again. It happened that a New York gentleman was present, much in the character of the first swallow of summer, and he deposited a five-dollar bank-bill in the plate. When the plate was returned it contained, besides the bill, six more of the big cents. Not noticing the cents, the minister took up the bill, looked at the denomination, and was astonished; then rubbed the paper to test its quality, then held it up to the light, seemingly dubious of its character. Then he spoke: "Brethren, we've got enough this time to clean and whitewash this meeting-house—*that is, if this 'ere bill is good!*"

Just imagine the feelings of that New York gentleman! But then it is good gospel to suffer in well-doing.

A New Railway.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad of Virginia is completed, forming another grand trunk-line across the Alleghanies. This road establishes direct communication between the James and the Ohio; the line passes through the fertile agricultural regions of Southern Virginia, across the famed "Piedmont" and "Valley" sections of Central Virginia; in the mountain-ranges it passes through immense deposits of iron-ores, and, in West Virginia, through the great coal-section of the Kanawha. As it emerges upon the Ohio, it reaches the wonderful grass and corn lands bordering upon that stream. The completion of the road is a very important event to Virginia, and opens an immense tract of country rich in resources hitherto almost inaccessible; it affords direct communication between tide-water and the great West as a line favorable for transportation; and hence it cannot be doubted the new road will have a foremost place among the great leading railway routes of the country.

For Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms, Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by *all* druggists, is the best tonic. As a stimulant tonic for patients, recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal. If taken during the season it prevents fever and ague and other intermittent fevers.—*Com.*

There are probably a hundred or more persons in this and neighboring towns, who daily suffer from the distressing effects of kidney troubles, who do not know that *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is almost a certain cure. In severe cases, great relief may be obtained, if not a perfect cure.—*Com.*

Cure for Cough or Cold.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indication of Cough, take during the day a few "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"—*Com.*

We notice that the Agricultural papers all over the country recommend the use of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.*—*Exchange.*

Farmers and others in this section have long known and appreciated the advantage of these powders over all others.—*Com.*

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye is the most sure and complete preparation of its kind in the world; its effects are magical, its character harmless, its tints natural, its qualities enduring.—*Com.*

Like Lightning are the miraculous Cures effected with Flagg's Instant Relief. Aches, Pains, Sprains, Bowel Complaints, etc., *cannot exist* if this great medicine is used. Relief warranted, or money refunded.—*Com.*

Within the Whole Range of tonic and alterative medicines known, none is entitled to more consideration than the Peruvian Syrup. In all cases of enfeebled and debilitated constitution it is the very remedy needed. The most positive proof of this can be adduced.—*Com.*

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The Judgment of the Public.

Doctors disagree. Each school of medicine has its own theories, and as these theories differ widely, it is clear that few, if any of them, can be right. But if medical men cannot agree upon any theory or system of practice, the public find no difficulty in agreeing as to notorious makers of fact. For instance, they have observed for many years that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters uniformly cure dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, biliousness, nervous debility, and many other diseases which the prescriptions of the pharmacopœia do not and cannot cure; and they know therefore that there can be no mistake about it. On this point they are firm and positive. They take their stand on incontrovertible facts, and they state to one another verbally, and sometimes by letter, what they know about relieving and preventing sickness with the standard vegetable tonic and alterative of America.

Here, then, the invalid has a guarantee of value that can be relied upon, viz: the sober judgment of the public. After twenty years of observation and reflection, the American people pronounce Hostetter's Bitters the best invigorating and regulating medicine at their command, and give evidence of the faith that is in them by purchasing more of it than of any other advertised medicine manufactured on this continent. A large number of physicians, too, however much they may differ on other points in therapeutics, admit the extraordinary merits of the Bitters as a tonic and alterative, and recommend it as a preventive of malarious diseases, and as a remedy in intermittent and remittent fevers.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion.—Who of our readers has not suffered from the ills and varied forms of this hydra-headed tormenter, which originates from loss of tone in the stomach, or more particularly in its muscular or fibrous coating, which becomes pale and feeble. It would require pages to describe all the symptoms and various sympathetic affections of indigestion, and the torture to which the dyspeptic is subjected, but which may be compressed into one brief comprehensive sentence: *You feel sick, depressed, and unfit for the duties of life.* Nevertheless, there is nothing more certain than that dyspepsia in all its phases, can be thoroughly eradicated. There is but one way to cure indigestion, viz: by toning and strengthening the stomach and general system, gently relaxing the bowels if constipated and regulating the liver if disordered. A remedy for this human peace-destroyer is California Vinegar Bitters which have the rare merit of containing *no alcohol*, the virtues of the medicinal California Plants, which constitute their healing and curing agencies—being extracted by a new chemical process. The popular verdict is that they are the *most perfect article* for the *stomach*, and are to be taken as circumstances may require, with the fullest confidence, and that by their means can the return of this distressing malady be prevented. We are satisfied this remedy is of great value.—*Com.*

A CURE FOR

CONSUMPTION.

For the cure of this distressing disease there has been no medicine yet discovered that can show more evidence of real merit than ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. This unequaled expectorant for curing Consumption, and all diseases leading to it, such as affections of the throat, lungs, and all diseases of the pulmonary organs, is introduced to the suffering public after its merits for the cure of such diseases have been fully tested by the medical faculty. The Balsam is consequently recommended by physicians who have become acquainted with its great success.

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Drs. Wilson & Ward, physicians and druggists, write from Centreville, Tenn.: "We purchased *Allen's Lung Balsam*, and it sells rapidly. We are practicing physicians, as well as druggists, and take pleasure in recommending a great remedy, such as we know this to be."

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Amos Woolly, M. D., of Kosciusco Co., Ind., says: "For three years past I have used *Allen's Lung Balsam* extensively in my practice, and I am satisfied there is no better medicine for lung diseases in use."

Physicians do not recommend a medicine which has no merit. What they say about

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

can be taken as a fact. Let all afflicted test it at once, and be convinced of its real merits.

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It is harmless to the most delicate child
It contains no opium in any form.

Directions accompany each bottle.

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State Extra	7.10	a 7.50
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State	1.95	a 2.25
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Rye	.93	a .94
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