Testing the Blue-Light Cure.

A few evenings since, an old gentleman was reading an article upon the wonderful cures affected by the appliance of blue light to the affected part's and glancing out of the window, saw his little sonnie engaged in the attempt to improve the appearance of a scalded head which belonged to an old tom cat of long family connection.

The boy was sending a steady stream of light through a blue glass, on the old cat's bald head, and imagined he could already see a field of fur rising.

The old gentleman, in order to encourage his son in an experimental way, moved his chair out into the yard where the process between boy and cat was being carried on, and after a few words of instruction to the boy, his bald cranium was being bathed in a flood of blue light.

The boy soon tired of holding the blue glass over his father's head and to relieve the monotony of the affair, produced from his pocket, unawares to the old gentleman, the sun-glass with which his grandfather used to light his pipe, and drew a focus where the baldness was most conspicuous.

Things then took a rather serious turn for the old gentleman's scalp, but he bore it like a man.

"Just keep quiet, father," said the boy, as his father's head began to twitch. "Don't be so restles. They're now poppin out thick as a fraud.

"Father" stood it as best as he could only murmuring that "there's virtue in any light that pulls hair by the roots that way," while all the time his scalp was frying and smoking under the hot rays of the sun-glass.

The boy continued tattooing his father's head until the atmosphere for half a mile around smelt like a big barbecue, and the old man got a scent of the game. Then he just reached around and gathered his hopeful in his arms, and went into the woods.

Three days elapsed, and the doctor tells us if the weather keeps favorable and nothing serous sets in, the boy will soon come around; and as for the old gentleman's head, it's pretty well broiled, but some hopes of his recovery are entertained.

London "Fiery Mine."

It is a "fact not generally known" that these is in London a "fiery mine" of so very excitable a disposition that no artificial light of any description has ever yet been allowed to be brought even into its neighborhood. Its product, however, is not coal, but rum. The rum-shed, as it is called, of the West India dock, covers a space of two hundred thousand square feet, with vaults of corresponding size, all crammed with huge casks of spirit, from every pore of which—and the most carefully-closed have pores in plenty—the fiery vapor is forever streaming out into the air, only begging for the smallest chance of converting the whole area of the docks, with their two hundred and fifty odd ships, and two or three hundred thousand tons or so of cargo, and their more or less incalculable stores of timber and tea, silk and sugar, cigars and cereals, coals and cotton, wine, wool, whisky, whale-fins, and what not, into the most magnificent bow l of snap-dragon ever imagined in an infant nightmare. Into these fiery regions not even a bull's-eye lantern is or ever has been allowed to penetrate. Even the wharf along the side where the great puncheons are landed is forbidden to the approach of vessels, every cask being transferred from ship to shore in the company's own lighters. Each cask in that vast range of dim dark vaults is marked and numbered, and on the right reading of these marks and numbers depends the efficient execution of every one of the numerous operations to which every individual cask has been subjected before its contents can go forth for the mixing of the world's grog. How any one but an experienced Japanese juggler ever manages to perform this feat in the very brightest weather by the simple aip of a little plate of polished tin artfully turned and twisted to catch the solitary ray of highly-diluted daylight which here and there filters down from the floor above, is a mystery by no means amongst the least wonderful of the many of which the visitors to this commercial paradise catch here and there a tantalizing glimpse.

Examine the Orchard.

Certain insect pests that afflict the orchard may have already laid their eggs beneath the cleaving bark of the trees. The incipient animal life lodged in the surface of the tree may be dislodged by different liquid preparations. A solution of whale-oil soap—one pound of soap to four or five gallons of water—is an old application. Tobacco water is an application offensive to insect life. Carbolic acid, lime and sulphur, well diluted with water, are recommended in a combined preparation. We have little faith in the practice of scraping trees to the extent followed by some. We do not believe in correcting nature too much. We believe the fragments of old bark clinging to the newer surface of the tree for an indefinite period, exercise a protective influence in warding off the effects of extreme changes of temperature. One can hardly fail to notice that smooth-barked trees are often more liable to freeze and cast the bark. In situations exposed to sudden changes of temperature, therefore, we would not advise extensive tree-scraping even in view of destroying the natural resorts of egg-laying insects, to say nothing of the practice as a matter of taste. One frequent object of washing and scraping trees is the removal of different fungoid growths. Such are always unsightly and are also probably more or less injurious. However, a point to be practically considered is, perfectly thrifty trees have few or no fungi on them. In both vegetable and animal life, health is more or less protection against parasites. Any treatment of the soil that promotes thrift of the orchard, promotes the absence of parasitic growth upon the bark of the trees.

AGRICULTURE.

Gas-Tar vs. Poultry Lice.—A short time ago my poultry house was swarming with lice; it could not be entered without having the clothing gray with insects wherever one touched the nests or roosts. If a hen brushed my hand with her wing, dozens of lice could be seen running over it. Indeed, so desperate did affairs become that even to look at the poultry house produced a sensation of crawling thi gs. Swabbing the roosts and sprinkling the nests with kerosene had no perceptible effect. Fumigating w th gas-tar and sulphur met with no better success. The youngest broods of chickens grew weak, moped around for a time, and finally died. Some of the hens also gave evident signs of weakness, and their combs turned a sickly color. At this stage of affairs, I applied for a remedy to a friend noted in poultry-raising as well as in other things (Prof. J. B. Turner). I learned that twenty years before he had painted the inside of his poultry house with gas-tar, and, although keeping constantly a large number of fowls had not been troubled with lice since. I got a few quarts of gas-tar from the gas works, at the rate of ten cents a gallon. This tar is about the consistency of new paint, and was readily applied to the inside walls of my hen house—with an old whisk broom—as high up as the roosts extended; the inside of the nests and the roosts were also thoroughly coated with tar. This was done on the morning of a clear day, and by night the house was dry enough for the chickens to roost in it. Before the tar was applied the old nested material was removed, and the floor, which is of dirt, was well scraped and sprinkled with wood ashes. The chickens began to improve from that time forth, and in less than two weeks not an insect pest was to be found about the house or chickens.

Granulated Butter.—The superiority of granulated butter is now admitted, and as comparatively few have a knowledge of the process, the following directions, are appended. The mode of granulating butter is to churn the cream in the usual way till just before it is ready to gather—till the butter will separate from the buttermilk and rise to the top like cream, which it will always do before gathering. At this stage the contents of the churn are cooled down to fifty-six degrees or fifty-four degrees by introducing cold water or brine, and the work finished by churning slowly. The butter will then form into fine pellets or a few large lumps. The butter thus granulated is separated from the butter milk in any convenient way and washed in either cold water of brine till the water will run off clear; two washings are generally enough. A tight cask of the size desired, and suitable for holding butter, is prepared beforehand and filled partly full of brine as strong as it can be made from pure salt. Into this the butter is put as washed without any working or salting. If enough is not made in one churning the butter must be kept down under the brine till the cask is filled and then headed up tight. Through a hole in the head any vecancy that may exist must be filled perfectly with brine and the hole plugged. It is then ready for transportation or long keeping. When wanted for use it may be taken from the cask and presented into any solid form a desired and the brine adhering to it will season it about as much as people desire it. If wanted fresh it may be washed in cold water, when it will be as fresh and rosy as when it came out of the churn. The salt for the brine must be of the purest kind, or the butter will be bleached by lying in it.

How to Test Cows.—The difficulty of establishing the value of each cow in the dairy is not as great as is generally supposed. The method usually employed is to weigh each cow's milk upon a spring scale as soon as it drawn, and before pouring it into the general receptacle. A small record-book, containing the name of each cow, and columns for date, weight of milk, etc., renders it a comparatively easy matter. To get a fair average through the year one week's trial for each month is sufficient. In making tests for butter it is only necessary to set each cow's milk separately and churn it by itself, which will give the yield of butter for a certain quality of milk.

Keep your cellar properly and well drained; allow no decaying matter in it; prohibit the throwing of slops in puddles at the back door, and allow low sink pipes to become choked or to emit foul air. Much of the sickness in the country is caused by such bad air.

A gardener recommends that to keep bugs off melon and squash vines a tomato plant be set in each hill, saying that when he had followed this plan his young plants were not molested.

The Earth's Magnetism.—The great physical problem of terrestrial magnetism has engaged the attention of numerous physicists lately, and it is well known that several ingenious solutions of it have been propounded. Professors Ayrton and Perry, for example, conveyed the happy thought that the earth was charged with static electricity, which being carried round on the surface by the diurnal rotation, acted like a circulating current and magnetized the core. A severe blow was dealt to this hypothesis, however, by the mathematical criticism of Professor Rowland, who pointed out that the surface charge required was competent to send a spark from the earth to moon. A theory based upon the existence of electric currents flowing in the atmosphere around the earth was promulgated later; and now we have another supposition, which has a better claim to serious attention that any of the rest, because it is supported by direct experiment. Starting from the idea of M. Edlund that an electric current is really an ether current flowing in the circuit, and that electrostatic effects are due to rarefactions and condensations of the ether, M. Selim Lemstrom considered that he might produce this ether current by mechanical action. He therefore made a paper tube having two concentric walls and mounted on an axle. A core of soft white iron was placed within the tube, and on rotating the latter the core was found to be magnetic, as demonstrated by two fine astatic needles. Reversing the rotation, reversed the magnetic poles; and M. Lemstrom concludes that the relative motion of the ether in the revolving tube and the stationary core was the cause of the polarity. It follows that if the tube be stationary and the core revolved a similar effect will be produced: hence if a magnetic like like the earth be rapidly rotated round its axis in an insulating medium like the air, it will exhibit magnetism. Pursuing this idea into mathematic, M. Lemstrom arives at an expression for the magnetic moment of the earth which agrees very well with the formula of Gauss.

DOMESTIC.

Scrape the Feet.—Every careful housekeeper, with an eye to first causes, is much interested in the way feet—or rather feet-coverings—come in from out of doors. If boys did not have muddy boots, the cares of the house would be much lessened. But the boys are not the only onés that "bring in the dirt." Men folk are often very forgetful of the amount of work they may make by not attending to the simple matter of cleaning their boots and shoes. Every door step should be provided with a foot scraper, and a brush or broom, and every one, young or old, as he come in, should take the time to use them before appearing on the carpet or clean floor. If a regular scraper—one made for the purpose—is not at hand, one can make one from a bit of hoop-iron, which is to be placed on a step or edge of the porch in a convenient place. It is well to provide a "mud-mat," which is simply strips an inch or so square—fence pickets will answer—screwed to three or four cross pieces, an inch apart; or a more elaborate one can be made by stringing the slats upon fence wires. One with muddy boots is very apt to stamp and rub them on the steps or floor of the porch; a mudmat will clean them more effectively, and save the porch hard wear. A very excellent mat may be made by boring holes in a broad, and drawing corn-husks through the holes. Careful persons change their foot-gear when they enter the house to remain any length of time, a custom conducive not only to neatness, but so greatly to comfort, that is to be commended.

Chicken Stew, or Potpie.—Wash as many fowls as you need, cut the birds up at every joint, splitting open the back and breast. Soak well in salt and water. It draws out all the blood from the flesh. Then put into an iron boiler, with sufficient water to cover the pieces, boil till quite tender, taking care to skim well before it commences to boil. Make a stiff dough, like short biscuit, and cut out just like biscuits, either square or round, and roll each one in flour, and drop into the kettle on the top of the chicken, boil briskly for fifteen minutes. You can test its being done by piercing the dumplings with a fork; if it does not stick to the tines it is done. Remove the dumplings carefully into a covered dish and keep hot. Stir up two tablespoonfuls of flour with a little water, breaking all the lumps, so it will be smooth; turn it into the kettle with the addition of a lump of butter the size of an egg to each chicken. If you like pepper, it is well to add it now.

Apple Jam.—Peel and core the apples and cut them in thin slices; then put them into a preserving pan or enameled saucepan; and to every one pound of fruit add taree-quarters of a pound of white sugar, broken small, and put in tied up in a piece of coarse muslin, a few cloves, a small piece of ginger, and a rind of lemon very thin; stir with a wooden spoon on a quick fire for twenty minutes or longer. If the apples are juicy, when sufficiently boiled, the jam will cling to the spoon. Remove the cloves, etc., and put the jam into the jam pots, and when quite cold, tie them down with thick paper or bladder. To be kept in a cool, dry place.

Short-Cakes (In layers)—One quart of flour, a little salt, two tablespoonfuls of butter; rub into the flour; two tablespoonfuls of sweet milk, three tablespoonfuls of baking powder, add enough water (to mix) to roll out; divide into three parts, and now take one of those parts, roll it and put it in a buttered jelly tin; then butter the top of it; then roll each part the same way, but do not butter the last layer; bake; when baked separate the layers with a sharp knife; have your fruit prepared and place between each layer.

Washing Made Easy.—No woman will regret having given this receipe a trial. It will prevent many a weary step, many an aching arm or foot—yes, many a heartache, too. Take one pound of salsoda, one half pound of unslaked lime, put them into one gallon of water; boil twenty minutes, let stand till cool, and then pour off and put in a stone jug. Soak your dirty clothes over night, or until wet through; wring out and rub on plenty of soap, and to one boiler of clothes covered with water add one teacupful of the fluid. Boil half an hour fast, then wash through one suds, rinse in two waters, and your clothes will look nice.

Sausage.—Nine pounds of fresh pork six teaspoonfuls of black pepper, eight of salt and ten powdered sage. Mix thoroughly, cook a bit to see if properly seasoned, and pack in jars, covering with melted lard. If you prefer to keep in skins, empty them, cut them into lengths, scrape with a dull knife, put to soak in salt and water, let stand three days, then turn them inside out and soak two days longer. Again scrape, rinse well in soda—baking—and water, wipe, tie up one end, blow into it, and if whole and clean, stuff with meat.

A medium-size Japanese parasol, a small quantity of cheap white lace, three inches deep, and some plaited satin ribbon, will make a very pretty lamp shade. Remove the end or handle from the parasol, cut a piece out of the center large enough to fall over the porcelain shade, and finish the edge when cut with satin ribbon, then trim the lower edge with the lace, headed with the ribbon.

An ox's gall will set any color—silk, cotton or woolen. One spoonful of gall put into a gallon of warm water is sufficient for the above purpose. Gall is also excellent for taking out spots from bombazines, and after being washed in it they look about as good as new. It must be thoroughly stirred into water, and not put upon the cloth. It is used without soap. After being washed in it, cloth which you want to clean should be washed in warm suds, without using soap.

Hard Yeast.—Stir into a pint of lively yeast enough flour to make a thick batter, add a tablespoonful of salt. Let it rise once, then roll out thin, cut into cakes with a cake-cutter and dry in the shade in clear, windy weather. When perfectly dry, put in a bag and hang in a cool, dry place. They will keep good six months. One of these cakes dissolved in a little milk or water is enough for four quarts of flour.

Celery Salad.—Take the inner and tenderest heads of three stalks of celery, cut them into strips an inch long and about the thickness of young French beans. Rub the salad bowl lightly with shalot. Mix the yolks of two hard boiled eggs with three tablespoonfuls of salad oil, one of tarragon vinegar, and a little flour of mustard, pepper and salt to taste; add the celery to this sauce, turn it well over, garnish with the hard boiled whites of eggs.

HUMOROUS.

That was a witty man, who being detained by a snow blockade, penned a dispatch which ran thus: "My dear sir. I have every motive for visiting you, except a locomotive." So was the other who, under similar circumstance telegraphed to his firm in New York: "I shall not be in the office to-day, as I have not got home yesterday yet."

The following ing dispatch created no little amusement in the offices through which it passed: "Charlie and Julia met at S——'s yesterday, quarreled and parted forever; met again this morning, and parted to meet no more; met again this evening and were marrred."

There were not less than fifty or sixty at table, and when the guests were in the height of animated conversation, and just as the cloth was drawn, they were interrupted by a crash. A servant, in removing a cut-glass epargne, which formed the central ornament of the table, let it fall, and it was dashed into a thousand pieces. An awkward silence fell upon the company, who hardly knew how to treat the accident, when the host, the late well-known George Payne, relieved their embarrassment by cheerfully exclaiming, "James, break as much as you like, but don't make such a confounded noise about it!" And under cover of the laugh this excited the fragments were removed, and the talk went on as if nothing had happened.

Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, the Brooklyn Congressman-elect, went to a theater to see Edwin Booth in "Hamlet." While going to his seat he saw one of the strictest members of his church in the same aisle and said to him, "Oh, you sinner, prepare to be churched. I have a long time suspected that some of my members were theater-goers and I determined to find out for myself. I brought my daughter along as a witness and the first one we see is yourself." The detected brother was never "churched," though.

Into one of our largest dry-good stores entered a gentleman, the other day, and with the air of one who had been used to this sort of thing all his life, you know, he said to the astonished saleswoman, "Give me a yard of maroon-colored flannel to match a baby, please." Correcting himself hastily, he began again: "I beg pardon, I mean a yard of flannel to match a maroon-colored baby—here (producing a bit of flannel from his vest pocket), I want a yard of that."

A preacher in Syracuse recently told his congregation that if the women would all dance by themselves in a ten-acre lot, surrounded by a high board fence, and the men in another enclosure of the same kind, there would then be no harm in dancing. Perhaps not; but men would burst their suspenders in trying to climb the fence surrounding the female dancers.

"I have no patience with a man who can't remember a thing no longer than it's being told him," exclaimed Jones impatiently; "Now I can carry a thing in my mind a month, if need be." "You're a lucky dog, "Jones," remarked Prendergast, quietly; it isn't everybody that has so much room in his mind as you have, you know."

"My case is just here," said a citizen to a lawyer the other day; "the plaintiff will swear that I hit him. I will swear that I did not. Now what can you lawyers make out of that if we go to trial?" "Five dollars apiece," was the prompt reply.

An old lady in a town of Massachusetts, refused the gift of a load of wood from a tree struck by lightning, through fear that some of the "fluid" might remain in the wood, and cause disaster to her kitchen stove.

A good story is told of a country woman who received a dispatch later than she expected: "It must have been delayed on the road," said she. "I know the wires are busy to-day, for I heard them working as I came along."

It must be confessed that the thermometers in various parts of the country are making a great success in their friendly little match, the aim of which seems to be to find the lowest possible level in the shortest possible time.

Our citizens who are provided with comfortable homes should remember the poor these cold, biting days, and, instead of sending their spare cash to educate the heathen, bear in mind the fact that charity begins at home.

"Are you a good rider?" asked the livery man. "I am," replied the customer, and just then the horse snorted, stood on its hands, came down and bucked and the customer went on, from his high seat in the hay mow, "See how easily I get off?"

"It is a difficult question," says a fashionable journal, "to make a trained skirt stand out and blow gracefully." Lining it with sheet iron ought not only remedy this defect, but make women perfectly willing to stand up in a crowded street car.

A Goat browsing on a greensward approached a pig-pen, and said to its occupant, "Why do you stay in that place, when there's such a lovely spot as this handy?" "The pen is mightier than the sward," grunted the pig.

Speaking of Mr. Forbes' lecture on "Kings I Have Met," a western newspaper says that some day he will come across three kings and a pair of sevens and then he will learn something about the really great resources of this country.

It was at a Galveston hotel table that a child attracted considerable attention by saying repeatedly, "I want a cake." "You have five or six already," replied the mother. "Them's not the ones I want. I want a fresh one."

"What is the best thing to be done in case of fire?" "Sue the insurance company," promptly answered the boy at the foot of the class, whose father had been burned out once or twice.

"I'm afraid that bed is not long enough for you," said the landlord to a seven-foot guest. "Never mind," he replied, "I'll add two more feet to it when I get in."

This is the beginning of new novel: "He was at one time a son so prodigal that all the calves fled at his approach.

It was a young housekeeper who set the cake she had baked for a picnic out of doors one cold night to be frosted.

Consumption of the lung tissues must steadily increase by the retention of the foul corruption. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup promotes gentle expectoration, and gives great relief to those suffering with Consumption.

"I am directed by my uncle, Hon. A. H. Stephens, to say to you that he is inclined to believe that he has derived some benefit from the use of Simmons' Liver Regulator, and he wishes to give it a further trial. Yours respectfully,
W. G. Stephens.
Crawfordville, Ga., March 31, 1870.
Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, dated March 8, 1872: "I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Doctor Simmons' Liver Regulator, with good effect.
A. H. Stephens."

It is said that pencil drawing may be rendered ineffaceable by this simple process: Slightly warm a sheet of ordinary drawing paper; then place it carefully on the surface of a solution of white rosin in alcohol, leaving it there long enough to become thoroughly moistened. Afterward dry it in a current of air. Paper prepared in this way has a very smooth surface. In order to fix the drawing, the paper is to be warmed for a few minutes. This method may prove useful for the preservation of plans or designs, when the want of time or any other cause will not allow of the draughtsman reproducing them in ink. A simpler plan than the above, however, is to brush over the back of the paper containing the charcoal or pencil sketch a week solution of white shellac in alcohol.

Grateful Women.

None receive so much benefit, and nene are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recomending Hop Bitters as women. It is the only remedy peculiarly adapted to the many ills the sex is almost universally subject to. Chills and fever, indigestion or deranged liver, constant or periodical sick headaches, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and different parts of the body, a feeling of lassitude and despondency, are all readily removed by these Bitters.—*Courant.*

A commission of twenty-seven members will carry out the revision of the German "Pharmacopœia" at Berlin. Sixteen professors from various universities, five apothecaries, and six physicians and surgeons of high standing in their vocations, make up the commission. Besides these, the forthcoming work will have the benefit of the experience of two military physicians and a military surgeon, who have been specially selected by the Prussian war office. The labors of these men were commenced fully a fornight ago, and the result is expected to be of very high quality.

General Debility.—In this complaint the good effects of the Vegetine are realized immediately after commencing to take it; as debility denotes deficiency of the blood, and Vegetine acts directly upon the blood. There is no remedy that will restore the health from debility like the Vegetine. It 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. It has never failed in this complaint.

A powder known as *streupulver*, composed of 3 parts salicylic acid and 87 parts silicate of magnesia, is used in the German army as a remedy for sweating of the feet. Recently a Belgian physician, Dr. Kohnhom, tried its efficiency in several cases of night sweating by consumptives. The beneficial effect was immediate and permanent. The powder was rubbed over the whole body. To prevent any breathing of the dust and consequent coughing a handkerchief must be held over the patient's mouth and nose while the powder is being applied.

There is but one real cure for baldness—Caroline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, a natural hair restorer. As recently improved and perfected, Carboline is free from any objection. The best hair dressing known.

The discovery of phosphorescent bodies has been traced back to the year 1620, when a cobbler of Bologna, pursuing the philosopher's stone, found a very heavy mineral, which, after being heated with charcoal, became luminous in the dark. The mineral with which the Bologna cobbler attained so remarkable a result was barium sulphate, which, by the operation in the crucible, was changed to barium sulphide, one of the most phosphorescent substances known.

Profit, $1,200.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness, costing $200 per year, total $1,200—all of this expense was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters, taken by my wife. She has done her own housework for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it, for their benefit."—*N. E. Farmer.*

The lighting of the reading-room of the British Museum by the Siemens electric lamps was resumed for the Winter on Oct. 18. The apparatus of the lamps are now fitted above the arcs; brown japanned reflectors send the light to the floor, and topaz-colored glass screens are placed beneath the arc to intercept the blue rays which interfere with the purity of the light.

A wash that would usually take all day with ordinary soap, can be done in three hours, with Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co, Philadelphia,) and it cannot injure the finest fabric. Try it.

Those who will smoke cigars would do well to use a mouthpiece of some kind or other. It has been ascertained that some of the ways in which cigars are made are apt to cause sore mouth of a dangerous and persistent kind by transmitting the poison which is said to be so prevalent in China as to be the bane of that country.

Like animals, plants differ greatly in their habits, and the food upon which they subsist. The broad-leaved clovers, turnips and mangels abstract from the air a large portion of their growth, while the narrow-leaved grains and grasses partake more largely of mineral food, which they draw from the soil. In this fact lies the great advantage to farmers of rotation of crops.

As a Cure for Piles.

Kidney-Wort acts first by overcoming in the mildest manner all tendency to constipation; then, by its great tonic and invigorating properties, it restores to health the debilitated and weakened parts.—*Chronicle.*

AGENTS! AGENTS! AGENTS!
JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE
HAS "ROTE" A THE BEST AND FUNNIEST of ALL.
NEW BOOK.
"My Wayward Pardner."
AGENTS WANTED in every Town. Don't miss it, but send for Circular at once, and secure territory. Address F. C. BLISS & CO., Newark, N. J.

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VEGETINE
FOR
Chills, Shakes,
FEVER AND AGUE.
Tarboro, N. C., 1878:
Dr. H. R. Stevens:
Dear Sir:—I feel very grateful for what your valuable medicine, Vegetine, has done in my family. I wish to express my thanks by informing you of the wonderful cure of my son; also, to let you know that Vegetine is the best medicine I ever saw for Chills, Shakes, Fever and Ague. My son was sick with measles in 1873, which left him with Hip-joint disease. My son suffered a great deal of pain all of the time; the pain was so great he did nothing but cry. The doctors did not help him a particle, he could not lift his foot from the floor; he could not move without crutches. I read your advertisement in the "Louisville Courier-Journal," that Vegetine was a great Blood Purifier and Blood Food. I tried one bottle, which was a great benefit. He kept on with the medicine, gradually gaining. He has taken eighteen bottles in all, and he is completely restored to health; walks without crutches or cane. He is twenty years of age. I have a younger son, fifteen years of age, who is subject to Chills. Whenever he feels one coming on, he comes in, takes a dose of Vegetine, and that is the last of the Chill. Vegetine leaves no bad effect upon the system like most of the med cines recommended for Chills. I cheerfully recommend Vegetine for such complaints. I think it is the greatest medicine in the world.
Respectfully. MRS. J. W. LLOYD.
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.
Druggists' Testimony.
Mr. H. R. Stevens:
Dear Sir:—We have been selling your remedy, the Vegetine, for about three years, and take pleasure in recommending it to our customers, and in no instance where a blood purifier would reach the case, has it ever failed to effect a cure, to our knowledge. It certainly is the *ne plus ultra* of renovators. Respectfully,
E. M. SHEPHERD & CO., Druggists,
Mt. Vernon, Ill.
Is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.
VEGETINE,
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Dr. BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

KIDNEY-WORT
The Only Medicine
That Acts at the Same Time on
The Liver, the Bowels and the Kidneys.
These great organs are the natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect; if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow with
TERRIBLE SUFFERING.
Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, or Rheumatic Pains and Aches,
are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally.
KIDNEY-WORT
will restore the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them and you will live but to suffer.
Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will once more gladden your heart.
Why Suffer longer from the torment of an Aching back? Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?
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