Agricultural.

Practical Wine Making.—If you have much wine to make, it is best to use large casks, as it ferments better in larger bodies; but if you have only a few hundred gallons to make, good, clean whisky barrels will do.

Pick your grapes when perfectly ripe, only in dry weather, and when the dew is off, and as many at one time as will fill a cask; pick off all decayed and green berries.

If you wish to make white wine of your Concord grapes, in quantities of a barrel or so, run your grapes through a common hand cider mill, and press immediately, until the must begins to color, then remove the half pressed grapes, and put them into an open barrel, and so continue mashing and pressing until your cask is full of must. The half-pressed grapes or mash in the open barrel should be covered with a blanket and left standing from 24 to 48 hours to ferment, according to the state of the weather, then they should be thoroughly pressed and put into a separate cask to make into red wine.

If large quantities are made into white wine, the grapes may be put under a strong press, without mashing, and pressed. Many black grapes will make white wine if made in this manner.

It would be better to put some of the seed or racked stems into the must when fermenting, to give the wine more tannin, which will make it clear better. If red wine is to be made, run the grapes through the mill, and put them into open barrels or hogsheads, and let them ferment about two days before pressing. They should be covered while fermenting. Fill your casks nearly full and let them run over, which will cast off much unnecessary mucilaginous matter, but when this first violent fermentation is over, let the balance of the sediment settle in the barrel and not work over. Put the bung in loosely, while it is thus working. As soon as it is done, which you can readily ascertain by placing your ear to the bunghole, then drive the bung tight, and let it remain until clear weather in December, then rack it off.

To produce a perfect fermentation, the temperature of the room should be kept up to the temperature of the must in the cask while it is working, but after it is done it should be put into a good cellar and kept there. The casks should be full and the bungs air tight. It should have a second racking in March, and it should then be clear, if everything was properly done, but it should not be bottled until the next fall; then it will be ready to sell.

By the "air treatment" it is claimed that it can be made clear and perfect in a few months, and fit for bottling. This may be the case, but we have not seen it tried, and it has not come into general use, however good it may be.

As some may wish to make unfermented wine, a few directions may not be out of place. Press your grapes and let the must stand about six hours to settle some. Then draw off the clearest and put into a boiler; heat to the boiling point, and skim it. Then put it into wine bottles, hot as you put up fruit, and seal air tight, while hot, and keep it in a cellar. To keep the bottles from breaking, place a wet cloth several folds thick on the table, and set the bottles on it while filling them with hot wine.

Potatoes.—The Early Goodrich ripens quite early, and yields largely, but it is so variable in quality, being sometimes dry and mealy, and at other times again so watery and tough, that but few people in our parts now raise it. The Harrison is even more watery and tough; so that the Early Goodrich and the Gleason are for the same reason but little better than the Harrison, while the Garnet Chili, a red-skinned and white fleshed potato, yields well, and has a solid and good deal drier flesh than the Early Goodrich, Harrison or Gleason, but is after all only a third rate, or at best only a second rate potato in point of quality. The Early Goodrich, Harrison and Gleason are white or whitish skinned and yellowish white fleshed potatoes.

The Buckeye of Ohio, is a round white-skinned and white fleshed potato, of a better quality than the Garnet Chili, but a poor yielder, and like the Garnet, often so worm-eaten and disfigured in its skin and flesh, when dug up in the fall, as to greatly injure marketing.

The Peachblow is a dry and nice mealy potato, that is nearly equal in quality to our famous old Mercer. In fact, it has taken its place, and now, as for years past, commands the very highest price in our city market.

Stock in Japan.—In place of iron shoes, the horses are shod with straw ones, which scarcely last longer than a day, and are then thrown away to be replaced by fresh ones. Herds and flocks are not common in Japan. This is readily accounted for by the fact that the people live chiefly upon fish and vegetables, and their garments are either cotton or silk. In addition to cats and dogs, the only domestic animals possessed by the Japanese are horses and horned cattle. The horses were originally brought from the Corea, and are larger and stronger than those of China; they are docile but timid, and quite useless for cavalry. They feed exclusively upon rice straw in place of grain; their hoofs wear away so rapidly that the best horses are useless after their sixth year. In 1870 the whole number of horses in the empire amounted to 350,000, and the number of oxen was reckoned at 600,000 head. The latter are indispensable to the cultivation of rice, and are frequently used as pack oxen. Cow's milk is shunned as "white blood," and the Japanese are consequently unacquainted with butter or cheese. Asses are rare, and goats and pigs are only found in the seaports frequented by Europeans.

Indigestion in a Horse.—When the grain fed to a horse passes from him undigested and he in consequence becomes thin and hide-bound and rough and staring-coated, it would be advisable to give him a change of food. Carrots or boiled potatoes, fed nearly cold, with a handful of salt sprinkled on them, scalded wheat-bran, scalded oats with a handful of linseed meal added, and cut hay or oat straw might be usefully given. In addition, a teaspoonful of finely powdered copperas, and another, heaped, of ground ginger, may be given daily in the feed.

Importance of Warm Henneries.—It is well known that the fattening process goes on much faster in September and October than in the winter months. The reason is that the oil given in the corn, etc., is more largely used in cold weather to keep the animal warm, being "burned" up in the circulation. From this we can see the importance of warm henneries, prolonging the autumn weather into the colder months, up to the time when the prices for fat poultry are the highest.

The guinea pig is extensively used in Peru as an article of food, not merely by the higher classes as a delicacy, but mainly by the poor, from its cheapness and abundance. It is an entirely herbibivorous animal, and a clean feeder, being there chiefly maintained on green lucerne or trefoil, but it would, doubtless, thrive equally well on cabbage or lettuce leaves, and most sorts of green garden stuff; in short, on the same food as the rabbit, to which it has many points of similarity."

The oft told story of the infant whose mother bared her bosom to recall him from the edge of a precipice, is first found in Leonidas of Alexandria, who flourished in the time of Nero.

Scientific.

Water Gas.—The problem of devising a cheap method for producing hydrogen from water has at length been solved in England:

The elements are water, coke, iron, and spirit. The water is converted into steam, which is passed through a superheater, and then through a set of retorts containing coke and iron, the charge for each retort being 1½ cwt. of coke and 1 cwt. of iron. One ton of coke put in and worked off, plus the steam, produces 132,000 cubic feet of gas, and to effect this 2 tons of coke are used in the furnace. The gas thus produced is passed through a condenser and a washer similar to a Coffey's still, and afterwards through a purifier containing oxide of iron. From the purifier it is conducted to the satnator, where it passes through rectified petroleum spirit, which increases the bulk of the gas about twenty-five per cent., so that 132,000 feet becomes 165,000 feet, the cost of which is stated to be forty cents per thousand cubic feet. In carrying out the manufacture of water gas at Chichester, the gas-works have been only partially altered, so that the manufacture of coal gas is still carried on; the public, in fact, being supplied with a mixture of the two gases. This, it would appear, is the most economical method of applying the water gas, inasmuch as the coke from the coal gas can be utilized, and the latter gas can be made from cheap coal, as the former is found to be a very rich gas. Hence gas companies will probably find the water gas process useful as a supplementary manufacture while and whenever coal is dear, for it is not intended that it shall supersede the ordinary manufacture. At any rate present experience at Chichester goes to place this beyond a doubt, for there a brilliant and combined gas is produced, having an illuminating power of 18.50 candles. The city and environs of Chichester have for some six or seven weeks past been lighted by a mixture of the two gases in proportions varying from one-third to two-thirds, the present proportions being equal parts. The stability of the gas has been proved by keeping it for six months, at the end of which time it is stated no separation or condensation had taken place. Its traveling capacity is shown by the fact that it has been delivered by itself, and is now delivered in combination with coal gas to lights two and a half miles from the works, and burns freely.

Larvæ.—Sir John Lubbock states that the form of the larvæ of insects depends very much on their mode of life. Thus, he says those larvæ which are internal parasites, whether in plants or in animals, are vermi-form, and the same is the case with those which live in cells, and depend on their parents for food. On the other hand, larvæ which burrow in wood have strong jaws and generally somewhat weak thoracic legs more developed, but less so than the carnivorous species.

In the case of the sitaris, which is a parasite on the anthophora, M. Fabre finds that the eggs are laid in the galleries of the hive and hatched in September or October, the young larvæ remaining *in situ* without food until April following; they then throw off their lethargy, but instead of devouring the honey, as he expected, they turn away from it and are unable to deal with it. Proceeding to a more careful examination of the matter, he discovered that the males of the anthophora emerge before the females, and as they pass through the galleries the sitaris larvæ fasten upon them. From the male the larvæ passes to the female bee when the opportunity offers, and as the latter lays her egg and fastens it up in a cell with honey, the sitaris larvæ attaches itself to the egg, which floats on the surface of the honey. Almost at once the larvæ commences to devour the egg-raft on which it is resting. On this it feeds for about a week; it then undergoes its first metamorphosis in the empty shell, and, making its appearance in a very different form, feeds on the honey. This consumed, other transformations take place, and the perfect sitaris finally emerges in August.—*Scribner's Magazine.*

Absorption of Water by Different Soils.—We do not think that the power of soils to absorb and hold the moisture from the atmosphere is properly appreciated. Many have the impression that unless the water is actually falling in drops, that the soil is receiving no benefit from the moisture. This is incorrect, for at all times when the sun is not shining, and often when it is, the soil is drinking in moisture from the air. Of course, some soils will not only absorb it much faster, but also hold much more than others, and it will always be found that the absorbing power and also the power of holding, will depend entirely on the amount of vegetable matter in the soil. One thousand pounds of common farm surface soil will, if well dried and exposed to the air for twelve hours during the night, absorb from twenty to twenty-five pounds of water; even some of our coarse sandy soils will absorb eight or ten pounds, and some of the rich peaty soils will absorb three or four times this amount. One hundred pounds of dry surface will absorb and hold about forty pounds of water, without any running out. Some of our clay soils will hold as much as seventy pounds in the same way.

The Change of Climates.—Old people complain that the seasons are either warmer, or colder, or more rainy than when they were young. Their comments are often ridiculed, because most persons believe that no very marked changes have occurred, or ever will take place, in a country where stability of nature seems to be a settled fact—that is, it snows in Winter, rains in April, and trees have leaves in Spring. But atmospheric alteration is certainly going on from age to age, more strongly evident in some parts of a country than in others.

Here are illustrations: Two thousand years ago the climate of Italy was far colder than now. The Loire and Rhone, in ancient Gaul, used to freeze over annually. Juvenal says the Tiber froze so firmly in his day, the ice had to be cut to get at the water. Horace indicates the presence of ice and snow in the streets of Rome, and Ovid asserts the Black Sea freezes over every year.

By the use of thin leaves of steel in the construction of artificial magnets, M. Jamin has so increased the carrying power of these magnets as to construct one weighing about four and a half pounds, which could carry a weight of ninety-nine pounds. The great advantage to be expected from this discovery is the reduction in the weight of the magneto-electric machines of all kinds, and especially of those employed in the production of light.

The Elastic Egg.—Take a good sound egg and soak it in strong vinegar for twelve hours; it will then become soft and elastic; now introduce it into a bottle and fill up with lime water. The egg will become quite hard, and create some astonishment as to how it got in.

Such is the marvelous ductility of gold that a single ounce of the pure metal may be drawn out into a wire thirty-three miles in length.

The Neapolitan papers state that, from observations taken on Mount Vesuvius, new earthquakes are expected.—*Scientific American.*

Domestic.

Flowers for Winter.—It is only when plants are healthy and prolific of perfect flowers, continually renewing, that they can fully satisfy the eye of the weary invalid or the storm-staid child. Plants already exhausted by summer blooming can not renew good bloom without many weeks of rest, and a growth of new shoots from near the roots of the main stems. Only new and healthy shoots can carry supplies freely enough to swell either leaves of flowers or fruit to large size and full beauty; and only healthy roots can collect supplies, and only healthy clean leaves can digest them for use.

Roses (teas and dailies) may be prepared in August by cutting them back to well placed buds or shoots low down. This, of course, arrests all further summer bloom, or if it does not entirely, the bloom should be nipped off as soon as they begin to appear. As soon as new growth sets in, stimulate with top dressing, or with a weekly use of diluted liquid manure. If any shoot threatens to extend irregularly, its tips should be nipped when it has reached a point where a bifurcation will be well placed. Blossom buds will show on the tips before winter.

Heliotropes must be prepared similarly by close pruning. The pots of these, as well as roses, are best plunged in the soil in a sunny place, so that the leaves may have full light and the shoots be well matured. But the heliotrope must be taken in, in September, before they feel the least touch of frost, and the roses before it can pinch them at all severely. Geraniums that have been kept rather dry should be repotted early in September. It is best to rinse all the old earth from the roots and shorten them pretty close, as well as the tops, planting them again firmly in fresh good earth before the roots can dry any. Keep shaded and not too wet for a week or so; and as soon as growth appears, water and feed well. This will soon result in handsome and thrifty plants, which will bloom by Christmas, and continue for months.

To secure copious bloom of bedding geraniums next summer it is essential to have fresh young plants, and to that end cuttings should be set now, immediately. They will root easily, if covered with a pane or two of shaded glass, to retain moist air and obstruct excess of heat. After roots have formed, as indicated by the appearance of young leaves, the cutting must be potted, and then returned for a week to their shelter. During winter they must have light: they will do well in a window where neither frost nor much heat can reach them, and they will begin to bloom in April or May, and continue all summer in surpassing beauty, if well watered and fed.—*Country Gentleman.*

English Walking Jacket.—The English, walking jacket again appears in this country, according to a fashion journal. It is made of warm, rough cloth, nearly half an inch thick, yet as soft as camel's-hair, and known as camel's-hair cloth. It retains its jaunty shape, fitting like a gentleman's coat, with high shoulder seams, double-breasted front, coat collar, and three back seams far apart at the waist, with lappels below the waist, but no position pleats. Coat sleeves and pockets with flaps complete this trim, tidy, and withal masculine-looking jacket. It is made of olive, slate, blue and myrtle green cloths, trimmed with velvet or silk revers, pipings, and cords, and buttons of steel or pearl colored to match the cloth exactly, or else with buttons of oxidized silver beautifully carved. The rough but stylish yak braid is used for trimming also; sometimes there is a row of inch-wide braid, with two narrower ones above, and in other cases the jacket is almost covered with an intricate design done in fine yak soutache. Dark blue, black, and iron gray cloth jackets are shown closer fitting than the ordinary English sacque, and much longer; some are longer in front than behind, and have an extra basque pleated on the back, like a riding-habit waist. Blue gros grain bands with a lighter blue cording on the upper edge trim blue cloth jackets prettily; the buttons are then blue steel or else oxidized silver. When single-breasted jackets are shown, they are usually finished with a sailor collar and a silk ruff. Children's and misses' jackets are shown in precisely the same shapes and colors just noted. Soft beaver cloth jackets are bordered with beaver or seal-skin fur, and have a fur boa sewed around the neck, with tails hanging in front; others have the collar and cuffs of seal-skin or beaver fur. Small muffs of cloth are trimmed with fur to match these jackets.

Tomato Sauce.—Take forty pounds of tomatoes, wipe clean, and boil or bake till soft; then squeeze through a sieve that will retain the seeds and skins. Boil for an hour in order to get rid of some of the watery portion, and then add half a gallon of best brown vinegar, one and a half pounds salt, two ounces cloves, three ounces allspice, two ounces cayenne pepper, three pounds white sugar, four ounces garlic and two ounces black pepper. Boil a sufficient time; two hours will usually suffice, but the sauce will not be boiled enough until it has become tolerably thick, and all the watery appearance has gone. Bottle without straining in perfectly dry bottles, and cork them securely when cold. The garlic must be peeled, bruised, and tied up in a bag; all the spice must be ground; the quantities may be increased or diminished according to taste. We have kept sauce made from this receipt three years.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Fashions, Hats.—Good styles for the promenade are the narrow-brimmed, Oxford crowned hats of black silk beaver, with only a band of velvet or gros grain for trimming, and a bow surmounted by a dark willow feather and a steel or jet ornament. The bonnet of the season, is called the "Sylvia." It is half hat, half bonnet, the low brim descending to the ears, but opening up in front to admit of a trimming of lace or flowers, which forms a becoming frame to a fair face. It is a dignified, protective, yet picturesque and very becoming style, and a welcome change from the bold, brassy shapes which have been lately stuck on the back of the head in a way which made their wearers look like courtesans escaped from a lunatic asylum.

Cough Syrup.—Two ozs. licorice root, ½ pound raisins, 2 tablespoonfuls flaxseed (ground), and liverwort, the more the better; boil in two gallons rain or river water, until the strength is out; then strain and boil down to a quart; now add ½ pound white sugar, when the sugar is dissolved take off, and when cool add ½ pint good cider vinegar.

The licorice root should be split up finely, and the raisins divided.

This makes a syrup very pleasant to take, having no disagreeable taste about it. It will cure coughs, colds, soreness of the lungs, croup, and is said to cure consumption in its first stages.

To Remove Warts from the Hands.—"Simply allow a second person to wet the finger on the end of the tongue, rub the wart two or three times, taking the finger off with a jerk, and *will* the wart off at the same time. There must be a *will* about it."

It is a curious fact that cats cannot survive when kept about a lead pipe manufactory. The experiment has been tried frequently at one of the largest manufactories in New York, and in every instance the cat has gradually lost flesh, and died within three months.

Humorous.

My Grandmother's French.—An old Jersey woman of our acquaintance had an idea that talking very loud and monosyllabically converted broken English into excellent French, with the true Parisian accent. Never shall we forget the scene—it was some fifty years ago, but is even now as vivid as though it had happened yesterday. A Trenton lady who had engaged a French lady as governess, all the way from Paris, asked our venerable grandmother to receive her on her arrival, and until she came to escort her to Trenton.

The steamer arrived, and the Parisian mademoiselle was put down at our grandmother's gate in Hoboken, which then contained about one hundred houses. On her arrival she handed in the letter of introduction, and was immediately shown into my grandmother's sitting-room, the servant having been told that she expected "an outlandish lady, who was expected that day from Europe.'

I was sitting in my grandmother's pickling-room—for forty years ago every old homestead had a pickling and preserve-room—when the servant came in and handed to my ancient relative the letter of introduction. The old lady inquired:

"Where is the polly voo lady?"

"In the parlor."

"I will soon come down; let her wait!"

After reading the letter, my grandmother rose majestically, just as you can fancy the Queen of Sheba,—and descended to the parlor floor. In another moment she returned, leading with her a very nice-looking lady of twenty-five.

When they had entered the room, my grandmother, pointing to a chair, bid her foreign guest emphatically to it, and said, in a distinct tone of voice:

"Young-Frenchwoman-take-seat!"

The fair foreigner did as she was bid, and took a seat, a fact that convinced my grandmother that she perfectly well understood New Jersey French.

It being about tea-time, and the kettle boiling on the old-fashioned hob, our venerable relative said:

"*Take-cup-tea-do-you-good-young-Frenchwoman,*" uttering every syllable with a metallic distinctness.

The puzzled *parley vous* shrugged her shoulders, and looked piteously at her.

"The woman's half a fool, like all foreigners," said grandmother, in a *sotto voce*; "I talked to her as plain as I could speak."

At last a bright thought struck her. She resolved, as Hamlet advised, to suit the action to the word, and seizing the kettle, which hissed and foamed from the spout, advanced to the alarmed *Mam'selle Parley Vous,* and shook it in her face, shouting out:

'*Do you good, young French woman!*'

The unhappy and puzzled creature rose from her seat, and, retreating in fright, cried:

"*Pitie moi, madame!*"

It was a rich scene—there was the evidently terrified demoiselle retreating round the room, while my grandmother pursued her with the kettle, which she, to be more emphatic and intelligible, kept shaking under her nose, the steam gushing in jets into her eyes, and nearly blinding her.

Three times did she pursue her victim, uttering her disjointed gibberish in a louder and louder shriek, when the door opened, and our Trenton friend entered. My grandmother restored the kettle to its simmering spot, and welcomed her old companion. After a few words of French between Miss Parley Vous and her employer, the latter amazed my grandmother by telling her that she had nearly frightened her French governess to death, and that the poor creature implored my grandmother to inform her why she was going "to knock her brains out with the teakettle." My Hoboken relative never could make out why people are such fools as not to talk English when it is so easy. It, however, shook her faith in the teakettle, as a pantomine medium for conveying the French language.

A Sheep Among the Bears.—"Fluctuate?" said a rural practitioner with the long bow, to the crowd of village loungers who gathered round him in the Post-Office to hear the story of what he saw in Wall-st., on one of the panicky days during the war—"fluctuate? You just bet she fluctuated. Why I jist went down Wall-st. holdin' up this 'ere gold five dollar piece between my thumb and finger—so—and you could fairly see gold fluctuate every step I took. She went up and down, and vibrated and swung around and there wa'nt nothin' certain about the market till I put the money in my pocket and left the street. Fact is there ain't no gold in the country, and it don't take more'n five dollars to upset everything."

Mrs. Anthony's Hen.—When I was a boy of 16, and lived at home, one of our hens, previously very proper and well-behaved, left off her modest lays, and grew to look exactly like a rooster; she found voice, and "crowed a shrill clarion," and, in short and in fact, became a rooster in every sense of the term. I have never speculated much as to what occasioned the change, and whether it was a progressive or a retrograde movement I do not undertake to determine; but an acidulated old bachelor in this neighborhood, who thinks that the women have "rights" enough already, dares to maintain that it is a species of transition worthy the imitation of the Agitators.

It does us good to see these little traits of love and affection between man and wife. An Ohio woman remarked to her husband, "If you don't like this dinner you'd better go out and hang yourself." And that dutiful husband went right out and shuffled off his mortal coil with a piece of rope; from which it is safe to infer that he did not like that dinner.

Here is something that will interest everybody. We are told that the light produced by lightning bugs is due to the secretion of phosphorous in the form of a substance termed noctelucine. This will surprise those old foggies who always maintained that the bug carried a lantern on his back. However, we learn something most every day.

The editor of one of our religious papers says he has made up his mind not to accept any more articles from people who spell Bible with three b's. This may be all right, and although three b's don't hurt the Bible to any great extent, yet it is well enough to teach correspondents economy in using the alphabet.

The young lady in Brooklyn who sings, "Don't be angry with me darling,' needn't be a bit afraid. We won't be a bit angry with her. It's her voice that we dislike so. Were she to become dumb or we to get deaf, our love would become a great deal stronger.

A Grateful Spirit.—(Time Saturday afternoon)—Jail-bird—"Oh, you're all hard-working men a-waiting to be paid, are yer? You do look so 'appy! They talk a deal about honesty, but, thank goodness, I've always been able to do without it!"

A new dish is grapevine leaves fried in egg batter; it is called a French dish. An exchange remarks: "We can't think of anything that would be more delicious than fried grape leaves, unless it is a circus poster on toast."

The Louisville *Courier Journal* says that unrequited love is the toothache of the soul. Yes, and the only way to stop it is to use some gold filling.

Miscellany.

Westfield, N. Y., has a new iron bridge.

Whiskey and the Weed.—Intelligent physiologists and pathologists admit that all so-called medicines containing alcohol—whether they emanate from the regular pharmacopœia and are called *tinctures*, or from the Empirical Rum Mills, and are labelled "Tonics"—are essentially dangerous and destructive. The only way in which drunkenness can be arrested is by restoring the integrity of the nerves (especially the nerves of taste and the great sympathetic nerve), and purifying the animal fluids; and these objects are more certainly and swiftly accomplished by the use of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters than by any other means. Hence, probably, the opinions now so generally expressed, that this pure preparation is a sovereign remedy for the evils referred to. Should it be clearly ascertained that Vinegar Bitters is not only a specific for indigestion, liver disease, nervousness, scrofulous ulcers, and eruptions, and a host of other disorders, but also for inebriety, thousands will rise up and call the discoverer blessed. 10

Tape Worm! Tape Worm!

Removed in a few hours with harmless Vegetable Medicine. No fee asked until the entire worm, with head, passes. Refer those afflicted to residents of Philadelphia whom I have cured, that had been unsuccessfully treated at the Jefferson Medical College, on Tenth street; had taken in vain turpentines, the so-called specifics, and all known remedies. Dr. E. F. Kunkel, No. 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. The Doctor has been in business for over twenty-five years, and is perfectly reliable. Call and see. Advice free. Removed tape worm from a child six years old measuring 20 feet. At his office can be seen specimens, some of them over 40 feet in length, which have been removed in less than three hours by taking one dose of his medicine. Dr. Kunkel's treatment a simple, safe and perfectly reliable, and no fee until the worm, with head, passes. Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Consultation by mail, or at office free.

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The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections.

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It is the only form of instrument yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried *high up* and *perfectly applied* to all parts of the affected nasal passages, and the chambers or cavities communicating therewith, in which sores and ulcers frequently exist, and from which the catarrhal discharge generally proceeds. The want of success in treating Catarrh heretofore has arisen largely from the impossibility of applying remedies to these cavities and chambers by any of the ordinary methods. This obstacle in the way of effecting cures is entirely overcome by the invention of the Douche. In using this instrument, the Fluid is carried by its own weight, (no snuffing, forcing or pumping being required,) up one nostril in a full gently flowing stream to the highest portion of the nasal passages, passes into and thoroughly cleanses all the tubes and chambers connected therewith, and flows out of the opposite nostril. Its use is pleasant, and so simple that a child can understand it. **Full and explicit directions** accompany each instrument. When used with this instrument, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures recent attacks of **"Cold in the Head"** by a few applications.

Symptoms of Catarrh. Frequent headache, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, thick mucus, purulent, offensive, &c. In others a dryness, dry, watery, weak or inflamed eyes, stopping up or obstruction of nasal passages, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total deprivation of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigestion, enlarged tonsils, tickling cough, &c. Only a few of these symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, when used with **Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche,** and accompanied with the constitutional treatment which is recommended in the pamphlet that wraps each bottle of the Remedy, is a perfect specific for this loathsome disease, and the proprietor offers, in good faith, **$500 reward** for a case he can not cure. The Remedy is mild and pleasant to use, containing no strong or caustic drugs or poisons. The Catarrh Remedy is sold at 50 cents, Douche at 60 cents, **by all Druggists, or either will be mailed by proprietor on** receipt of 60 cents. **R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,** Sole Proprietor, BUFFALO, N. Y.

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Used by persons in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains, bed-wetting in children, etc.

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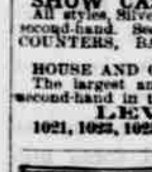

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Is the only remedy, from long experience, used by our most skillful physicians for Diptheria, Ulcerated Throat, Lung, Kidney, Stomach, Asthma, and General Debility, as well as for Coughs, Colds and Lung Affections.

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CELEBRATED

SWEDISH BITTERS,

OF PERUVIAN BARK.

The Recipe for this Bitters was found among the papers of a Swedish physician, a single man, who lost his life, when 104 years old, by a fall of his horse. Said recipe then had been kept a profound secret by his family for more than three centuries. During all this time they made frequent use of the Bitters, which rendered them a strong and long living set of people, enjoying excellent health. Originally the secret of preparing this Bitters and its wonderful effects, was obtained by one of their kin, while participating in the earliest expeditions of the Spaniards in America, after a solemn promise, never to divulge it but to the presumed principal heir.

THIS GENUINE SWEDISH BITTERS

as it is now called, has since its coming into public use, effected thousands of astonishing cures of patients already given up by many physicians, and has proved itself such a powerful restorative and preservative Remedy, that indeed it needs no further individual recommendations or praise.

HOW IT OPERATES.

The effect of the Swedish Bitters directs itself, in the first place, to the nerves of the digestive organs throughout their entire extent, but mainly to the stomach and the visceral tract. It normalises their functions, and therefore, according to the nature of existing irregularities or removes obstructions and retentions of all kind, or stops Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or other anamolous discharges and effluvia. By regulating the abdominal organs, of which depend the nourishment, the conservation and the developement of the human body—the Swedish Bitters invigorates the nerves and the vital powers, sharpens the senses and the intellect, removes the trembling of the limbs the acidly, the burning, nausea, and pains of the stomach, improves its digestive faculties, and is an excellent Prophylactic and remedy against nervous Irritability, Flatulency, Cholic, Worms, Dropsy, &c. If taken in double doses, it operates as a sure aperient, but in a mild and painless way.

In consequence of these qualities of the Swedish Bitters it has become one of the most celebrated remedies against diseases of the organs contained in the abdomen, and of affections that befall mankind in consequence of said diseases. Thus the Swedish Bitters has an unsurpassed renown for curing Liver Complaints of long standing, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Disorders of the Spleen, of the Pancreas, of the Mesaraic Glands, and also disorders of the Kidneys, of the Urinary and Sexual-Organs. Besides these the Swedish Bitters cures those innumerable nervous, or congestive affections and diseases, which originate from said abdomina disturbances, as:—Congestion of the Lungs, the Heart, and the Brains, Coughs, Asthma, Headache, Neuralgia, in different parts of the body, Chlorosis, Internal Hemorrhoids and Piles, Gout, Dropsy, General Debility, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy, &c., &c. Of great benefit the Swedish Bitters has also been found in the beginning of Gastric and Intermittent Fevers.

But this is only one side of its inestimable power of protecting those who use it regularly against all miasmatic and epidemic diseases. The Swedish Bitters has by long experience in many thousand cases maintained its great renown of being the most reliable

PRESERVATIVE AND PROPHYLACTIC REMEDY AGAINST

Typhus, Oriental Pest, Ship-Fever, Yellow-Fever,

AND

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

The superior protective and sanative virtues of the Swedish Bitters against Malarious Fevers, Dysentery and Cholera, were most apparently tested in the late wars by French and English physicians, who by prescribing the same to their respective troops, succeeded in reducing the mortality list of epidemic diseases from 35 to 2 per cent.

DIRECTIONS

☞ All persons who have to perform long and hard labor, and while doing it, are often exposed to sudden changes of temperature, or the draft of air, or obnoxious dusts, smells, or vapors, should not fail to use the Swedish Bitters, as a few drops of it, added to their drink, are sufficient to preserve them in inestimable health and vigor. Those who are accustomed to drink ice water during the summer, should never omit to add some Swedish Bitters to it.

☞ Persons given to sedentary life should use the Swedish Bitters. It will neutralize the bad effects of their want of exercise in open air, and keep them in good health and good spirits.

☞ To the Ladies the Swedish Bitters must especially be recommended. Because its use contributes most essentially to preserve the regularity of the physiological functions, peculiar to the delicate female constitution and thus proves an effectual barrier against those innumerable Nervous and Blood Diseases, which now-a-days have grown so frequent as to be taken by many for Eve's natural inheritance

☞ But the Swedish Bitters does not only secure good health; it also effects the full development of the female body, and of its beauty by perfect forms and fine complexion and color.

Thus the Swedish Bitters has become one of the safest and most efficient

COSMETIC AND TOILET ARTICLES

☞ Farmers and their families, who have tried Swedish Bitters, prefer it to all similar articles. For them it proves beneficial in various ways.

In Summer, when their calling requires them to often endure the intense heat of the sun, while performing hard work, they are induced to be not sufficiently cautious in satisfying their burning thirst by water, or in eating fruit not yet ripe, &c. Thus farming people are very liable to suffer from sun stroke, Fever, Dysentery, Cholera, &c., &c. The regular use of the Swedish Bitters makes these dangerous influences all harmless.

In Winter, during the time of rest, many country people, trying to indemnify themselves for past privations are very apt to often overload their stomachs and thus impair their digestive organs—the roots of the tree. The use of the Swedish Bitters prevents diseases from that cause.

As a matter of course, in case of sickness, the patient should avoid food not agreeing with him or such, as is known, to be difficult to digest or unsuitable to the disease in question.

The rule: "Be moderate in all you eat, drink or do," is strictly to be observed.

HOW TO TAKE SWEDISH BITTERS

The Swedish Bitters shall only be taken in the absence of inflammatory symptoms.

Grown persons take one tablespoonful three times per day, before or after meals, pure or diluted with water.

Persons under 20 years, two-thirds of that quantity
" " 15 " one-half " "
" " 8 " one-quarter " "

Children from 6 years upwards, one-eighth of that quantity.

Persons accustomed to chew tobacco, should abstain from it as much as possible, while using Swedish Bitters; they may substitute some flowers of chammomile or root of calamus, but then swallow the salvia, instead of spitting it away. In the same way smoking of tobacco should only moderately be practiced.

Persons afflicted with dyspepsia must not eat hot bread or cakes, or fat or salt meats, but should take moderate exercise in free air voiding all sudden changes of temperature, all intemperance in eating and drinking, and all undue mental excitement, by which they will contribute largely to the effectiveness of the Swedish Bitters.

N. B.—Should the Swedish Bitters not suit all tastes it may be taken with some sugar, or can be diluted with some sugar-water or syrup.

Having acquired by purchase the recipe and the exclusive right of preparing the Only Genuine Swedish Bitters, heretofore prepared by Eugene Schoening, late U. S. Army Surgeon, we have, in order to frustrate fraud and deception, the name of E. Schoening burnt into the glass of each bottle and the envelope around it marked by E. Schoening's and by our own name. Bottles without these marks are spurious.

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