FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Advice to Girls.

The lady who fills the chair of profes domestic science in the Illinois Industrial university has been giving sensible advice to girls in a lecture at St. Louis. She called women the world's home-makers, insisted that reform in women's education was the urgent need of the times, and emphasized the fact that intelligent cooks, educated housekeepers and enlightened mothers were beginning to be appreciated. Women were not instinctively good housek epers any more than men were good mechanics or good farmers. It was an error to suppose that in matters per-taining to the home instruction was not needed. It was said that common sense alone was necessary, but common sense and proper sense differed. Despite their general unpreparedness she said that ninety-nine out of a hundred girls would still persist in getting married. This last assertion, which would be true if there were men enough, possibly sup-plies the key to a remedy. Let it be enacted that no girl shall get married until she can pass an examination in domestic science.

Summer Wedding Tollets.

At a recent notable wedding the eight bridemaids entered the church in pairs picturesquely dressed in English fash-ion in white muslin, with hats, fichus and parasols, each carrying a prayer book in her hand, and a basket of flowers hanging on her arm. There was an ort to return to the poetic "simple white muslin" in the quaint design of was silk muslin, and the trimming flounces of embroidery. The waists were round and gathered into a belt, definitely. and were worn with wide white satin ribbon around the waist, with ends hanging on the left side. The back of the demi-trained skirt was straight, full, and flowing from the belt, below which it was finely shirred two fingers deep; a broad scantily gathered flounce of thick embroidery on muslin was around the skirt. In front was a deep wrinkled apron extending only as far as the sides, where the shirring of the back began; a wide frill of em-broidery edged the apron, and ex-tended up the sides to the belt. tended up the sides to the belt. The shoulders were covered with a muslin iichu that reached nearly as low as the elbows. The top edge of this mantle was turned over, and trimmed with Languedoc lace like that on the lower edge of the mantle. The hats were of fine Tuscan straw, in gypsy shape, trimmed with a scarf of white muslin and lace, and white marabout feathers. The parasols were white Surah, edged with wide white lace, closed by an ivory ring; they were carried by a hook on the handle passed over the finger, and the ivory-bound prayer book and handkerchief were also carried in the hand. The flower basket was of straw, shaped like a hat inverted; the natural flowers were diferent in each, and matched the large bouquet worn in the belt, either of Jacqueminot roses, or Marshal Neils, bluets, daisies, violets, etc. The long loose-wristed gloves were of white undressed kid, and scarcely any jewelry was worn. The wedding favor, tastened on the right shoulder, was of white satin ribbon holding a stalk of filies-ofthe-valley. There were no groomsmen at this wedding. The eight gentlemen who served as ushers, and preceded the bridemaids up the aisle, wore black English frock-coats, black vests, ant gray trousers. The bridegroom and his best man were similarly dressed, and awaited the bride at the altar.

The rich dress of the bride was modeled atter that worn by the Queen of Spain, with an elaborate double train. and a high wired Medicis collar, of historic shape, made of pearls. The material was creamy white satin—plain, not brocaded—and instead of lace the trim-ming was made of egg-shaped pearls that covered the front of the dress as though it was incrusted with them The back of the waist and the long upper train were cut in one. This train

FAMILY MEDICINE.

How Muscular Rheumatiam Begins and How It May Be Cured.

Muscular rheumatism usually com-mences as an acute disease, but exhibits a decided tendency to become chronic. It may effect any of the muscles of the It may effect any of the muscles of the limbs or trunk, but is ar more likely to occur in certain situations than in others. The seizures are not uncom-monly quite sudden—for example, the patient may find on awaking in the morning, that is observed to be comparined by high lever, and that it is in reality the first symptom of an attack of acute rheumatism or some other febrile disease. The application of a good strong plaster over the loins will, by affording support to the parts, often give relief. Either the chalybeate plasmorning that he is unable to make a certain movement, or to perform some particular act, without experiencing the most exquisite pain. Usually there is no pain while the muscles of the part a equiet, but the slightest movement a equiet, but the slightest movement suffices to excite a paroxysm. On ex-amining the seat of suffering nothing can as a rule be detected, but some-times there is a slight tenderness on pressure. There is often no fever or constitutional disturbance—at all events at first; but as the complaint progresses there may be thirst, loss of appetite, and even considerable elevation of tem-perature, as the result of the long-con-tinued pain and the want of sleep which tinued pain and the want of sleep which it occasions. We know very little re-specting the causes of n uscular rheu-matism. It is most commonly met with in people of full adult age, and not uncommonly in individuals of a gouty habit. Exposure to cold and damp, and the overuse of the affected part, may act as exciting causes. One attack of the disease engenders a liability to its return. The duration of the complaint cannot be definitely fixed. As an acute discuse it is usually of brief duration. but in the chronic forms it often proves

LUMBAGO.

Muscular rheumatism is not confined to any particular region of the body, but may occur in almost any locality. The princ pal varieties are lumbago and crick in the neck, and we shall now speak of the treatment of lumbago. This is a rheumatic affection of the muscles of the loins, those on one or both sides sudden in its mode of onset, the pain seizing the patient "all of a moment." The pain is usually increased by every movement of the lower part of the spine and by pressure upon the muscles of t.e affected part. It is not uncommon to see patients with lumbago leaning forward and walking almost double. If they are told to "touch their toes" they generally express their inability to do so, although in many cases it appears on investigation that the pain is caused not so much by bending down as by the effort to get up again. Sometimes, however, the mere effort of stooping is very painful. The remedies for lumbago are, as might be supposed, chiefly local. There are, however, other methods of treatment which are often attended with satisfactory results. When the pain is

very severe, relief may, in the majority of cases, be obtained almost immediately by an injection of morphia under the skin. This is a fact which has been known to medical men and extensively employed for many years. The only objection that can be urged against it is, that in many people morphia gives rise to headache, giddiness and other unpleasant symptoms. Quite recently a French physician made a somewhat curious discovery. He had a patient whom he had frequently treated with hypodernic injections of morphia for acute attacks of lumbago, but always with the production of a train of unpleasant constitutional symptoms. One day the patient called to say how glad

he was to find he had made some alter-ation in the medicine, for the last inection had relieved the pain as usual, but had not produced any headache or giddiness. The doctor at once declared that he had used the same morphia solution as usual, and in order to convince the patient, sent for the bottle to show him. On examination the bottle | then soak a piece of lint in this infusion was found to contain nothing but water, and on inquiry being instituted the servant confessed that some days before percha or oil silk to prevent evapora- pai villages along the shore. Near y she had accidently unset the bottle and tion. It never blisters or causes any spilled the contents, and that fearing inconvenience, and is so prompt in its detection she had filled it with water. action that it will often completely cure The doctor at once saw that the fact was a bad case in ten minutes. Respecting of value and hastened to publish the discovery to the world. It then apthe internal remedies for this complaint we have not much to say. Benefit somepeared from the testimony of numerous times arises from the use of salines trustworthy observers that even the water was not essential, that it was the which act on the skin and kidneys, and alter the state of the blood. The folpuncture with the needle which did good, and that equal benefit might be lowing mixture may be taken with advantage: Solution of acetate of ammonia, three ounces; spirit of nitrous of ether, two and a half drachms; obtained without the injection of any substance at all.

tory results, the passage of what is know as the "interrupted current" effecting a speedy cure. When electricity, the needle, or poultices fail to give more than slight temporary relief, it will often be found that the lumbago is accompanied by high fever, and that it is ter or the pitch plaster may be em-ployed. It is desirable to have it spread with a number of little holes, to admit of the evaporation of the perspiration, se as to avoid the troublesome itching which would be caused by its retention. Care should be taken to see that the An attack of lumbago, affecting perhaps the whole loins, often leaves behind it one painful spot which may cause dis-tress only when the body is moved in one direction. Remains of a lumbago like

this generally resists the usual methods of treatment, the pain being driven from one spot only to reappear at another. A large belladonna plaster will generally mitigate the complaint, should it fail to remove it altogether. Of the internal remedies, iodide of potassium and nitrate of potash (nitre) may prove useful under the conditions and in the doses referred to while speaking of chronic rheuma-tism. The former salt, however, not unfrequently fails to effect lumbago, even when the complaint is distinctly worse at night. It has been claimed very rebellious to treatment, and its duration may be protracted almost in-subdued lumbago more effectually than any other remedy. It is well worth trying in obstinate cases, out it must be admitted that it often fails. The dose is five drops of the tincture every two hours.

CRICK IN THE NECK.

Crick in the neck, stiff neck, or, to use the technical term, torticollis, is usually the result of a cold or of ex-posure of the affected part to a current of cold air. The pain is sometimes in the back of the neck, but more frequently it affects only one side, the patient being in the latter case compelled to hold his head awry in order to relax his muscles. A patient suffering from a stiff reck not uncommonly presents a somewhat comical appearance, and is otten made the subject of much ridicule and joking, but for all that the complaint is a very painful one, and is sometimes very intracta-ble to treatment. A still neck in children is not uncommonly the cause of a considerable elevation of tempera-ture, the fever lasting three or four days or more. When the pain of acute tor-ticollis is very great it may be neces-sary to endeavor to obtain relief by the administration of a hypodermic injec-tion of morphia. Local applications, however, not unfrequently prove suc-cessful. Ho: tomentations are very valuable, as, for example, a piece of spongiopiline wrung out of hot water and applied either alone or sprinkled with laudanum or belladonna lini-ment, or a combination of the two. Turpentine often proves useful in these cases. Over a flanrel wrung out of hot water a little turpentine should be sprinkled and applied till it produces redness, tingling and smarting. It is well to bear in mind that as the smart

ing arising from the turpentine goes on augmenting for some time after its removal, the application should be kept on only just sufficiently long to excite a moderate degree of pain. THE BEST REMEDIES.

Undoubtedly one of the best remedies for a stiff neck is an infusion of capsi-cum, red pepper or chillies, as it is sometimes called. The mode of prep-aration and application is sufficiently simple. You infuse a large handful of crushed capsicum pods in a pint of hot or cold water for thirty-six hours. You and apply it to the affected part, covering it all over with a thin piece of gutta

Ningara Falls Dry for a Day.

The following letter, written from familton, Ontario, to the Chicago Ismilton, Hamilton, Ontario, to the Chicago Tribune, by the Right Rev. Dr. Fuller, ver fashioned relates a remarkable occurrence: In We have from time to time noted the an the month of March last I delivered in nouncements of newly-invented railway the month of March last I delivered in the city of Hamilton, Ontario, a lecture entitled "Upper Canada As It Was Firty Years Ago, and Ontario as It Now Is," and, in the course of my lec-ture, I spoke of the great difficulty of constructing the international bridge between Buffalo and the Canada side on on the international bridge of so many uses, so diversified in char-acter is obviously destined to play a very important part in our manufacturopposite to that city on account of the great current of water running at times down the Niagara river, where the terest, and which are among the latest down the Niagara river, where the waters are driven by strong westerly winds down Lake Erie, whereas the quantity of water running down the river is very much diminished when the winds drive up Lake Erie. I then renarked :

"This fact caused an event, thirty-two years ago this month, of which probbly very few of you have ever heard. I refer to the time when the falls of I refer to the time when the fails of Niagara were dry for a whole day. That day was the thirty-first of March, 1848. I did not witness it myself; but I was told of it the next day by my late brother-in-law, Thomas C. Street, Esq., member of parliament. Happening to go out to his place the next day, he told me that his with the next day, he told where the same bedding is are rarely or never washed. me that his miller (for he had a grist on the rapids above the falls) knocked at his bedroom door about five o'clock in the morning of that day, and told him Beef Cattle-Med. Natives, live wt... Calves-Choice and Extra...... o get up, as there was no water in the mill-race, and no water in the great river outside of the race. He said that theep..... he was startled at the intelligence, and

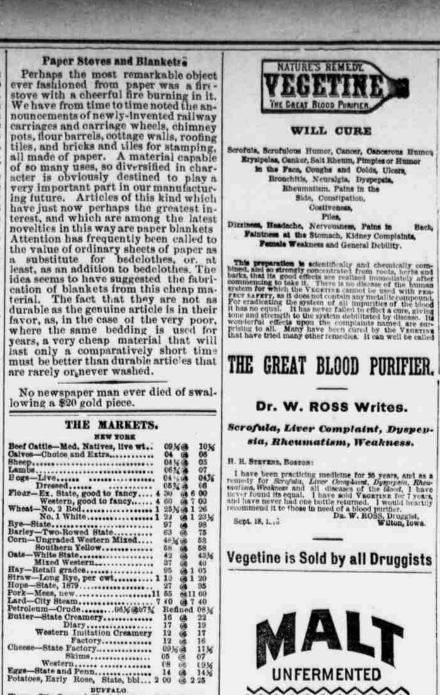
hurried out as soon as he could dress Dreased Dreased Floar-Ex. State, good to fancy..... Western, good to fancy..... Wheat-No. 2 Red..... No.1 White Res. State. imself, and then saw the river, on the edge of which he had been born thirtyfour years before, dry. After a hurried breakfast he and his youngest daughter (then unmarried) went down about three-quarters of a mile to the precipice iteal Rye-State. Barley-Two-Rowed State itself, over which there was so little water running over, that, having pro-vided himself with a strong pole, they started from the Table rock and walked

near the edge of the precipice about one-third of the way toward Goat island, on the American shore, and, having stuck this pole in a crevice of the rock, and Miss Street having tied her pocket handkerchief firmly on the top of the pole they role. top of the pole, they ed. He said that he they the returned. then turned his view toward the river below the falls, and saw the water so shallow that immense jagged rocks stood up in such a frightful manner that he shud-dered when he thought of his having frequently passed over them in the little Maid of the Mist (as I often had done). He then returned toward home, and drove from the Canada sh. "e some one-hulf mile above the falls toward Goat island. When he told me this he re-proached himself very much for not having sent out for me, about eight miles distant, but he said that, though he had several times intended doing so. he had each time concluded not to do it, lest, before we could reach the wonderful scene, the waters should have returned to their old courses. Of course, everybody was speaking of the wonderful event when I was out there next day, and I have heard others who witnessed it speak of it since that time." So far can I testify to the evidence of the fact at the time of the occurrence. Mr. Street's theory was this: That he winds had been blowing down Lake Erie, which is only about thirty leet deep, and rushing a great deal of water from it over the falls, and suddenly changed and blew this little water (comparatively speaking) up to the western portion of the lake; and that juncture the ice on Lake Eric, at this

which had been broken up by these high winds, got jammed in the river between Buffalo and the Canada side, and formed a dam which kept back the waters of Lake Erie a whole day.

Patriotism at a Discount.

Soon after the firing on Sumter rentleman of New York, who passes his summers by the waters of South bay, had occasion to drive from New Yors to Islip, and to pass through the princi



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the end, and lined throughout with satin-striped gauze, and was edged all around with three lapped plaited frills of silk tulle, on each of which was a bias band of satin. The under train began at the waist, and was square-cornered; it was slashed at inrvals, and the openings were filled with plaitings and pearl trimmings. Orange blossoms and white lilacs were the flowers used. The neck of the dress opened in a square quite low, while the collar was very high at the back and sides, and was held in place by fine

The sleeves were of lace and The point lace veil was in long wires pearls. scarf shape, and was confined to the back of the head. Two-thirds of the guests at this pret-

tiest of weddings wore white dresses, with small white gypsy bonnets, trimmed with white ostrich plumes, white soft muslin scarfs, and ends of Langue-doc or else point Ragues lace. The white dresses were of Surah, or brocaded silk, India muil, or else nuns' veiling. The white fichu mantle was the javorite wrap, and was worn also with colored silks, and, indeed, with black silk dresses. A few lavender and heliotrope dresses were worn, and some of skyblue were of cashmere with high puffed sleeves and ruffs, while others were of pale blue silk and satin. The bride's mother wore an elegant satin brocade with flesh-colored ground and marigold yellow figures, with point lace flounces. White thin dresses were made with low linings and lace sleeves of insertion sewed in lengthwise rows. the few black dresses worn were black Spanish lace sleeves. White bonnets were the rule, though occasionally a rough straw gypsy was trimmed with the brilliant Prince of Wales red, either Surah or satin-and sometimes daisies or a single sunflower appear on such bonnets-though the preference this season is for plumes rather than flowers. Both ostrich and marabout feathers are used. When bonnets are not worn at day weddings, the coiffure is very simple, showing the outline of the head, being arranged very low, and without puffs or any appearance of false hair. The low round coil at the back of the head, with a dagger or shell thrust into it, is the favorite style; the front hair is irregularly disposed in thick short locks, and appearance of carelessness is carestudied

The traveling dress for the bride is Chuddah of coachman's drab shade, made up over silk and trimmed with satin. The skirted coat basque has a which in its turn is covered with oil wide directoire collar of satin, above silk. This after-treatment, like that of which is a high standing collar with the points turned over in front. The skir: upon which mainly depends the efficacy oundation is of silk, but this is not of this plan. A diametrically opposed visible, as it is more stylish to show only the wool goods in the costume. At the foot is the narrow plaiting of the drab satin, and this is nearly concealed by a tucked flounce of the Chuddah that lls over it. This is a straight, scantily in contact with the skin until the sen-sation is abolished and it has a leathery gathered flounce four yards around and begins at the knee; it has a hem a finger feel and a shrunken, tallowy appearep, with a tuck of the same depth ance. The application should not be continued for more than five or six above it, and there are eight rows of stitching on the upper part of the hem, and also on the tuck. This straight minutes or it may cause a blister. One of the best and most convenient methods flounce gives the effect of a straight round skirt, though the silk beneath is narrowly gored. Above this is a fully of freezing the part is by spraying upon it with ether, the evaporation of which produces intense cold. A single applicadraped apron of the Chuddah perma-nently attached to the slik skirt. A triple ruche of box-plaited satin is set on to border the apron, and conceal where it is joined to the head of the founce.—Harper's Basar. tion of the ether spray will in many ases afford speedy relief in lumbago.

USE OF THE NEEDLE.

The treatment of lumbago by "acu-

puncture," as it is called, is attended

which the patient is of a gouty habit, colchicum should, of course, be em-ployed. When the patient is much bewith the most favorable results. have seen cases in which the relief has been instantancous. The mode of proow par the use of cod-liver oil, iron cedure is very simple. The patient stands upright, holding his shirt behind so as to expose the loins. The only ap-paratus required is a good, strong, sharp and more especially quinine, will have to be resorted to. When the fever runs high aconite is indicated; when the complaint has in all probability arisen from exposure to damp, dulcamara needle, such as is ordinarily used as a shawl-pin. The person who is about to should be tried; and when it is attended perform the friendly office for the patient grasps the needle firmly in hiwith tearing, lancinating pains, belladona is the remody In the majority of hand, and suddenly thrusts it for the cases we should put our trust in local applications, and above all in the capsidistance of an inch or two into the loins over the painful part. The pain of the cum treatment. The Turkish bath often proves useful as an adjunct .- Philadel-

puncture is but momentary, and the needle, instead of being withdrawn, may be advantageously left sticking in or a few minutes. When the lumbago phia Times. Scraps of Science. s double, the operation should be performed on both sides of the loins. We have cured many cases of lumbago by It has been estimated that 100,000 miles of underground chambers exist in this method, and have never known it the limestone of Kentucky. In to be followed with any unpleasant Prof. Proctor states that he found the consequences. Most instrument makers interest in scientific progress much more general and appreciative in this keep needles fitted in bone handles for the performance of this operation, but country than in England! the domestic substitute to which we England has a new pest, the tiptula have referred will answer equally well. grub, which ultimately develops into a "daddy longlegs." It is very destructive The Turkish bath, which is such a valuable remedy for nearly all com-plaints of a rheumatic nature, may be to vegetation, and its ravages have become quite severe. used with advantage in lumbago. When At Parimaribo, in Dutch Guiana, the a Turkish bath is not obtainable the unual rainfall is 229 inches, or nineordinary domestic linseed poultice may teen feet, and south of Bombay, in the Western Ghauts, at Mahabaleshwar, the annual rainfall is 303 inches, equivaprove of service. In acute lumbago, poulticing often brings speedy relief, the severest cases being greatly benefited in lent to a layer of water twenty-five feet a few hours, and generally cured in one in depth. or two days. The poultice must be very hot and large enough to cover the who'e loins or the part affected, and Prof. Milne has found the Japanese to

be very keen archæologists. They have thick enough to remain quite hot for at made numerous valuable collections of least half an hour, when it must be changed. Should no benefit be obtained, stone implements, ancient pottery, etc., from the abundant remains of their country, the genera' belief among them being that such objects are freaks of this treatment should be continued for three hours or longer, then the skin must be covered with a piece of flannel. nature. A rain of dust in the Passes-Alpes

during five days of last April gave a reddish tinge to the snow on the mountains to a height of nearly 10,000 feet, the snow higher up remaining white. The dust is supposed to have been of terrestrial, though not volcanic, origin. Somewhat similar showers fell in France in 1846 and 1863.

The plant most sensible to electricity is the vine. When lightning strikes in a vineyard the leaves affected are turned red-brown or deep green, which circum-stance shows, in the opinion of Prof. Colladon, that the electricity descends in a sheet or shower, and not a single point, as is usually believed, the large number of vines touched proving that the lightning has covered a large area. The professor finds this theory confirmed observation on a tree which was lately struck.

GALVANISM.

How to make a little money go a great The use of galvanism is not uncom-monly attended with the most satisfacway: Send a three-cent piece in a letter to China.-Somerville Journal.

everywhere the patriotism of the people was manifested by numerous flags that waved from poles or were flung from windows, and each village contained groups of men who were discussing the important events of the day. One vil age only was without bunting, and there was a sullen crowd at the principal store, whose breathings were any-thing but loyal. The gentleman was well known to the inhabitants, and feit justified in reproving them for their political attitude. He told what he had seen on his way down, iodide of potassium, twenty-four grains; how th water to eight ounces. Two table-spoonfuls every four hours. In cases in other villages were decked in flags, and asked why they did not do like their neighbors. The men looked one toward another for several moments, and finally

the boldest ventured to speak. "Flags, ch?" said he, in a tone of withering contempt. "Flags!—and clams a dollar a thousand!"—Harper's Magazine.

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