The Daily News,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 28.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

A QUAKER'S LETTER TO HIS WATCH-MAKER.

I herewith send thee my pocket clock, which standeth in need of thy friendly correction. The last time he was at thy friendly school he was in no ways reformed nor in the least benefited thereby; for I perceive by the index of his mind that he is a liar, and the truth is not in him; that his pulse is sometimes slow, which betokeneth not an even temper, at other times it waxeth sluggish, notwithstanding I frequently urge him; when he should be on his duty, as thou knowest his usual hand denoteth, I find him slumbering, or, as the vanity of human reason phrases it, I catch him napping. Examine him, therefore, and prove him. I beseech thee, thoroughly, that thou mayest, being well acquainted with his inward frame and disposition, draw him from the error of his way, and show him the path wherein he should go. It grieves me to think, and when I ponder therein, I am vertily of the opinion that his body is foul, and the whole mass is corrupted. Cleanse him, therefore, with thy charming physic, from all pollution, that he may vibrate and circulate according to the truth. I will place him for a few days under thy care, and pay for his board as thou requirest. I entreat, thee, friend John, to demean thyself on this occasion with judgment, according to the gift which is in thee, and prove thyself a workman; and when thou layest thy correcting hand upon him, let it be without passion, lest thou shouldst drive him to destruction. Do thou regulate his motion for a time to come, by the motion of light that ruleth the day; and when you find him converted from the error of his ways, and more conformable to the above mentioned rules, then do thou send him home with a just bill of charges drawn out in the spirit of moderation, and it shall be sent to thee in the root of all evil.

THE KAFFIR POSTMAN.

"You may send a Kaffir for sixty or seventy miles with a letter, and he will prepare for the start as quickly as if he had only a journey of some three or four miles to perform. First, he cuts a stick, some three feet in length, splits the end, and fixes the letter in the cleft, so that he may carry the missive without damaging it by the grease with which his whole person is liberally anointed. He then looks to his supply of snuff, and, should he happen to run short of that needful luxury, it will add wings to his feet if a little tobacco be presented to him, which he can make into snuff at his first halt. Taking an assagai or two with him, and perhaps a short stick with a knot at the end, called a 'kerry,' he will start off at a slinging sort of mixture between a run and a trot, and will hold this pace almost without cessation. As to provisions for the journey, he need not trouble himself about it, for he is sure to fall in with some hut, or perhaps a village, and is equally sure of obtaining both food and shelter. He steers his course almost as if by intuition, regardless of beaten tracks, and arrives at his destination with the same mysterious certainty that characterises the migration of the swallow. It is not so easy to address a letter in Africa as in England, and it is equally difficult to give directions for finding any particular house or village. If a chief should be on a visit, and ask his host to return the call, he simply tells him to go so many days in such a direction, and then turn for half a day in another direction, and so on. However, the Kaffir is quite satisfied with such indications, and is sure to attain his point. When the messenger has delivered his letter, he will squat down on the ground, take snuff, or smoke—or probably both—and wait patiently for the answer. As a matter of course, refreshments will be supplied to him, and, when the answer is handed to him, he will return at the same pace. Europeans are always surprised when they first see a young Kaffir undertake the delivery of a letter at so great a distance, and still more at the wonderfully short time in which he performs the journey. Nor are they less surprised when they find that he thinks himself very well paid with a shilling for his trouble. In point of fact, the journey is scarcely troublesome at all. He has everything his own way. There is plenty of snuff in his box, tobacco wherewith to make more, the prospect of seeing a number of fellow-countrymen on the way, and enjoying a conversation with them, the dignity of being messenger from one white chief to another, and the certainty of obtaining a sum of money which will enable him to adorn himself with a splendid set of beads at the next dance."

The Belgian journals tell a curious story of how a runaway couple, young and loving, disposed of their uncle. The bride was the daughter of a barrister at Louvain, and she married a tobacconist against her father's wishes. The father cut off the supplies, when the happy pair took a cottage in the country, and invited a rich old uncle to come and live with them, and coaxed him into making a will in their favour. No sooner had he done this than the cottage took fire, and, strange to say, the uncle lost his life in the conflagration. This curious coincidence struck the police as suspicious; they not only entered a caveat against the old gentleman's will, but have actually taken his niece and nephew into custody.

A *savant*, who is at the same time a philanthropist—the one does not prevent the other—has imagined the bright idea of surrounding the soldier's stalwart body with a belt containing every necessary for staunching a wound. It is well known that nearly three-fourths of the wounded die for want of proper treatment; this will be easily understood, when, in reading the account of a great battle, you find that two days were taken up with first attentions to the wounded. The heat, the dust, and the wet, all tend to aggravate a wound, which the soldier, had he the means, might easily succeed in dressing. The new belt contains lint, plaster, thread, needles, and strips of felt. In cases of wounds on the arm, the belt itself may serve as a sling.

A couple of advowsons are offered for sale in the *Times*. The particulars given in the advertisements relate almost entirely to the comforts of the parsonage. In one case it is of "Elizabethan style of architecture, in thorough repair, contains study, dining, drawing, ten bedrooms, and servants' hall; threestall stable, loose box, coach-house with man's room over, large lawn, flower and kitchen gardens." Among other attractive features, the population is under 300. In the other case, "the rectory-house and offices have have only been built within the last few years in the Tudor style at a cost of several thousands. The grounds attached to the house are in excellent order, and the stable, coach-house (double), walled gardens, cider press, barn, &c., are substantially and artistically built. The whole," it is added, "is admirably suited for a gentleman of family," the society being "of the highest class," the church close to the rectory, and the population only 320.

The *Court Journal* says, Sir Richard Airey is at present in London, but we hope Gibraltar is in no immediate danger. In reference to some rumours which have been heard, and are now flying about, respecting the Crown of Spain, we may state that Prince Alfred was certainly thought of and spoken of as a likely king, but the idea was also coupled with the suggestion that he should make a present of Gibraltar as a *quid pro quo*. Now we can quite understand the Spaniards keeping their *quid* and not returning it after they had sent the *quo* back as the result of some internal combustion. Let Calpe stay as it is.

THE MAGNITUDE OF MILLIONS.—Almost every day we meet some individual who is pointed out—"There goes a man worth his millions." Nearly every business man hears about the same statement, but few stop to dwell upon the immensity of millions! Few people have any more idea what millions, billions and trillions are than they have of the style of brogans worn by the cobblers who inhabit the moon. A million of one-dollar bills possesses a vastness that is rather startling to a man who has never faced such a pile. To count this sum at the rate of one thousand five hundred dollars an hour, and eight hours a day, it would require a man to work nearly three months. If the said dollar bills were laid side by side, they would reach three hundred and seventy-two miles, while their transportation would require more than an ox-team. If millions become thus overpowering in their magnitude, what shall we do with larger ones? The seconds in six thousand years seem almost incalculable, and yet they amount to less than one-fifth of a trillion. A quadrillion of leaves of paper, each the one-hundredth part of an inch in thickness, would form a pile the height of which would be three hundred and thirty times the moon's distance from the earth. Suppose a man to count one in every second of time, day and night, without stopping to rest, to eat, or to drink, or to sleep, it would take thirty-two years to count a trillion, even as the French understand that term. As we said before, what a limited idea people have of the immensity of numbers.

The *Court Journal* says: Economy of late is solely levelled at our Army and Navy expenditure, and we must all agree with Mr. Disraeli, as we do also with that calm, far-seeing, unpartizan, Conservative old Tory General Peel, that this is the wrong end to begin at. We might as well, in our local and parish affairs, commence thus:—First let us get rid of the police, because they are a heavy burden, although they give us peace and security—security of life and property—for the police are a costly item in the accounts. But ye gentlemen of England who live at home at ease, because you are well protected by Army and Navy—ay, and Volunteers—remember that there are manifold other things to which you could turn your attention to reduce expenditure if so minded, besides the Army and Navy; and it is a senseless thing, a uniform and beaten track of a thing, to be thus hammering at the reduction which you must, after all, see is so dangerous for the national security.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: It will be recollected that Captain Cunningham, late Paymaster of the 88th Regiment, was tried in India, and sentenced to be cashiered and undergo five years' penal servitude for desertion and appropriating the public money. The usual result of such court-martials is, we need scarcely say, that the proceedings are quashed in this country and the prisoner is reinstated. There is a slight variation from this conventional programme in the case of Capt. Cunningham. Only the graver part of the sentence was remitted, that of five years' penal servitude for fraudulent misappropriation of the public funds. The conviction on this ground was held to be bad, because Captain Cunningham had not given a proper opportunity of cross-examining the witnesses against him. On the charge of desertion, however, there was no revers of the sentence, and Captain Cunningham remains a cashiered officer. We are told that he has commenced actions for false imprisonment against Sir William Mansfield and several other officers connected with his trial, and no doubt the Indian law courts will resound with the case before long, and our extraordinary system of trials by court-martial will receive another striking illustration before the public.

GRADATIONS OF A FRENCH NEWSPAPER.—When Napoleon escaped from Elba and returned to France, the *Moniteur* announced the event as follows: First announcement—"March, 1815. The monster has escaped from the place of his banishment; he has run away from Elba."—2nd. "The Corsican dragon (l'ogre) has landed at Cape Juan."—3rd. "The tiger has shown himself at Gap. The troops are advancing on all sides to arrest his progress. He will conclude his miserable adventure by becoming a wanderer among the mountains; he cannot possibly escape."—4th. "The monster has really advanced as far as Grenoble: we know not to what treachery to ascribe it."—5th. "The tyrant is actually at Lyons. Fear and Terror seized all at his appearance."—6th. "The usurper has ventured to approach the capital to within sixty hours' march."—7th. "Bonaparte is advancing by forced marches; but it is impossible he can reach Paris."—8th. "Napoleon will arrive under the walls of Paris to-morrow." 9th. "The Emperor Napoleon is at Fontainebleau."—20th. "Yesterday evening His Majesty the Emperor made his public entry, arrived at the Tuilleries—nothing can exceed the universal joy!"

SELF-IMPROVEMENT.—The means for self-improvement are more simple, and more within reach, than would at first be believed by those who have never thought about the subject. Some of them already exist within us; the others are round about us; they are self-control, diligence, perseverance, and reading, study, observation, and conversation. It must be carefully remembered, that without the first three, the latter will be but of comparatively little use. The hand of the diligent, we are told, maketh rich. Working by fits and starts is about as profitable as digging up a newly planted bean day after day to see how it is growing. More is lost in the idle season than was gained during the short spell of activity. Not by such means can the storehouses of the mind be filled. But some will say, what is the use of talking about diligence and persevering, try what we will? To such we answer—have you ever tried the right way, or in real earnest? In what way are machines set in motion? By power! If power cannot be had, the wheels and cranks will not move; but once apply power, and the works keep going as long as you please. So it is with the mind: there must be impulses or motives, which are the same as power, and, when these come thoroughly into action, we shall not be long in finding out that habits of diligence and perseverance grow out of them as naturally as chickens from eggs. Therefore, we say, do not sit down despairing, or persuading yourself that it is of no use to try. Perhaps you feel disheartened at the difficulties to be overcome: never mind—railway tunnels were dug out a spadeful at a time. Do but make a beginning, and, once having begun, be content to plod on. Don't expect too much; don't be impatient, but keep on. Perhaps you are not of a hopeful disposition; again we say, never mind! keep on, although you may feel sure that no benefit will come. It seems like groping in a mist or in the dark: plod on, plod on; light will break through by-and-by, and you will wonder at having got so far.

Campbell, Mowat & Macdonnell,
BARRISTERS, &c., Princess Street, Kingston (opposite Daily News Office).
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Q.C.,
GEORGE LEVACK MOWAT,
GEORGE MILNES MACDONNELL.
March 15, 67.

O'Reilly & Draper,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-at-LAW Solicitors in Chancery—Chambers Nos. 7, 8, & 9, Anchor Buildings, Kingston, C. W.
JAMES O'REILLY, Q.C. | FRANK C. DRAPER.

Gildersleeve & Walkem,
BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-at-LAW, Conveyancers, Notaries Public.
Richard T. Walkem,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. Office—Clarence Street, Kingston, C.W.
J. P. GILDERSLEEVE, L.L.B. | RICH. T. WALKEM.

W. R. Mingaye,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Conveyancer, &c. Kingston, C. W. Dec. 1, 6[illegible]

Wm. B. Thibodo,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Anchor Buildings.

Wilkison & Reeve,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-at-LAW, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Napanee, C. W.
OFFICE.—South West corner of Dundas and East Streets.
WM. H. WILKINSON. W. A. REEVE, M. A.
County Crown Attorney.

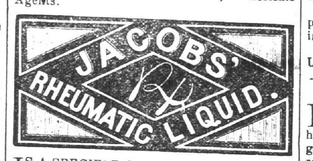
Macdonald, Patton & Machar,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-at-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, &c.
Offices—18 Clarence St., opposite the Post Office, KINGSTON, C. W.
JOHN A. MACDONALD, Q. C. | JAMES PATTON, Q.C
JOHN M. MACHAR.
Kingston, Jan'y 16.

James Agnew,
BARRISTER and ATTORNEY-at-LAW, Conveyancer, &c. Office Bagot Street, second door south of the *British Whig* Office, upstairs.
August 1.

Home Insurance Company of New Haven, Conn.
CAPITAL .. .. $1,000,000.
PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING 1867—$2,000,000.
Funds deposited in the hands of the Goverment for the security of Policyholders.
☞ All fire risks carefully surveyed, and the rate of Premium made to correspond with the risk assumed.
JAMES SWIFT, Agent, St. Lawrence Wharf
Kingston, Feb. 4, 1868.

RELIANCE MUTUAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ETNA
Fire and Marine
INSURANCE COMPANY OF DUBLIN.
CAPITAL $2,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME 1,000,000
T. W. GRIFFITH, Manager for Canada
F. HOOPER, Agent for Kingston. Office opposite Burnett House.
Dec. 20, 1867.

SUGAR-COATED
ARE a safe and reliable remedy in all diseases of the *Stomach, Liver* and *Bowels*. They are not *Quack* Medicines puffed up by high sounding testimonials from imaginary people, but are the result of forty years experience of a first-class physician, and their extraordinary success is due to the fact that they answer exactly their name. The formula from which they are prepared, is based on sound, scientific principles, and has received the unqualified approbation of the *medical profession*. They do not profess to be a cure-all, but for all diseases arising from any derangement of the *Stomach, Liver* and *Bowels*, they furnish an effectual remedy. We have in our possession, over one hundred testimonials from physicians who have used them in their practice and highly approve of them, among which are the following:
J. H. GIBSON, M. D., Dunham, C. E.
C. E. COTTON, M. D., Cowansville.
CHARLES BROWN, M.D., Cowansville.
S. S. FOSTER, M. D. Broome.
J. C. BUTLER, M. D., Waterloo.
JOHN ERSKINE, M.D., Waterloo.
NORMAN CLEVELAND, M. D., Barnston.
N. JENKS, M. D. Barnston.
C. W. COWLES, M. D. Stanstead.
JOHN MEIGS, M. D., Stanstead.
JOSEPH BREADON, M. D., Surgeon, R N.
BENJAMIN DAMON, M.D., Coaticook.
LEMEUL RICHMOND, M.D., Derby Line.
WINSLOW LEWIS, M.D., Boston.
R. D. MUSSY, M. D., Boston.
F. J. AUSTIN, M.D., Sherbrooke.
E. D. WORTHINGTON, M. D., Sherbrooke.
Henry Simpson & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents.



IS A SPECIFIC for Rheumatism or Lameness of any kind, Swelling of the Joints, Sore Throat, Cold in the Head and Diphtheria, Burns or Frost Bites, Scratches on horses, &c.' &c.,

JACOBS' RHEUMATIC LIQUID.
Is an internal as well as an external remedy, and is the only one that *always* gives entire satisfaction, and all who once use it will never consent to change it for any other.
We have not space to enumerate the virtues accorded to it by thousands who have used it, and voluntarily testify to its merits. Buy a bottle and satisfy yourself that it is the best remedy ever offered.
Henry Simpson & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents.

THE BEST Tonic Hair Dressing ever discovered. It effectually cleanses the scalp, prevents the Hair from falling off or turning prematurely gray, and when the follicles and glands are not destroyed, will produce a new and luxuriant growth of hair where it has already disappeared.
It is the cheapest as well as the best, being only 25 cents for a large bottle. Buy it, try it, you'll like it and recommend it to your friends.
Henry Simpson & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents.

John Mudie,
BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. Office opposite Post Office, Clarence Street, Kingston.
August 6.

OFFICE REMOVED TO KING STREET NEARLY OPPOSITE THE CITY BOOK STORE.
Joseph Bowden,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., 33 King street, Kingston.

Signor Carlo Mora,
PROFESSOR of the PIANO & THOROUGH BASS, & CULTIVATION of the VOICE.
For terms, address MR J. REYNER'S Music Store.
Kingston, May 6.

J. R. Smith, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., PORTLAND, Residence Harrowsmith.

Phœnix Fire Assurance Company
OF LONDON.
Agent at Kingston,
THOS. KIRKPATRICK.

Royal Assurance Company
OF
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
MAXWELL W. STRANGE, Agent for Kingston
Office—33, Clarence Street.
Kingston, March 20, 1862.

1866. Marine Insurance. 1866.

Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford Conn.
THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President. | E. P. DORR, General Agent.
INCORPORATED IN 1819.
CAPITAL $3,000,000. ASSETS $4,650,938,27
HULL AND CARGO RISKS to and from Inland Ports on favourable terms.
Losses promptly and liberally adjusted and paid in Canada Currency.
JAMES SWIFT, Agent,
July 1. St. Lawrence Wharf.

Home Insurance Company of New Haven,
D. SATERLEE. President. | CHARLES WILSON Secretary.
CASH CAPITAL .. .. $1,000,000.
LAKE AND RIVER RISKS taken on hulls and cargoes at reasonable rates.
JAMES SWIFT, Agent,
July 1. St. Lawrence Wharf.

"Ætna" Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
PAID UP CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—$4,833,543,39.
Losses paid in 49 years, ... $23,000,000.
THIS Company has been doing business in Canada for nearly 50 years, and during that time has secured the public confidence by the prompt and liberal settlement of every fair claim. It has fully complied with the laws of Canada by the deposit with the Government of Stocks to the amount of
$50.000
And is prepared to issue policies on terms as low as the safety of the assured will permit.
JAMES SWIFT, Agent,
St. Lawrence Wharf.
Kingston, Feb. 4, 1868.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT, for producing a real Sea Bath in your own Room. The above favourite preparation is strongly recommended.
Sole Proprietors—TIDMAN & SON, Chemists, 10 Wormwood Street, London, E.C.

YARDLEY & CO., Fancy Soap Makers and Perfumers. Prize Medal awarded for Purity and Excellence of Quality. London and Paris.
BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.
PATENT SUNFLOWER OIL SOAP.
GLYCERINE SOAP.
Every variety of Fancy Soaps in lb Bars. Also in Cartons of 3 Tablets.
Pomades, Rose and Violet Powders, Cosmetics, French Extracts, Lavender Water, Cherry Tooth Paste, Lime Juice and Glycerine, and every description of preparations for the Toilet.
Messrs Burgoyne, Burbidges, and Squire receive Indents for Yardley & Co.'s preparations.
Manufactory, 7 Vine Street, Bloomsbury, London, and Depot, 5 Rue du Grand Chantier, Paris. Established 1770.

EUGENE RIMMEL,
PERFUMER by appointment to their Majesties the Emperor of the French, the Queen of Spain, the Queen of Holland, the Queen of the Belgians, and the King of Portugal; and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Toilet Soaps.	Toilet Powders.
Lavender Water.	Portable Fountains.
Cold Cream.	Toilet Vinegar.
Perfumed Vaporizer.	Hair Preparations.
Rose Leaf Powder.	Tooth Powders
Perfumes for the Handkerchief.	Glycerine Toilet Requisites.
Eau de Cologne.	

All the above are carefully prepared for Exportation, and retain their excellent qualities in any climate.
96 Strand; 128 Regent Street; 24 Cornhill, London. 17 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, &c.
EARL RUSSELL sent to the College of Physicians a communication received by him from Manilla (where cholera had been graing fearfully) to the effect that, of all remedies tried, Chlorodyne was the most effective.
"The day seems as yet, unhappily, far distant when public opinion or State interference will prevent the advertisement or sale of any secret medicine whatsoever. It is to be hoped that the profession will continue to brand as unworthy the conduct of those of its members who by testimonial or otherwise aid the disposal of such things."—*Lancet.*
TOWLE'S CHLORODYNE.
The Original Preparation of known Composition.
From Dr C. Kidd, Author of Standard Works on Chloroform.
Sackville-street, Piccadilly, London.
Sir,—I think if you would advertise your Chlorodyne more than you do, you would help to beat the others, which are secret compounds, out of the market. Many medical men think with me, and recommend your compound, but will never prescribe a secret remedy. CHARLES KIDD, M.D.
To Mr Towle, Chemist, Manchester.
A Surgeon from New York writes:—"It only requires to be known to be appreciated. I have no hesitation in characterising it (viz., Towle's Chlorodyne) as the most useful medicine that has appeared during the present century. In diarrhœa, colic, ague, spasms, I have found it to relieve more pain and cause more joy than any other article that can be named."
NOTE.—The Profession is warned against inferior, secret, and cheap compounds now in the market. Each genuine bottle bears a facsimile of Proprietor's signature on the stamp outside.
LIQ. CHLOROFORMI Co. OR CHLORODYNE WITHOUT PEPPERMINT.
Sole Manufacturer:—A. P. Towle, Chemist, Manchester.

THE ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, invented by R. Freeman, Pharmaceutist, is allowed to be one of the greatest discoveries of the present century. It is largely employed by the most eminent Physicians and Surgeons in hospital and private practice in all parts of the world. It has effects peculiar to itself, and which are essentially different to those produced by the various compounds bearing the name of Chlorodyne, but have no pretense to possessing its virtues. It rapidly relieves pain, from whatever cause, allays the irritation of fever, soothes the system under exhausting diseases, and gives sleep without producing any one of the unpleasant feelings so commonly arising from the use of opiates. It continues to hold its unshaken position in the estimation of the Profession as the best, most reliable, and cheapest preparation. Eminent and scientific Physicians made affidavits that they have tested its effects in careful comparison with those of "DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and deposed to the facts that they found it a more certain and reliable preparation, and greatly preferred "FREEMANS."
Earl Russell communicated to the Royal College of Physicians and to Mr Freeman, that in Manilla the only remedy of any use in Cholera was Chlorodine.
The Medical Times and Gazette, January 13th, 1866, states, "It has an immense sale amongst the public, and is prescribed by scores of Orthodox Medical Practitioners, and, of course, it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."
Manufactured by the Inventor, Richard Freeman, 70, Kennington Park Road, London, S.
The genuine has engraved on the Government Stamp (outside each Bottle), "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE."

CONDY'S PATENT FLUID or natural disinfectant purifies, deodorises, and disinfects, by the agency of nascent or ozonic oxygen,—its active principle. Being entirely innoxious, this truly scientific preparation is peculiarly adapted for the following useful purposes, for which all other disinfectants, on account of their poisonous or other objectionable qualities, are unavailable and useless:—
Detecting organic impurities in air and water.
Purifying drinking and other water from organic matter, lead, &c.
Freshening the air of close places, and removing bad smells.
Freeing meat, fish, butter, or other provisions from taint.
Counteracting the effects of organic poisons taken into the stomach.
Curing Musty provender. Freeing wheat and other seed from smut.
Maintaining the health of plants in pots and conservatories.
Preserving and restoring the freshness of cut flowers kept in water.
Destroying the blight of the potatoe, vine, hop, mulberry tree, &c.
Washing dogs and other domestic animals.
Cleansing bottles, beer barrels, pickling tubs, dairy utensils.
Washing the hair and darkening its colour when turning grey.
Enhancing the purifying and invigorating effects of baths and tubs.
Dressing poisoned wounds and destroying animal virus.
Treating the infectious diseases of cattle, horses, dogs, &c.
One gallon makes 200 to 300 gallons adapted for use.
N.B.—Condy's Fluid is the Standard Scientific Test for Organic Matter in Water, and affords the only known means of rapidly and completely freeing Drinking Water from Organic Taint, which is so common a cause of serious disease.
To rapidly purify the air, use the diluted fluid with "Condy's Ozoniser" or other Spray-producer.
CONDY'S PATENT OZONISED WATER, (FOR TOILET PURPOSES,)
Removes from the mouth impure and foreign tastes and odours, whether arising from tobacco or other causes, and counteracts the irritation and morbid secretions of carious teeth. It purifies and softens the skin, and, used in the bath, tends to promote a healthy state of the whole body.
H. BOLLMAN CONDY,
Patentee, Battersea, London.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE. Any one can use them; anything can be dyed with them. It is impossible in this small space to enumerate the many uses to which these wonderful and beautiful chemical preparations can be applied; while their chief use is for dyeing textile fabrics, they are also invaluable as a colouring agent for almost every known material, the ease with which they can be used and the brilliancy of the result being, indeed, almost magical. By their use almost any article of clothing can be dyed in a few minutes for a few pence without soiling the hands.
MEMORANDA.
MAGENTA: The strength and beauty of this dye is almost incredible. A Sixpenny bottle will dye 20 yards of Bonnet Ribbon in 10 minutes; it will also produce a clear Rose Pink by using less dye. Suitable also for Woollen Goods, Feathers, Silks, &c.
WOOLLENS: Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Purple, Orange, Pink, and Crimson produce the most satisfactory results. Use a large quantity of boiling water in an earthen pan. RIBBONS and SILKS: Brush them with soap and water to avoid creases, and to render them clean. Dye in boiling water.
FEATHERS: Dye in hot water (a few drops of the dye is sufficient for one feather).
COTTON: Mauve, Violet and Purple are recommended.
LEATHER: Blue, Magenta, Violet and Orange. Dye in warm water.
WHITEWASH: To color: *Magenta*, for Pink or Rose; add half a bottle to a pail of water, then stir in the Whitening as usual. Mauve, Violet, Purple, Blue and crimson produce pretty tints by using one bottle or more, as directed above.
STARCH: Stir in a few drops of Colour—Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Blue or Pink; these impart delicate tints to Lace, Linen, &c.
WILLOW SHAVINGS, Wicker, Ivory, Bone, Hair, Fibres, Seaweed, &c., attract the dye quickly, if applied in boiling water.
BLUE: For laundry purposes is A 1.
BOOK EDGES: A Sixpenny bottle of Magenta, Violet, Crimson or Blue will make from a pint to a quart of beautiful colouring, according to shade required. Apply with a brush.
PAPER and WOOD STAIN: Ditto.
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SATINWOOD STAIN: A Sixpenny bottle Canary dissolved in a pint of boiling water
PHOTOGRAPHS may be tinted; dilute the dye with water; a bottle of Magenta to a pint of water. &c.
ILLUMINATING: Magenta, Violet, Blue, Orange; pour a few drops into an egg cup add warm water; use with a brush or pen Borders of books, similar to Ward and Lock's Arabian Nights, &c., may be prettily illuminated in this manner.
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