History of Maps.

BY RUFUS BLANCHARD.

Away back in the 42d Olympiad, when Kings ran foot-races with "newsboys," —almost 600 years before the Christian era—there dwelt at Miletus, Thales, one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece. It is enough to say of him that he was a Grecian philosopher. Whether he ever had a sheepskin diploma or not, don't mat er. History gives him the credit of introducing to the world the familiar theory of the signs of the Zodiac, and of being the first one to calculate eclipses. This information was given to the world shortly after his return from Egypt, that famous old seat of learning in those days. Like other wise men of his age he gloried in imparting instruction to his peers, and particularly to the youth of his country. Anaximander was one of his fortunate pupils, and not only made himself master of the science of his tutor, but carried his researches even beyond that distinguished old sage. Without the assistance of any corner-lot endowment or other auxiliary that we know of, he set up a school, and probably taught philosophy. To him is ascribed the honor of discovering the obliquity of the Zodiac. He was a famous traveler, gleaning from every part of the then known world materials for the development of science; and, the better to disseminate the information derived from his studies and travels, he published a map of the world as it was then known. To him, therefore, belongs the honor of being the first inventor of maps.

Two hundred years later, Socrates, by way of reproof to Alcibiades for his pride, told him to look on the map for his estates; which is good testimony that the Grecians made use of them.

Later along down the highways of human invention and progress we find the Phœnicians making use of maps as a guide to their commercial pursuits, in which they well-nigh monopolized the trade of India—that inexhaustible source of supply. Sesostris, King of Egypt, also caused his dominions to be mapped; and Ptolemy Claudius, of Alexandria, issued a map of the world, and twenty-six other maps, on which to illustrate the sciences of which he was master. Agathodæmon was his draftsman. Says Varro, the Romans issued maps of their conquered countries; and, in the days of Cæsar, Peutenger drew a map of the world, so-called. It was twenty-one feet long, and only one foot wide. Its object appears to have been to map the military routes to Roman colonies; to which purpose Europe, Northern Africa, and Western Asia were distorted out of proportion worse than some of the circular railroad-maps of our present day distort the States through which they pass, to make their own route appear the most direct.

The Arabian scholars made use of the maps of Ptolemy, and perhaps issued others. But a hiatus in map-literature of several centuries succeeds the decline and fall of the colossal power of Rome, in which little but the germ-cells of art and science were preserved from destruction. These began to show themselves in Venice, Germany, England, France and Spain in the fifteenth century; and maps, with other literature, made their reappearance from these favored places. Of the early specimens of English maps the writer has many in his possession, some of which are venerable with the dust of two centuries. One of these is an atlas of the world. The engraving is respectable and the coloring delicate; in which respect it is more artistic than some of the maps of the present day, in which an excess of color serves to conceal imperfections in engraving. Thanks are due to Zebina Eastman, who procured these maps for me during his eight years' Consulship in Bristol These early English maps were engraved on copper—the use of lithographic stone being then unknown; but the commercial age hastened along, when common people began to discard coarse blouse-shirts for immacculate linen, washed and starched with glossiness. Alois Senfelder was one of these devotees to cleanly habitudes, and employed a washwoman. He was also systematic in the method of doing business, and invoiced his list of soiled linen as he gave it out.

On one occasion he hapened to do this on the smooth surface of a polished stone in his possession. The facility with which it took the impression suggested to him the idea that printing could be done on it. He tried his new plan and success was the result. This invention, achieved in 1795, was immediately put in practice. Rome and London introduced the new art in 1807, Paris in 1814, and the United States in 1822. The result has been cheap maps for the million—a desideratum auspicious for the necessities of the new States and growing cities of the West.

The invention of transferring impressions from an engraving to a polished stone was not put in practice till about 1845. By this process as many small maps as the sheet will hold can be printed at a single impression. Steam-printing of maps is a very recent invention—scarce a decade old. Small maps are rapidly printed by this process for circular maps, and any maps wanted in large numbers, if not too large in size; but maps, par excellence, used in offices, and good pocket-maps, are printed on hand-presses at an expense at least ten times greater than ordinary type-printing. The colors are put on by hand with brushes, and not printed, as some suppose. The drawing of maps is a study which has tested the ingenuity of several generations.

How to make a spherical surface on a superficial one—that is the problem. On this subject it is proper to say that the map-drawers of to-day are working on the plans our fathers gave us, such as Mayer, Galileo and Mercator. Arrowmith of England and the Coltons of the United States have been the foremost map-men in English literature of the present century, and it is only a just tribute to them to say that their maps will be preserved in the archives of their respective countries as the most faithful representations of their advancement in arts of civilization; albeit the field in the United States is too large for one man, or for a hundred, where towns are springing into existence with a rapidity hitherto unparalleled in the history of the world. To keep pace with all these, and connect them with lines of railroad as fast as the Cornings, and Vanderbilts, and Scotts, and Thomsons, and a thousand others of like ambition build them is the work of the restive map-publisher, who never sleeps without one eye open, and works in his harness till he dies. Men may engage in almost any other business and retire from it, but the man who has spent the best of his life in mapping the most progressive country on earth can hardly be lured from the attractions which lead him along with the current of commerce and the destiny of his country.

A Perspicuous Opinion.

A singularly sagacious person in Belvidere, N. J., writes to me to ask whether the Cubans or Spaniards will be whipped in the present struggle in Cuba. He says he wants to know so that he "can decide a bet." I do not complain of the fatuity of this person. He cannot help it; he is in such a condition of intellectual chaos that he is unable to comprehend that the prophet Isaiah possessed qualities which have not been handed down to me. He simply yearns to have that bet decided, and when that is done he will be happy. I will try to decide it for him. After a careful survey of the situation in Cuba, I feel certain that if victory finally perches upon the banners of the Cubans the Spaniards will not bring the conflict to a successful conclusion, while if the Spaniards crush the enemy into the dust the Cubans can hardly be expected to reach such an issue as will justify their indulgence in triumphant exultation. At the same time if the Cubans hould happen to acquire the supremacy and to exterminate the Castilian hordes completely, it is more than likely that the Spaniards will not achieve a permanent suppression of the rebellion. Of course in the event of the complete subjugation of the Cubans the efforts of Spain would be crowned with success; and the rebels would probably not obtain the ascendency. But we cannot close our eyes to the unquestionable fact that the Cubans have but to vanquish their foes in order to surmount every obstacle to victory; while if this should be the case the Spaniards would hardly obtain the mastery as readily as if the contest should result in the subjugation of the Cubans. In either event the party that secured its object would be most likely to overpower its antagonists, while the party that suffered repulse would find the end to be disastrous. This is a view of the situation which ought to commend itself even to a thick-headed person in Belvidere as being definite and conclusive. If it does not settle that bet I do not know how it can be settled unless the disputants fight each other for the stakes. In that event I advise the opponent of the man who wrote to me not to fire at his enemy's head unless he has a shot gun which doesn't scatter, and is warranted to send projectiles through a very dense substance.—*Max Adeler.*

Rouge and Perspiration.

A lady correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Washington during the recent warm spell, says:

Rouge and perspiration have long been declared enemies. Think of the mortification of raising a delicate cambric mouchoir to absorb the moisture, and, upon removal, finding it (the mouchoir) covered with the blushes supposed to be virgin to the damask cheek! I stepped into a "ladies' fancy store" the other day, and while awaiting my turn to be served busied myself in looking about. Some curiously ornamental articles in pretty glass cases arrested my attention, and, when opportunity offered, I asked what they were for.

The girl gazed at me incredulously for a moment, as did Charlie when, watching the maneuvers of Oliver Twist, he said, "Oh, my eye, how green!" but perceiving that I was really an ignoramus in the matter opened one end of the long slender, dainty-looking box, and disclosed therein nestling a tiny ball of such exquisite pink that my eyes glistened instinctively in gazing upon it. At the opposite end was a corresponding ball of white, and in the central compartment dark material for penciling the eyebrows and giving that languishing expression to the eyes by touching the lower eyelashes, and in another part still was a "crimson dye for robust lips."

"Do many people purchase these things?" said innocent I.

Again looking "how green," she said: "Scores of people you know and meet every day of your life are constant consumers, and it's funny enough to listen to their various excuses. One lady said her country friends had written in for a supply of toilet articles. They didn't have such things in the country, but she did wish they wouldn't ask her to execute such delicate commissions for them! All the time I could see the rouge on her face. Then a young lady said she had broken some rare ornament (rouge-colored, of course), and could find nothing else suitable wherewith to mend it.

"Why, Admiral Blank's daughter rouges, although the girls declare she can't, for they have seen her wash her face and rub it hard, and the color remained. But I will tell you the kind she uses," said the girl, now becoming talkative; and lifting a tiny gold-trimmed vial filled with luminous liquid she continued, "This is rouge vinaigre. It is inserted under the skin in the form of a hypodermic injection, and the slight wound concealed for the time being by a small piece of court-plaster.

"You may rub the outside as much as you choose, but nothing will come off for your trouble. The vinaigre stains the skin a lovely, bright, healthy hue, rather too healthy for American girls, and will stay for weeks without renewal." "Is it not injurious?" I inquired. "Well, it must be used carefully, and it is well not to experiment on yourself, but leave the injection to the skill of the experienced. Sometimes, if the blood is out of order, it causes the face or body to break out, but then it is not dangerous, only unpleasant in such a case."

I walked away, feeling that I had learned something new, if not elevating, about some of my fellow-travelers. I thought of the women of Bible times against whose follies of mincing gaits, darkening under the eyes, and other absurdities of fashion the prophet uttered such anathemas, and wondered why, in endeavoring to be beautiful, the most hideous means were used to bring about such a result. I think the banged hair, turning a pretty woman into a biped Skye terrier, the bleached and dyed tresses, the painting and enameling, and general distortions of the period, ugly, unpardonable, ungraceful, and unlovable, and if I was a man I wouldn't marry a girl of such monstrous bad taste.

Modern Surgery.

Life is not only saved or prolonged in thousands of instances every year through the agency of modern surgical skill, but how much more tolerable and happy it has been rendered by the wonderful progress made in this branch of science. If misfortune overtakes us and we are brought under the surgeon's knife, it is only necessary to inhale the vapor of a few ounces of ether or chloroform, and we become oblivious to all suffering. Consciousness returns only to awaken joy that the duties of the surgeon are ended. Surgical instruments and appliances are marvelous examples of artistic skill and ingenious invention. What with the ophthalmoscopes, stethoscopes, spectroscopes, curious mirrors, etc., the human body in most of its parts is brought quite within the field of vision, so that dark cavities and deeply-hidden organs are illuminated and forced to reveal to the eye the nature of morbid conditions. The future for scientific surgery, and also for medicine and chemistry, is full of promise. One difficulty after another will be surmounted in the years to come, and perhaps there will remain ultimately but one great physical catastrophe which cannot be overcome by human skill, and that is death.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

AT Elmira, N. Y., recently, a young lady named Ruth Vanettan, from Auburn, N. Y., was killed at Watkins' Glen, by falling down a precipice near the entrance. She lost her footing and slipped through between the lower rails of the railing and the ground. She fell a distance of ninety-five feet and was almost literally dashed to pieces. She was with an excursion party from Auburn.

GIRLS are scarce and proportionately precious in Lac qui Parle, Minn., there being only one girl to eight boys in that unfortunate town.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—Agriculture is the most useful, the most healthful, the most noble employment of man.

—Advices from Northern Texas say the crops are very fine in that section, and travel to that State very heavy.

—The sun direct upon the wood or fruit is not necessary to their perfect ripening. Yet the vine, as a whole, should have the full and free benefit of sun and air.

—The grape loves a deep, mellow soil, which should be thoroughly pulverized. A dry subsoil is an absolute necessity; if this be a compact clay, retentive of moisture, the remedy is draining.

—Never strike a colt when you are breaking him. Push him sideways or any way. Let him go just where he will and how he will. Let him fall down if he will, but don't strike him.

—One cow of a herd may be dear at twenty dollars, another cheap at $200. Different cows in the same herd, with same feed and treatment every way, often vary 100 per cent. in their profits.

—If every farmer and farmer's son would plant one tree each every year, and every farmer's wife and daughter cultivate half a dozen flowers each, how much brighter the country would be.

—The French in hot weather cover the milk cans with textile wrappers wet thoroughly. The evaporation keeps the milk cool, which can thus be transported long distances without serious deterioration.

—A tablespoonful of Paris green dissolved in a pailful of water, applied with a syringe to the branches and foliage of the fruit tree, is said to effectually destroy the canker-worm and all other noxious insects.

—Converting corn into fat is the most extensive and important branch of manufacturing carried on in the United States. Even a slight improvement in the process would result in an immense aggregate gain.

—Always manage to have the cow eating when she is being milked, and when thus occupied she lets down her milk freer and is less liable to kick or move about than when she can give her whole attention to the milker.

—A fine polish for boots may be made as follows: Mix together two pints of the best vinegar and one pint of soft water; stir into it a quarter of a pound of glue, broken up, half a pound of logwood chips, two ounces of green copperas, and an ounce of the best isinglass. Put the mixture over the fire and let it boil for about ten minutes. After straining it bottle and cork it. When cold it is fit for use.

—Flour Chocolate.—Put one teacup of flour in a small iron kettle and set it over the fire to scorch; stir it constantly to keep it from burning on to the sides of the kettle. When the flour is of a dark brown color pour boiling water over it, say two quarts or more, if the drink should be more desirable to be thin. Let the whole boil up a few minutes. Add one pint of sweet milk, and sugar to suit the taste. Use for drink the same as coffee

—Cheese Fritters.—Put about a pint of water into a saucepan with a piece of butter the size of an egg, "the least bit" of cayenne, and plenty of black pepper. When the water boils throw into it sufficient flour to form a thick paste; then take it off the fire and work into it about a quarter of a pound of grated Parmesan cheese and the yolks of three or four eggs and the whites of two beaten up to a froth. Let the paste rest for a couple of hours and then proceed to fry by dropping pieces of it the size of a walnut into plenty of hot lard. Serve sprinkled with very fine salt.

Plowing Orchards Shallow.

If the land is plowed near large fruit trees the plow should be adjusted to run only a few inches deep. The most plausible argument that can be advanced against the practice of plowing the ground around fruit trees of any kind is the fact that every tree will send out a system of coronal roots just beneath the surface of the soil, which will again throw out branch rootlets in a horizontal direction, all of which will continue to multiply until the entire surface of the ground is completely occupied with open mouths of hungry rootlets, ready to drink in the first supply of nourishment that is dissolved by the falling showers. It is as much a legitimate habit of a fruit tree to provide a close network of roots near the surface of the ground as it is to send other roots downward into the earth. Every fruit tree, most deciduous ornamental and timber trees, as well as evergreens of all kinds, when growing on dry upland, will send down a long tap-root, for the purpose of reaching moisture to supply the growing branches during a dry period in the growing season. Let the tap-root be removed, and the tree will make but slow growth, because its habit has been interfered with. The same is true touching the upper system of coronal or secondary roots near the surface of the ground. These are what are properly called the feeders of the parent stem. They should not be mutilated nor removed, as they usually are cut off and torn away by the plow. All vegetation should be kept down around fruit trees as far from the body as the extremity of the longest branches, by hoeing the surface over frequently or by the application of a few inches in depth of a mulch. Fruit trees may bear well when every coronal root has been removed with the plow; but if those roots had not been removed the crop of fruit would have been more abundant.—*New York Paper.*

Motive Power on the Farm.

THIS question is largely governed by circumstances. Where there is much work and a large amount of power employed the mule is the animal to use, as he can be obtained cheaper, kept cheaper, and is much longer lived than either the horse or the ox; beside, he is tougher, less liable to injury and disease, and has more work in him where endurance is the test. He is therefore the animal for the farm where economy is considered. Hence, where farming is largely carried on the mule is not only the animal wanted, but he is by far the most profitable.

A horse team, if a good one, as it should be, will cost, say $300. It will last if properly used, say twenty years. Divide the $300 by twenty and we have $15 yearly for wear. The interest of $300 is $21 per year. The keeping of team, grain $70, hay $120; total, $226 per year. Deducting $26 for the manure, there will be left $200 yearly expense for a horse team.

A mule can be raised or purchased at a less cost—shall we say one-third less? —making the wear but $5 a year (reckoning the service forty years, double that of the horse), interest $14, expense of feeding, say, grain $50, other fodder $80, in all amounting to $149 a year—a difference annually of $50, or one-fourth. And yet the same amount of work, if not more, is performed. This for one team, which in the course of a man's average lifetime on the farm will amount to a nice sum. Where a large force is employed, the advantages of using mule power will show in large figures.

The question here comes up pertinently whether a horse or a mule team should be employed where but one is needed. There are those who take pride in a mule team, even for the carriage, and good, active mules make a fine appearance. The mule can be obtained active enough, docile, of a good disposition, affectionate even, and intelligent. I see no reason why it should not be more preferred. A good mule is more reliable than the horse, endures more, recuperates sooner from fatigue and exhaustion, is less liable to hurts, is sure-footed, a good walker, patient, with other desirable qualities. There are those that, through bad lineage and bad treatment, are vicious. Some of them are "breachy," stubborn, diminutive, with other undesirable qualities. A bad mule and an inferior horse are not wanted on a farm.

There is a prejudice against the mule that is not entertained by those who know the animal best. It is through ignorance that this prejudice or repugnance exists, and it is at a loss to the farmer. What is clear is, that we need more of these hybrids to do our work. The South and West are already supplied, and the North and East will find it for their interest to use this animal. My remarks have been made on the score of economy mostly. For show and readiness, but principally from association, the horse will be used by our Northern and Eastern farmers who are well to do and need but a single team to work their small farms; or if a heavier force is required, the favorite carriage team is not likely to be dispensed with or replaced by a pair of hybrids, even if rivals of the horses or superior to them in size, appearance and trustworthiness. The horse can never be wholly displaced.

As to the ox team, it can hardly be said to be a competitor. Cheapness is its recommendation. The yoke and chain are its harness. Its keep compares favorably with both the horse and mule; and so its original cost. It is handy, always in harness, always ready; and, if a good heavy pair, is fitted for heavy work, such as plowing sod (doing the work here of three ordinary horses), hauling heavy loads, etc. But its years of labor are comparatively few. Its carcass, however, can be turned off to advantage. But cattle, whether oxen, bulls or cows, will never supplant the mule or the horse. The little advantage they afford is exceptional.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Exceptional Foods.

DR. PAVY, in his work on "Food and Dietetics," devotes a chapter to the enumeration of the exceptional animal foods eaten in different parts of the globe. We learn from it that almost every creature living, however obnoxious, is, in some country or other, esteemed a dainty or a useful article of diet. Spiders are eaten by the Bushmen and inhabitants of New Caledonia. Grasshoppers are eaten by the Bushmen and Ute Indians. White ants are highly relished by the natives of Australia and the tribes along the banks of the Zonga. Bees are eaten by various peoples. The Moors of West Barbary consider the honeycomb filled with young bees a great delicacy. Several varieties of moths are in favor with the Australians; one species, called bugong, having large and unctuous bodies, is preferred by them to any other article of food. Caterpillars were eaten by the ancient Romans, and are still in favor with the South Africans. Grubs of all kinds are devoured by the Australians. The chrysalis of the silkworm is food for the Chinese.

Locusts are eaten in great quantities, both fresh and salted, by the Persians, Egyptians, Arabians, Bushmen, North American Indians and others. They have a strong vegetable taste—the flavor varying with the plants on which they feed. Dr. Livingstone thought them palatable when roasted. Diodorus Siculus and Ludolphus refer to a race of people in Ethiopia who subsisted on locusts. Ludolphus remarks: "For it is a very sweet and wholesome sort of diet, by means of which a certain Portuguese garrison in India that was ready to yield for want of provision held out until it was relieved another way." Madden states in his "Travels": "The Arabs make a sort of bread of locusts. They dry them and grind them to powder, then mix this powder with water, forming them into round cakes which serve for bread." Snails in Europe and slugs in China have a reputation as delicate articles of nutriment.

Lizards, snakes, frogs, dogs, cats, mice and birds'-nests are eaten by the Chinese. Toads are eaten by the South Africans, and a large frog called matta-metto, which when cooked looks like a chicken. Sea-urchins are much sought after as food in different parts of Europe, and sea-cucumbers are eaten by the inhabitants of China and the South-Sea Islands.

A tribe of Ottomacs on the Rio Negro subsist principally during the rainy season upon a fat, unctuous clay found in their district. The Japanese also eat this clay, made into thin cakes, called tanaampo. Ehrenberg found that the clay consisted chiefly of the remains of fresh-water animals and plants of microscopic size. A kind of earth known as bread-meal is still largely eaten in Northern Europe; and a similar substance called mountain-meal has been used in Northern Germany in times of famine. Various tribes of Africa eat clay in the intervals between their meals, preferring that which is taken from ant-hills. The inhabitants of various countries are addicted to the use of clay—the natives of Australia being notoriously so.

The Onion Maggot.

THE maggot is the onion-grower's worst foe, and those who endeavor to crush the power of an enemy before it becomes troublesome are wiser than those who endeavor to put a stop to its progress after it has become formidable. It is generally admitted that the maggot is the onion fly in its larval state, or in its first stage after leaving the egg. It is in this stage of its existence, and no other, that it can be styled an insect injurious to vegetation; and if we can destroy the eggs, or prevent their being deposited in the onion fields, we are at once rid of the enemy.

Having noticed some of the habits of the onion fly, I am inclined to the opinion that they select, as far as possible, partially decomposed onion tops in which to deposit their eggs. When onion tops and scullions are allowed to decay upon the surface of the ground, in process of time they become a natural breeding bed and attract flies from the surrounding country in larger numbers than can be accommodated by those beds. They next attack the weaker plants, and sometimes those which are making a strong, luxuriant growth, to puncture and deposit their eggs in the stalk. If the weather is warm these eggs hatch in a few days, and the maggots commence their depredations upon the crop.

It has been my own practice to carefully turn under all refuse matter upon the onion field late in the autumn, dress liberally with well-fined manure, leaving it upon the surface exposed to the ameliorating influence of the winter's frost and the drenching rains of springtime; sow early in thoroughly pulverized ground, and attend carefully to the after-culture. With this treatment the crop usually gets an early start, makes a vigorous growth, and is able to withstand all attacks of the enemy or changes in the weather. I think damage by the maggot in this vicinity would not amount to 5 per cent. of the crop in the most unfavorable years.—*Cor. New England Farmer.*

SCARLET FEVER is prevalent among children in the vicinity of Waukegan, Ill.

"MY DEAR," said a wife, looking up from her newspaper, "what is the difference between 'collusion' and 'collision'?" "Oh," responded the husband, "it is simply the difference between u and i." "Oh, yes," retorted the wife, "and the same difference exists in your answer, which is more ingenious than ingenuous."

A PENNSYLVANIA paper says that "milk from four Crawford County cows made 225 pounds of butter in a week." Over fifty-six pounds of butter to a cow. Such a flight of fancy must have been arrived at by gazing into the "milky way."

Pianos and Organs in Chicago

have been sold ever since the panic at a very great reduction in prices.

Reed's Temple of Music is recommended as the largest in the city and very reliable to deal with. They are at No. 92 Van Buren st.

THE latest joke about "Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy" is that it has been dramatized by Mr. Dion Boucicault for the Queen's Theater. A monograph upon the wonderful work containing all that has been said and written about it would be an entertaining volume.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

is very strongly recommended by the Medical Faculty, and is largely prescribed among their Female Patients. It is worthy of all confidence, as may be seen from the following testimonials:

Dr. G. B. CHAPMAN, Portsmouth, Neb., writes: "I have under treatment a lady who for the past seven years has been afflicted, and, after trying several physicians without receiving benefit, *is gaining rapidly on your Favorite Prescription.*"

ATLANTA, Ill., July 14, 1872.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—I have not words to express my gratitude to you for your advice and assistance in my case. There is not one who has used your medicines since they have been brought here but that can say with me they have been greatly benefited. Since I have been so helped by its use, six or seven around me left off all doctors and other medicines, and now use it in their families, after being cured of the same disease as mine. You do not know what a wonder it created in our city by its restoring my sister I wrote you about, for she had been under the care of three of our best doctors, but could not sit up but for a few minutes at one time. I begged of her to try your medicine, and before she had used half the bottles she could go all around the yard, and has now just come home from a visit five miles away.

MRS. THOS. MCFARLAND.

From Miss LORINDA E. ST. CLAIR, Shade, Athens Co., Ohio, Oct. 14, 1872:

"Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Your Favorite Prescription is working almost like a miracle on me. I am better already than I have been for over two years."

From ELLA A. SCHAFER, Zanesville, Ind., Aug. 3, 1872:

"DR. PIERCE: I received the medicine you sent me, and began using it immediately. As a result of the treatment I feel better than I have for three years."

From Mrs. JOHN K. HAMLIN, Odell, Ill., March 19, 1872:

"DR. PIERCE: The Favorite Prescription has done me good, which I am very thankful for."

Favorite Prescription is sold by all Druggists.

DR. PIERCE'S Treatise on Chronic Diseases of Women will be sent to any address on receipt of two stamps.

EDITORIAL NOTICES are so common that it is almost impossible for an editor to express his honest opinion of the merits of any article without being suspected of interested motives. This fact, however, shall not deter us from saying what we think of a new addition to the Materia Medica to which our attention has been recently directed. We refer to DR. J. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, a remedy which is making its way into more families just now than all the other advertised medicines put together. Its popularity, as far as we can judge, is not based on empty pretension. There seems to be no question about the potency of its tonic and alterative properties, while it possesses the great negative recommendation of containing neither alcohol nor mineral poison. That it is a specific for Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation and many complaints of nervous origin we have reason to know; and we are assured on good authority that as a general invigorant, regulating and purifying medicine it has no equal. It is stated that its ingredients (obtained from the wilds of California) are new to the medical world; and its extraordinary effects certainly warrant the conclusion that it is a compound of agents hitherto unknown. If popularity is any criterion, there can be no doubt of the efficiency of the VINEGAR BITTERS, for the sale of the article is immense and continually increasing.

EVERY man in buying a paper collar wants to get as near an imitation of linen as possible. The only collars that look like linen are the Elmwood and Warwick. This is not only in the folded edges but in the finish.

THE NORTHWESTERN HORSE NAIL Co.'s 'Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

The Ladies' Sorosis Club, of New York, recently changed their discussions from Woman's suffrage to Hair Preparations and Pimple Banishers. They declared that where nature had not endowed them with beauty, it was their right—yea, their duty—to seek it where they could. So they all voted that Magnolia Balm overcame Sallowness, Rough Skin and Ringmarks, and gave to the complexion a most *distingue* (Sorosian) and marble-like appearance (dangerous to men, no doubt); and that Lyon's Kathairon made the hair grow thick, soft and awful pretty, and moreover prevented it from turning gray. If the proprietors of these articles did not send the sisters an invoice, they are not smart.

Not Quite So Fast, Mr. Jones!—A horse-doctor in Philadelphia was caught changing the celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment into other bottles and using it as his own recipe. Honesty is always the best policy. These medicine men like to follow up such fellows. It cured the lame horse all the same; but it damaged the Doctor's reputation, and benefited the proprietor in proportion. We have heard of so many Rheumatic persons and lame horses being cured by the Mustang Liniment that we advise every housekeeper, liveryman and planter to invest in a 50-ct. or a $1.00 bottle, against accident. Beware of counterfeits. It is wrapped in a steel engraving, signed "G. W. Westbrook, Chemist."

Grand Revolution IN MEDICAL TREATMENT, which was commenced in 1860, is still in progress. Nothing can stop it, for it is founded on the principle, now universally acknowledged, that physical vigor is the most formidable antagonist of all human ailments, and experience has shown that PLANTATION BITTERS is a peerless invigorant, as well as the best possible safeguard against epidemic diseases.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.

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