Agricultural.

CARE OF PLANTS THROUGH WINTER.—Old winter, with its frost and snow, cold and piercing winds, will again soon be here, whether we are prepared for it or not, or whether we desire it or not; and the best thing we can do is to make the most of it. Therefore, in hopes that we may live to see another spring, (if we do not, perhaps somebody else will) we should take care of those plants that have so often gladdened us all through the summer with the beauty of their bloom and foliage, as well as their fragrance. Let us see what requires attention now. Chrysanthemums should be set inside cold nights; if in a greenhouse or conservatory, all the better for their development. These white lilies should have a slight mulch of straw, leaves, or even a board placed over them will bring them through the winter, green and bright. The Tritomea will sometimes weather the winter without protection; but in our latitude it is always best to afford protection of some kind. A good bunch of leaves placed over them will, if held in place by a few shovelfuls of dirt, keep them all right until early spring. This Cobea Scandens must not be allowed to freeze to death, when, if taken up and cut back to within a foot of the ground, and potted in a six-inch pot of rich earth, it would soon be one of the nicest window ornaments that we have—as it thrives finely in a well-heated sitting room. Those pinks, that are even yet "beautiful in death," will soon need a good covering of coarse litter. Hyacinths and tulips, though they may live without protection, yet if protected by a good warm coat of leaves, will succeed better every way. Just leave those roses a month yet, but do not forget them then. They may be treated in various ways. It is most common to tie them up around a stake, and then wrap them up in a good coat of long straw, using strong twine to secure it in position. If neatly done, the rose bush is all hid, has a neat look, and the roses are secure—except some of the most tender varieties, which should be laid as closely to the ground as possible, where no water will stand, and covered with sods or earth.

BRAHMA FOWLS.—The Brahma Fowls are divided into two varieties, the dark and the light; pea, and mingle-combed; the selection of color must be entirely a matter of taste. The Brahmas are the only fowls that are pea-comb. The pea-comb has the appearance of three combs pressed closely together, that in the centre being higher than the others.

They are large eaters, considering their size. Their very quiet habits are greatly in their favor. They seldom get over a four-foot fence, and their large size prevents their going through unless the fence is very open. As mothers they are excellent setters and nurses. As winter layers they excel all other varieties, on account of their hardiness. As a market bird, their fine size, yellow color, and plumpness make them very desirable for table use. As a lawn bird, none excel them in beauty. For crossing they are superior to all others.

The beak is very strong, tapered and well curved; the pea-comb small, low in front and firm on the head without falling over to either side; head small and slender; eyes prominent and bright; deaf-ear, large and pendant; neck long, neatly curved, slender near the head, the juncture very distinct, hackle full and abundant, flowing well on the shoulders; breast full, broad and round, flat between the shoulders; saddle feathers very abundant; legs rather strong and large; tail small, carried very upright, the higher feathers spreading out laterally.

LIMITATIONS IN POULTRY KEEPING.—For a hundred dollars spent in the purchase and careful keeping of a few fowls, a hundred dollars may be gained each year. But if this business is suddenly increased ten times with the expectation that the profits will be multiplied proportionally, a failure is sure to result—as a rule. We have known this to be the case many a time and oft. On the other hand, when the experimenter has been content to feel his way cautiously, and, having one successful colony in operation, to plant another without overcrowding that already existing, he has succeeded and afterwards again successfully repeated the extension. But we would caution our readers—so many of whom seem to think that if 100 fowls may be kept profitably that 1,000 may also be maintained—against believing in the possibility of poultry in large number without an extended range of clean grass, or without the closest attention, governed by the greatest skill and experience, and without every appliance known to the art of poultry keeping through which the fowls may be obliged to conform to the needed requirements. The instincts of these birds are keen and strong, and a poultry keeper must have the knowledge, skill and patience to conduct his business so that these instincts are not obstructed, but are led, as it were, in the ways in which they should go. Otherwise strife occurs and failure is inevitable.

SHRINKAGE OF FRUIT IN DRYING.—In the letter from Charles Alden which was read before the late horticultural meeting at Rochester, New York, he states that a bushel of apples weighs fifty pounds; that the cost of cutting and preparing a bushel for drying is about fifty cents, and that a bushel will yield nine dried pounds, two pounds of which are cores and skins, which, when dried, find a ready market at six cents per pound, for making jelly without sugar or boiling—a new product. One bushel gives seven pounds of good dried apples, which will sell regularly at twenty cents per pound, making, after drying, $1.25 per bushel of apples, with cores and parings. Tomatoes, being very watery, yield only three pounds dried per bushel; but two dried ounces are found to be equal in substance to a one-quart can, and will make as much by adding one quart of water, and stewing properly. The evaporated tomatoes sell for twenty-five cents per pound. Peaches yield seven pounds from a bushel, one pound of which is skin.

DUCKS AS EGG-PRODUCERS.—The number of eggs laid by a duck depends very much on the breed to which she belongs. In all poultry the non-sitters lay more than those that are concerned in the rising generation. Thus the Aylesbury will lay a great number of eggs than any other duck. The black duck, called the Labrador, the East Indian or Buenos Ayrean is a good layer. The Rouen is an average layer, and the wild duck lays few compared to these. An old duck is, as a rule, a better layer than a young one, but it is impossible to give the average of any of them. Aylesbury ducks begin to lay in November and December; Rouens three months later. Both the time when they begin laying, and the number of eggs they lay, are influenced by their keep and by judicious management.

FEEDING POULTRY.—When proper food is provided, all is not accomplished; it must be properly given. No plan is so extravagant or so injurious as to throw down heaps once or twice a day. They should have it scattered as far and wide as possible, that the birds may be longer and healthier employed in finding it, and may not accomplish in a few minutes that which should occupy them for hours.

WHEN your pasture becomes short in the fall give your cows a little corn meal and wheat bran mixed, and they will keep in proper flesh and have a good flow of milk.

Scientific.

COPYING MEDALS.—Copies of medals or other similar articles may be readily made by a very simple piece of apparatus. A cast of the medal is first taken in wax. This is done by moistening the medal or coin slightly, and then pouring the melted wax over it. The object of the moistening is to prevent the wax sticking to the surface of the metal. While the wax is still warm, a piece of copper wire should be imbedded in it to serve as a support, and to connect with the zinc in the decomposing cell. After removing the medal from the mold, the surface of the mold is dusted over with fine plumbago until it appears quite black; all excess of the carbon is then carefully removed with a soft brush. If fine iron fillings can be had, a few of them are sifted over the face of the mold, and a solution of sulphate of copper is poured on it. It is then carefully washed; this serves to give a very thin coating of copper, and facilitates further operations, but may be omitted if not convenient. Care must be taken, in putting on the plumbago coating, that it comes in contact with the copper wire. A very convenient way of applying this wire is to bend it into a ring slightly larger than the medal to be copied, lay it on the table around the medal, and pour the wax over both at the same time. Scraping with a knife exposes it completely. The mold being prepared, take an ordinary glazed earthenware basin four or five inches deep, and in it set a small flower pot, having previously plugged up the hole in the bottom of the pot with a piece of wood, a little wax or other suitable material. The flower pot is to be filled with a weak solution of common salt. The outer basin is then filled with a strong solution of sulphate of copper, and a little bag holding crystals of sulphate of copper is hung in it to keep it saturated. Add a few drops of sulphuric acid to both solutions, place a piece of zinc in the flower pot, and connect it with the wire of the mold. The mold being now put in the outer solution, a coating of copper soon shows itself. The mold may be left in the solution two or three days, if a thick coating is desired.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

PETROLEUM AS FUEL.—A series of trials have been made recently, on a small scale, to determine what may be done with petroleum as a fuel under steam boilers. The boiler used was an ordinary eight horse upright one, about three feet diameter and six feet high, with the usual number of one and a half or two inch vertical flues, the lower flue sheet being about fourteen inches from the grate. The device for burning the petroleum was placed upon the grate, and a stream of oil, scarcely larger than a No. 16 wire or the rapid dropping of the oil (about six quarts an hour), mingled with a certain quantity of air under pressure, was sufficient to raise steam to thirty pounds to the inch in thirty-five minutes. Considering that during this time the furnace door was kept wide open for the purpose of observation, and that the boiler was in a cold room and entirely unprotected by jacket, I think this may be regarded as a good result.

It seems to be requisite that the air should have considerable tension, and mingle with the burning oil in jets, and in quantity proportionate to the quantity of oil, in order to ensure perfect combustion; for it was noticed that, while the apparatus was being adjusted, considerable smoke occasionally arose; but as soon as proper adjustment was reached and the boiler and apparatus had warmed up, the consumption was quite free from smoke and gas.

Although these tests (some half dozen in number) have been upon a small scale, consuming only about one barrel of oil, all told, they certainly indicate that petroleum has the qualities of a strong and economical fuel.—*Scientific American.*

ART AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.—German art in the late Vienna Exhibition, according to a writer in the *Portfolio*, presented so strong a front that, of the twenty competing nations, France alone assailed her position. Belgium, as usual, took a first rank, and yet stood in the rear of Germany. Italy, though only surpassed in the number of her pictorial contributions by Germany, France, and Austria, reached to nothing higher than a good second class. Russia, England, Scandinavia, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, and Denmark, standing pretty much in this order of merit, occupied but subordinate places. "German art does not surrender her national characteristics; contrasted with French art on the west, and Italian on the south, she shows both weakness and strength. Compared with Italian, she wants the sense of beauty; and, measured with French, she lacks spontaneity, lithesome play, sketchiness, and off-hand dash; in short, she is serious, solemn, and studious even to a fault. But Germany has of late been mending her ways; and, after making all fair allowance for her faults, she remains noble in idea, fertile in conception, scientific in construction, profound in the reading of character, accurate in drawing, and solid in *technique.*"

ACCORDING to an analysis by Sprengle, one thousand pounds of wheat will leave 11.77 lbs. of ash, and its corresponding straw 35.18 lbs., which constitute all the inorganic or soil elements of the crop. The various constituents of this ash are—

	Grain, lbs.	Straw, lbs.
Potash	2.25	0.20
Soda	2.40	0.29
Lime	0.96	2.40
Magnesia	0.90	0.32
Alumina	0.26	0.90
Silica	4.00	28.70
Sulphuric acid	0.50	0.37
Phosphoric acid	0.40	0.70
Chloride	0.10	1.30

In a crop producing at the rate of twenty-five bushels of grain per acre, we may place the weight of the grain at 1,500 lbs., and the straw at 3,000; this would indicate that the crop removed 123.19 lbs. of the inorganic elements above mentioned, from each acre.

It is peculiar that no matter what kind of manure is used, or how rich or poor the soil, the proportions of these elements will only vary in the smallest degree.

THE Yale College Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, during last summer, is said to have been rich in scientific results. Five tons of specimens have been brought back, and although the value of specimens cannot be determined by weight, it is safe to presume that even enthusiastic students would not collect together five tons of worthless bones and stones. A number of the specimens of fossil remains are of the intermediate forms about which there is such a strong difference of opinion in the scientific world. Whether they are or are not steps in the evolution of higher animal forms, they will prove of interest because of the silent testimony they may possibly be made to bear in settlement of the vexed question.

IT is found that the light emitted by the sun is less intense near the edges of the solar disk than at the center; comparing the latter with a point three-fourths of the solar radius from the center the relations are as 48 to 35. The difference is supposed to be caused by the absorption power of the photosphere.

The Canadians are endeavoring to stop the wholesale destruction of their forests.

Domestic.

WHOLESOME SOUPS.—The following soups are very wholesome, palatable, cheap, and quickly made:

Sift a pint, or a little more, of flour into the bread pan; break in one egg; add a little salt and about a gill of sweet milk (which I find is much better than sour milk and soda or all eggs); mix together rather stiff. Divide into about three parts: roll quite thin; flour plentifully so as to prevent it hanging together; fold from each side; cut in two in the middle, lay one piece on the other and cut the corner off—first one side and then the other. This keeps them from being long and stringy. Put about a quart of water into a vessel, salt and pepper and a piece of butter as large as an egg. Let it come to a boil and put in your "noodles" (we call them); let them boil a few minutes and send them to the table. They spoil by standing. Chicken broth may answer; but for a dyspeptic or an invalid the above is the most digestible. This is enough for a family of five or six.

Another way is to take half a pint of flour, put in a dry pan, break an egg into it, rub all around with the hand until all the flour is wet and it is in even lumps; cook same as the other; or it is nice to put in almost any kind of soup; stirred into milk it is also good.

TO PREVENT SWEET POTATOES FROM ROTTING.—I have noticed for the last few years various plans for preventing sweet potatoes from rotting after being gathered and banked or housed. It was my father's plan to wait till the frost had killed the vines, and dig on a good open day; throwing in heaps, and afterwards dividing the large from the small; turning all about; then hauled up to a place rather sloping, and the earth dug out to a hard foundation; potatoes put down on the ground, and covered with corn-stalks long enough to go from bottom of trench to top of bank, with small ones to fill up the cracks, so that you could not see the potatoes at all; then commence at bottom with a good, thick layer of dirt, so that there would be a good thickness of dirt all the way up, using no straw or bark, leaving an opening at the top, and good shelter to cover the entire bank. I never knew of any potatoes being lost under any circumstances, managed as above. Now let all make a trial of this plan, and see for themselves if it is not a good one.—*Cor. of Southern Cultivator.*

A WIFE'S RIGHTS.—It is a great mistake for a husband to keep his wife in ignorance of his business affairs. In ordinary families it is she who regulates the out-go, and she ought to know what is the income. A few weeks ago I heard a young wife just in the early experiences of housekeeping, say, "How shall I know whether we are living beyond our means? I can't get any idea of what we have to spend; and while I try to be very careful, of course I might spend less on our table if we were getting in debt." Surely she ought not to be blamed if the debit and credit accounts are not prosperous. A loving and anxious wife suffers untold imaginary fears if she sees a tired or perplexed expression on her husband's face, unless she is assured of the truest confidence between them, and knows that no great concern of his is kept a secret from her.

GERANIUMS IN WINTER.—A most beautiful and easily attained show of evergreens in winter may be had by a very simple plan, which has been found to answer remarkably well on a small scale. If geranium leaves are taken from healthy and luxuriant trees, just before the winter sets in, cut as for slips, and immersed in soap and water, they will, after drooping for a few days, shed their leaves, put forth fresh ones, and continue in the finest vigor all the winter. By placing a number of bottles thus filled (the ones tried have been pint ones), and putting them in flower baskets with moss to conceal the bottles, a show of evergreens is easily insured for a whole season. They require no fresh water like other plants, and in the spring may be placed out to adorn the flower borders. The coarse, large sorts, such as the oak leaf and scarlet, answer best.

DANGER FROM WET CLOTHES.—Few persons understand fully the reason why wet clothes exert such a chilling influence. It is simply this:—Water, when it evaporates, carries off an immense amount of heat, in what is called the latent form. One pound of water in vapor contains as much heat as nine or ten pounds of liquid water, and all this heat must, of course, be taken from the body. If our clothes are moistened with three pounds of water, that is, if by wetting they are three pounds heavier, these three pounds will, in drying, carry off as much heat as would raise three gallons of ice-cold water to the boiling point. No wonder that damp clothes chill us.

TO MAKE GOOD RUSK.—One pint warm milk; half a pint yeast and flour to make a thick batter; when light, add ¾ of a pound sugar, ¼ a pound butter; add cinnamon or nutmeg, according to the taste, and flour to make them stiff as biscuit dough; let them remain till of a spongy lightness; then mold them into cakes of the size you mold biscuits; lay them on buttered tins; let them remain half an hour in a warm place before setting them in the oven; they should be baked quick; mix a half cup of sweet milk with a large teaspoon sugar and rub over the tops as soon as baked with a cloth tied on the end of a stick.

SOFT SOAP AND VINEGAR FOR THE HANDS.—"In the ordinary careless manufacture of soft soap, there is apt to be sometimes an excess of alkali or lye, above that necessary for complete saponification. This has a caustic action on the skin making it rough, and otherwise injuring it. After using soap of this kind, washing in vinegar removes the excess of alkali from the hands. Vinegar being an acid, combines with the alkali, forming a neutral and soluble salt.

CRULLERS.—Two cups of sugar, one of sweet milk, two eggs, one tablespoonful of butter, a teaspoonful and a half of baking powder or a teaspoonful of cream tartar, and half that quantity of soda; flour till it is stiff as piecrust, roll thin, cut in forms and fry. We always get all the cakes ready to fry and then sit down and fry them, otherwise the process is tedious and fatiguing. If they soak fat, mold them a little harder or work in another egg.

TO COOK TRIPE.—Boil it in a good deal of water, with a handful of salt thrown in, till it is easily penetrated with a straw; drain off the water and place the tripe in an earthen dish and cover with vinegar. When cold wipe dry with a clean towel, lay in flour and fry in butter. It will keep several days in the vinegar, and the last will be the best.

SUGAR CANDY.—Six cups of sugar; one cup of vinegar; one cup of water; tablespoonful saleratus dissolved in hot water. Boil, *without stirring*, half an hour, or until it crisps in cold water. Pull white.

CHILBLAINS.—Bathe the parts affected in strong alum water, or in a saturated solution of saltpeter. Continue the application a week or two, and it will cure.

Eye doctors never lack for pupils.

Humorous.

A MARTYR TO SCIENCE.—If I hadn't got married, it wouldn't have happened. For, you see, my wife had a brother, who became my brother-in-law; and through him came my many tribulations. Jim was an inventive genius, hardly out of cradle before he invented a patent self-rocking crib, with churning attachment. He was an enthusiastic fellow, and worried as many as five dogs of the neighborhood into an untimely grave, attaching them to weeding-machines, and bug-mashers, and lawn-waterers, and such like. When he was ten, he made a double-increment momentum velocipede with one wheel, like a drum; and having got inside and wound it up, it rushed through the street like a thunder-gust trying to catch the mail—apple-women went heels over head, the air was filled with cantelopes and garden-truck generally—and still Jim rolled on. He hadn't any stopping apparatus; and, after jumping a five-rail fence and racing through a pasture, he just plumped into the river, and had to swim ashore. But none of his steam-pianos and fire-balloons and flying-machines hurt *me* any. They all went up or down or out before Jim's father died, and he came to live with us. "*Hinc illæ lachrymæ.*" Then trouble begun.

Jim brought with him his laboratory and work-bench, and all the implements of wrath that brought desolation upon a peaceful household, and forced me to seek refuge in a foreign land—so to speak.

Jim's first day passed quietly; but on the second, he brought out a double back-action pea-sheller, that looked like a young clothes-wringer with a tin bustle. Maria—that's my wife—tried it, and it mashes the peas all up, and threw them into her best currant-jelly, just making; and then, when she tried to take it off, she knocked the head off the tack-hammer, and it hit Bridget on the head, causing her to sit down in a tray of bread dough, and spill a tureen of soup on the baby. Poor John Augustus has been barefooted on the left side of his head ever since then, and the cat got so scared that she ran through the house, and upset a bottle of ink on my manuscript on the "Origin, Rise and Fall of the Custom of Blowing the Nose with the Fingers."

Then Jim got up a wringing-machine that tied my shirts into a double bow-knot, and mashed all the buttons into fragments. He put a fertilizer on Maria's best verbenas, and they all just curled up and died. He undertook to rid my setter-dog of fleas, but he rid the fleas of the dog. He got up a patent vertical-acting garden gate; and as Bridget and her beau were cooing over it, and he reached over to say good-by, it raised up and hoisted him up about four feet, and waved him round, and neighbor Tomkins' beef-hound came along, and took a steak out of his best leg.

He got up a weeding-machine that chopped off all the asters, and put a bug-killer on the rose-bushes, and turned them all yellow and blue in blotches. He attached an upward feed-pump to the kitchen range, and that filled our tank and made it run over, and then worked backwards and put the fire out.

One morning we couldn't get the shutters open, because Jim had attached a new-tangled shutter-catch that wedged the whole frame in tighter than the devil's grip on a dead backman. When I went away on business, Jim "protected" the house with a burglar-alarm that woke everybody up at one in the morning with a gong-ringing that lasted an hour—and all on account of our Thomas cat coming in late from courting. My business requiring me to get up early sometimes and catch trains at an unearthly hour, and my habit being that of a heavy sleeper, Jim got up an alarm bedstead that was to wake me up at a certain hour, and if I didn't rise up in my wax-works and stop it, would pitch me out of bed. The first time I tried it, it worked very well, and roused me at 3 o'clock from dreams of trying to cram a bushel of gold into the lining of my hat. But at 4, tribulation came. The sound of a whizzing wheel woke up Maria, who remembered the intelligent contrivance, and peacefully dropped into a sweet slumber, in which she tried on a succession of bonnets, each more charming than the others. But in about ten minutes, the head-board vibrated—then the mattress quivered—and then the whole affair rose on its hind-legs and wriggled—dropping Maria and John Augustus on the floor, and then, bombarding them with pillows, and laying the mattress on them, sidled down to the blissful consciousness of having done its duty.

My wife and I have fled and left the investive James to take care of the house and of himself. But what shall we do? We dare not return. We are wanderers on the face of the earth, and I a martyr to science. B. JABERS.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I learn that Jim has been the victim of his fertile genius. Desiring protection in our absence, he took my double-barrelled gun and a coil of bell-wire, and made unto himself a man-trap and a snare unto burglars. He set it with a hair-trigger, so that any one turning the door-knob would be assailed with the gun from behind. When all was ready, Jim went out to take a look at things, and then, on going in to gloat over imaginary prowlers, turned the knob, and filled his coat-tails so full of buckshot that his clothes looked like a map of the oil wells. He takes his meals standing now, and has a little delicacy about sitting down before people older or younger than himself.

A LUDICROUS mistake happened some time ago at a funeral in Mary-le-bone. The clergyman had gone on with the service, until he came to that part which says, "Our deceased *brother* or *sister*," without knowing whether the deceased was *male* or *female*. He turned to one of the mourners, and asked whether it was a brother or sister. The man very innocently replied, "No *relation at all*, Sir, only an *acquaintance*."

"You see, grandmamma, we perforate an aperture in the apex, and a corresponding aperture in the base, and by applying the egg to the lips, and forcibly inhaling the breath, the shell is entirely discharged of its contents." "Bless my soul," cried the old lady, "what wonderful improvements they do make! Now, in my younger days, we just made a hole in each end and sucked."

"WHY, Uncle Dewlittle, how dew you dew? Come in and rest a little while, dew. How does Hannah dew, and what is she dewing? Dew tell us all the news. Come, dew sit down to table, and dew as we dew; help yourself; dew talk now, and dew not make me dew all the talking, for I shan't dew it. Now, dew dew something, dew."

A PIOUS, but uneducated Judge closed a sentence with the following touching reproach: "Prisoner at the bar, nature has endowed you with a good education and respectable family connections, instead of which you go round the country stealing ducks."

THAT was a very touching incident of the little schoolgirl who refused to define the word clown as "a low, vulgar fellow," and for her stubbornness was punished. The little child's father proved to be a clown in a circus.

WHY should one be distrustful of a butcher? Because he is such a slicer (sly sir).

WHEN is a book not a book? When it is "My Wife and I."

Miscellany.

Several German scientific writers predict that nations, far from improving, will deteriorate, both in physical and mental characteristics, if potatoes become a principal article of diet; and the celebrated Carl Vogt says that "the nourishing potato does not restore the wasted tissues, but makes our peasants physically and mentally weak."

To provide for the hungry is seasonable food for reflection.

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Obstruction of nasal passages, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acrid, or thick and tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. In others a dryness, weak or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired smell and taste, etc. Few only of above symptoms likely to be present in any case at one time.

To cure—take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery earnestly, to correct the blood and system, which are always at fault, also to act specifically, as it does, upon the diseased glands and lining membrane of the nose and its communicating chambers. The more I see of this odious disease, the more positive is my belief that if we would make treatment *perfectly successful* in curing it, we *must use constitutional treatment* to act through the blood, as well as a soothing and healing local application. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, when used warm and applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, effects cures upon "common sense," rational and scientific principles, by its mild, soothing and healing properties, to which the disease gradually yields, when the system has been put in perfect order by the use of the Golden Medical Discovery. This is the only perfectly safe, scientific and successful mode of acting upon and healing it.

So successful has the above course of treatment proven that the proprietor offers $500 reward for a case he can not cure. All the means sold by Druggists. R. V. Pierce, M. D., Proprietor, Buffalo, N. Y. 1

"HAPPINESS IS THE ABSENCE OF PAIN," says Jean Paul Richter, and 20,000 grateful patients bless the ANAKESIS of DR. SILSBEE as the only infallible cure for PILES ever discovered. It is purely scientific, combining the best methods of the French, English and American surgeons, acting as an instrument, poultice and medicine, and not only affording instant relief from excruciating pain, but performing an absolute and permanent cure. All Doctors approve it. Price $1.00. Sent free by mail on receipt of price, Depot, 46 Walker st., New York. 9

MANY persons suffer with sick headache and nervous headache, usually induced by costiveness, indigestion, &c. Such persons will find relief if not cure, by keeping the bowels open with small doses of *Parsons' Purgative Pills.*

HAVE you inflammatory sore throat, stiff joints, or lameness from any cause whatever? Have you rheumatic or other pains in any part of the body? If so, use *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, internally and externally. 4

A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN.—The perceptive faculty of women is usually keener than the same phrenological organ in men. Woman knows that beauty rather than genius is worshipped by the sterner sex. A man may talk with his lips of the latter to his lady-love, but the keenness of the woman knows that he is thinking of the former in his heart. All women have an innate desire to please their *beaux*. They are fond of admiration, hence one of their longings is to be beautiful. The grand secret of female beauty is health—the secret of health is the power to eat, digest and assimilate a proper quantity of wholesome food. Take VINEGAR BITTERS. It will cleanse the stomach, tone the vital organs, give a perfect digestion, purify the blood, clear up the complexion and produce a state of mental and physical electricity which gives symmetry of form, bright eyes, white skin, glossy hair and a genuine type of female loveliness which no cosmetic can compare with. 19

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. R. F. Kendall, No. 629 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 32 feet. At his office can be seen specimens, some of them over 48 feet in length, which have been removed in less than three hours by taking one dose of his medicine. Dr. Kendall's treatment is simple, safe and perfectly reliable, and no fee until the worm, with head, passes. Dr. R. F. Kendall, No. 629 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Consultation by mail, or at office free

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No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

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Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

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