The Family.

The Sill beneath the Door.

BY HARBAUGH.

There is a strange, a mystic spell
Of memory and love,
That chains my heart to early days,
Where'er I rest or rove.
I see again the old home house,
I walk across each floor;
I go the passage through and stand
With farewell words and staff in hand,
Upon the sill
That lies beneath the door.

Each spot around that dear old home,
Its well kept treasure gives;
In every tree, and well, and chair,
Some cherished memory lives;
But nowhere beats my heart so high,
And nowhere feel I more
Then here, when musingly I stand,
With farewell words and staff in hand,
Upon the sill
That lies beneath the door.

What silent years have fled since I
Looking out from dear old home,
With hopeful heart, though moist'ning eye.
For better days to come!
'Twas here I turned to those I left,
With longing heart once more—
Here lingered still, where now I stand
With farewell words and staff in hand,
Upon the sill
That lies beneath the door.

I've passed o'er thresholds since,
To grander halls—but still
I never entered home like this,
Across another sill.
Parents and homes we have but once,
When gone they come no more!
O! what a moment when we stand,
With farewell words and staff in hand,
Upon the sill
That lies beneath the door!

Wire-Drawing.

A few centuries ago there was no such things as wire-drawers; but the metal was beaten out into thin sheets by the wire-smiths, then cut into strips, and then with the hammer and file and wonderful patience, these strips were rounded into wire. So the gold wire was made for embroidering the ephod of the high priest, in the time of Moses. "They did beat the gold into thin plates, and cut it into wires, to work it into the blue and in the scarlet, and in the purple, with cunning work."

And in this way wire of all sorts was made, until the wire-smiths at Nurnberg became wire-drawers, five centuries ago.

The wire-drawer has for his work first a draw-plate, then what is called an iron drum, moved by a steam engine, and attached to the drum is a pair of strong nippers. The draw-plate is a piece of hard steel, six inches long and an inch and a half thick; sloped off at the ends on one side like a cucumber, and on the other side flat. Through and through this plate are pierced several round holes of different sizes from large to small; and each one is slightly conical or tapering; that is, it is a little larger on one side of the plate than it is on the other. French draw-plates are said to be the best; and sometimes, when it was difficult to get them because there was war between England and France, a French draw-plate has beed sold for its weight in silver.

I said that the holes were of different sizes, but not one is *quite* so large as the coil of steel rod which is to be made into wire. Now the workman takes up one end of this, and sharpening it to a point, pushes it into the largest hole in the draw-plate; and the moment the point comes through the other side, it is seized by the nippers of the iron drum. The steam engine is now hard at work, the drum spins round and round, and as the nippers keep fast hold of the end of the steel rod, the rod itself is dragged through the hole in the draw-plate, and wound up on the circumference of the drum. And as the hole was a little smaller than the rod, of course the rod itself becomes smaller as it is drawn through. It becomes longer too, and harder than it was, and must be softened before anything more can be done with it. So the coil is put in an iron cylinder, heated red-hot, and then allowed to cool gently. This is called annealing. Then the steel is drawn through the next smallest hole in the plate; and so on, till it has passed through ten or twenty or thirty holes, growing smaller and longer every time, until it is steel wire of just the right size. The annealing is repeated six or eight times during this process, and sometimes the coil is laid in a tub of beer-grounds or starch-water, to give it a good color and make it pass more easily through the plate. The rate of speed at which the steel rod may be drawn through the plate, depends upon its size; at first the process is slow and the coarse wire is not drawn through faster than twelve or fifteen inches in a second. But as it grows finer, so is the work done faster, and wire that is but one fortieth of an inch in dismeter, will pass through the draw-plate at the rate of forty-five inches a second.

For common wire, they use this which is called the *mill-drawn* process; where many drums run together, worked by the same steam-engine; but for fine needle wire this is not fine, nor exact enough, and the wire must be what is called *hand-drawn*. But one drum is worked at a time, and this by means of a lever handle, turned by the workmen himself; so that if the surface of the wire breaks or does not run quite smooth, he can perceive it at once, stop his drum, and put things to rights. And as the annealing coats the wire with a sort of scale, this is rubbed off by hand with oil and emery; while ordinary wire is merely put into diluted sulphuric acid, which takes off the scales indeed, but also weakens the wire. Small sized wire that is hand-drawn, is worth five or six times as much as the mill-drawn.

Of course the wire does not bear all the brunt of these operations; the draw-plate itself suffers, and let it be made ever so hard, and ever so carefully, in a little while the steel rod has enlarged every one of the holes, in revenge for being made smaller itself. So then the holes (at least the small end of each one must be hammered down and the hole punched out anew. People have tried the plan of having the holes set with diamonds or other very hard jewels; but I suppose it was too costly for common use, though it produced most beautiful work. One of these draw-plates was mounted with a ruby, and in the ruby the hole was drilled; then through this perfectly hard, unyeilding hole, there was drawn a silver wire one hundred and seventy miles long, and so perfectly, absolutely even from end to end, that the most delicate weighing and measuring could detect no difference between one piece of it and another.

For very, very fine wire, fit for use in telescopes and other particular ways, a process has been tried which is so singular that I must tell you about it. Dr. Wollaston (of whom it has been said that "he had a great knack at doing what nobody else could do") took a small rod of silver, drilled a hole in it from end to end, and filled up the hole with gold. This silver-gold rod was then drawn until it was one four hundredth of an inch in diameter; and then dissolving the silver in warm nitric acid, there remained a little, little gold wire, so fine, that it would take our thousand such—laid side by side—to cover one inch of your table.—*Little American.*

Keep your eye on your Neighbours.

Take care of them. Do not let them stir without watching.—They may do something wrong, if you do. To be sure you never knew them to do anything very bad, but it may be on your account they have not. Perhaps if it had not been for your kind care, they might have disgraced themselves and families a long time ago. Therefore do not relax any effort to keep them where they ought to be; perhaps he contemplates stealing something, some of these dark nights; there is no knowing what queer fancies he may have got into his head. If you find any symptoms of one passing out of the path of duty, tell every one else that you can see, and be particular that you see a great many. It is a good way to circulate such things, though it may not benefit yourself or any one else particularly. Do keep something going—silence is a dreadful thing; though it is said there was silence in Heaven for the inhabitants of this mundane sphere. If, after all your watchful care, you cannot see anything out of the way in any one, you may be sure it is not because they have not done anything bad; perhaps in an unguarded moment, you lost sight of them—throw out hints that they are not better than they should be—that they should not wonder if people found out what they were after a while, then they may not carry their heads so high. Keep it agoing, and some one will take the hint and begin to help you after a while—then there will be music, and everything will work to a charm.

A bit of Advice for Boys.

"You are made to be kind," says Horace Mann, "generous and magnanimous. If there is a boy in the school who has a club foot, don't let him know that you ever saw it. If there is a poor boy with ragged clothes, don't talk about rags in his hearing. If there is a lame boy, assign him some part of the game which does not require running. If there is a hungry one give him a part of your dinner. If there is a dull one, help him to get his lesson. If there is a bright one, be not envious of him; for if one boy is proud of his talents, and another is envious of them, there are two great wrongs, and no more talents than before. If a larger or stronger boy has injured you, and is sorry for it, forgive him. All the school will show by their countenance how much better it is than to have a great fist."

Temperance.

Use and abuse of Tobacco.

The eminent London physician, Sir Benjamin Brodie, has recently addressed a letter to the London Times, on the above subject, from which we make the following extracts:

The empyreumatic oil of tobacco is produced by distillation of that herb at a temperature above that of boiling water. One or two drops of this oil (according to the animal) placed on the tongue, will kill a cat in a few minutes. A certain quantity of the oil must be always circulating in the blood of an habitual smoker, and we cannot suppose that the effect of it on the system can be merely negative. Still, I am not prepared to subscribe to the opinion of those who hold that, under all circumstances, and to however moderate an extent it be practised, the smoking of tobacco is prejudicial. The first effect of it is to soothe and tranquilize the nervous system. It allays the pains of hunger, and relieves the uneasy feelings produced by mental and bodily exhaustion. To the soldier who has passed the night in the trenches before a beleagured town, with only the distant prospect of a breakfast, when the morning has arrived; to the sailor contending with the elements in a storm; to the laborer, after a hard day's work; to the traveler in an uncultivated region, with an insufficient supply of food, the use of a cigar or a tobacco-pipe, may be not only a grateful indulgence, but really beneficial. But the occasional indulgence under such circumstances is a very different matter from the habit of constant smoking which prevails in certain classes of society at the present day. From the best observations which I have been able to make on the subject, I am led to believe that there are very few who do not suffer harm from it, to a greater or less extent. The earliest symptoms are manifested in the derangement of the nervous system.

A large proportion of habitual smokers are rendered lazy and listless, indisposed to bodily and incapable of much mental exertion. Others suffer from depression of the spirits, amounting to hypochondriasis, which smoking relieves for a time, though it agravates the evil afterward. Occasionally there is a general nervous excitability, which though very much less in degree, partakes of the nature of the *delerium tremens* of drunkards. I have known many individuals to suffer from severe nervous pains, sometimes in one, sometimes in another part of the body. Almost the worst case of neuralgia that ever came under my observation arose from the habit of smoking, on the discontinuance of which he slowly and gradually recovered. An eminent surgeon, who has great experience in opthalmic diseases, believes that, in some instances, he has been able to trace blindness from amaurosis to excess in tobacco smoking; the connection of the two being pretty well established in one case from the fact, that, on the practice being left off, the sight of the patient was gradually restored. From cases which have fallen under my own observation, and from a consideration of all the circumstances, I can not entertain a doubt that, if we could obtain accurate statistics on the subject we would find that the value of life in inveterate smokers is considerably below the average.

A grave question remains to be considered. What will be the result if this habit be continued by future generations? It is but too true that the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children and the children's children. We may take warning from the fate of the Red Indians of America. An intelligent American physician gives the following explanation of the gradual extinction of this remarkable people: One generation of them became addicted to the use of firewater. They have a degenerate and comparatively imbecile progeny, who indulge in the same vicious habit as their parents. *Their* progeny is still more degenerate, and after a few generations the race ceases altogether. We may also take warning from the history of another nation, who some few centuries ago, while following the banners of Solyman the Magnificent, were the terror of Christendom, but who since then, having become more addicted to tobacco smoking than the European nations, are now the lazy and lethargic Turks, held in contempt by all civilized communities.

The comparison of the effects of tobacco with those of alcohol leads to the consideration of a much wider question than that with which I set out. In all ages of which we have any record, mankind have been in the habit of resorting to the use of certain vegetable productions, not as contributing to nourishment, but on account of their having some peculiar influence as stimulants or sedatives on the nervous system. Tobacco, alcohol, the Indian hemp, the kava of the South Sea Islanders, the Paragua tea, coffee, and even tea belong to this category. A disposition so universal may almost be regarded as an instinct, and there is sufficient reason to believe that within certain limits, the indulgence of the instinct is useful. But we must not abuse our instincts. This is one of the most important rules which man, as a responsible being, both for his own sake and that of others, is bound to observe. Even such moderate agents as tea and coffee, taken to excess, are prejudicial. How much more so are tobacco and alcohol, tending, as they do, not only to the degradation of the individual, but to that of future generations of our species.

Agriculture.

On Spavin.

This is the most common and formidable disease incidental to horses. Formidable, because very often intractable and incapable of cure, and from its nature and effects, being unsoundness of the most depreciating kind while it lasts. "Prevention is better than cure." In cases of spavin, as well as in most other affections of the joints and bones of the leg, care and kindness will often prevent what no medicine can possibly cure. Do not force your team. If the load is too heavy, or the pace begins to tell, lighten the one or moderate the other. The continual and oftener than momentarily repeated shock of the trot upon a hard road is a fearful trial of endurance, both for the wind and the joints, and few horses come out of such trials scatheless.

On the first appearance of lameness and suspected spavin, beware! Caution, gentlemen, caution! Beware of stimulating and heating liniments and powerful embrocations, which, in case inflamation has already commenced, will increase the pain to agony, and the perchance slight affection to an incurable disease. Therefore in such cases avoid all stimulating oils and such trash, and make a compress of linen or lint sufficiently large for the purpose (about two inches square), and keep it on the spavin by means of a bandage—one of elastic, or rubber-webbing, is the best. Wet the compress with the following lotion—alcohol, vinegar, soft water, each one pint. Sugar lead, half a teaspoonful, and *keep it wet* until the part is no longer hot, or painful to the touch. Give the horse perfect rest. Partial support by means of a sling, will materially assist the cure by taking the pressure off the joint, and, if the patient is not moved out of the stall for several days, all the better. If the disease does not yield to this simple treatment, apply to a veterinary surgeon: you can better afford to pay him to cure your horse than to lose one-half the value of the latter. In case, however, that spavin has been of long standing, a blister must be applied. The fly-blister is the safest in unskillful hands. Apply it over the spavin (after cutting the hair close) with the hand, rubbing gently but well into the part, and when it begins to dry and heal, apply a little sweet oil. If necessary, the blister may be again applied at the end of two weeks. After the blister has healed, the following ointment may be applied once a day for one week:

Iodide of lead, two drachms; lard, one ounce mix, and make an ointment.

Old spavin is incurable. It is only possible to relieve the pain and lameness by judicious treatment; but the bony growth will remain and nothing can possibly wholly remove it. This shows the necessity, in every case of incipient spavin, of checking its *first appearance*, as that is the only time during which we can hope to effect a perfect cure.

Now as to the cause of spavin. Over-exertion of some kind or other, an undue and violent strain upon the joint—these are the immediate and exciting causes of inflamation of the ligament and subsequent spavin. In young colts that run at pasture, occasionally such effects may be produced at play, or in the struggle to get up when lying in a badly constructed stall. But, in the great majority of cases spavin is produced while in harness, or under the saddle. All this may be avoided to a very considerable extent. That is but a contemptible sort of pride that is evoked by the violent, almost desperate struggles of a team of young and sound horses in their efforts to draw forward a load that is too much for their united strength; and in their anxiety to please they often so strain themselves, as, at no very remote time, to produce the very worst kind of spavin. Better to leave your load in the mud-hole or deep rut and go for help, than to run the risk above described. I would be very particular to impress this fact on the minds of those who have the care of horses, knowing as I do, from experience, its very great importance. Fast trotting on a hard road, long continued, will produce spavin. The continually repeated shock upon the joint, if carried too far, notwithstanding the admirable provision made by nature to withstand its bad effects, will, at least, produce this dreaded disease; and it is, therefore, the interest of all owners of horses to see that their property is carefully used, and the work proportioned to the strength and powers of endurance. Pass over this boundary line which nature herself has drawn, and you will have to take the consequences.

VETERINARIAN.

Planting Apple Orchards.

We have long been under the impression, brought to us merely by observation, that as a rule the trees in our apple orchards are planted too distantly apart. Many farmers look upon the space usually occupied by orchards as almost so much waste. They say they get so little fruit from the ground taken up by the trees, and they cannot cultivate the orchards as they should like, from injury to the roots, etc, so that they are forced, on the score of economy, to abandon apple raising. Now, practically, an orchard should be an orchard only. Except for grass, it should be left uncultivated after the trees have reached about four inches in diameter. We can see no reason why a good crop of grasses should not be continuously produced for a quarter or third of a century without disturbance. A top dressing of manure, once in two or three years, we know has produced fine fields of grass annually, and two crops in some seasons. The trees have little or no influence upon the crops of grass; indeed, if they possess any, it is in affording a heavier swathe under the trees. Hence, instead of setting out young orchards thirty and thirty-five feet apart, reduce the distance to about twenty feet, in the quincunx form, and if at any time the trees should become a little crowded, prevent it by additional pruning. This is our theory. The leading purpose of an orchard should be to obtain fruit; next, the crop that will do the least damage to the trees. This is grass. Grass, however, will not only do no damage to the apple trees, but the contrary. It keeps the soil moist and of a uniform temperature, protecting the roots in summer against heat and drought, and in winter against the severe effects of alternate thawing and freezing. It should also be remembered in setting our young orchards to get the trees as low branched as possible. They will generally not grow so high, while the low boughs will protect the trunk against the intense rays of the sun in the summer months, which are frequently very injurious to the health and productiveness of the trees.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Dr. Ridge's Patent Food

For Infants and Invalids.

TESTIMONIALS.

1 Queen Elizabeth street, Horselydown,
Sept 21st, 1863.

SIR,—I beg most sincerely to thank you for recommending your Patent Food to my little boy, and to speak of it in the highest terms. At the age of 7 weeks he was brought down so low that I despaired of his recovery. Various means having been used without effect. I commenced using your Patent Food, and from that time to the present he has lived entirely upon it, and gradually regained health and strength, so that all that see him consider him a fine little fellow. He is now 19 weeks old. I remain sir, yours respectfully
W M. HANKINS,
DR. J. J. RIDGE.

29, *Prior Place, East Street, Walworth, S. E. December*, 12th 1863.

DEAR SIR,—Please send me one dozen of your Patent Food and oblige. I find it sell very well; and indeed it is used with general satisfaction yb mothers who dry nurse their babies, who always seem to thrive and do well; and having seen its good qualities in young members of my own relations, it is a sufficient guarantee for me to strongly recommend it when opportunity presents itself
I am dear sir, yours very truly
To Dr. Ridge. PAUL STRANGE.

Carlton House Enfield, N,
April 23rd, 1863.

I have examined Dr Ridge's Patent Food and find it a very useful thing for children and Invalids. It has a great advantage over many patent articles of diet, by possessing an agreeable flavour and leaving no acidity behind. It is easy of digestion and being made of the best material will keep for any length of time, even in a warm climate.
(Signed)
BENJAMIN GODFREY M.D., F.R.A.S.
Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society

Eastbourne,
SIR, October.

Please forward me the enclosed order for your "Patent Food." It *gives great satisfaction.*
Yours obediently,
To Dr. Ridge H. CLAYTON.

Long Row, Nottingham, November.
SIR,—Forward me immediately, as per order, as I am quite sold out. Your "Patent Food" is approved and strongly recommended by our leading Physicians and Surgeons. I have been selling a great deal lately for children suffering from Diarrhœa, &c., and it agrees admirably with them.
I remain, yours truly,
To Dr. RIDGE. J. SHEPPERLEY.

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March 2

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

Everv Man his own Physician.

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—AND—
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

The Stomach is the great centre which influences the health or disease of the system—Abused or debilitated by excess—indigestion, offensive breath and physical prostration are the natural consequences. Allied to the brain, it is the source of headaches, mental depression, nervous complaints and unrefreshing sleep. The Liver becomes affected and generates bilious disorders, pains in the side, &c The Bowels sympathise by Costiveness, Diarrhœa and Dysentery. The principal action of these Pills is on the stomach, and the liver, lungs, bowels and kidneys participate in their recuperative and regenerative operation.

Erysipelas and Salt Rheum.

Are two of the most common and virulent disorders prevalent on this continent, to these the Ointment is especially antagonistic its '*modus operandi*' is first to eradicate the venom and then complete the cure.

Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers

Cases of many years' standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.

Eruptions on the Skin.

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic diseases, are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

Female Complaints.

Whether in the young or old, married or single, at the dawn of Womanhood, or the turn of life, these tonic medicines display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible in the health of the patient. Being a purely vegetable preparation, they are a safe and reliable remedy for all classes of Females in every condition of health and station of life.

Piles and Fistula.

Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emolient; warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healing qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Rheumatism,	Sore-throats,
Burns,	Ring Worm,	Sores of all kinds,
Chapped Hands,	Salt Rheum,	Sprains,
Chilblains,	Scalds,	Stiff Joints,
Fistulas,	Skin Diseases,	Ulcers,
Gout,	Swelled Glands,	Venereal Sores,
Lumbago,	Sore Legs,	Tetter,
Mercurial Eruptions	Sore Breasts,	Wounds of all kinds.

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CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at about 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box

☞ Dealers in my well known medicines can have Show Cards, Circulars, &c., free of expense, by addressing Thomas Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Avery Brown & Co. Agents in Halifax, N. S.
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HAVING, after much trouble and considerable expense, discovered the party who has been counterfeiting my pills in the Canadas, and having received a *complete list* of all those to whom they were sold, and having had what remained of such counterfeits *destroyed*, and the proper steps taken to prevent a recurrence of such counterfeiting; and being well satisfied that none but the genuine are now in the market, I have come to the conclusion, in order to prevent annoyance to the dealers in my long established remedies, not to change the wrappers around the packages of such remedies, but have them continue as heretofore.
80 Maiden Lane, New York.
Nov11 THOMAS HOLLOWAY.

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T. T. T. T. T. T.

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which for fine flavour, strength and economy is just the quality to suit all *lovers* of a cup of *good Tea.* Lots of not less than six pounds are charged 2s 4d per lb.

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March 23.

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DR. RADWAY'S PILLS,

ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS,
ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS,
ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.

NO STRAINING,
NO GRIPING,
NO TENESMUS,
NO PILES.

NO FALSE CALLS TO THE WATER CLOSET.
BUT A BRISK AND THOROUGH EVACUATION FROM THE BOWELS IS ALWAYS SECURED.

Newly Discovered Principles in Purgatives.

Dr Radway's Pills are the best Purgative Pills in the world, and the only Vegetable Substitute for Calomel or Mercury ever discovered. They are composed of

VEGETABLE EXTRACTS FROM ROOTS, HERBS, PLANTS, GUMS, SEEDS, FLOWERS, BARKS, FRUITS AND WEEDS, PREPARED IN VACUO.

One grain of the extract of the medicinal properties of Radway's Pills, possess a greater curative power over disease than a thousand of the crude and inert materials that enter into all other pills in use. These Pills are compounded of the active medicinal properties of the Roots, Herbs, Plants, Flowers, Gums, &c. of which they are composed. One dose will prove their superiority to all other pills. They

PURGE, CLEANSE, PURIFY, HEAL,
SOOTHE, CALM, STRENGTHEN,
INVIGORATE,

And REGULATE THE SYSTEM.

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They are Aperient, Tonic, Laxative, Alterative, Stimulant, Counter Irritant, Sudorific.

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They are more certain and thorough than the Drastic Pills of Aloes, or Croton or Harlem Oil, or Elaterium; and more soothing and healing than Senna, or Rhubarb, or Tamarinds, or Castor Oil.

IN SUDDEN ATTACKS OF

Inflammation of the Bowels or Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Pancreas or Kidneys, Bilious Cholic or Bilious Fever, Erysipelas or Congestive Fever, Small Pox, Measles, or Scarlet Fever,

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One dose of Dr. Radway's Pills will cleanse the intestinal canal, and purge from the bowels all offending and retained humors, as thoroughly as lobelia or the best approved emetic will cleanse the stomach, without producing inflammation, irritation, weakness,

STRAINING,

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BETTER THAN CALOMEL OR BLUE PILL
BETTER THAN CALOMEL OR BLUE PILL
BETTER THAN CALOMEL OR BLUE PILL

AS ALTERATIVES,

They exercise a more powerful influence over the liver and its secretions than calomel, mercury, blue pill, hence their importance in cases of Liver Complaints and Spleen Difficulties, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious attacks, Headache, &c. In the treatment of Fevers, either Bilious, Yellow, Typhoid, and other reducing Fevers, they are superior to quinine. Their influence extends over the entire system, controlling, strengthening, and bracing up the relaxed and wasting energies, and regulating all the secretions to the natural performance of their duties, cleansing and purifying the blood, and purging from the system all diseased deposits and impure humors.

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Costiveness,	Jaundice,	Rush of Blood to the Head,
Constipation,	Congest've Fever,	Obstructions,
Congestion,	Sleepiness,	Dropsy,
Heart Disease	Gen'l Debility,	Acute Erysipelas,
Disease of Kidney & Bladder,	Dimness of Sight,	Headache,
Disease of Liver,	Fits,	Bad Breath,
Biliousness,	Lowness of Spirits,	Inflamation of the Intestines,
Typhus Fever,	Quinsy,	Apoplexy,
Ship Fever,	Dyspepsia,	Enlargement of the Spleen,
Malignant Fever,	Measles,	Scurvy,
Loss of Appetite,	Melancholy,	Whooping Cough,
Indigestion,	Hysterics,	Worms,
Inflammation,	Amenorrhœa,	Bad Dreams,
Palpitations,	Fainting,	Pleurisy.
Scarlet Fever,	Dizziness,	
Bilious Fever,	Retention of Urine,	

I AM CURED.

"I have taken six doses of Radway's Pills, of these pills such, in six days they cured me of Constipation, Indigestion, and Dyspepsia. I have taken B——'s, A——'s, and many other pills for years, and could only obtain temporary relief. If I stopped the use of these pills for a week my old complaint would appear. Six doses of Radway's Pills cured me.
EPHRIM BENNETT, U.S.C.S."

"I have suffered with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for seven years—have used all sorts of pills—they would give me temporary comfort, but was compelled to take them all the time. I have used one box of Dr. Radway's Pills; I am cured. I have not taken a particle of medicine in six months.
C. M. CHILDS, Roxbury, Mass.

PILES, STRAINING AND TENESMUS,
PILES, STRAINING AND TENESMUS,

Are the results of inflammation or irritation of the mucous membrane of the bowels, induced by drastic pills—these imperfect pills, instead of being discovered by the chile, are carried to the lower bowels, and induce a peristaltic movement or evacuation by their irritation—*hence the straining, cramps, wrenching pains, piles and tenesmus, and the frequent false calls to the water closet, that patients undergo who take these imperfect pills.*

If you would avoid these annoyances, whenever a purgative medicine is required, take a dose of
RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS.

THEY WILL PURGE THOROUGHLY AND LEAVE THE BOWELS REGULAR.

Persons afflicted with PILES, may rely on a positive cure by their use.

COATED WITH GUM.

COATED WITH GUM.

COATED WITH GUM.

Dr. Radway's Pills are elegantly Coated with Gum, are free from taste or smell, can be taken at all times and on all occasions. No danger will result from cold, if exposed to wet or damp weather after taking these pills.

SIX OF RADWAY'S PILLS

Have secured a vigorous evacuation, in severe cases of Inflammation of the Bowels, Dropsy, &c., after Cod-liver Oil, Hadley-Cash, Doctors and their Potions completely failed. A dose of Radway's Pills will remove all obstructions, and secure a free passage. Directions for use are inside each box. Price per box, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists, Medicine Dealers, and store keepers.

N. B.—Every Agent has been furnished with *fresh* and new made Pills. As each box is enclosed with a Steel Engraved Label, take none others.
RADWAY & CO.,
87 Maiden Lane, New York.

LIME JUICE.

4 Puncheons Very Fresh, just received at the Italian Warehouse, for sale by
Nov. 14. W. M. HARRINGTON & CO.

CITY DRUG STORE.

20 packages per "America."
—Containing—

RADWAY'S Relief Kennedy's Discovery Ly n's Katharion; Spaulding's Rosemary Hungarian Balm; Hunnewell's Medicines, Clarke Croup Syrup; Electric Oil, Burnett's Essences Davidson's Enemas, India Rubber Combs Richardson's do.
" " Funnels; Sugar Candy,
Chewing Gum; Gum Drops,
Hops, etc., etc., etc., etc.

—ALSO—

2 Pkgs. Photographers Material
—Consising of—

Cases and Trays, in great variety, Varnishes, Collodion, Gilding, Enamelled Cloth, Albumen Paper, Matts, Preservers Plates, Cotton, Chemicals, etc., etc.
Cameas imported to order.

ALWAYS IN STOCK,

English Drugs, Medicines, Perfumes, Pomades, Hair, Tooth, Nail & Comb Brushes.
Dec. 21 A H WOODILL.

SOMETHING NEW.
SOMETHING GOOD.
HERE IT IS:

Woodill's Soothing Syrup,
For Children Cutting Teeth.

A Certain, Safe, and Effectual Remedy against Suffering.

During Dentition the infant is especially liable to disease—the irritation produced by the growing tooth always giving rise to more or less *Constitutional Disturbance.*

The process of *Teething* is not only in itself liable to irregularities, but it is the fertile source of many dangers, and often excites to active disease previously dormant. This Syrup will be found to facilitate dentition, by softening the gums and reducing all inflamation, it will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and will regulate the Natural Actions, after which the child will eat well and sleep well, and the most dangerous period of life pass with little or no uneasiness.

The symptoms of Teething are so well known as scarcely to require mention. Among the most common, however, might be mentioned—

Diarrhœa, cough, startings in the sleep, sudden screaming, convulsions, eruptions on face and neck; the face often flushes, and occasionally spasms of the different muscles occur.

The timely use of this Syrup will give certain relief. Prepared by
A. H. WOODILL,
ap20 City Drug Store, Halifax.

LANGLEY'S PILLS.

ARE a purely Vegetable preparation, and may be taken at any time by either sex without fear or danger, as they are free from all deleterious compounds of *mercury* and Drastic Purgatives. Their action is gentle, without causing the least uneasiness, yet effectual in removing all impure and acrimonious accumulations from the blood and system, gradually compelling the various functions of the body to act in a regular and spontaneous manner. Unlike many remedies, they do not induce liability to take cold nor establish a necessity for the habitual use of purgatives. They thus strongly recommend themselves as a first class FAMILY MEDICINE.

Sold by GEO. JOHNSTON, London Drug Store, 148 Hollis street. March 16.

A PORTABLE
SEA WATER BATH.
At a Trifling Cost.

Allgood & Towl's Celebrated
SEA SALT.

This Salt, from the careful manner in which it has been prepared and preserved, contains all the Salts of Iodine and Bromine, together with the Chlorides and Sulphates of Sodium, Magnesium, Potassium and Lime, in a perfect state of preservation, ready to impart their virtues to water when dissolved in that liquid, thereby producing a genuine

Sea Water Bath!

Medical men have heretofore refrained from prescribing Sea Bathing, owing to the danger incurred (even in summer) by exposing delicate patients to the drafts of common bathing houses, and in the winter the trouble in obtaining sea water. Those difficulties are now removed by the introduction of

Allgood's Real Sea Salt,

which enables all to enjoy that luxury in the privacy of their own bath rooms.

Experience has proved sea water to be an invaluable strengthener for infants and invalids; and also for preserving the health of those who already enjoy that inestimable blessing

This Salt is especially recommended to those living in the interior, where salt water cannot be obtained.

Done up in seven pound packages at 1s sig. A large discount to wholesale buyers.

M. F. EAGAR,
151 Hollis street, Halifax, N S, Wholesale Agent for North America.

☞ Sub-agents wanted in every town and village Address M. F Eagar, 151 Hollis street, Halifax, N. S. March 30

LLOYD'S REGISTER
Of British & Foreign Shipping.
SURVEYOR FOR THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. Joseph John TUCKER has been appointed the Surveyor to this Society for Nova Scotia, to reside at Windsor.

Notice is also given that all ships built at Nova Scotia after this appointment which *shall not be surveyed while building* by the Surveyor, or where the Owners or Builders shall refuse such survey, will be subjected to the loss of one year (as prescribed by the Rules, page 16, sec 53, in regard to British built ships) from the period which they would otherwise be allowed.

All ships built under the immediate inspection of the surveyor, on the terms prescribed for special survey, will be distinguished in the Register Book by a Cross, and in the Certificates of Classification then issued, as "built under special survey." By order of the Committee,
GEO. B. SEYFANG, Secretary,
2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London,
22d October, 1863.
Feb3 3m

Country Produce Depot.

S. J. COLAHAN,

WISHES to inform his Country Customer that in addition to his large stock of

DRY GOODS

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rubber Boots and Shoes
Hoop Skirts, &c., &c.
He has added a large stock of STAPLE

GROCERIES,

Selected especially for the Country Trade, and can now supply the best article of Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Flour, Leather, Tobacco, Dry Fish and Herring, etc., etc. at the lowest Cash prices, or in trade for Country Produce, on the same terms.

☞ Remember the One Price Stores,
197 and 203 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S.
☞ Near Cody's Country Market.
March 18. 1m

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
COUGHS AND COLDS

A neglected Cough, Cold, an Irritated or Sore Throat, if allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary Bronchial and Asthmatic Diseases, oftentimes incurable Brown's Bronchial Troches reach directly the affected parts, and give almost immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and consumptive Coughs, the Troches are useful Public speakers and singers should have the Trochesto clear and strengthen the Voice Military Officers and Soldiers who overtax the voice and are exposed to sudden changes should use them. Obtain only the genuine "Brown's Bronchial Troches, having proved their efficacy by a test of many years are highly recommended and prescribed by physicians, and have received testimonials from many eminent men.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine at 25 cts perbox.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken into partnership, his son Burton Jost, and that the business will be continued under the firm of C. Jost & Son
Guysborough, April 17, 1864.
CHRISTOPHER JOST.

CONSUMPTION.

"It is not Incurable.

[illegible] Declaration of Black River Consumption Cure, New York, after having cured of the above malady [illegible] by an English doctor, obtained the recipe, and now offers to the sufferers throughout the world, this sure remedy for Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and all affections of the Lungs. Many have already proved it a cure.

TESTIMONIALS.

From Rev. L. D. Stebbins,—Having been suffering from a severe bronchial difficulty, attended with a cough and spitting of blood, and having tried many medicines for three years, I finally used the Pulmonic Mixture, Balsam and Pills of Rev. W. Harrison, Rome, Oneida county, N. Y., and received conspicuous benefit, and am now enjoying better health than for three or four years past. My feel quite confident that his medicines are excellent for Consumption, Bronchit