FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Fruit-Growing.

In brief, some of the principal mistakes made by those who attempt to grow fruit are:

1. A lack of practical knowledge.
2. Devoting too much land to one fruit.
3. Setting more trees and plants than circumstances will allow proper care for.
4. Neglect in cultivation.
5. Ignorance of the values of manures and how to use them.
6. Selecting varieties which are not adapted to the locality.
7. Purchasing inferior plants to save a few dollars, which will surely be lost in the end.—*Our Country Home.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Save up manures.

Corn is a warming food.

Bone dust suits potatoes.

Clear the paths after each storm.

Ferns need light but not sunshine.

Prune grapevines, trees and berry bushes.

Provide ample feeding room for all animals.

For early pasture nothing is equal to orchard grass.

Overcrowding and filth are the destruction of sheep and pigs.

A great deal of poor butter is caused by the cream getting too cold.

Build safe, easy stairs where needed in barns, and save breaking your bones climbing dangerous ladders.

A good horse should not be old until he is at least twenty, and won't be if he is properly treated and cared for.

Give a quart of meal a day to each of your young animals, and you will soon be praising them to your neighbors.

There are over 6,000 kinds of grass, including the various cereals, which is about one-sixth of all the flowering plants that grow.

The philosophy of remunerative feeding is contained in these few words—a steady and even gain from birth, until ready for the shambles.

Wheat, barley, peas, potatoes and beets require the manure to be decomposed, while corn, cabbage and oats will do better on fresh manure.

Soft soap reduced to the consistency of a thick paint with the addition of a strong solution of washing soda, makes one of the most effective and most lasting washes for fruit trees.

A Kansas farmer says, according to the New York *Tribune*, that he put a stop to the heating of wheat by mixing with each fifty bushels, a bushel of salt, and also kept weevils away.

The varieties of fowls having topknots are mostly good layers, but these appendages have the disadvantage of making the fowls defenceless against hawks, as the topknots prevent them from seeking refuge when an attack is threatened. Where hawks are numerous this is a serious objection.

It is not possible to grow sunflowers with profit except on very rich soil. They are especially exhaustive of potash, which, however, is largely retained in the woody stalks. These should be burned and the ashes returned to the soil. The Russian sunflower yields more heavily than the common variety.

The potato and tomato, being both members of the same family, may be grafted into each other with success so far as growth is concerned. A gardener who trees grafting the tomato on a potato plant had a crop of tomatoes above ground and one of potatoes underneath. The latter, however, were not good, as the potato leaves were needed to give character and maturity to the crop.

Grass and clover seeds may be made a good catch with oats, provided the latter are sown early and thinly. This grain, however, is not as favorable for seeding with as is barley, which is off the land two or more weeks earlier, giving the young plants a better chance to grow. It often happens that clover in oats is all right until a few days before harvesting, when the oat roots suck out all the moisture and leave the clover catch to perish.

Much is said in the papers about breeding pure fowls; but probably the most desirable as well as cheapest improvements may be made by farmers themselves in selecting eggs for setting from the hens which are known to be the best layers. In the same breed there will be wide differences in this respect, as every observing farmer knows. Often the cross-breed fowls will produce specimens of extraordinary laying qualities, and by breeding from these this desirable characteristic may be perpetuated.

In plowing a field for corn, it is advisable to have as few dead furrows as possible. The corn in these will not generally pay for the labor of planting and cultivating. Farmers generally believe this is because the dead furrow is low and cold. An experiment has, however, been reported, showing that where the dead furrow rows were manured with nitrate of soda, the corn was noticeably larger than on either side. This shows how important nitrogenous fertilizers are for corn, and of these stable manure is one of the best.

Recipes.

HOT POTATO SALAD.—Slice thin eight boiled potatoes, cut up a white onion and mix with the potatoes; cut up some bacon into small bits, sufficient to fill a teacup, and fry it brown; remove the meat and into the grease stir three tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Pour over the potatoes and serve hot.

MILK BREAD.—Sift a pound and a half of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, half an ounce of melted butter and two tablespoonfuls of baking powder; simmer a pint of milk, let it cool, make a batter with it, knead it with a plated knife, shape it into loaves, let it stand an hour in greased pans, covered, then bake in a quick oven.

OMELET.—A bread crumb omelet is excellent if served with roast lamb or veal; one pint of bread crumbs, a large spoonful of parsley, rubbed very fine, half of a tiny onion chopped fine. Beat two eggs light, add a teacup of milk, a trace of nutmeg, and pepper and salt liberally; also, a lump of butter, the size of a small egg. Mix all together and bake in a slow oven, on a buttered pie plate, and serve at once.

APPLE SAUCE.—Apple sauce is very nice if made in this way: Peel and core some sour apples; remove the cores without cutting the apples into pieces. Make a syrup of sugar and a very little water; put the apples into this, and cook them until you can pierce them easily with a broom splint; then take them out of the syrup with a spoon, or with something that will not break or cut them. Let the syrup boil until it is quite thick; flavor it delicately with vanilla, and pour over the apples.

MODERN STRAWBERRY SHORT-CAKE.—The material for this cake are half a cupful of butter, a cupful of sugar, three cupfuls and a quarter of flour, one of milk, three eggs, three teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, and the juice of half a lemon. Beat the butter to a cream, and gradually beat the sugar into it. Add the lemon juice, the eggs, well beaten, the mik and finally the flour, mixed with the baking-powder. Pour the mixture into four tin pans, well buttered, and bake in a moderate oven for twenty minutes. Hull and mash three pints of strawberries, and mix them with a cupful of sugar. Spread the berries and sugar on two of the cakes, and over the fruit spread whipped cream. Now put the remaining two cakes upon the first ones and spread a thin layer of strawberries and sugar over each. Cover with whipped cream, and serve. This short-cake may be served either hot or cold. If hot the cream should be whipped in advance of the baking (it will remain frothy for hours if put in a cold place), and the berries should be ready for sugaring when the cakes come from the oven. But whether served hot or cold, the sweetening should not be put to the fruit until just before the cake is to go to the table. A pint of cream is enough to whip for two short-cakes.

A Persian Doctor.

In the East all Europeans are supposed to be deeply versed in the healing art, and there is no surer way of gaining favor and consideration than either to make some cure or to attempt to do so with as much formality as possible. When Mr. O'Donovan, the London *News* correspondent was exploring the Caspian, near northern Persia, he paid a visit to the camp of Veli Khan, whose secretary spoke a little French. After some conversation on general topics, the khan told Mr. O'Donovan that he had badly sprained his ankle some time before, and asked if he could prescribe for him. I recommended (says O'Donovan) a bandage moistened with cold water and vinegar, and cold water poured from a height on the ailing joint every morning.

"We have an excellent surgeon attached to the brigade," said the general, when I had done speaking.

"Then," said I to myself, "why do you consult me?"

"He is coming directly," said the general; "he will be glad to see you."

Shortly after, a tall, handsome, intellectual-looking man, with coal-black beard and piercing eyes, made his appearance. He was the surgeon. A conversation about European politics followed. After a pause, the subject of the sprained ankle again came up. I repeated my prescription.

"On what scientific grounds do you base your remedy?" said the doctor.

I explained.

"What would you say to a dozen leeches?" he asked.

Glad to get out of the subject, I said that the remedy was excellent. Not at all. No chance of getting off so easily.

"I presume you are an astronomer?" went on my interlocutor.

"Well," I said, not exactly understanding the sudden transition from sprained ankles and leeches to the stars, "I know something about the science."

"I presume you can foretell a favorable conjunction for the application of the leeches, and drawing the blood of his excellency?"

My gravity was put to a severe test; but taking a long pull of a water-pipe, which, having gone the rounds of the company, was in turn handed to me, I uttered the usual prolonged sigh after such an indulgence, and gasped out, between suppressed laughter and half-suffocation, that I regretted my science was not of so profound a nature.

Upon this, the hakin, casting a triumphant glance around, sank back upon his heels and fingered his chaplet of amber beads. He felt that he had completely floored me, and need not say more in order to show up my utter ignorance of medical science. I, for one, blessed the stars that had rescued me from the chirurgico-astronomical discussion.

How Long We Should Sleep.

The latest authority on this vexed question—Dr. Malins—says that the proper amount of sleep to be taken by a man is eight hours. So far as regards city life, the estimate is probably correct. Proverbial wisdom does not apply to modern conditions of social existence. "Five (hours) for a man, seven for a woman, nine for a pig," says one proverb; and a second, quoted by Mr. Hazlitt in his English Proverbs, declares that nature requires five; custom allows seven; laziness takes nine, and wickedness eleven. These conclusions were, however, drawn from observation of country life. Physical fatigue is more easily overcome than intellectual. Which of us when traveling in the country or abroad, or in any way separated from the ordinary process of thought and anxiety, has not found that he could, without difficulty, do with a couple of hours' less sleep than he was in the habit of taking? Men, however, who follow an intellectual pursuit are exceptionally fortunate if the process of restoration occupy less than seven hours. More frequently they extend eight or nine hours. Kant, I see it stated, took never less than seven hours. Goethe owned to requiring nine. Soldiers and sailors, on the other hand, like laborers, do with much less quantity. I am afraid to say how much the duke of Wellington regarded as essential. A schoolmaster under whom at one time I studied, a hard-working man at the acquisition of languages, proclaimed loudly that he never took more than five hours' sleep. The hour at which he rose in the morning gave some color to this assertion. Only in after life did I discover that a two hours' postprandial siesta was not included in that allowance.—*New York Mail and Express.*

Buried Alive.

Prescott, the historian, had a horror of being buried alive and left precautionary directions, which were carried out before the body was buried. A writer alludes to the subject in some remarks worth quoting: "It is doubtful whether a person buried during suspended animation could recover consciousness with the limited amount of air contained in a coffin. Nevertheless, that many persons have been prepared for burial, and others prematurely buried, admits of no doubt; probably more frequently after cholera than most other diseases (unless catalepsy), owing to rapid exhaustion. Two or three tests may be applied, which would suffice in all cases. Of these, electricity is regarded as absolutely certain. On the best authority, death is certain when the muscles have entirely lost their contractility on the application of the Faradic current. The continuance of the contractility after death varies according to the cause of death, but never continues longer than three hours after death. Hence, if there should be any response on application of the battery after three hours, life is not wholly extinct and burial should be forbidden. Another test is apylying the flame of a candle to any part of the body. If it blisters, life is not extinct. Other tests have been proposed, but the above are believed to be the most trustworthy. In view of the possibility even of such a dreadful occurrence as premature burial, ought not undertakers to be required in all cases to make the test of electricity, a method simple and inexpensive?"

Skill With the Lasso.

It is no credit to a cowboy to catch a bull by the horns, says a Forty Keogh letter, for he cannot be thrown by them and is simply held as a prisoner, but the skill in throwing a lasso is to pitch the noose in front of an animal when he is going at full gallop, so that the next step he treads into it. The cowboy tried it on a bull while both of our ponies were jumping along on a dead run. The old fellow was going about as fast as we were, but the fatal loop shot through the air at a tangent and fell, wide open, just in front of him on the ground. The left fore foot plunged square into the circle, the rope was tightened with a sudden jerk and the steer rolled over in the dust, as cleverly caught as anything I ever saw. The broncho, too, understood his part of the business thoroughly, for he bore at the right moment in the opposite direction, else he might have been thrown instead of the bull, to which he was much inferior in weight.

The last war between England and Russia began in 1854.

FOR FEMININE READERS

Corsican Women.

The Corsicans are Italians by blood and language, Frenchmen by a political accident, and idlers by nature. The women are the laborers, and also the beasts of burden. A French traveler says he has seen women and girls emerging from the woods bending under the heavy loads of brush-wood for fuel, while their male companions rode behind them on ponies or mules.

Another traveler says that passing one evening through a Corsican village, he saw a troop of young girls carrying on their heads jars containing five or six gallons of water. Before them marched their male relatives bearing flaming torches to light the burden-bearers on their way.

Water is brought into the cities by aqueducts. The women gather at the city fountains to fill their jars, and to gossip. Resting the jar on one uplifted knee, and holding it by the ears, they fill it from the plashing jets. When it is filled, they raise it to their heads, square their shoulders, and march off without spilling a drop.

But the bearing of jars on the head has this compensation: it gives the women an erect, robust, majestic carriage. They walk superbly, as do their sisters, the peasant women of Egypt, who also carry burdens on their heads.

In the last struggle of the island for independence, the women were earnest patriots, and warmly aided Paoli, the patriot general. A peasant woman brought her young son to him as a recruit.

"Take good care of him," she said. "He is the last of four brothers. You have had the other three."—*Youth's Companion.*

Queens and Corsets.

Catherine de Medicis is credited with introducing the corset into France; but tight lacing existed long before her appearance at Fontainebleau. As early as the fifteenth century we read of "a pair of bodies," the evident origin of the word "bodice." But it was during the latter part of the sixteenth century that it assumed the ugly forms depicted. No doubt it was at this period that it became, as Bulwer has it, a whalebone prison; its busks of ivory and wood turning it into a sort of cuirass. Gosson thus describes it:

"These privie oats, by art made strong
With bones, with past, with such-like ware,
Whereby their backe and sides grow long,
And now they harnest gallants are;
Were they for use against the foe,
Our dames for Amazones might goe.

"But seeing they doe only stay
The course that nature doth intend,
And mothers often by them slay
Their daughters young, and works their end,
What are they els but armours stout,
Wherein like gyants Jove they flout?"

It is instructive to study the faces of the unhappy women who formed "the flying squadron" of Catherine de Medicis. The history of the times still more unfolds itself if we study their costume. Catherine de Medicis, shut in her "whalebone prison," the folds of her skirts hanging stiffly and diagramically, her sleeves like two long black wings, her little black cap, stiff stuff collar and white ruff, appears like some great beetle, in the costume of Mary Stuart, as given in Lacroix, we have the same hard beetle-like form; more beautiful, indeed, as the finest specimen of the Carabus tribe is to the sacred Ateuchus. The slashes in her black dress show the white robe underneath; her waist, her arms and her throat are bound round with bands of precious stones; while from her waist, which by the way is by no means a slender one, is suspended a golden tassel, garnished with pearls and precious stones. But consider the crowd of over women whom these two rival queens led down the Dance of Death. A painted butterfly, with none of the insect's grace, is poor Eleanor of Austria, as depicted in Lacroix. Her body is prisoned in a horny cuirass, and her ruff is backed by two additional fans of lawn; her sleeves are diapered like a chessboard; and from under her arms descend two pieces of stuff broidered with gold and shaped to look like an enormous pair of heavy double crutches. Her rival, Marie Touchet, wears no such frightful costume; she is nevertheless one of the same tribe, a less hard and ugly specimen than Catharine de Medicis, less hard but not so beautiful as Mary Stuart. But for forms completely insectile, nothing perhaps ever went beyond these seen in the court of Henri III. of France.

Fashion Notes.

Plain slippers are again worn trimmed with black ribbon bows.

Peasant waists, with lacing in front over full white muslin waistcoats, are worn by little girls under seven.

Biscuit-colored cashmere makes a charming costume when combined with dark red velvet. The underskirt should be of the velvet; also the vest and trimmings.

Mantelets are smaller than ever, and have very high shoulders and such shortness of sleeves that they are little more than shoulder capes with long tab in front.

Colored laces are more and more worn in adorning the woolen dresses—whole skirts, flounces and trimmings. Also in millinery these laces will be employed very generally.

Chantilly, the most beautiful of a. black laces, is fashionable again for scarfs, mantelets, fichus and tunics or polonaises to be worn over silk dresses, black or colored.

Real antique coins are used for making into ornamental buttons for costumes and outer garments. Oblong Chinese coins are employed on a bodice of gray silk, with very unique effect.

European and American manufacturers of dress fabrics are learning the value of gold introduced in small quantities in broche and all fancy stuffs, whether of silk, wool, linen, cosmos or cotton.

A favorite combination and one which is always charming for summer wear is pink and gray. Some of the prettiest summer costumes have skirts and trimmings of gray silk overskirts with gray.

Embroidered velvet collars and cuffs are worn with costumes of all kinds, and are as bright and rich as one may desire. Gold and silver embroidery in black or dark red is very effective and handsome.

Crapes of all kinds are to be worn for dress trimmings and millinery. A pretty and stylish finish is seen on some imported costumes for the summer. A frill of deep-red crape is used as a vest and neck trimming; also on the sleeves.

Gray is trimmed with white woolen laces, as it was in the model imported dresses last season. A cashmere costume of delicate gray with broad flounce and vest of white Angora lace was one of the effective and lady-like costumes lately exhibited.

Embroidered lawn dresses are made with plain lawn petticoats. The prettiest style is where the skirt is trimmed with two broad plaited flounces edged with mauresque lace a finger wide. An insertion of velvet ribbon is drawn under the plaits, showing itself between each one.

No English peer or peeress can be arrested for debt, need serve on juries, or be called out in the militia, and they do not swear on oath, but on honor, except when witnesses in any court. They can sit in any court in England with their hats on, can wear a sort of uniform as peers, can carry arms, but not in their pockets, and if they commit treason or felony, they must be tried by their peers.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

Disinfectants.

All the at present known agents of disinfection can be classed in three categories according to the nature of their action, viz.: the physical, physiological, and chemical disinfectants.

As purely physical disinfectants rank dry heat and hot vapors. Both are powerful agents, but labor under the disadvantage of having but a limited applicability as to the area involved.

The physiological method is based on the supposition that the majority of infecting agencies are living organisms, and intends their destruction by drugs which prove poisonous to them without, in the quantity exhibited, injuring the human organism. The chief representatives of this group are the corrosive sublimate and the products of dry distillation, as carbolic acid. The sublimate is unfit for any extensive use on account of its powerfully poisonous action even in small quantities on man and animals, whilst the carbolic products are not sufficiently energetic in their action.

The third group is formed by chlorine, bromine, and sulphurous acid, and owes its effects to a chemical decomposition of complex compounds. Bromine, especially in its vaporous form, has proved the most efficient of the three, especially for the disinfection of rooms and houses. It can be employed as a pure vapor, or mixed with air or steam. As a simple purifier of air in crowded apartments, ships, hospitals and barracks, bromine is the most eligible agent.—*Health and Home.*

Fruit as an Article of Daily Diet.

One of the most salutary tendencies of domestic management in our day is that which aims at assigning to fruit a favored place in our ordinary diet. The nutrient value of such food, in virtue of its component starches and saccharine materials, is generally admitted; and while these substances cannot be said to equal in accumulated force the more solid ingredients of meat and animal fat, they are similarly useful in their own degree, and have, moreover, the advantage of greater digestibility. Their conversion within the tissues is also attended with less friction and pressure on the constructive machinery. The locally stimulant action of many subacid fruits on the mucous membrane deserves mention. Its control of a too active peptic secretion, and its influence of attraction exercised upon the alkaline and aperient intestical juice, are points of more than superficial importance. To this action further effects, which aid the maintenance of a pure and vigorous circulation, are indirectly due. Thus it follows, on the simplest principles of physiology, that other essential organs such as the skin and kidneys, are relieved by the transference of part of their excretory function to the bowel, and act with greater ease, the general vascular system is lightened by this regulating drain, and its faculty of absorbing the waste products of food and work is encouraged in proportion. Almost all persons in fairly normal health may indulge in good ripe fruit in greater or less amount. Except in certain cases indeed, there is practically no exact limit to its consumption under these circumstances. Among such exceptions may be noted the gouty and rheumatic diatheses. A tendency to diarrhea or a dysenteric history obviously forbids the free and frequent use of fruit. Saccharine diabetes, or nervous conditions in which it is apt to appear, are similarly antagonistic—at all events where any but the non-amyloyd fruits, such as nuts, are considered. Dyspeptic stomachs, on the other hand, are usually benefited by a moderate allowance of this light and stimulating fare. It must be remembered, moreover, that every fruit is not equally wholesome, let the digestion be as powerful as it may. Nuts, for example—consisting as they do for the most part of condensed albuminoid and fatty matters—cannot compare in acceptance, either by the palate or the stomach, with other more succulent kinds, even though they contain in the same bulk a far greater amount of nutriment. A little of such fruit is enough for digestion, and that little is best cooked. Nevertheless, if we take fruit as a whole, ripe and sound of course, and consider its variety, its lightness, and nourishing properties, whether eaten alone or with other food, and its cheap abundance, we cannot hesitate to add our voice in support of its just claims on public attention. In former articles we have shown why vegetable produce of all kinds should enter largely into the food of children. Well-chosen fruits are consequently for them as safe and beneficial as agreeable.—*London Lancet.*

How Circus Boys are Trained.

I can corroborate from an indelible recollection what Mr. Whittingham says about the barbarous cruelty by which circus boys are taught to perform their tricks for the amusement of the public, says a letter in the London *Pall Mall Budget.* I once went into a well known circus in the daytime and I saw a poor little chap of about eight or ten years of age going through his morning drill in the ring. He had nothing on but a shirt and pair of trousers, and he had to make a certain number of somersaults, five or six, without stopping, from one line drawn in the dust to another. In order to come back to his starting line he had to pass every two or three minutes, giddy and panting, between the cushioned ring and a gentleman, one of the proprietors of the circus, who held in his hand a long, heavy, cutting whip, such as I imagine a cowboy might use to subdue a buck-jumper. If the little beggar performed the prescribed number of somersaults Mr. Merryman let him pass, with a smile and one—only one—long, playful cut across the shoulders, a facetiousness which always elicited a howl from the victim and a grin from the grooms. But if he failed in one of his somersaults, if, as often happened, the little arms were too weak to support the body in the reverse position, then the cruelest jockey that ever sat down to finish by a neck was an angel compared to Mr. Merryman. The long cutting whip traveled, with an indescribably horrible sound, from the nape of that child's neck to the calves of his legs, and the flimsy cotton shirt and ragged breeches were little or no protection. I was only a boy then, and could do nothing but go away sick. From that day to this I have never been able to go to a circus, though I hoped, until I read Mr. Whittingham's letter, that the system had disappeared along with a great many other barbarities. Now, I never shall go into a circus again, for whenever the young gentleman in pink tights and spangles should appear smiling, his sallow cheeks smeared with rouge, somehow or other a horrible vision of a waled black would come before my eyes and the swish of that terrible whip would sound in my ears.

A Gradual Increase.

Stranger, to waiter at the hotel: "Here, I have made a slit in one of my boots. Send it to the shoemaker and ask him to stitch it up." An hour after. Errand boy, to porter: "Here's a stitched boot for No. 6; cost a penny." Porter, to boots: "Here's a stitched boot for No. 6; I had to pay threepence; give me the money." Boots, to waiter: "Here's a boot for No. 6; I've paid sixpence for mending it; pay up." Waiter, to stranger: "Here's the mended boot; cost a shilling; I paid it myself." Some time later—Stranger, to shoemaker: "I say, what did you charge for mending that boot?" Shoemaker—"Nothing."—*Liverpool Courier.*

A Good Ghost Story.

There is a certain well-known country house in a certain English county which has the advantage, or the disadvantage, of being haunted. Lately the house was rather full, and a visitor, an eminent London clergyman, was put into the famous haunted room. His host did not tell him of the fact that the room was haunted, thinking, no doubt, that his religious character would be a sufficient guarantee against any disturbance of his slumbers through visits from the spirit-world. At the same time he felt a little anxious, and was greatly relieved the next morning to find the reverend gentleman at breakfast with as cheery an air of successful slumber as possible. The next morning, and the next, he came down with the same light-hearted aspect which only those who have enjoyed peaceful dreams can wear. At last the host thought he might safely mention to his clerical visitor that he had been sleeping in a haunted-room, and congratulated him on having seen nothing out of the common.

"Seen nothing!" replied the visitor. "Oh, stop a bit, though! I did see something."

There was a grave silence round the breakfast-table; all clatter was hushed, and every eye was turned upon the speaker.

"Yes, yes, of course," the clergyman resumed; "on the very first night which I passed here I was wakened in the middle of the night by what seemed like a touch upon my shoulder, and, on looking up, I saw the figure of a man in the room."

Here, to the intense horror of the whole company, the clergyman gave a very correct description of the particular apparition which always honored this room with its wanderings.

"How could you bear it?" "What did you do?" were questions which immediately succeeded upon the awe-struck silence.

"Do?" replied the clergyman, "why, I asked him for a subscription to my next Sunday-school picnic, and the spectre vanished immediately."

Scientific Smuggling.

An elegantly dressed lady, carrying a small dog in her arms, boarded the parlor car of one of the numerous railway trains that left for the East a short time ago, in blissful ignorance of the fact that members of the canine species are not allowed to ride as first class passengers on first-class trains. Before she reached a seat the porter stepped up to her politely and volunteered the information that it would be necessary for her and the dog to part company until they arrived at their common destination; that she might ride as a first-class passenger, while the dog would be required to take his chances as baggage among the trunks, bananas, colored employes of the road, guns, bicycles, etc., in the baggage car. Without replying, she simply gave the porter a severe look, and then drew her arms in a protecting manner more tightly about the dog. At length, seeing the porter was determined to have the rules of the company enforced, she stepped from the train and walked along the platform toward the baggage car with the apparent intention of having the brute checked. Instead of going to the baggage-master, however, she slipped into the ladies' waiting-room and wrapped the dog up carefully in an old newspaper. The bundle, as she boarded the train, might have passed for a package of dry goods had not the dog wiggled fiercely as she passed the porter. Again she was ordered to take the beast to the baggage car, and again she quit the train and started for that coach. Sneaking to the waiting-room again she wrapped the dog in a newspaper the second time. Placing the bundle under another bundle, she reached a seat in the parlor car without detection. As the porter was passing through the car while the train was traveling at the rate of thirty miles an hour, he was astonished at the spectacle that loomed up before his eyes. He acknowledged he had been out-generaled when he caught the woman in the act of attempting to make the dog stand on his hind legs on the seat opposite her.

Knowledge.

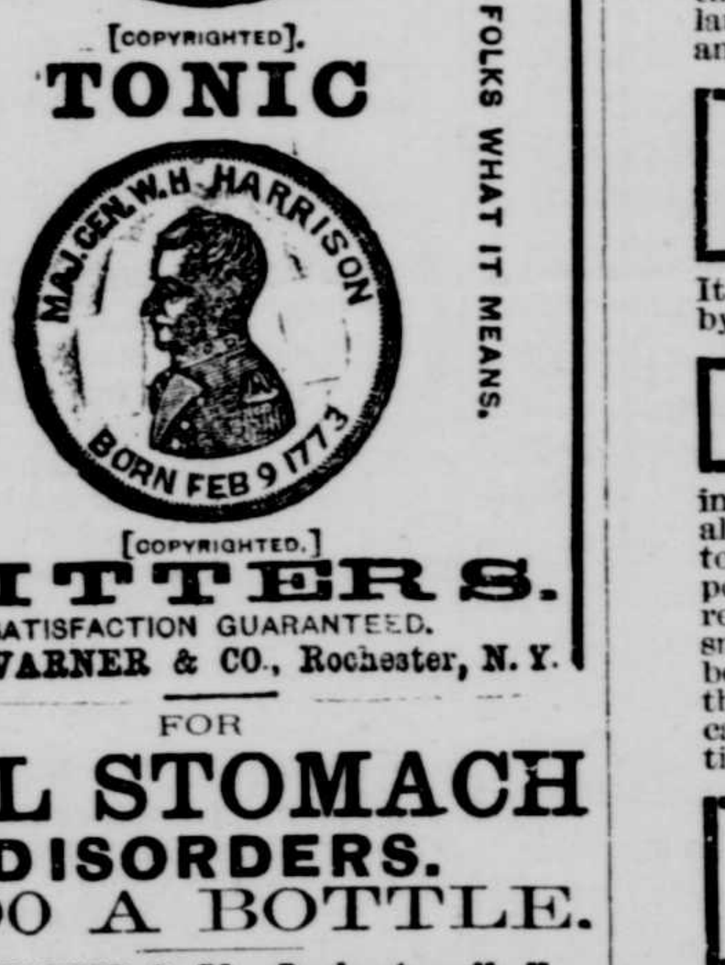
Useful knowledge can have no enemies except the ignorant; it cherishes youth, delights the aged, is an ornament in prosperity, and yields comfort in adversity.

A PLAIN QUESTION FOR INVALIDS.—Have the routine medicines of the profession done you no good? Are you discouraged and miserable? If so, test the new Vegetable Specific, DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, famous as the finest invigorant, corrective and alterative that has ever seen the light.

A Wonderful Bridge.

The land of Celestials still boasts of the most wonderful bridge in the world, and this, according to travellers, is the bridge of Lagang, over an arm of the sea in China. It is built in a similar way as the bridge of Babylon, but entirely of stone. Its length is said to be twenty-six thousand Paris feet, and comprises three thousand arches, or rather openings of pillars. These are not overspread with arches, but there are placed above them large slabs of stone, which form the roadway, seventy feet broad. The distance of the pillars is nearly seventy-four and a half feet, the latter being seventy feet high and fifteen broad, and straightened with stone facings of the form of triangular prisms, which extend over the whole height of the pillars up to the traversed slabs. The latter (of course more than seventy feet long,) extend in breadth to fifteen feet, and have nine feet in thickness. The parapet is a balustrade, and every pillar supports a pedestal on which a lion, twenty-one feet long and made of one block of marble, is placed.

WARNER'S
TIPPECANOE
THE BEST



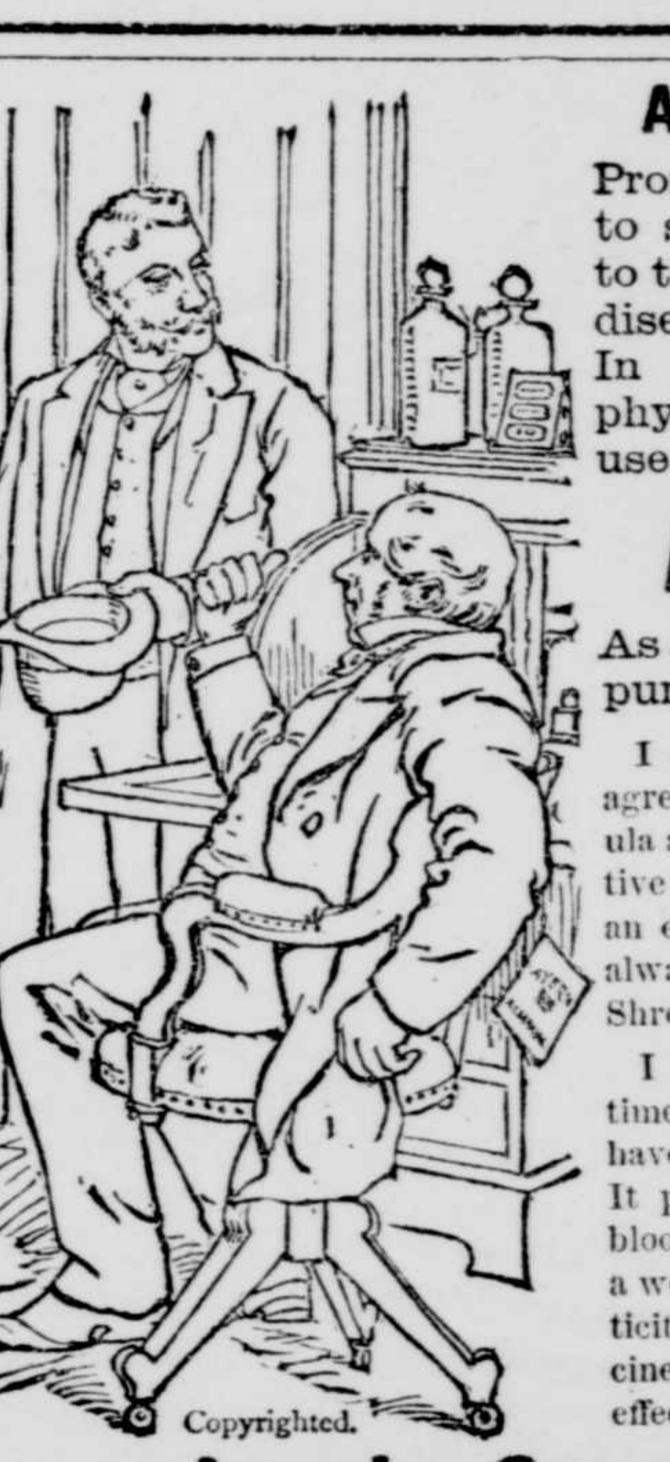
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REV. W. S. BRATHWAITE, Red Bank, N. J., was cured of dyspepsia, and other stomach disorders, by Warner's TIPPECANOE, The Best.

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INDIGESTION UNEQUALLED.
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HON. D. D. S. BROWN, Rochester, N. Y., used Warner's TIPPECANOE, The Best, for stomach derangements, and was astonished at the good it did him.



A NATURAL ANXIETY

Prompts many a man of family to seek his doctor's advice as to the best means of preventing disease and preserving health. In such cases the judicious physician will recommend the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

As a Spring Medicine and blood purifier it has no equal.

I consider Ayer's Sarsaparilla a safe, agreeable, and certain remedy for Scrofula and scrofulous diseases. As an alterative and spring medicine it stands without an equal. I have used it extensively, and always with the happiest results.—C. L. Shreve, M. D., Washington, D. C.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, from time to time, for a number of years, and have always been greatly benefited by it. It purifies, vitalizes, and invigorates the blood, restores the appetite, and imparts a wonderful feeling of strength and elasticity to the system. As a spring medicine, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is peculiarly effective.—M. F. Pillsier, Malden, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

The Only Temperance Bitters Known.



Made from California roots and herbs, free from Alcoholic Stimulants. A Purgative and Tonic.

This Bitters cures Female Complaints, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Blood, Liver and Kidney Diseases.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Furred Tongue, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Coughs, Colds and Pneumonia are cured by the use of the Bitters.

Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Boils, Ring-worm, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Humors and all Diseases of the Skin are literally dug up and carried out of the system by the use of the Bitters.

It Invigorates the Stomach, stimulates the torpid Liver and Bowels, and imparts new life and vigor to the whole system.

No Person can take the Bitters and remain long unwell.

Pin, Tape and other Worms, are destroyed and removed from the system.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever impure. No other Medicine so effectually purges the blood of deep-seated diseases.

Give the Bitters a trial. One bottle will prove a better guarantee than a lengthy advertisement.

R. H. McDonald Drug Co. Proprietors, San Francisco, Cal., and 528, 530 & 532 Washington St., Cor. Charlton St., New York.

Sold by all Dealers and Druggists.

B N U 23



INVALIDS' HOTEL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE

No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Not a Hospital, but a pleasant Remedial Home, organized with

A FULL STAFF OF EIGHTEEN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

And exclusively devoted to the treatment of all Chronic Diseases.

This imposing Establishment was designed and erected to accommodate the large number of invalids who visit Buffalo from every State and Territory, as well as from many foreign lands, that they may avail themselves of the professional services of the Staff of skilled specialists in medicine and surgery that compose the Faculty of this widely-celebrated institution.

A FAIR AND BUSINESS-LIKE OFFER TO INVALIDS.

We earnestly invite you to come, see and examine *for yourself*, our institutions, appliances, advantages and success in curing chronic diseases. Have a mind of your own. Do not listen to or heed the counsel of skeptical friends or jealous physicians, who know nothing of us, our system of treatment, or means of cure, yet who never lose an opportunity to misrepresent and endeavor to prejudice people against us. We are responsible to *you* for what we represent, and if you come and visit us, and find that we have misrepresented, *in any particular*, our institutions, advantages or success, **we will promptly refund to you all expenses of your trip.** We court honest, sincere investigation, have no secrets, and are only too glad to show all interested and candid people what we are doing for suffering humanity.

NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY TO SEE PATIENTS.

By our original system of diagnosis, we can treat many chronic diseases just as successfully without as with a personal consultation. While we are always glad to see our patients, and become acquainted with them, show them our institutions, and familiarize them with our system of treatment, yet we have not seen one person in five hundred whom we have cured. The perfect *accuracy* with which scientists are enabled to deduce the most minute particulars in their several departments, appears almost miraculous, if we view it in the light of the early ages. Take, for example, the electro-magnetic telegraph, the greatest invention of the age. Is it not a marvelous degree of accuracy which enables an operator to *exactly* locate a fracture in a submarine cable nearly three thousand miles long? Our venerable "clerk of the weather" has become so thoroughly familiar with the most wayward elements of nature that he can accurately predict their movements. He can sit in Washington and foretell what the weather will be in Florida or New York as well as if several hundred miles did not intervene between him and the places named. And so in all departments of modern science, SIGNS OF DISEASE. what is required is the knowledge of certain *signs*. From these scientists deduce accurate conclusions regardless of distance. So, also, in medical science, diseases have certain unmistakable signs, or symptoms, and by reason of this fact, we have been enabled to originate and perfect a system of determining, with the greatest accuracy, the nature of chronic diseases, without seeing and personally examining our patients. In recognizing diseases without a personal examination of the patient, we claim to possess no miraculous powers. We obtain our knowledge of the patient's disease by the practical application, to the practice of medicine, of well-established principles of modern science. And it is to the accuracy with which this system has endowed us that we owe our almost world-wide reputation of skillfully treating lingering or chronic affections. This system of practice, and MARVELOUS SUCCESS. the marvelous success which has been attained through it, demonstrate the fact that diseases display certain phenomena, which, being subjected to scientific analysis, furnish abundant and unmistakable data, to guide the judgment of the skillful practitioner aright in determining the nature of diseased conditions. The most ample resources for treating lingering or chronic diseases, and the greatest skill, are thus placed within the easy reach of every invalid, however distant he or she may reside from the physicians making the treatment of such affections a specialty. Full particulars of our original, scientific system of examining and treating patients at a distance are contained in **"The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser."** By R. V. Pierce, M. D. 1000 pages and over 300 colored and other illustrations. Sent, post-paid, for $1.50. Or write and describe your symptoms, inclosing ten cents in stamps, and a complete treatise, on your particular disease, will be sent you, with our terms for treatment and all particulars.

COMMON SENSE AS APPLIED TO MEDICINE.

It is a well-known fact, and one that appeals to the judgment of every thinking person, that the physician who devotes his whole time to the study and investigation of a certain class of diseases, must become better qualified to treat such diseases than he who attempts to treat every ill to which flesh is heir, without giving special attention to any class of diseases. Men, in all ages of the world, who have become famous, have devoted their lives to some special branch of science, art, or literature.

By thorough organization, and subdividing the practice of medicine and surgery in this institution, every invalid is treated by a specialist—one who devotes his undivided attention to the particular class of diseases to which the case belongs. The advantage of this arrangement must be obvious. Medical science offers a vast field for investigation, and no physician can, within the brief limits of a life-time, achieve the highest degree of success in the treatment of *every* malady incident to humanity.

OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

NASAL, THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES. Recognizing the fact that no great institution dedicated exclusively to the treatment of chronic diseases, would meet the needs of the afflicted of our land, without ... most perfect, comp... the most im... of the air... Chronic ... itis, Bronchitis, Asthma, a... made this branch of our instituti... ments. We have every kind of u... the organs involved, such as rhi... scopes, spirometers, etc., etc., as w... kinds of apparatus for the appl... atomizations, pulverizations, inha... approved medicinal applications.

We publish three separate boo... diseases, viz.: A Treatise on Cons... chitis; price, postpaid, ten cen... Phthisic, giving new and succes... ten cents; A treatise on Chronic... two cents.

DISEASES OF DIGESTION. Dyspepsia, ... stinate Con... rhea, Tape-... are among the... cessful treatme... attained unpar... cases affecting ... tributing in their functions to t... obscure, and are not infrequently ... physicians for other maladies, an... to the removal of a disease whic... Treatise on diseases of the Diges... address on receipt of ten cents in...

KIDNEY DISEASES. BRIGHT'S ... kindred maladies ... and cures effecte... been pronounce... practice of chem... examination of ... of cases, with r... which our institution long ago l... to a very extensive practice in ... Our specialists have acquired, th... ence, great expertness in detern... case, and, hence, have been suc... remedies for the cure of each in...

The treatment of diseases of the urinary organs having constituted a prominent branch, or specialty, of our practice at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, and being in constant receipt of numerous inquiries for a complete but concise work on the nature and curability of these maladies, we have published a large illustrated treatise on these diseases, which will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

BLADDER DISEASES. **INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, Gravel, Enlarged Prostate Gland, Retention of Urine,** and kindred affections may be included among those in the cure of which our specialists have achieved marvelous success. These are fully treated of in our illustrated pamphlet on Urinary Diseases. It includes numerous testimonials from well-known people. Sent by mail for ten cents in stamps. Send for it at once.

STRICTURE. **STRICTURES AND URINARY FISTULÆ.**—Hundreds of cases of the worst form of strictures, many of them greatly aggravated by the careless use of instruments in the hands of inexperienced physicians and surgeons, causing false passages, urinary fistulæ, and other complications, annually consult us for relief and cure. That no case of this class is too difficult for the skill of our specialists is proved by cures reported in our illustrated treatise on these maladies, to which we refer with pride. To intrust this class of cases to physicians of small experience, is a dangerous proceeding. Many a man has been ruined for life by so doing, while thousands annually lose their lives through unskillful treatment. Send particulars of your case and ten cents in postage stamps, for a large, illustrated treatise containing many testimonials.

NERVOUS DISEASES. **Epileptic Convulsions, or Fits, Paralysis, or Palsy, Locomotor Ataxia, St. Vitus's Dance, Insomnia,** or inability to sleep, and threatened insanity, **Nervous Debility,** arising from overstudy, excesses, and other causes, and every variety of nervous affection, are treated by our specialists for these diseases with a measure of success heretofore regarded as impossible. See numerous cases reported in our different illustrated pamphlets on nervous diseases, any one of which will be sent for ten cents in postage stamps, when request for them is accompanied with a statement of a case for consultation, so that we may know which one of our Treatises to send.

DISEASES OF WOMEN. So alarmingly prevalent are those chronic diseases peculiar to females, and so famous have our institutions become for their cure that we were long ago obliged to create a special department, thoroughly organized, and devoted *exclusively* to the treatment of these cases. The physicians and surgeons in this Department have made these delicate diseases their sole study.

Hundreds are brought to our institutions from far distant States on beds, and they go home well and strong. Every case consulting our specialists, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and considerate attention. Every important case (and we get few which have not already baffled the skill of all the home physicians) has the benefit of a full Council, composed of skilled specialists. Our Department and rooms for ladies in the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute are so arranged as to be very private, and free from the annoyances so common in other ...itutions. Send ten cents in postage stamps for our large ...e on Diseases of Women, illustrated with nume... ...nd colored plates.

... PILES, FISTULA IN ANO, and other dis... ...ases affecting the region of the lower bowel, are ...rgely treated, and with marvelous success, by ...ecialists, who give their whole time to the study ...d treatment of this class of affections. We never ...il to cure pile tumors, however large. When the ...atient can come here for treatment, **we will ... cure.**

...r suffering humanity, a method of treatment has ...nd thoroughly tested in our institutions, by which ...fteen days radical and perfect cures of the worst ...re effected without causing any severe suffering. ...stamps for our large illustrated Treatise on Piles.

... **Hernia** (Breach), or **Rupture,** no matter of ...ow long standing, of what size, or what the age ...f the patient may be (if not under four years), is **...peedily and radically cured in every ...ase undertaken by our specialists, ...e knife, without dependence upon ...out pain, and without danger.**

There is no longer any need of wearing clumsy, ...wkward, chafing, old trusses, which, at best, give ... partial relief, which never cure, but often inflict ... injury and induce inflammation and strangula... ...thousands annually die.

... no safety in depending upon any kind of truss, ... doubt, every man who has suffered the agonies ...ngulated hernia, and died, thought himself safe. ... rupture and the truss keep up a mental strain and ... debility and various organic weaknesses of the ..., and associate organs.

...ARANTEED in every case undertaken. ... ask for greater inducements than these? ...ng the great number of ruptures treated in the ...t, many of them of immense size and of such a ... no other plan of treatment could possibly have ...y case to which this perfected system of treatment ...ghly applied, has been perfectly cured. Only a ...e at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical institute is ...

Abundant references, by permission of those whom we have cured, will be furnished to any one wishing to call upon or write them.

An illustrated treatise on Rupture sent to any address upon receipt af ten cents.

DELICATE DISEASES. Organic weakness, nervous debility, premature decline of the manly powers, involuntary vital losses, and kindred affections, are speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured.

To those acquainted with our institutions it is hardly necessary to say that the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, with the branch establishment located at No. 3 New Oxford Street, London, England, have, for many years, enjoyed the distinction of being the most largely patronized and widely celebrated institutions in the world for the treatment and cure of those affections which arise from youthful indiscretions and pernicious, solitary practices.

We, many years ago, established a special Department for the treatment of these diseases, under the management of some of the most skillful physicians and surgeons on our Staff, in order that all who apply to us might receive all the advantages of a full Council of the most experienced medical men.

WE OFFER NO APOLOGY. We offer no apology for devoting so much attention to this neglected class of diseases, believing no condition of humanity is too wretched to merit the sympathy and best services of the noble profession to which we belong. Many who suffer from these terrible diseases contract them innocently. Why any medical man intent on doing good, and alleviating suffering, should shun such cases, we cannot imagine. Why any one should consider it otherwise than most honorable to cure the worst cases of these diseases, we cannot understand; and yet of all the other maladies which afflict mankind there are probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

We fully agree with the celebrated Dr. Bartholow, who says, "I think it a reproach to our profession that this subject has been permitted, in a measure by our own indifference, to pass into the hands of unscrupulous pretenders. Because the subject is disagreeable, competent physicians are loath to be concerned with it. The same unnecessary fastidiousness causes the treatment of this malady to be avoided in private practice."

We shall, therefore, continue, as heretofore, to treat with our best consideration, sympathy, and skill, all applicants who are suffering from any of these delicate diseases.

Our Complete and Illustrated Treatise on these subjects is sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in stamps.

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES A SPECIALTY.—Although we have, in the preceding paragraphs, made mention of some of the special ailments to which particular attention is given by the specialists at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, yet the institution abounds in skill, facilities, and apparatus for the successful treatment of every form of chronic ailment, whether requiring for its cure medical or surgical means.

All letters of inquiry or of consultation should be addressed to

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

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