The Daily News,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 28.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

SPOTS ON THE SUN.

(*From the N. Y. Tribune.*)

Attention has already been called in the columns of the *Tribune* to the fact that there is at present upon the solar disc a large group of spots, visible without magnifying power, requiring only the protection of the eye by a piece of coloured or smoked glass. It made its appearance upon the eastern edge of the Sun about a week ago, but was then too much foreshortened from its position to be conspicuous. Mr David Trowbridge writes us that upon the 13th instant, "when examined with the telescope it was found to consist of five distinct nuclei, all included in one penumbra. The diameter of the spot in the longest direction, though somewhat foreshortened, occupied as much as one-sixteenth of a solar diameter, or length of 55,000 miles, and the breadth was as much as 30,000 miles, giving a superficial area of about 1,500,000 square miles. The diameter of the largest nucleus was about 10,000 miles and its area some 70,000,000 square miles or more." At that time the spot had advanced about one-third of the distance across from the eastern margin. It is now a little past the centre of its transit, and will be visible but a few days longer before the Sun's revolution upon its axis will have carried it around to the further side, and therefore out of our view. It is not impossible that it may continue upon the Sun's disc until after the 6th of May, in which case it will again be visible upon the eastern edge. Spots sometimes remain upon the disc for many revolutions. For instance, in 1779, a spot continued visible for six months; and in 1840 and 1851 Schwabe observed eighteen returns, though not consecutive, of the same group. There are indications, however, that in this case the spots will have little permanence; for they have been so divided and separated that yesterday the largest of them was much smaller than, as measured by our correspondent, three days before.

Spots upon the sun, visible by telescopic aid, are of so frequent occurrence that it is generally the case that they are more or less upon the side toward the earth. It has been discovered, however, that, as in the case of the November meteors, there is a periodicity in regard to their number and size. The maximum, which occurs at intervals of a little more than eleven years, will occur next year; so that we may now expect, for two years to come, that the sun's surface will seldom be free from spots, and that there will frequently be spots or groups of spots of large extent, and possibly much larger than those now visible. The nucleus frequently surpasses the earth in magnitude, and the penumbra has been observed of very much larger dimensions. Groups of spots have been seen to extend a fourth, or even a third, across the disc. It is not to be confidently expected, however, that we shall soon witness such a phenomenon; for the maximum itself is subject to another period of about fifty-six years; so that although the spots will be more frequent and larger for the next two years than for the last nine, or the nine following 1871, it will not be until about the year 1892 that the highest maximum will be reached.

The cause of the spots upon the Sun is not yet known, although its periodicity seems to connect it with the larger planets, Jupiter and Saturn. It has been supposed that "when the Sun or a part of the solar surface approaches a planet, the spots disappear or the brightness increases." Not only does this period correspond in a remarkable manner with the revolution of the planets around the Sun, and especially of Jupiter, the largest of them, but it has been observed that the period corresponds to that of the recurrence of meteoric showers. It has long been supposed, and two or three years ago was established, that the November meteoric shower occurred at its maximum at intervals of 33 years, corresponding to three cycles of the solar spots, so that "the minimum of spot-frequency coincides remarkably," as Schwabe himself has recently remarked, "with the recurrence of meteoric showers." The phenomenon of the Aurora Borealis, which was so marked on Thursday evening last, seems also to be connected in some way with the solar spots. It will be remembered by many that, in 1859, the very year of the last maximum of the solar spots, there was a brilliant display of the Aurora Borealis, forming a corona as on Thursday last, and visible throughout the United States. When so many and apparently so independent phenomena are found to be connected, the result can hardly fail to be the discovery of the law governing them all, and the cause of that connection.

Lieut. Ashe, the Director of the Quebec Observatory, has proposed the following theory; he conceives the Sun's surface to be composed of an equally bright and incandescent photosphere; that our Sun is a nebulous star, and that the nebula consists in what is seen as the zodiacal light, this connecting still another apparently independent phenomenon with the others, and that the solar spots are small meteor planets that revolve around the Sun and fall into it.

Looking at the Sun through a telescope, there are several species of variation from an even, luminous surface. First, we see apparently black spots, I say "apparently," because it has long been suspected that these spots are not really black in themselves, but only by contrast. In fact a recent observer has stated that upon narrowing the field of view, so that a spot could be seen by itself, it was found to be of a deep red color. Around the spots there is usually a much larger portion of the disc sometimes enclosing two or more spots called the penumbra. This is decidedly self-luminous, although much less bright than the general disc of the Sun. In addition to these there are what are called *faculæ*, or bright streaks which are manifestly brighter than the general disc. They are as variable as the spots, and probably depend upon them, surrounding them usually near the limb. These have been proved to consist of elevations or ridges in the photosphere or luminous surface of the sun: and it has been supposed that they sometimes rise so high as to form the red prominence visible in total solar eclipses, and which are now undergoing special observation by a recently discovered method, founded upon spectral analysis, by which they may be observed without the necessity for a total eclipse to reveal them. In this direction, therefore, we may expect at no distant day further and more definite knowledge of the constitution of the sun's surface.

Ruby Valley, in Nevada, is so called on account of the immense number of rubies found in the sand of the mountain streams flowing through it. These gems, though very beautiful and perfect, are too small to be merchantable, the largest only being about the size of a pin head.

There is a young lady velocipedist in Boston who, while riding, picks up two chairs, one in each hand, and carries them around the room; makes eights and curves without use of hands; makes a circuit of the room without use of hands or feet; stands on one foot on the saddle, and performs the feat of passing a hoop over the head, and manages to get through it while riding.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE AND THE ANNEXATION MOVEMENT.

The Rochester *Chronicle* says:—For some time past the New York *Tribune* has been seeking to establish the impression that it is both desirable and possible to acquire the Dominion of Canada as an offset to our claims upon the British government, and the Montreal correspondent of that journal has received the cue. A despatch from him to the *Tribune* of yesterday attempts to show that the idea is received with great favour on the other side of the frontier. He states that private meetings of influential persons have been held for the purpose of considering the expediency of a change in the form of government, and that "the newspapers are beginning to meet the question face to face." All this may be true without supplying the slightest colour to the *Tribune's* theory that the annexation may be accomplished. So far, nothing whatever is said about any step beyond the establishment of an independent government. But the correspondent goes on to give his own supposition, or what he pretends to be such, in regard to the matter. "There is a party in favor of independence, but a larger party, *I believe*, aims at annexation to the United States, and will soon make itself prominent."

Now we sincerely hope that no great number of the *Tribune's* readers will give credence to this nonsensical stuff. There is not a particle of evidence that any large number of Canadians contemplate the contingency of annexation with favour, and we do not believe that any progress can be made in the work of reconciling them to it by pursuing such a course as the *Tribune* has marked out. It is not at all probable that, even were the people of Canada inclined toward the incorporation of their Dominion with the United States, they would feel any satisfaction at the prospect of being transferred in acquittance of a debt. If they ever come to us they will desire to do so through their own volition, and not by the act of the home government. Of that we may rest assured. It is not politic to press a matter of this sort with too much vigour, and if the New York *Tribune* continues to treat the question as it is doing now it may delay the consummation it so earnestly desires for an indefinite number of years. The thing cannot be brought to pass, at any rate, in the way that journal proposes to accomplish it. The Alabama question must find some other solution if it is to be solved during the present generation.

The Washington correspondent of a Boston paper says that the Bourbon Prince and Princess who were lately married in New York ran away from the National Hotel without paying their board.

Two members of a church choir in Albany, having seceded therefrom, have been gratifying their spite by singing in the congregation out of tune and at the top of their voices. They have been arrested and discharged, and still persist in singing out of tune. The fix is an odd one.

A minister in Newfoundland requires that all persons dying in his parish shall be buried by him, and last winter kept a child three weeks unburied, waiting for his return home. Fortunately, it was in the winter. He also had the body of an aged woman, who had been uncanonically interred, taken out of its grave, where it had lain a month, and brought to a school house near his residence, and, after service by himself, reburied it.

It is estimated that there are 600,000 bushels of wheat along the line of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad in Minnesota, and at least 150,000 bushels more on farms off the line, which will go by that road to market. At Rochester there are 115,000 bushels awaiting shipment.

The Mayor of Nottingham, England, says that one-third of the electors of that borough are corrupt, and that in a municipal election 2,320 persons require money for voting. Both sides bribed at the last election, and the small shopkeepers were quite as willing to take money as the poor, if only enough was offered them.

Wooden nutmegs are nowhere, says the St. John *Globe*, 19th inst., compared with Canadian flour. In two lots of flour that arrived in that port last week from Canada, 250 barrels were found by the inspectors to contain sawed up barrel staves and other pieces of wood, averaging 3lbs to the barrel. Who packed the flour?

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

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.

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.

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

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

James S. Cartwright,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW. OFFICE—CLARENCE STREET, opposite the Post Office. February 17.

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

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.

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 Bawden,
ATTORNEY AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., 33 King street, Kingston.

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

MONEY TO LEND. $50,000 to lend on the security of Real Estate in the City or Country at a low rate of interest. No commission charged.
April 23 R. M. ROSE.

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.

Home Insurance Company of New Haven, Conn.
CAPITAL .. .. $1,000,000.
PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING 1868—$2,079,896.
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, March 31, 1869.

1869. Marine Insurance. 1869.

Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.
L. J. HENDEE, President. | E. P. DORR, General Agent.
INCORPORATED IN 1819.
CAPITAL $3,000,000. ASSETS $5,150,931,71
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,
March 31, 1869. St. Lawrence Wharf.

Home Insurance Company of New Haven.
D. SATRALEE, President. | CHARLES WILSON Secretary
CASH CAPITAL .. .. $1,000,000.
LAKE AND RIVER RISKS taken on hulls and cargoes at reasonable rates.
JAMES SWIFT, Agent,
Kingston, March 31, '69. St. Lawrence Wharf.

"Ætna" Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
PAID UP CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—$5,150,931,71.
Losses paid in 50 years, ... $24,000,000
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, March 31, 1869.

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.

DR. VICTOR BAUD'S ORGANIC MEDICINE.
DR. V. BAUD, Graduate and Member of the Medical College of Paris, Chief Physician Extraordinary for Epidemics in Paris, late M.D. of the Civil Hospitals of Algiers, has just introduced in England his ORGANIC MEDICINES.
They consist of three preparations—
THE BAUDEINE,
An efficient and prompt Remedy for Cholera, Yellow Fever, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and the excessive action of the Bowels. A gold medal was awarded by the French Government to Dr V. Baud for this valuable preparation.
Price: Small, 1s 1½d; Medium, 4s 5d; Large Size, 11s per Bottle.
THE DIASTATIZED IRON,
For strengthening the System.—Price 2s 9d per Bottle.
THE DIASTATIZED IODINE,
For purifying the Blood.—Price 2s 9d per Bottle.
*** The above Preparations are in the form of Sweetmeats, pleasant to the taste, and particularly adapted for Infants and Mothers nursing.
By the combination of the Iron or Iodine with Cress Seeds in a state of germination, they are united with organic life, which thus renders them digestible. The irritative and stubborn mineral has thus become the nucleus of an organic substance capable of being absorbed by the blood without injury to the stomach.
Agent for England and British Possessions,
E G. DUFRESNE, 79 Watling Street.
May be obtained of all Chemists.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, &c.
EARL RUSSELL sent to the College of Physicians a communication received by him from Manilla (where cholera had been raging 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:—"I 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.

CAUTION.
THE gross frauds which continue to be practised by obscure manufacturers, more particularly in Germany, by imitating the labels attached to JOHN GOSNELL & Co.'s PERFUMERY, render it imperative upon the Proprietors to CAUTION the public against such nefarious proceedings, and to request their friends and patrons to purchase only of respectable dealers, who import direct from John Gosnell & Co.; and invite special attention to the address—
RED BULL WHARF, 93 UPPER THAMES STREET.
John Gosnell & Co.'s Select Perfumes: Ess Bouquet, Royal Yacht Club Bouquet, Jockey Club Perfume, Essence of Wood Violet, Victoria Bouquet, Frangipanni, Military Bouquet, the Bride's Bouquet.
John Gosnell & Co.'s Prince of Wales' Perfume, a most choice and fashionable perfume.
John Gosnell & Co's Princess Alexandra's Perfume, a most choice and delicate perfume, prepared expressly for the use of Her Royal Highness.
John Gosnell & Co.'s Upper Ten Thousand Perfume.
John Gosnell & Co.'s Jockey Club Perfume is in universal request as the most admired Perfume for the Handkerchief. Price 2s 6d.
John Gosnell & Co.'s La Noblesse Perfume, a most delicate Perfume of exquisite fragrance.
John Gosnell & Co.'s Noblesse Pomade, elegantly perfumed, and highly recommended for beautifying and promoting the growth of the hair.
La Noblesse Soap—esteemed for its unequalled perfume and fine emollient qualities.
John Gosnell & Co.'s Violet and Millefleur Nursery Powder is guaranteed pure. No nursery should be without it. Sold in boxes at 6d; in tins 1s each.
John Gosnell & Co.'s Cherry Tooth Paste is greatly superior to any Tooth Powder, gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 1s 6d each.
Instantaneous Hair Dye: certain to produce any shade Brown or Black, of good natural colour. It cannot possibly injure the hair, has no disagreeable odour, and is easily applied.
John Gosnell & Co.'s Patent Trichosaron, or newly invented Hair Brush, the peculiar mechanical construction of which accompanies the two operations of cleansing and polishing simultaneously.
The Patent Mechanical Chair for Brushing Hair by Machinery. For Prospectus and particulars, apply to the Patentees and Sole Manufacturers, JOHN GOSNELL & Co., Perfumers by Appointment to Her Majesty, the Princess of Wales, &c., RED BULL WHARF, 93 UPPER THAMES STREET, late of 12 Three King Court, Lombard Street.

"THE" SAUCE. Prepared by Alexander Southwood Stocker, from a recipe by his Cousin, the late Dr Southwood Smith, thirty-five years Physician to the London Fever Hospital; Father of Sanitary Reform; Medical Member of the first General Board of Health; Author of the first work on Fever in any age or country, the Philosophy of Health, &c.
Delicious with every known dish. Its habitual use increases the appetite and promotes digestion. It is much esteemed for its digestive properties.
As an assurance of its purity and salutary properties, it is only necessary to point out the name of the celebrated and philanthropic Physician from whose prescription it is compounded. The entire life of that distinguished man was spent in promoting the health of his fellow-creatures, and his death, in December, 1861, was mourned as a national loss.
Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietor, 69, Lamb's Conduit Street; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon Street; Batty and Co., Finsbury Pavement.
Retail by Chemists, Grocers, Italian Warehousemen, and others, throughout the Kingdom, and every part of the world.
Ask for "The" Sauce.—Special Export Agents—Burgoyne, Burbridges, and Squire, 16, Colman Street, London.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE.—A Medicine that cures Sea Sickness or the worst form of Billious Headache in a few minutes; effervescing and tasteless, its constant use is especially calculated to maintain Health. When mixed with water and taken during the effervescence, it immediately blends with the food, and is rapidly absorbed into the system. It vitalizes and supplies the blood with those saline principles that are lost, altered, or destroyed during the hot weather. In Jungle, Scarlet, Yellow, Typhus, Eruptive Fevers (or Cholera), also in several other conditions, where the vital current is poisoned by infection, and thereby rendered unfit to support health and life, it has been found eminently beneficial; and its sustaining and purifying influence acts as a preventive to disease, as the numerous unsolicited testimonials accompanying each bottle will prove. Its portability renders it admirably adapted to the traveller, tourist, emigrant, or private family, more especially when distant from medical advice or assistance.
Sold in patent stoppered glass bottles, price 2s 6d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 21s each. Special agents required and appointed in all parts of the world.

SIR WILLIAM BURNETT'S DISINFECTING FLUID, for the purification of sick rooms, hospitals, workhouses, factories, prisons, crowded places, between decks of ships, fever wards, clothes and linen of sick, night-chairs, cesspools, drains, water closets, stables, dairies, larders, musty casks, tubs, &c.; bilge-water, and the holds of ships; apartments for searchers, undertakers, and jurymen, and for post-mortem examinations; for the prevention of infectious disease, canker and fungus in trees; for the disinfection of dead bodies, and for the preservation of subjects for dissection; for the extermination of bugs and other vermin.
Sir W. Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid was the only Disinfectant used at the Agricultural Hall during the Smithfield Club Cattle Show in 1866, by order of Her Majesty's Privy Council.
The value of the fluid is shown by the following letter from the Secretary and Manager:
"Agricultural Hall, Islington, Jan. 1868.
"Dear Sir,—Please to send eight gallons more of your Disinfecting Fluid, as per order enclosed. Having used various Disinfecting Fluids at our many shows, I can say with confidence that none have had the instantaneous and complete effect of Sir William Burnett's, and this too without producing any nuisance like the smell of chloride of lime or carbolic acid.—I am yours faithfully, "S. SIDNEY, Sec. and Manager.
"Capt. Jackson, R.N., 90, Cannon street."
This fluid acts on the essential cause of disease by destroying the local conditions of the atmosphere under which cholera is most frequently developed and propagated. For instance: "In a house in St. Andrew's street, Plymouth, occupied by fifty-two persons, it was sprinkled in every room except four; in these the occupants would not permit it to be applied; the result of which was, that in those parts of the house where it had been used, not a single case of cholera subsequently occurred; while in the four rooms above alluded to, the disease still exists and some deaths have taken place. Two houses immediately opposite were supplied with a quantity, in neither of which has there been a single case, although toe disease is raging in the neighbourhood."
Sold by all Chemists, and at 90, Canon street, London. Quarts, 16s; pints, 8s; half-pints, 4s; glass-stoppered Imperial pints, extra strength, 16s per dozen; and in bulk at 4s per gallon: bottles included. Each gallon making 200 gallons, when diluted with water. See directions on every bottle.
Recommended and used by Professor Simonds at the Royal Veterinary College, during the last twenty years.
N.B.—This fluid is a certain cure for grease in horses, also the scab and rot in sheep.

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 pretence 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.
OAK STAIN: A bottle of No. 2 Black to half a-pint of hot water.
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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