FOR THE FARM AND HOME.

Ditch Mud.

The soil taken from the ditches may be spread upon the adjoining land or it may be put in heaps, and after being dried and exposed to the frosts of one winter will be good material for putting into the yards. Yet it is doubtful whether it is better than dry earth for this purpose, or enough better to pay for drawing far. What is desired is to have material to absorb the liquid manure, but it is not necessary that it should hold all the liquid any longer than until the valuable salts which it contains have been taken up. For this reason the earth may be better than even the dryest and most absorbent peat. Opinions differ as to the amount of earth which it will pay to use in the yards and barn cellar, but it is safe to allow at least one load to each animal, and if much water is allowed to run in from outside even more may be necessary.

Lime as a Plant Food.

The importance of lime as a plant food, to be supplied by its use as a fertilizer, may be perceived by the following figures: In 25 bushels of oats there are 9 pounds of lime; in 38 bushels of barley, 15 pounds; in two tons of clover hay, 35 pounds; in 25 tons of turnips, 140 pounds; in 250 bushels of potatoes, 270 pounds. There are soils which may be found to contain a considerable proportion of lime by an... ut the lime is insoluble and ...r it is mixed up in combination with other minerals as with silica, alumina, etc., and is therefore not within the reach of the roots of plants. There are also soils that are almost free from lime in any form. An occasional application of lime in a caustic or soluble condition is therefore ...ly useful, not only to soils that ... no lime, but also in most ... to those commonly called ... soils—*New York Times.*

Rules for Bee-Keepers.

At a meeting of the Western Maine Bee-Keepers' Association, the subject of strengthening weak colonies received considerable attention. Doubling up colonies in early spring when ... weather is yet cold, was deemed ...dicious by most of the speakers, though Mr. Fuller, of Oxford, had purchased a colony from a distance and divided it among three of his weak ones when set upon the summer stands, with apparent success. In an essay on handling bees, Mr. Isaac Hutchins, of Wellington, summed up his instructions as follows:

1. Never attempt to strike down a bee if she attacks you in the apiary.
2. Never blow smoke into the entrance of a hive before opening it.
3. Never open a hive on a cold or stormy day, unless it is absolutely necessary, then close it as soon as your object is accomplished.
4. Never excite the bees with ...r any other means to cause ...ill with honey before or while ... them.
5. ...er jar the frames or hive or ... quick motions in the apiary.
6. Never open a hive and expose it to robber bees.
7. Never crush bees in handling.

The fourth proposition of Mr. Hutchins called out a lively discussion, as it is believed by most apiarists that the use of smoke to alarm the bees and induce them to fill their sacks with honey is the principle object of the use of smoke. Most of the members present expressed an opinion favorable to the use of smoke in the apalary, and that it was not injurious to the bees.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Do not neglect to soak butter tubs in brine before packing down butter in them.

Sheep ought to be well fed and cared for now, as the fall is the best time for wool growing.

Farmers who have used oil barrels for building culverts say these work well. The plan is to place them end to end and cover well with dirt.

Remember that the hearing of a horse is acute, hence the louder one yells at an animal the more difficult that animal will prove to manage.

One recipe for making a walk that ...ill prove firm and smooth in both wet ...ry weather, consists in mixing ...and cement one part, ashes two ..., make into mortar quickly and ...ad on the path and smooth over with a trowel.

A paragraph going the rounds is to the effect that hemp is employed in South Russia as a preventive against phylloxera. It is said that when planted around a vineyard the insects, attracted by the odor of the hemp, leave the vines for the hemp roots, which are poisonous to them.

But few farmers know the relative values of the feeding stuffs they buy, or the composition of the manure used. And yet the thoroughly practical farmer should possess such knowledge, as ...uch as may be possible, in order to ... enable him to conduct his busi... the most profitable manner and ... least expense.

...ughs that stand over night in the ... will rust. If they cannot be carried to the barn draw them out of the ground and leave them standing. If a plough is laid on its side the beam is liable to become warped. When the season is over and the tools are no longer required, they should be painted and carefully stored away.

It does not depend altogether upon the amount of food eaten by the cow how much milk or butter she may give, but upon her powers of digestion and assimilation. Some cows give good yields on small quantities of food, while others that eat greedily barely ...xpenses. ... fed to cows imme... they will give no ... the milk. ...

in the bag. Even onions may be fed to cows without flavoring the milk, if given long enough before milking.

Potato stalks should be left through the winter where they grow. They are rich in fertilizing value and protect the surface from blowing and loashing through the winter. It is sometimes recommended to carry them into the barnyard for manure, but they are of more value where they were grown.

Remember, when onions are running too much to tops, and liable to turn out scullions, break over the tops near the ground. And if cabbages begin to crack their heads, lift them with a fork a little. And to cause tomatoes to ripen quickly, abundantly and early, lift them a little in the same way.

All animals in their natural state are rarely subject to contagious diseases, while all classes of domestic animals are seldom free therefrom. We must attribute the cholera and other diseases, therefore, to the conditions surrounding the hog in the pen. From a life of freedom he is consigned to imprisonment and relegated to a diet incompatible to his taste. With the free air around him in his former condition, he now breathes the odors of the pen. From a bed of leaves and boughs he is transported to filth and worried with insects. All these things must be considered in arriving at a knowledge of the causes which bring disease and death to our swine.

Household Hints.

After paring fruit drop it in cold water to prevent it changing color.

The smoke spots from a kerosene lamp can be washed off ceilings with soda water.

Always put a little soda in milk that is to be boiled, as an acid is formed by boiling.

A coarse willow ware basket may be made very pretty by rubbing with bronze shoe polish and tying a bow of old gold ribbon to the handle.

Few people know that by setting a glass fruit-jar on a folded towel thoroughly soaked in cold water, the fruit can be poured in boiling hot with no more danger of breaking than with a tin pan.

Turn the children out into the sunshine to play; go out in it yourself: my word for it, you will never regret it. We can hardly get too much sunshine into our homes or into our lives. Our highest duty to ourselves, to our children, and to society requires that we be as glad, as sunny, as happy as it is possible for us to be. It is not right that we stay in shadow ourselves, nor bring shadow into other lives, when the means to do otherwise lie within our reach.

Recipes.

Muffins.—Mix one pint milk, two eggs, three tablespoons yeast, salt, with flour to make a stiff batter; let rise four or five hours and bake in muffin rings in a hot oven for about ten minutes; these may be made with graham flour by adding two tablespoons molasses.

Bread Pudding.—For this can be used bits of dry bread or cake. Place in baking dish, cover with milk, and soak several hours on back of stove, three or four eggs beaten lightly, sugar, salt, flavoring; add to soaked bread, stirring carefully that it may not be too finely broken, add more milk if necessary and bake.

Ladies' Cabbage.—Boil a firm white cabbage fifteen minutes, changing the water then for more from the boiling tea-kettle. When tender drain and set aside until perfectly cold. Chop fine and add two beaten eggs, a tablespoonful of butter, pepper, salt, three tablespoonfuls rich milk or cream. Stir all well together and bake in a buttered pudding-dish until brown. Eat very hot.

Pickled Onions.—Peel the onions which should be fine white ones—not too large. Let them stand in strong brine four days, changing it twice. Heat more brine to a boil, throw in the large onions and boil three minutes. Throw them at once into cold water and leave them there four hours. Pack in jars, interspering with whole mace, white pepper-corns and cloves. Fill up with scalding vinegar in which you have put a cupful of sugar for every gallon. Cork while hot. They will be ready for use in a month, but will be better at the end of three months.

Curious Statistics.

A writer on the railways of the world states that every day 6,500,000 persons are carried greater or less distances on steam roads. In other words, 2,400,000,000 persons, nearly double the population of the globe, travel in railway cars during each year, and the numbers, of course, are steadily increasing. It is these increasing tides of travel that are altering the face of the earth. Since the recogniton of American independence some 12,500,000 immigrants have landed on our shores. Of these barely 1,000,000 came here previous to 1844, the other eleven million and a half is to be credited to the cheapness of steam navigation. Another prosperous period would probably bring 1,000,000 Europeans yearly to share our liberty and good fortune in this country.—*Demorest's.*

Looking to the Future.

She hadn't made up her mind about it, and they were so widely, oh, so widely separated—in the parlor—from each other; maybe as much as three feet. There was a passive smile fringed with doubt between them. She was engaged in deep meditation with herself and was looking on the floor, when he said:

"Matilda, why not give an answer to my proposal?"

"Why, I w... ...t thinking how you

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

Woman's Age.

All people do not grow old at the same pace. Women feel the truth of this; no wonder, therefore that they refuse to tell how many years they have been in the world, for our habit is to reckon age by years. For this reason she who knows she is only twenty-five does not like to confess that she has had forty birthdays, not because she is ashamed of her real age, but because of the falseness of reckoning age by the artificial periods we have adopted. Some people are old at twenty, others are young at sixty. Some persons live three years in one, and some come to old age before two score. Others live and grow old slowly, and it is a mere misrepresentation to say of them that they are fifty years old, as we must say in our artificial method. It is absurd to reduce life to a mathematical statement. Apropos of this subject occurs the following: Two literary ladies were witnesses in a trial. One of them, upon hearing the usual questions asked, "What is your name? and how old are you?" turned to her companion and said "I do not like to tell my age; not that I have any objection to its being known, but I don't want it published in all the newspapers." "Well," said the lady's friend, "I will tell you how you can avoid it. You have heard the objection to all hearsay evidence; tell them you don't remember when you were born, and all you know of it is by hearsay." The ruse took, and the question was not pressed.

Girls as Whistlers.

The New York *Sun* has collected some opinions on the subject of girls who whistle. A fashionable doctor said:

"The best whistlers I know are young ladies. It is like the warbling of a mocking bird. They can whistle much higher notes than a man, and in a very clear and bell-like tone. I know a young lady who whistles and accompanies herself on the guitar. The effect is really very pretty, and her friends often beg her to favor them with an air. I met her down at Nantucket last summer, and it was her habit to sit on the beach in the evening and whistle plaintive negro melodies. When we went out sailing she was very welcome for the same reason. I think she whistled her way into the affections of a very desirable young man, as I hear they are engaged."

A New York girl was quite indignant when asked why girls couldn't whistle. "Can't whistle?" she said. "Why, they can whistle! All the girls I know whistle. Up at Vassar we had whistling concerts. We used to practice at night in the dormitories when the monitor was gone and the lights were out, and if you weren't very sleepy it was fun to lie in bed and hear ten girls whistling 'In the Gloaming' all together. We had one girl who could whistle through her fingers like a boy, but then she was a regular tom-boy. She could run, play ball, climb trees and box better than any other girl in the college. There was another girl who could only whistle by drawing in her breath, but that was better than not whistling at all."

The principal of a young ladies' school, when asked what she thought of whistling, said: "I see no harm in young ladies whistling if they do it at the right time and in the right place. Young ladies should avoid publicity above all things, and should, therefore, not whistle where it would attract the attention of strangers. If a girl whistles at home and whistles in tune, and in such a way as not to disturb any one, she accomplishes two good results. She adds to her own cheerfulness and keeps her mouth pursed up, which has a tendency to make it small. My experience has been that the girls who whistle are the brightest and cleverest girls in the school. It is the dull and stupid girl who does not whistle."

Japanese Women and Babies.

Pretty as she is on a pictured fan, a Japanese woman is far more satisfying to the æsthetic soul as she patters along, alive, on her wooden clogs or straw sandals. The poorest woman, in her single, cheap, cotton gown or kimono, is as much a picture as her richer sister in silk and crape. With their heads elaborately dressed, and folds of gay crape or a glittering hair-pin thrust in the smooth loops of blue-black hair, they seem always in gala array, and, rain or shine, never cover those elaborate coiffures with anything more than a paper umbrella. Below that the loose dress, opening in a point nearly to the waist, has lining and folds of gayer crape and silks laid aside, and the glory of the toilet culminates with the broad obi or sash. The obis of striped and figured crapes, brocades and silks, are lined with stiffly starched cloth, wound round and round the waist, and fastened in a big cushion-like bow at the back. The long, loose sleeves give grace and ease to the scant, smooth gown, and each slender figure is a pretty study by herself. The sweet, soft voices, the gentle manners and the elaborate courtesy displayed by every one of them add the last and most gracious touches to these picturesque and irresistibly charming women.

As for the children, they are most characteristically Japanese of anything in Japan, and it would take columns to tell of the thousand and one cunning youngsters and their thousand and one cunning ways. The babies, from the limber-necked ones that count their ages by weeks, go about pick-back, tied on their mother's and little sister's back, sleep with their heads rolling around at every angle, watch all that goes on with their little ... never cry. The ... the gay little ...children wear capture the eye all the while. When she is hardly five years old a little Japanese girl has her doll strapped on her back until she learns to carry it steadily and carefully. After that the baby boy or sister succeeds the doll, and these comical little Japanese children with the babies on their backs are to me the most fascinating thing to be seen on the street. One sees them wandering about with their parents as long as grown people are awake, and when I pointed one night to a poor little bald head bobbing around on a small sister's back and said that that baby ought to have been in bed five hours ago, I was quickly asked: "Which of the babies?" as one child answered to the distinction in size about just as well as the other.—*Boston Herald.*

Fashion Notes.

Irish blarney cloth comes among other rough wollens.

Flat vests are worn with bodices having jacket fronts.

Shirred panels are worn. The shirring occurs at wide intervals.

Kilt skirts are the favorites for little girls and young girls under 15.

Reception toilets are made of silk, and are trimmed with very fine wollen lace.

Sleeves are trimmed with quaint designs in braid reaching to the shoulder.

Striped silks and satins show strongly contrasting colors, the stripes to the ground and to each other.

Gold and silver tinsel is again brought out in millinery, but is in subdued effects.

The horseshoe in faceted mail head beads is a favorite decoration for the crowns of Fanchons.

Some of the color combinations in the checks of the rough blarney cloths are highly artistic and effective.

Wollen lace for dress skirts in cashmere colors and boucle effects come among other high lace novelties.

Velvet skirts, made full and plain or finished with narrow plaitings of the velvet, are to be worn this fall.

The Alsacian bow of ribbon or a wollen scarf forms the principal trimming of many plain pretty bonnets.

Black satin will be much used for rich, elegant dresses, and upon these quantities of jet and lace will be placed.

Short wollen mantles have dolman sleeves or scarf effects in front. The backs are quite short and may be plaited or plain.

In the street black toilets are more frequently worn than ever. Some have narrow plastrons of very finely plaited white cambric or percale.

Laces embroidered with *plomb* lead beads, and bands of cloth embroidered with gold thread in patterns resembling lace, are two leading trimming novelties.

A novel and pretty fancy for a fine screen is a big brass butterfly with the colored spots or eyes on the wings formed of stained glass jewels in butterfly colors.

Linings of China silks or satin Surah give a soft, rich, comfortable look to garments made of the rough, boucle, bourette, and Irish blarney cloths so popular this season.

Overdresses that may be worn with plain or trimmed skirts have the fronts made with plaits turning towards the centre. The back draperies are deep and square and very bouffant.

The cloth borders embroidered in lace patterns, shown for hat and bonnet trimmings in millinery stores, are invoiced cloth laces, and when used in trimmings look, at a little distance, like lace.

The English traveling bonnet of cloth or velvet can be bought in the stores and trimmed at home at a comparatively trifling expense. It is soft, warm, and covers the ears without looking like a grandmother's hood.

Set border patterns are again coming into fashion. One sees them sometimes braided or embroidered, sometimes printed on wollen or other materials, occasionally combined with broad and narrow stripes, as well as floral designs.

Boucle cloths for little children's walking suits and wraps come in navy blue, brown, dark greens and reds, and also white, lead, and tan, with boucle threads crossing the rough surfaces, forming bars or horizontal stripes.

What Constitutes Good Bread.

Dr. Coan says in *Harper's Weekly*: Graham bread is fit only for the stomachs of herbivorous animals. A good flour must contain all the nutriment and none of the inert silicous covering of the grain. The best flour, then, is made from a peeled wheat, wheat from which the outer bran coats have been removed before pulverizing it. But such flour will not be white. And why? Because it contains the gluten and the phosphates which form the exterior shell of the grain. The gluten and phosphates are essentials of the most nutritious bread. Now what do we get in the fine white flour which is the popular thing with most consumers? We get a good food, but one which has been plundered of a part of the phosphates and the gluten, and one which is therefore less nutritious and less strengthening than that made of the whole grain, less the silex coating, the peeled wheat flour. The whitest bread is mainly composed of starch, and starch, while a valuable food, is not one which is sufficient in itself to furnish the ideal bread. Magendie proved, once for all, that bread made from the entire wheat was more nutritious than that made from refined flour. He fed dogs upon white bread, and they died; he fed other dogs upon bread made from the whole grain, and they lived in health.

A SHORT CORK CHAPTER.

A Light Subject, and Yet One Full of Interest.

Where Cork Bark Comes From, and How it is Utilized in Various Ways.

"It's funny what prejudice will do," said a well-known cork merchant. "We are compelled to import every year several thousand dollars' worth of hand-cut corks. These come chiefly from Germany. They are not so good as the machine-cut corks of our own country, as they vary in size and are but approximately round. A machine-cut cork will always fit the bottle it is made for. Yet some of our old German bottlers and druggists, are so prejudiced in favor of the products of fatherland that they will buy hand-cut corks every time. Of course, price may have something to do with it, for it is a peculiar fact, and one showing how cheap labor can get, that those corks cut one by one by hand in Germany are brought over here, tariff paid, and then sold a little cheaper than our machine-cut corks. The cork business is growing very rapidly. This is a great country for bottled goods, and bottles must be corked with something. There are twenty-three cork factories in the country, but the one in Pittsburgh of which we are the branch, works up a little more than one-half of all the bark imported every year.

"Cork, you know, is the bark, not the wood, of the cork oak. All our barks come from Spain and Portugal. There they keep cork woods. It doesn't kill the tree to take its bark away, and it can be skinned every six or eight years. About $1,000,000 worth of the raw bark is brought to this country every year. There is no tariff on it, but a tariff of 25 per cent., on the manufactured product. The importations of manufactured corks run about $130,000 a year. The cork has to be steamed up before it is cut, Corks are made in thousands of sizes and grades, from the sizes of a pin head up to four meters in diameter. We keep 600 sizes and grades in stock. There's a little cork that sells at 6 cents a gross, and yet every cork has to be handled three times in the manufacture—once in cutting, once in tapering, and the last time in assorting one grade from the other.

"None of the bark that comes over in the ships goes to waste. We used to burn the refuse, but we know better now. Up between the joints, right under the roof of this building we have packed fifteen inches of granulated cork. Last summer this upper floor was as cool as any floor in the building. The heat can't get through that cork protector. The palace car builders use the same stuff to pack under the floors of their cars to deaden the sound and under the roof to keep the heat out. I sold fifty car loads of granulated bark to a certain gentleman to pack under the roofs of his refrigerator cars as a non-conductor of heat. He has saved thousands of dollors in ice by the use of that substance, and has hoped that none of his competitors would catch onto the scheme. But he hoped in vain.

"The finest of the refuse is used by picture-frame makers in decorations. They sprinkle it on their bronzed or japanned frames. See that picture? Well, this old castle along the Rhine, the rocks, hills, trees, vineyard, flowers and birds—an exquisite landscape, is it not?—are all made from cork, pressed like papier mache. It is a German novelty, and a neat one. Fruit and egg cases, ice houses and ice machines, are often packed with granulated cork, which cost only two cents a pound.—*Chicago Herald.*

Making Brown Paper.

The straw paper is made from rye straw, for which the farmers get about $15 a ton. The straw is thrown into a great vat, where it is mixed with lime, and covered with water. It is there boiled for twenty-four hours by steam heat, until all the stiffness is taken out of it. It is now thrown into a cylinder with wire sides and long iron teeth projecting on the inside. This revolves with great rapidity and throws off most of the water from the straw by centrifugal force. The damp soft straw is then placed in a vat and covered with water. In this vat are rollers fitted with knives, which cut the straw into very fine pieces. The comminuted straw or pulp is then pumped into a large storage vat, from which it is run into a trough in which a wire cylinder revolves. A suction pump draws the pulp against the wire, and it forms a thin coating on it. This is carried off by felt belting, and passes between rollers which squeeze out the water, and other rollers which polish it. It is then straw paper. It is used by butchers in wrapping up meat.—*New York Sun.*

Politeness is like an air cushion. There may be nothing in it but it eases our jolts wonderfully.

Modern Architecture.

Mr. W. W. Armitage, architectural draughtsman, No. 402 Mongomery street, San Francisco, California, writes that having a very severe cough, which he found it difficult to remove, he tried Red Star Cough Cure, and after a few doses was completely cured. Encouraged by this remarkably result, he gave it to the young members of his family who were sick from a like cause, and it produced similar effects upon them. He recommends its use in every household.

Headless and heartless, but wholesouled or all that—a new boot.

Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, the celebrated Temperance Restorative, that tones without exciting, and regulates without pain, is the only true and absolute remedy for biliousness, colic, indigestion, nervousness, sick headache, flatulency, liver complaint, rheumatism and all ailments arising from corruption or impoverishment of the blood.

Established on a sound basis—A brass band.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY RUN.

(From Milwaukee Journal.)

Good reader, here is something which may seem to you somewhat extraordinary, which it certainly is, and if you happen to be a parent with two or three children who have whooping-cough it will be all the more worthy of your attention.

By the way, a child with the whooping-cough is not a "well-spring of joy" in the house. The vocal exercises of such a child, even though very attractive, are by no means delightful, either to the child itself or to those who listen. The sufferings of the child in coughing and choking and strangling and vomiting, are sometimes dreadful to see, as they must be dreadful to the poor youngster who has to endure them.

It so happened that a good many years ago the writer had three whooping-cough children, who were, all at one time, afflicted with this disagreeable disease.

You know that the physicians say that they cannot stop this strange and cruel cough. They can only alleviate it. The cough must, according to their idea, run its whole course.

But a physician was introduced to me who boldly announced his ability to cure the disease and stop the cough, most definitely and positively. Other doctors could alleviate. He, more skillful than they, according to his own account, could put an end to the whole business.

Well, I engaged his services; and he administered sundry potions and things, I know not what, to those three suffering children. His treatment did them no manner of good whatsoever. They coughed and coughed on, until they had coughed their little coughs completely out—the full term.

Therefore, when I hear of a child's whooping-cough having been stopped before the end of its full term I want to find out all I can about it.

So I went to Mrs. C. G. Wheeler, 590 Island avenue, Milwaukee, and asked her to tell me about her little girl.

"It was," said Mrs. Wheeler, "a genuine case of whooping-cough. It was about two years ago, when my little girl was six years old. Some years before that I had lost a little boy with lung disease, which came upon him as a consequence of scarlet fever. I feared from the symptoms that this child was going in the same way. But I found that the symptoms changed into a well-developed case of whooping-cough. The child was very weak, and with the straining and the coughing, which were very severe, I feared she would work some injury to herself. I had two doctors for her, but they did not give her much relief. So we let the doctors go, and for a little while let nature take its own course. Whooping-cough seems to be a disease which does best when let alone. But the child was now so weak that a tonic of some kind was plainly needed to give her strength. Brown's Iron Bitters was recommended to me by some friends who had used it. I gave it to her, and you may imagine how much I was astonished with the result. The disposition to vomit grew less and less, and in a few days stopped altogether. That frightful strangling and choking which generally accompany the cough were within a few days greatly modified, and in a few days more they stopped. The cough itself abated, and in about a week, I think, from the time the child first took the Bitters, there was no more cough to be heard, except something that was both occasional and faint.

"I cannot express to you," continued Mrs. Wheeler, "how great is my satisfaction with this medicine. The child was soon restored to health by its use. Her strength, which had almost entirely gone away, returned to her, and her appetite, which, during her illness, had been very capricious, became as hearty as ever. She is now in excellent health, and is at school.

"I will say just one thing more," she added. "We have all been using this medicine as a tonic in my family. It has done wonders for us, keeping us all in good health and appetite, whereas otherwise we should have been down sick."

There are thousands of families in which Brown's Iron Bitters has been just as valuable as in that of Mrs. Wheeler. For the diseases of children as well as of their parents, and, in fact, for every class and condition of men, women and children, it is the great family medicine.

Here is what some of our neighbors say about it:

Mrs. J. P. Walkup, Monroe, N. C., says: I suffered for years with palpitation of the heart, dyspepsia and liver complaint. Took Brown's Iron Bitters and experienced such relief that I now recommend it in preference to all other medicine.

Dr. W. J. Newbill, Carters Creek, Va., says: I found Brown's Iron Bitters one of the very best tonics and appetizers. I prescribe it extensively in my practice.

Mr. Chas. J. H. Gauter, Manchester, Md., says: I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for neuralgia and it has made a perfect cure.

Mesmerism as an Anæsthetic.

One of the most unique, if not the most remarkable, operations in modern surgery has been performed at Dennison, O., by Dr. S. L. McCurdy, surgeon of the Pan-Handle railroad. A young man, a resident of Uhrichsville, named Alonzo Mitchner, aged about eighteen years, applied to the doctor to be operated on for strabismus, or cross eye. The doctor, who had been experimenting some in mesmerism, discovered that the young man was very susceptible to mesmerism and concluded to operate on him without using any other anæsthetic than his power of mesmerism, which he did quite successfully in the presence of your correspondent and a number of other witnesses. The patient did not show the least sign of consciousness of what was passing, and stated when he recovered consciousness that he experienced no pain.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A citizen of Rochester, Minn., has completed a monument made from stones gathered from all parts of the United States. It is about six feet high and four feet in diameter at the base. It contains stones from nearly every State in the Union and from the highest peak in the Rocky mountains.

The greatest roam man of them all—the tramp.

Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute.

This widely celebrated institution, located at Buffalo, N. Y., is organized with a full staff of eighteen experienced and skillful Physicians and Surgeons, constituting the most complete organization of medical and surgical skill in America, for the treatment of all chronic diseases, whether requiring medical or surgical means for their cure. Marvelous success has been achieved in the cure of all nasal, throat and lung diseases, liver and kidney diseases, diseases of the digestive organs, bladder diseases, diseases peculiar to women, blood taints and skin diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous debility, paralysis, epilepsy (fits), spermatorrhea, impotency and kindred affections. Thousands are cured at their homes through correspondence. The cure of the worst ruptures, pile tumors, varicocele, hydrocele and strictures is guaranteed, with only a short residence at the institution. Send 10 cents in stamps for the Invalids' Guide-Book (168 pages), which gives all particulars. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sarah Bernhardt is only 45 years old and has not been older than that for years.

Favoritism

...s a bad thing, but Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" dsserves its name. It is a certain cure for those painful maladies and weaknesses which embitter the lives of so many women. Of druggists.

Sober thoughts—the kind that come next morning, you know.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" cure sick and bilious headache, sour stomach, and all bilious attacks.

A boy in Unionville, O., died of eating six watermellons.

To restore sense of taste, smell or hearing use Ely's Cream Balm. It cures all cases of Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds in the Head, Headache and Deafness. It is doing wonderful work. Do not fail to procure a bottle, as in it lies the relief you seek. It is easily applied with the finger. Price 50 cents at druggists. 60 cent by mail. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

Catarrh and Deafness.

I have been deaf in one ear ten years, and partially deaf in the other for two months; have been treated by ear specialty doctors and received no benefit. Having used Ely's Cream Balm for about a month I find myself greatly improved, and can hear well and consider it a most valuable remedy. I had also nasal catarrh, with dropping of mucous into my throat and pain over my eyes, which troubles also have entirely disappeared.—D. B. Yates, Upper Lisle, Broome Co., N. Y.

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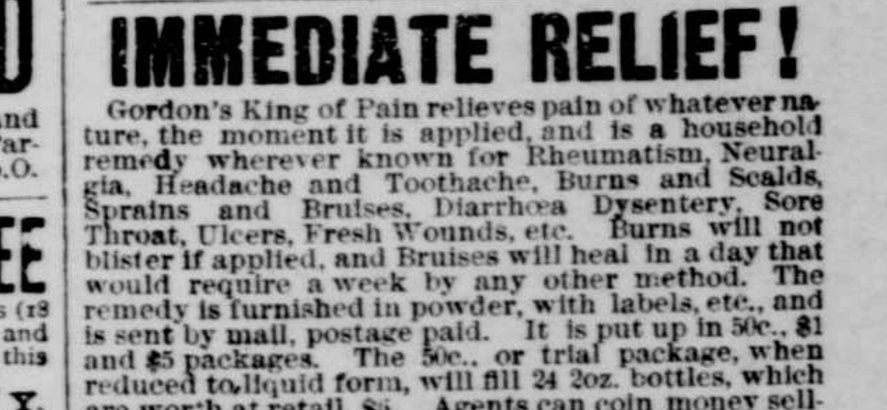
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