FARM AND HOME.

Management of Hot-beds and Cold-frames.

The structure and management of a hot-bed is much the same as that of a cold-frame, with the exception that, being started earlier, the requisite temperature has to be kept up by artificial means, fermenting manure being relied upon for the purpose, and the loss of this heat has to be checked more carefully.

Select the locality in the fall, choosing a warm location on a southern slope, protected by a fence or building on the north and northwest.

The situation should be dry underneath, sheltered from the north as much as possible, and fully exposed to the sun; it should be built up from two feet six inches to four feet high, and wider by six inches every way than the frame to be placed upon it.

Set posts in the ground, nail two boards to these parallel to each other, one about a foot in height, and the other toward the south about four inches narrower; this will give the sashes resting on them the right slope to shed the rain and receive as much heat as possible from the sun. Have these boards at a distance apart equal to the length of the sash, which may be any common window sash for a small bed, or the length of a usual gardener's sash. If common window sash is used, cut channels in the cross-bars to let the water run off. Dig the ground well (it is best to cover it in the fall with litter to keep the frost out), and take out all stones or clods; then slide the sash, and let it remain closed three or four days that the soil may be warmed by the sun's rays. The two end boards and the bottom boards should rise as high as the sash to prevent the heat escaping, and the bottom board of a small frame should have a strip nailed inside to rest the sash on.

COLD FRAME.

A cold frame is formed by placing the ordinary hot bed frame upon a bed of light, rich soil, in some place in the garden where it will be protected from cold winds.

Rake thoroughly in superphosphate, bone dust, or finely pulverized hen manure, and sow in rows four to six inches apart. Thin out the tomato plants when quite small, but allow peppers to remain rather thick at first, by reason of the depredations of the cut worm. As the season advances, raise the sashes an inch or two in the middle of the day, and water freely in the evening with water that is nearly of the temperature of the earth in the frame. As the heat of the season increases, whitewash the glass, and keep them more and more open until, at about the close of May, just before plants are set in open ground, allow the glass to remain entirely off both day and night, unless there should be a cold rain. This will harden them, so that they will not be apt to be injured by the change.—[Rennie's Seed Catalogue.

Something About Sheep.

Mr. Henry C. Hallowell, of Montgomery county, Md., says there is scarcely a farm upon which a flock of sheep could not be raised, of large or smaller size, and the profits derived therefrom would go towards paying our taxes. The beneficial effect upon the land is well understood. He himself has repeatedly purchased flocks in the fall for from $60 to $80, and sold in the following spring nearly $100 worth of lambs and wool, having the flock left in good condition. His plan of management is to bring up the sheep into a tight yard every night. This does not injure them in the most sultry weather, as they are creatures of habit, and immediately lie down and ruminate, and are then ready to go to feeding as soon as let out very early in the morning. By having the yard fence high and strong, they are secure from dogs. A three-quarter Southdown buck runs with them, and the lambs come in from the first of January to the middle of March. Last year his early lambs brought five dollars each, some of them not much over two months old. By having a good shelter, not too close, the lambs will do well, and after they are a few weeks old there should be a place for feeding them separate from the sheep. They will thus improve very rapidly and soon be marketable. A pen made of poles across the sheep yard, accessible to the lambs and not to the sheep, will answer the purpose.

Cotton Planting.

The Southern Cultivator has the following judicious remarks on planting cotton:

Late-planted cotton grows off better than early-planted, but in localities where the seasons are short, it is important to plant early, to secure maturing of the crop. In such cases the plant may be pushed off by supplying it with easily assimilated food, immediately within reach, as by soaking seed in stable-manure water and rolling in plaster, or rolling in ammoniated fertilizers, or applying small quantities of these (say fifty pounds) in the drill with the seed. The non-ammoniated dissolved bones or acid phosphates must not be used for this purpose, as they will injure the seed. Cotton should be planted very shallow—one inch is ample depth. But dry weather prevailing, it may not come up if the seed are so near the surface. The old-fashioned plan of opening furrow with scooter and covering with two furrows of the same, and then knocking off with a board just as the cotton is ready to come up, is the surest, but it is slow and tedious. A planter with wheel running in bottom of furrow, and pressing the earth in a narrow drill into which the seed fall, and covering with a board pressed down by a spring or by a block, will, under ordinary circumstances, give a good stand. If the beds are rough and cloddy, it is best to precede the planter with a harrow, which has been several times described by us heretofore, and which we will briefly describe again for the benefit of new subscribers. It is simply an ordinary triangular harrow, from two and a half to three feet in width behind, and with teeth set a little sloping backwards to prevent its fouling. The front tooth should be about six inches long in the clear and the rearmost ten inches, the intervening ones increasing gradually in length from front to rear. Such a harrow will bug a bed, clean it off and still leave it elevated and with a uniform rounded surface. We find it exceedingly useful in our own practice for smoothing and freshening the surface of beds. It is a great point gained in cotton culture to have the young plants in a straight narrow line, on a smooth, gently-rounded bed—the first working can then so easily be given it.

Covered Barn-Yard

A Maryland farmer has a sensible article on covered barn-yards, which concludes in these words:

There is a three-fold advantage in these covered yards. 1. It is impossible to keep a yard in decent order in wet weather, especial in early spring, or fit to be occupied by dairy cattle at least, when it is exposed to all the storms; and a roof is cheaper in the end than litter. 2. The cattle themselves will appreciate the benefit of the shelter, and pay for it in contented looks, as well as in the more subtantial results of the pail. In this sort of a yard, with water always at hand; they are not disposed to be uneasy. It is the greatest cruelty and waste to keep cattle up in warm stalls and then turn them out in all sorts of weather to wade through mud or snow, or walk on treacherous ice for one hundred yards or more to fill themselves over-full of water once a day. 3. Manure kept under cover from cold rains will decompose much faster than that exposed, and is in much better condition for handling, and is worth more when it is applied. Straw will remain a whole year in a wet yard, and yet seem as strong as when put in. Where room is of value, the consolidation of the manure pile by the constant pressure of the hoof is also an item. A yard under cover, where cattle are fed, can be traversed by man at any time without danger of offense.

Alsike Clover.

A Vermont farmer gives his experience of Alsike clover, in which he says:

The introduction of Alsike clover is of much value to our farmers. Like other clovers it runs out in two or three years from sowing, though occasional roots are found scattered through all fields where it has sprung up from self-sown seeds.

My experience has not been very full, for I have only sown it to compare it with other clover. The results I have reached are that while it is fully as sure to give a good catch, it apparently makes a much superior hay. It grows thicker and finer, is less liable to lodge, is fed with less waste than other kinds of clover, and is eaten with avidity by all kinds of stock. Only a portion of the blossoms of each stalk are in bloom at a time, so it can stand longer without injury after it is first fit to be cut. The chief objection to the introduction of Alsike clover is the high price asked for the seed, though this is partially offset by the small quantity required to the acre. The coming season I shall sow it on all that I seed down, mixing it with other seed at the rate of one pound of Alsike to the acre, with the usual amount of red clover. If the season is favorable, this will give for the first crop a mixed hay as good as is obtained the second and third years when red clover only is sown, and will give a larger crop and not exhaust the land as rapidly as when only timothy or red top is sown.

What Constitutes Good Farming?

Col. John H. Dent, a large and successful farmer of Floyd county, Ga., asks a contemporary to give an article on the subject: "What constitutes good farming?"

It is a proper question for discussion in an agricultural convention or journal, but one on which opinions differ about as much as soils, climates and traditions differ among mankind. The farmer who makes every square yard of his farm, if small, produce the best paying crops, with least expense and injury to the land, is generally esteemed the best manager, for he makes the most money per acre. Col. D. remarks: "We want information as a stimulus in conducting our farming operations—some new ideas to draw us out of the ruts we have been laboring in since the emancipation of slaves, which has proved of little profit."

Good farming implies that professional knowledge which enables one to render land productive and profitable that was before unproductive and unprofitable. Bermuda grass, bluegrass and many others will do this with stock and wool growing in the hands of men who understand at once the business of grass culture and sheep industry, the soil and climate where their skill is to be tested practically. Cotton planters, whose old system has been broken, should be willing to become students, and learn other branches of rural industry, in which one hand manages two hundred acres in grass and stock, because nature does ten times more to make the crop and the future of the land-holder than the plow, the hoe and the worn-out cotton field of the old system ever accomplished. Cease land killing with all its vices.

Georgia is a state of magnificent distances between plantations and farms. where tilled land contains now more of the elements of crops than nature gave it. What the soil loses from year to year of the precious things that form corn, wheat and cotton by plowing shallow up and down hills, by washing and leaching, by plant food removed in annual harvests, is a matter of fact which must be deeply pondered to become a first-class farmer. To have millions of acres of unproductive land which might yield excellent manure if nothing else, and pay millions of dollars annually for imported fertilizers, looks like bad economy. Fertility will grow in every field just as naturally as a sucking pig with plenty of milk. To utilize this growing power one needs grass.

The plant food in a good sod is worth from $50 to $100 per acre to make grain, cotton or vegetables. The moss that grows on a granite rock and the leaves of the long-leaf pine yield considerable potash, which is cheaper than potash imported from Germany for Georgia farmers. For 100 years grass has grown on Augusta commons with the minimum of labor, has never run out, but has kept many animals and produced a great deal of manure. Any land will do as well, if not scourged by the plow and washing rains. Kentucky bluegrass does well in Green county, Georgia, and with proper treatment, it will grow and form a turf down to the ocean. Georgia should raise horses and mules, cattle and sheep for European markets on the best cultivated grasses.

Savannah exported beef, tallow and hides to the mother country before the revolution, and the soil and climate of Georgia greatly favor this industry. What prevents its adoption? Nothing but a lack of moral courage to listen to the teachings of experience and truth and abandon the bad habit of making millions of acres of turned out old fields by unwise planting to the exclusion of husbandry. Georgia farmers should be wise enough and brave enough to lift themselves out of the ruts of exclusive planting into a system of diversified agriculture, including a wider range of stock husbandry equal to the area of their noble state. Why talk of the "sunny south," and blindly and sullenly refuse to use the blest sunshine that falls on every acre of southern soil? The same solar heat that changes air and water into cotton with much labor, will change them into wool and meat with little labor.

The plow at great expense for mules and manual labor, everywhere consumes fertility; yet, farmers refuse to let grow and to sow its seed, while complaining of their land being too poor to raise cotton, corn and wheat at a profit. Why make such depleted soil still poorer by unprofitable tillage? Does good farming demand it? On the contrary, good farming dictates a change of system, a geuine reform of practice, giving the south ten times more husbandry that the crops grown by plowing may be increased five-fold per acre. Good farming says we should till less ground and gather far larger harvests on the land cultivated. Where nothing better will grow, keep vitality at work and raise all needful manure. We have a surplus of land and sunshine, water, carbon and nitrogen.—[From the Nashville American.

The Household.

HICKORY-NUT CAKE.—Two cupfuls of sugar and one of butter well rubbed together; four eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately; one cupful of cold water, three cupfuls of sifted flour, one teaspoonful soda, two of cream tartar, two cupfuls of kernels of hickory-nuts.

CORN MUFFINS.—One quart of wheat flour, two tablespoonfuls royal baking powder; add to it one cupful yellow meal; cream together one cupful butter, one cupful sugar, three eggs; add one pint milk; stir well; then add flour and meal. Bake in muffin rings in a hot oven.

BROWN BREAD.—Brown bread is one of the most popular New England preparations of Indian meal; and when carefully made and properly baked, it is an excellent and nutritious food. Indeed, it would be difficult to find a more hearty and strengthening meal than the favorite Boston Sunday breakfast of brown bread and baked beans.

YORKSHIRE PUDDING.—One cupful of flour, one pint of milk, two eggs; add a little salt, and mix into a batter; pour into the greased pan and bake under the beef; when nearly done remove the meat to brown the pudding; the eggs should be well beaten.

POOR MAN'S FRUIT CAKE.—One cup chopped raisins, one cup sour milk, two cups syrup, one cup butter or drippings, two teaspoons soda, two handfuls dried apples; soak all night in water, chop fine so as to have two tea-cupfuls, and one cup syrup and let it simmer down almost dry. Stir quite thick, then add the fruit; cinnamon and allspice to taste.

VEAL CAKE.—Cut slices of cold roast veal and boiled ham, very thin—there should be as many again slices of veal as of ham; cut three or four hard-boiled eggs into slices; chop a few sprigs of parsley fine; batter a mold, and put in alternate layers of veal, ham, eggs and parsley—seasoning each layer with pepper and salt; fill up with good stock, and bake in a brisk oven about one-half hour; when cold, turn out and garnish with parsley. This is nice for tea.

SCOTCH FANCY CAKES.—Rub half a pound of butter into a pound and a half of flour; break four eggs into three-quarters of a pound sugar and whisk them five minutes; make a print with the butter and flour; pour in the eggs and sugar, and add a half a gill of cream; mix all into a dough; cut into pieces about two inches across and an eighth of an inch thick; cover the tins with buttered paper; lay the cakes on and bake.

MR. BOWICK, the English author urges that where there is the slightest reason for doubting the germinating powers of seed grain, it should be tested before sowing much more generally than is often done. His directions, though too late for our fall crops and much in advance of spring seeding, may well be put on record for future use, They are as follows: Draw one hundred grains promiscuously, lay them in two pieces of thick flannel well saturated with rain water, place it in a warm temperature, always wet, and in fifty or sixty hours you will find it sprouted. The general adoption of such a handy method would give a certainty to what a farmer was growing. Thus, if he found the germinative percentage low, he must add more seed to make up the deficiency.

SCRAPPLE: This savory and nutritious dish is made from the trimmings or scraps of pork and Indian meal. The following is a good receipt: Sift one pound of meal and half a pound of flour together; stir them into three quarts of boiling water with half a level teaspoonful each of pepper, thyme, summer-savory and sweet marjoram, six sage leaves rubbed fine, one nutmeg, grated, and two teaspoonfuls of salt; boil for three quarters of an hour, stirring frequently; add two pounds of pork trimmings, boiled tender and chopped fine, or one pound of brown pork scraps; then boil the scrapple for fifteen minutes, stirring often enough to prevent burning, and pour into a buttered mould to cook. When you want to use the scrapple turn it from the mould, cut it into slices and fry it brown.

Gambling at Monte Carlo.

Roulette at Monte Carlo goes on apace, albeit the prince of gamblers is no more, and every train from Nice and Mentone brings hundreds of reckless souls to dame fortune's board of green. Strange faces are seen in the Casino. One Russian lady is said to have a wonderful system which prevents her from losing. She asks the servants for those cards which are at the disposal of each player. She marks the hour on each card, and then picks out the different runs of red and black, while on some tablets she has before her she makes an elaborate calculation as to the numbers which come up. An elderly Englishman has had a great run of luck with a new system. He regularly sows the board with five-franc pieces, putting a piece of gold here and there as a hostage to fortune. He refuses to stake his money until the wheel has been set in motion and the ball is rolling. But the best contrived system can not always stand on its own bottom. There was a young lawyer at Marseilles who was unable to meet his engagements, and in a moment of desperation he borrowed a couple of thousand of francs and started for Monte Carlo. It happened that in about two days' time he was lucky enough to win between $15,000 and $20,000. He returned at once to his home, paid all his creditors, and surprised even his own family by his good fortune. He told his neighbors he had a perfect system, and would return and break the bank again. Every one wanted to have a share in the undertaking, and the sum of $10,000 was collected among his friends and relations. He was accompanied to the railway station by his friends and a parting cheer was given as the train bore him on his way to Monte Carlo. He played, lost, grew desperate, and in less than seven hours lost every penny, and had to apply to the Administration for a free pass to Marseilles.

..Does it seem the correct thing for a glee club to sing under a lady's window as a serenade, "Darling you are growing old—."

The Crisis.

What think you would be the result if the earth should stop spinning around the sun? Were you ever near a large and intricate machine when one of its wheels became clogged or broken—near enough to hear the grating, jarring clash, the sudden, deafening crash? Astronomers assure us that precisely similar effects, only on an inconceivably grander scale, would be produced if our earth—one of the wheels in the universe-machine—should suddenly cease its revolutions. In other words, there would be a general clash and crash of satellites, planets, and systems. What we term financial crises are due to similar causes. One of the wheels in the finance-machine becomes clogged, perhaps shattered. The terrible Wall-street "crash" which follows is communicated to every part of the financial mechanism of the country. But analogies do not stop here. There is that other mechanism, the most intricate of all—sometimes called an organism because it generates its own forces—the human machine. When one of its members fails to perform its office, the whole system is thrown into disorder. Members before considered unassailable, break down under the unnatural pressure. The shock comes, and utter prostration is the result. Reparation can only be effected by the restoration of the impaired parts and the re-adjustment of its levers,—the physical forces. There is one part of the machine more liable to disorder than any other,—the liver,—the great balance-wheel of the machine.

The liver being the great depurating or blood-cleansing organ of the system, set it at work and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood, and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, used daily, and Dr Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, taken in very small doses, are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch, or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their persevering and somewhat protracted use the most tainted systems may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of these great resolvents.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

NATURE is never superfluous; what is necessary for man is provided, and from her vast treasure house has been drawn and carefully selected those materials composing HOME STOMACH BITTERS. Prepared by the Home Bitters Co., St. Louis, Mo.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT.—Earache, toothache, headache, neuralgia and deafness can be instantly relieved and finally cured by Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. Get a bottle and read directions.

Aching Heads and Uneasy Nerves

Are often soothed by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, because that searching corrective completely removes the causes of brain and nerve excitement, which are to be found in derangement of the stomach, and of its associate organs, the liver and bowels. It is a truth which cannot be too earnestly insisted upon, that the effect of mere sedatives and narcotics, like bromide of potassium, valerian, chloral hydrate and opium, is less appreciable the longer they are used, and that they can never permanently relieve nervous excitability, because they cannot remedy the weakness and organic derangement which lies at its roots. Hostetter's Bitters, however, can and does cure nervous maladies, for the reason already stated. Sick headache, restlessness at night, vertigo, mental heaviness, and depression of spirits, as well as the dyspeptic condition of the stomach, and torpidity of the liver and bowels, which give rise to them, are entirely obviated by this benign alterative tonic.

The Extended Popularity

Of DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is the best evidence of its worth. Whenever you want a light, white, sweet biscuit, delicious pot-pie, elegant cake, or a choice pudding, DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER should be used. Perfect purity and absolute full weight are the watch-words of the manufacturers.

FORTY million bushels of choice wheat were harvested in Minn. in 1877. She is now the most prosperous western state. The St. Paul Dispatch is valuable to all contemplating emigration, making state news a specialty. Weekly edition, $1.50 a year; 75 cts. for 6 mos. Samples free. Address Dispatch Co., St. Paul, Minn.

THE editor of an agricultural paper says there is absolutely no cure for hog cholera, but that Sheridan's Condition Powders given occasionally will certainly prevent it. Be sure to get Sheridan's. The other kinds in large packages are trash.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment! 30 years before the public, and warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, and Spasms, taken internally; and Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores and Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without it after once giving it a fair trial. Price, **40 cts.** DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in Pint Bottles, at One Dollar, is warranted superior to any other, or NO PAY, for the cure of Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park Place. New York.

MARKET REPORT,

MEMPHIS.

Flour	$ 7 25	a	7 75
Wheat	1 10	a	1 12½
Corn	62	a	65
Oats	58	a	65
Lard	10½	a	12
Bacon—Clear Sides	9	a	
Hay—Best	17 00	a	20 00
Whisky—Common	85	a	4 00
Robertson county	1 75	a	3 00
Bourbon	5 00	a	5 50
Lincoln county	1 75	a	3 00
Highwines	1 13	a	1 15
Cotton—Ordinary	8½	a	8¾
Good Ordinary	9¼	a	9½
Low Middling	10⅛	a	10¼
Seeds—Clover	8 50	a	9 50
German Millet	60	a	65
Missouri Millet	1 75	a	2 00
Hungarian	1 75	a	2 00
Buckwheat per bush	1 75	a	2 00
LIVE STOCK.			
Cattle—Good to extra	4 50	a	5 00
Medium butcher's	3 00	a	3 75
Common	2 50	a	2 90
Hogs—Selected	5 75	a	5 90
Fair to good	5 55	a	5 90
Sheep—Good to choice	4 50	a	5 50
Common to fair	3 00	a	4 00
LOUISVILLE.			
Flour	$ 7 00	a	7 50
Wheat—Red and Amb'r	1 75	a	
Corn—Sacked	49	a	52
Oats	44	a	46
Hay—Timothy	9 00	a	11 00
Pork—Mess	14 50	a	14 75
Lard	11	a	11½
Bacon—Clear Sides	6⅝	a	9⅝
Wool	33	a	35
Potatoes—Irish per bbl	1 60	a	1 65
Cotton—Middling	10½	a	11
Ordinary	9	a	9½
ST. LOUIS.			
Flour	7 50	a	10 50
Wheat	1 65	a	
Corn	43¼	a	
Oats	38	a	
Mess Pork	14 25	a	
Lard	8⅞	a	
Whisky	1 06	a	1 9
NEW ORLEANS.			
Flour	5 50	a	7 25
Corn	59	a	60
Oats	49	a	50
Hay	15 50	a	18 00
Pork	15 00	a	
Sugar	7½	a	11
Molasses	45	a	60
Whisky	1 02	a	1 08
Cotton	10	a	10⅝

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

ASK the recovered dyspeptics, billious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, the mercurial disease patient, how they recovered health cheerful spirits and good appetite; they will tell you by taking SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, **The Cheapest, Purest and best Family Medicine in the World!** For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, &c., &c.

This unrivalled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. **It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.**

THE SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; **Sour Stomach**; Loss of Appetite; Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache; Loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; **Debility, Low Spirits**, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the LIVER, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of disease, and if not Regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and **DEATH** will ensue.

I can recommend as an efficacious remedy for disease of the Liver, Heartburn and Dyspepsia, Simmons' Liver Regulator. LEWIS G. WUNDER, 1625 MASTER ST., ASSISTANT POSTMASTER, PHILADELPHIA.

We have tested its virtues, personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and Throbbing Headache, it is the best medicine the world ever saw. We have tried forty other remedies before Simmons' Liver Regulator, but none of them gave us more than temporary relief; but the Regulator not only relieved, but cured us."—ED. TELEGRAPH AND MESSENGER, Macon, Ga.

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J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
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BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES — FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat.

Requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple remedy, and will almost invariably give immediate relief.

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VEGETINE

FOR DROPSY.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., Oct. 19, 1877.

DR. H. R. STEVENS:

It is a pleasure to give my testimony for your valuable medicine. I was sick for a long time with Dropsy, under the doctor's care. He said it was Water between the Heart and Liver. I received no benefit until I commenced taking the VEGETINE—in fact, I was growing worse. I have tried many remedies; they did not help me. VEGETINE is the medicine for Dropsy. I began to feel better after taking a few bottles. I have taken thirty bottles in all. I am perfectly well—never felt better. No one can feel more thankful than I do. I am, dear sir, gratefully yours. A. D. WHEELER.

VEGETINE. When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

VEGETINE
For Kidney Complaint and Nervous Debility.

ISLEBORO, ME., Dec. 28, 1877.

MR. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I had had a cough for eighteen years, when I commenced taking the VEGETINE. I was very low, my system was debilitated by disease. I had the Kidney Complaint, and was very nervous—Cough bad and Lungs sore. When I had taken one bottle I found it was helping me; it has helped my cough, and it strengthens me. I am now able to do my work. Never have found anything like the VEGETINE. I know it is everything it is recommended to be. MRS. A. J. PENDLETON.

VEGETINE is nourishing and strengthening; purifies the blood; regulates the bowels quiets the nervous system; acts directly upon the secretions, and arouses the whole system to action.

VEGETINE
FOR SICK HEADACHE.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Jan. 1, 1878.

MR. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have used your VEGETINE for Sick Headache, and been greatly benefited thereby. I have every reason to believe it to be a good medicine. Yours, very respectfully,
MRS. JAMES CONNOR, 411 Third street.

HEADACHE. VEGETINE can be said to be a sure remedy for the many kinds of headache, as it acts directly upon the various causes of this complaint—Nervousness, Indigestion, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Biliousness, etc. Try the VEGETINE. You will never regret it.

VEGETINE.
DOCTOR'S REPORT.

DR. CHARLES M. DUDDENHAUSEN, Apothecary, Evansville, Ind.

The Doctor writes:
I have a large number of good customers who take VEGETINE. They all speak well of it, I know it is a good medicine for the complaints for which it is recommended.
Dec. 27, 1877.

VEGETINE is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them Nature's sweet sleep.

VEGETINE
DOCTOR'S REPORT.

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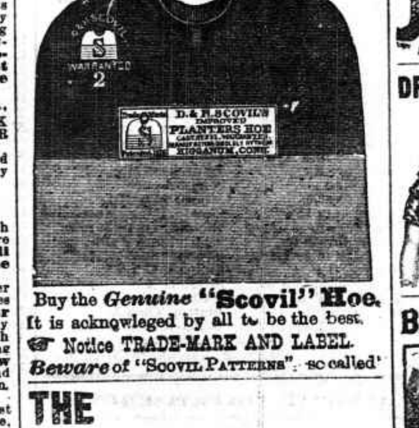

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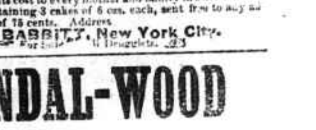

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