or not it is ingenious enough to go in the Captain's puzzle-box:

s.

SING A SONG OF SIXPENCE. UB "The four and twenty blackbirds, Mr. Tyler supposes, are the four-and. lks, twenty hours, and the pie which holds 0115 them is the underlying earth, covered rreat with the overarching sky. When the even day breaks the birds begin to sing and- The king is the sun, and his counting out his money is pouring out the sun. have shine, like showers of gold. The queer his is the moon, and the transparent honey the moonlight. The maid is the rosy thev was fingered dawn, who rises before the sun (her master) and hands out the clouds (his clothes) across the sky. The orld blackbird who ends the tale in so tragic urch. a way by snipping off her nose is the • the. hour of sunset."

" Wait for my song, Captain, exclaiman ed Mr. Spinner, "and deal gently with these young folks."

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

oars Fine ladies of fashion, great lords of renown You'll rever to upt me with your life in the town. To think how you squander your beautiful Junes. Chained down to hot pavements and crowded 0110 saloons.

Your curtains of damask, though costly and fair. Do but make a lad tender, and keep out the air; Your carpets have travelled from Yezd or Tokat, ther But are not as sweet as an honest rush mat. I pity you much Miss, your cheeks are so pale.

ined at suppers at midnight will tell their own tale: The pleasure, you aim at are purchased too dear, men Would you buy your joys cheaply come out to me and hile

I'm a nursling, of Nature, and fed by her sweets, the She shows me the way to her choicest retreats; d it: Through mosses and heather I follow the rill, And I daintily feast at the top of the hill. mor,

Come here, heavy-eyed one; pale beauty, up hither; ral," In the close air of fashion your graces must wither. Come, wash in this fountain, its virtues are rare ther For the pallor of sickness, the wrinkles of care!

iner.

ove

TEMPEERANCE. A CIGAR SCIENTIFICALLY DISSECTED.

alled A polite visitor who, during his interview with us, had rendered our sanctople redolent with the fumes of a fragded. rant Havana, has just left a cigar on savour table with the laughing request from that we smoke it. Despite the fact ollecthat it is an exceptionally fine cigar. we ords. are unable to gratify our friend's dewill sire, seeing that we don't smoke : but ie in the thought occurs that we can show from our appreciation of the gift by applying from to it the light, not of a match. but of science, and thus giving our friend and brother smokers something to ponder over next time "the blue upcurling smoke" leads them to reverie. To the world in general a cigar is

merely a tightly-rolled packet having ledg brittle fragments of dry leaves within, omes and a smooth silky leaf for its outer wrapper. When it is burnt, and the easantly flavored smoke inhaled, the habitual smoker claims for it a soothis he dden ing luxury that quiets the irritable nervous organism, relieves weariness, and ll on entices repose. Science, scouting so the superficial a description, examines first omes the smoke, second the leaf, third the hed; ash. In the smoke is discovered water from in vaporous state, soot (free carbon), tore carbonic acid and carbonic oxide, and a treet. vaporous substance condensable into eath. oily nicotine. These are the general diprovisions which Vöhl and Eulenberg have just still further split up ; and in so doing have found acetic, formic, butyric, valployeric, and propionic acids, prussic acid, hbor creosote, and carbolic acid, ammonia, naste. sulphuretted hydrogen, pyridine, virier a dine, picoline, lutudine, collidine, parell in voline, coridine, and rubidine. These etter last are a series of oily bases belonging ot be to the homologues of anline, first disout covered in coal tar. from Applying chemical tests to the when leaves, other chemists have found nicorove tia, tobacco camphor or nicotianine The (about which not much is known), a him. bitter extractive matter, gum, chloroduphyll, malate of lime, sundry alkuminitch. oids, malic acid, woody fibre, and varihat it ous salts. The feathery white ash, o mewhich in its cohesion and whiteness is indicative of the good cigar, yields potinto ash, soda, magnesia, lime, phosphoric sent acid, sulphuric acid, silica, and chlorsome ine. tered Our friend has kindly left us a fine What cigar; had it been a poor and cheap t for one, the ingredients we should extract eplied would be fearful, and wonderful to cond the template. Here is the list from an ile he English parliamentary report on adule you teration in tobacco: Sugar, alum, lime, Il for flour or meal, rhubarb leaves, saltpetre, · ' It fuller's earth, starch, malt combings, Peter : chromate of lead, peat moss, molasses, olish burdock leaves, common salt, endive sorry leaves, lamp-black, gum, red dye, a pret. black dye, composed of vegetable red, ut he iron and liquorice, scraps of newspaper, nd as cinnamon stick, cabbage leaves, and glad straw brown paper. for. Returning now to the smoke, or ran the ther its ingredients, Dr. B. W. Richied a ardson, in his "Diseases of Modern who Life," considers the effect of the same on the body at considerable length, man basing his conclusions on actual investigation. He tells us that water, of Mr. tory course, is harmless; free carbon act mechanically as an irritant, and tends old to discolor the secretions of the testh. Aumonia bites the tongue, exercises & solvent influence on the blood, acites the salivary glands, and thus causes true desire to drink while smoking. The

tendency of carbonic acid is to produce in this direction have been made, and sleepiness, headsche and lassitude. When a cigar is smoked badly, that is, bacco and no de-nicotinized tobacco in when the combustion of the tobacco is general use, is in itself a sufficient anslow and incomplete, carbonic oxide is swer to the question. It is the combiproduced in small quantities and is an nation of the poisons enumerated which active poisoning agent, resulting in ir- produces the agreeable taste and smell. regular motion of the heart, vomiting, and to remove any of the ingredients convulsions of the muscles, and drow- seems simply to render the tobacco unsiness. The nicotine tends to cause palatable. . . . The ingredients of tremor, palpitation of the heart, and paralysis. The volatile empyreumatic substance produces a sense of oppression, and taints the breath and sur- tems are strong enough to withstand roundings of the smoker with the wellknown "stale tobacco smoke" smell. The bitter extract causes that sharp. nauseous taste peculiar to a re-lighted cigar or an old pipe.

By trying the effect of tobacco smoke on the lower animals, we can obtain an idea of its influence on ourselves. Small insects are stupefied rapidly, but recover in fresh air. Cold-blooded animals succumb slowly to the smoke, birds rapidly. Some animals, such as the goat, can eat tobacco with impunity; but none escape the effects of the fumes. Persons suffer most from tobacco while learning to smoke. Dr. Richardson says that the spasmodic seizures are sometimes terrible, especially in boys. There is a sensation of imminent death, the heart nearly ceases to beat. and sharp pains shoot through the chest. Examination of inferior animals under such conditions shows that " the brain is pale and empty of blood; the stomach reddened in round spots. so raised and pile-like that they resemble patches of Utrecht velvet." The blood is preternaturally fluid, the lungs are as pale as those of a dead calf, and the heart is feebly trembling. Such is the primary action of one's first cigar.

After a time the body becomes accustomed to the influences of the poison; and with the exception of constant functual disturbances (owing to the excretionary organs, notably the kidneys, being compelled to do work not essential to their duties), no distressing results are felt. There are numerous instances where the evil effects are scarcely appreciable, the physical and nervous constitution of the smoker being capable of resisting the influence. In many cases copious salivation attends smoking, and in this circumstance the opponents of tobacco have found a strong argument. Still, either to expectorate or not to do so, is a choice of evils. In the latter case, the result is to swallow the saliva charged with poisonous matter; in the former, the saliva needed to prepare food for digestion is lost, and besides, as it contains salts of lime in solution, the effect is to produce large formations of tartar on

vet that there is no substitute for totobacco are separately poisonous; the probabilities are that they are collectively so in every case. But some systheir effects either wholly or in part. and for every individual to discover whether his particular constitution belongs to this last class, involves in all cases a course of experiment in learning to smoke which is universally admitted to be one of the most unnatural, nauseous, and disagreeable experiences of human existence."]



JOYFUL NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.

Nictaux Mountain, Annapolis Co.,

November 1877.

Messys. C. Gates, Son & Co.-Gentlemen I had a child that was troubled very much with worms, and by taking one half bottle of your No. 1 Syrup she was entirely cured of them. About six months afterward I was taken with the Pleurisy, and was about despatching a man for a doctor when it came to my mind to take your Syrup, which I did, and soon came round all right without taking any further medeine.

I have formerly been afflicted with sore throat and Quinsy in its severest forms, and could not get any relief or cure from any quarter or any medicine man until I obtained your Acadian Liniment, which always cures me at once. I have also known it to cure a number of friends in this neighborhood, and for my own part would not think of being without it in the house. My wife has also used your medicines for Heartburn, with the very best success. You may publish this if you wish to do

With great respect, W. H. MILLAR.

Life is full of disappointments. We recently offered to sure a bad case of Rheumatism for a year's subscription in advance, but just as we were on the point of lifting the shekels, a sympathizin

VEGETINE

THE WESLEYAN, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1879.

WILL CURE-SCROFULA.

Scrofulous Humor. VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofola and Scrofolous Humor. If has permanently cured thousands in Boston and visinity who had been long and painful sufferers.

Cancer, Cancerous Humor. The marvellons effect of VEGETINE in ease of Cancer and Cancerous Humor challenges the most profound attention of the medical faculty, many of whom are prescribing VEGETINE to their patients.

Canker.

VRGETINE has never failed to cure the most in-

Mercurial Diseases. The VEGETINE meets with wonderful success in the sure of this class of diseases.

Salt Rheum.

Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, &c., will certain. Erysipelas.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most im

Pimples and Humors on the Face,

Reason should teach us that a blotchy, rough or simpled skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and ne outward application can ever cure the defect. WREHTINE is the great blood purifier.

Tumors, Ulcers or Old Sores are caused by an impure state of the blood, Cleanse the blood thoroughly with VEGETINE, and

For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

Piles.

VEGETINE has restored thousands to health whe

Faintness at the Stomach.

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 New Western was the blood,



Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

> A dressing which is at once agreeable. healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color.

with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by^s this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

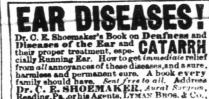
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composed of Ingredients identical with those which constitute Health, Blood, Muscle and Nerve

and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependent upon some of them. By its union with the blood and its effect upon

the inuscles, re-establishing the one and toning tl e other, it is capable of effecting the following results :

It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter, and thus cure Consumption.

By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, worry, overtax or irregular habits, Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic Congestion of the Lungs, even in the most alarming stages.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, &c. St. Vitus Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and is a most would ful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the process of Diphtheria.

An endless chain of good effects is formed by Fellows'

Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

and we are safe in saying, from a long experience in medicine, its virtues are not possessed by any other combination, as the following will demonstrate.

IT IS ACCEPTABLE to palate and stomach. SUFFICIENTLY POTENT to insure decided benefit, yet harmless, howsoever long its use may be continued. This characteristic is possessed by no other remedy.

IT ASSISTS DIGESTION and assimilation. IT VITALIZES THE BLOOD, supplying such ngredients as may be required.

IT RESTORES TONE to the nerves.

IT GIVES POWER of endurance and of conentration to the mind.

IT PROMOTES VIGOR in the organs which depend for health on the involuntary muscular action, viz: the Liver, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, and Genitals.

And unless afflicted with some disease involving ABSOLUTE ORGANIC LOSS, it will sustoin the system until it reaches the age allotted to man by a beneficient Creator.

NO PERSON will be disappointed in the effect of FELLOWS' HYPOPHGSPHITES, who rigidly ollows the directions.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES. INCEPTION.

The experiments which perfected this prepara-tion occupied many months, and were instituted with a view to curing that insidious disease,

TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION.

and in order to supply the deficiencies in Hypophosphites already in use; for, although their nature was correct as to theory, their preparations were, owing to their imperfect organization, found wanting in practice.

Catarrh. Constipation. VEGETINE does not act as a cathartic to debultate be bowels, but cleanses all the organs, enabling each perform the functions devolving upon them.

Dyspepsia.

If VEGETINE to taken regularly, according to di-actions, a certain and speedy cure will follow its use.

VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitters which ore-ates a fictisious appetite, but a gentle tonic, which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action.

Female Weakness,

VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, and allays infamation.

General Debility.

the teeth. "Smoker's sore throat" is a special

irritable state of the mucous membrane induced by cigar smoking, which soon disappears when the habit is broken off. Tobacco smoke does not produce consumption or bronchitis, but it tends to aggravate both maladies. Its effects on the organ of sense is to cause, in the extreme degree, dilatation of the pupils of the eye, confusion of vision, bright lines, luminous or cobweb specks, and long retention of images.on the retina, with other and analogous symptoms affecting the ear, namely, inability to define sound's clearly, and the occurrence of a sharp ringing sound like that of a whistle or a bell.

Its effect on the brain is to impair the activity of that organ ; to oppress it if it be duly nourished, but to soothe it if it be exhausted. It leads to paralysis in the volitional and in the sympathetic or organic nerves, and to oversecretion from the glandular strue ures. Science was not wise enough to prepare so formidable an indictment as this against the nicotian weed in King James' time, else that monarch might have had better ground than his personal dislike for stigmatizing the habit of smoking as "a custom loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the braine, dangerous to the lungs, and in the black stinking fume thereof, neerest resembling the horrible Stigian smoake of the pit that it bottomless."

What is the end of it all? Effects on individuals likewise affect communities, these in turn influence the nation. No person who smokes can be in perfect health, and an imperpect organism cannot reproduce a perfect one. Therefore it is logical to conclude that, were smoking the practice of every individual of a nation, then that people would degenerate into a physically inferior race. It would follow, moreover. that, in those countries where smoking is most practiced, a lower physical, and a consequently lower intellectual development must be found. Such, we think, will be conceded to be true of Spain, of Cuba, of Portugal, of Turkey, of Greece and of the South American countries, where those who are addicted to the habit vastly outnumber those who do not smoke.—Scientific American.

In a subsequent article on "Detoxicated Tobacco," replying to a correspondent who "asks whether there be not some method whereby tobacco can be rendered innocuous and yet have its agreeable aroma preserved," the Editor says "the fact that numerous attempts

suggested Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, and the money and the patient vanished instanter

The public are cautioned against imitations of the Pain-Killer, and to be suspicious of persons who recommend any other article as "JUST AS GOOD"; many of these they make a little more profit upon, but which have no qualities in common with the Pain-Killer.



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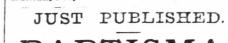
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While they caused the formation of fat and ger . erated heat, they did not improve the blood. The tonic effect upon the nerves and muscles was, cirumscribed, and, owing to their diluted state, it volving large doses, they were also too expensive. The desiderata sought by Mr. Fellows, were : A convenient, palatable remedy :

Unalterable by time;

Harmloss, though used continuously, yet might discontinued at any time without any ill effect Which would induce an appetite ;

Strengthen digestion;

Promote assimilation ;

Create healtby blood : Strengthen the nerves and muscles;

Enable the suije t to successfully combat disease;

And sufficiently commical for all.

All this has been indisputably attained. The suc ess of the work is complete; and Fellows' ypophosphites stands foremost amongst the remedies for chronic organic diseases, possessing pro-perties to which no other medicines has ever aspired.

ABSTRACT EFFECTS.

i eilen. Hypophosphites, on being introduced into the storauch, unite, with the tood, and immediately enters the contrastion ; and, being perfectly uscible with the blood, speedily pervades every part et the system. Its effects are first declased by a pulse sightly increased in tullness and strength a general evaluation of the organic functions, and exhibitaration of the intellectual powers. Its specific influence is on the brain and nervous sub-tance, increasing the activity of the absorbents, and rtnewing the blood, thus causing the healthy musculat formations) no essary in restoring the functions I the previously weatened organs,

Being then, storie of the nervous and circulatory estern, it follows that, when there is a demand for the first state of the state of sterop to Cherry it supplies .. sustains the start syste

the is watchful care over the A: 00 pwhere requisite than during avoide by the youth : plodfunctions the acquisit renare a store of vigorous GI F. Porter the last may sink under the ructital tol.

can control the student to strain Seen oc the distates of prudence, and is process of excellence may be blighted erent.y 1

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