

LIFE ON A PILOT BOAT.

IT IS NOT SO PLEASANT AS SOME MAY THINK.

What kind of a man a Pilot Boat must be to be successful—The Long Years of Waiting and the Hardships Endured—Incidents in the Life of a Pilot.

The ocean pilot's lot is not altogether a happy one, as was discovered during the recent voyage of a New York correspondent of this paper, who has passed a number of months at sea, and who has taken a number of trips on a New York pilot boat. He writes us what he knows about the life of a pilot boat.

I remember a short conversation which took place between the pilot and the captain of a ship I once sailed to Liverpool, in which illustrates the duties of a pilot better than anything I know of. The pilot boarded our ship, and gave him an order. The pilot, who was walking the poop deck, turned short, gave the captain a withering look and said: "I am in charge of this vessel, sir."

"Very well, sir," said the captain, and the order was countermanded. When a pilot boards a vessel the captain's responsibility is at once transferred to the pilot. The pilot, who is walking the poop deck, turned short, gave the captain a withering look and said: "I am in charge of this vessel, sir."

But to return to the New York pilot. The number of pilot boats licensed to run out of New York harbor is fixed by law. The boats register from forty to seventy tons, and their number is about thirty. They are all numbered with prominent black figures on their mainmasts, which can be seen almost as far as the boat itself. There are about 300 pilots of different grades running out of New York harbor, but the number who want to become a New York pilot must begin at the lowest rank of the ladder—before the mast.

After he has thoroughly mastered the duties of the seaman, if he is fortunate, the pilot may succeed in being promoted to the position of boatkeeper. The boatkeeper is the captain of the boat, and the pilot has nothing to do with their boat unless in case of necessity. The boatkeeper must serve three years before he can be admitted to be examined for a license. If by accident or neglect he loses his position he must begin all over again. His examination is a very rigid one. He must have a thorough knowledge of the coast tides, etc., for hundreds of miles around New York harbor. But even after he has successfully passed his examination he has not arrived at the summit of his ambition. The first year of pilotage he is granted a license to pilot vessels drawing under sixteen feet, the next year vessels drawing eighteen feet or under, and in the third year he is obliged to pass a further examination, after which he is entitled to pilot vessels of any draft, and is then called a branch or full pilot.

The pilotage differs according to the draught of vessels, vessels of small draught paying much less than vessels of large draught. It is commonly often happens that there is much maneuvering between captain and pilot. The captain, who wants his pilotage to be as small as possible, will try to make the draught of the vessel appear small, while the pilot, on the other hand, will endeavor to find out the true draught without appearing to doubt the captain's word. It would not do, of course, to give the captain the draught of the vessel, and the matter is in doubt. It happens, therefore, that the pilot, in addition to his other admirable qualities, must have the art of diplomacy. He must be a keen observer of human nature, and it is remarkable how successful some of them are in thwarting the designs of the captain. It must not be inferred, however, that sea captains are as a class dishonest. As a matter of fact there is not a more honest set of men engaged in any profession than sea captains, but there are, of course, exceptions to every rule.

FOOD VS. MEDICINE.

IMPORTANCE OF DIETETICS IN THE TREATMENT OF DISEASE.

New Order of Things Among Medical Practitioners—How Cures May Be Effected Without Drugging and Dosing. Ignorance of the People.

In the treatment of many diseases drugs are, of course, indispensable, but, as a rule, no less important, if not more so, are the hygienic and supporting measures. These relate to pure air, temperate diet, drinks, cleanliness, exercise, rest, sleep, etc. As their importance has been better understood, the dependence upon drugs has lessened, and today the intelligent physician may be known by the small amount of medicine which he prescribes and by the large amount of instruction he gives relative to the nature of the disease and the personal conduct of the patient. In the progress of time, it is not difficult to see that the profession is slowly but surely changing, and that the times of their fathers. Physicians are obstructed, and their efforts are, too, sometimes defeated by the ignorance of those in whose behalf they labor.

Only the most intelligent classes of today are even beginning to realize that too much faith has been put in medicine. The other classes of the people, who are slow to accept this new order of things, so different from that in the times of their fathers. Physicians are obstructed, and their efforts are, too, sometimes defeated by the ignorance of those in whose behalf they labor.

Several years ago a man was run over by the cars here and had to have one of his legs amputated. The amputated leg was buried in the back yard, and after he had recovered from the anesthetic given him, he complained that his leg pained him, as if he were lying on it. He asked his doctor to keep complaining for several hours, till some of the family, without the knowledge of the injured man, disinterred the limb and found it as he had said. They buried it in the back yard, and it is believed in the other direction, or slightly to the right, and he said: "That feels so much better." His wife was in his room at the time, and, not knowing what he had done, asked him what it was that felt better, and he replied: "Some one has changed my leg to a comfortable position."

Another instance was where a boy about six years old had shot himself through the right arm so badly that it was taken off at the shoulder. When he recovered his senses after the operation he complained that his fingers were bent over as if clapping a small egg tightly, and that they had gone to sleep in that position and were annoying him. An examination revealed the fact that the boy had been holding his fingers so tightly that they had become stiff and had become bent in that position. The boy immediately noticed it and remarked upon it. In both instances the parents were very much surprised that their requests were being complied with.

The German Piano Trade. Some interesting particulars respecting the German piano trade are given in Kuhl's German Trade Review. German instruments to the value of \$8,000,000 are yearly exported, the total production being valued at \$10,000,000. The price of a good piano is about \$2,000, and the price of a cheap piano is about \$1,000. The piano trade is a very important one in Germany, and it is believed that the price of a good piano is about \$2,000, and the price of a cheap piano is about \$1,000.

THE DRUGGIST'S COLORED JARS.

While a reporter was talking with an uptown druggist the other evening a little fellow, clad in a blue suit, entered and took a stamp. After getting the stamp he said:

"Say, mister, what do you put in them big jars?" "I replied," "The druggist, smiling, when the little fellow had gone he added: "Every now and then some little child asks us about those globes."

"Well, I am curious myself. What is the full recipe?" said the reporter. "Those used by the better class of druggists," replied the druggist, "are, in reality, composed of mixtures of chemicals. Some use bottles of colored glass filled with water, but these do not reflect the light from the gas jets as the chemicals do. For red, the most common of all, we mix iodine and iodide of potassium with water, and alcohol to prevent freezing. Blue is formed by a mixture of vitriol of copper, commonly called blue vitriol, and water of ammonia. Pink is formed by a mixture of red lead and water. Yellow is formed by a mixture of yellow ochre and water. Green is formed by a mixture of green vitriol and water. Purple is formed by a mixture of purple of Cassius and water. Black is formed by a mixture of black lead and water. White is formed by a mixture of white lead and water. These are the colors used by the better class of druggists. The other class of druggists use colored paper to wrap their pills and capsules in. This is a very bad practice, as it is liable to injure the medicine, and it is also liable to injure the patient. The better class of druggists use colored glass bottles, and this is a very good practice, as it is liable to injure the medicine, and it is also liable to injure the patient.

Feeling in Amputated Limb. Several years ago a man was run over by the cars here and had to have one of his legs amputated. The amputated leg was buried in the back yard, and after he had recovered from the anesthetic given him, he complained that his leg pained him, as if he were lying on it. He asked his doctor to keep complaining for several hours, till some of the family, without the knowledge of the injured man, disinterred the limb and found it as he had said. They buried it in the back yard, and it is believed in the other direction, or slightly to the right, and he said: "That feels so much better." His wife was in his room at the time, and, not knowing what he had done, asked him what it was that felt better, and he replied: "Some one has changed my leg to a comfortable position."

The German Piano Trade. Some interesting particulars respecting the German piano trade are given in Kuhl's German Trade Review. German instruments to the value of \$8,000,000 are yearly exported, the total production being valued at \$10,000,000. The price of a good piano is about \$2,000, and the price of a cheap piano is about \$1,000. The piano trade is a very important one in Germany, and it is believed that the price of a good piano is about \$2,000, and the price of a cheap piano is about \$1,000.

A Foreign City's Sensation. A lady entered one of the prominent drug stores of Munich, Bavaria, the other day, desiring a cure for a cold. The clerk, a man of fair experience, reached into one of the chests for a popular remedy which had been widely purchased during the severe weather of the past month, and handed it to the woman, who then left her shop, and in a few minutes later he heard the chief agent, and, to his horror, found it filled with a poison which had been placed there temporarily owing to the lack of labels. The police were immediately notified in advertising, and the investigation proved unavailing. The unfortunate woman did not appear.

THE AVERTED DUEL.

Charlie Knickerbocker and Gus Snobbery are two New York dudes. They live on Fifth Avenue, and belong to several fashionable clubs. They are just as dandy as it is possible for a dude to be. It was difficult to determine which of the two was the more complete dude by looking at them.

Cornelia Highticker was an actress. She occupied an elegant flat. She dressed very elegantly and elaborately when she was out of the stage. An elderly lady, a sort of duenna, lived with Cornelia. This female companion was a highly respectable personage to whom several gentlemen called who she was always present in the parlor to protect Cornelia and her reputation. When there was only one gentleman in the parlor Cornelia did not require any protection. She herself was equal to the emergency, so the duenna kept herself out of sight. What had Cornelia to fear from one man and he a dude like Snobbery or Charlie Knickerbocker? Both Charlie Knickerbocker and Snobbery loved Cornelia, and each believed that he alone was loved by the fair Cornelia.

One day Charlie Knickerbocker sulked unexpectedly in the boudoir of Cornelia. Then he did something revolting with horror. She was sitting on a chair. So was Snobbery. They were talking to each other, and Snobbery was reminding her not to invite the intruder to take a seat. "Ha, faithless creature!" said Snobbery, fiercely. "You get out of here or I'll telephone for a policeman," replied Knickerbocker, glaring at Snobbery as if he was a tiger. Cornelia faintly. "This demands blood, bedad, sir," said Snobbery, excitedly. Cornelia revived, giggled and then went off into a fresh swoon. "Pistols at 5 o'clock at the Bear's den in Central park," said Snobbery, remembering that there was always a policeman in that vicinity. "I'll be there," replied Knickerbocker. They rushed out into the fresh air. Cornelia awoke, giggled, and then went off into a fresh swoon. The evening shortly after, Charlie and Snobbery were in the same box at the theatre and gazed at Miss Highticker on the stage. They did not betray any emotion. "Good evening to you, New York," said Snobbery, and he bowed to her. "Good evening to you, New York," said Knickerbocker, and he bowed to her. They did not make a scene. The performance was over. An hour later Snobbery was strolling up Broadway. He overheard a conversation between Charlie Knickerbocker and Pythias of New York. Charlie Knickerbocker was talking to Pythias of New York. Pythias of New York was talking to Charlie Knickerbocker. They were talking to each other, and Charlie Knickerbocker was reminding Pythias of New York not to invite the intruder to take a seat. "Ha, faithless creature!" said Pythias of New York, fiercely. "You get out of here or I'll telephone for a policeman," replied Charlie Knickerbocker, glaring at Pythias of New York as if he was a tiger. Pythias of New York faintly. "This demands blood, bedad, sir," said Charlie Knickerbocker, excitedly. Pythias of New York revived, giggled and then went off into a fresh swoon. "Pistols at 5 o'clock at the Bear's den in Central park," said Charlie Knickerbocker, remembering that there was always a policeman in that vicinity. "I'll be there," replied Pythias of New York. They rushed out into the fresh air. Pythias of New York awoke, giggled, and then went off into a fresh swoon.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

Keep the Blood Pure

We believe Hood's Sarsaparilla is the very best medicine to take to keep the blood pure and to expel the germs of scrofula, salt rheum, and other poisons which cause so much suffering, and restore or better maintain the general health. By its peculiar curative power, Hood's Sarsaparilla strengthens the system while it eradicates disease.

"Early last spring I was very much run down, had nervous headache, felt miserable and all that. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and was much benefited by it. I recommend it to my friends." Mrs. J. T. FAY, 115 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

"For a first-class spring medicine my wife and I both took very early of Hood's Sarsaparilla. We both took it last spring. It did us a great deal of good and we felt better through the hot weather than ever before. It cured my wife of sick headache, from which she has suffered a great deal, and relieved me of a dizzy, tired feeling. I think every one ought to take something to purify the blood before the hot weather comes on, and we shall certainly take Hood's Sarsaparilla this spring." J. H. FRANK, Supt. Granite Railway Co., Concord, N. H.

"I had erysipelas in the worst form, being nearly covered with blisters. My husband had of Hood's Sarsaparilla and I had of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I had it for a few days, when I began to feel better, and in a week I was well. It was doing me good. I continued to take it according to directions and when the first bottle was gone I was entirely well. I have not been troubled by erysipelas since." Mrs. L. BACON, Birmingham, Ala.

"If you desire to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other." Hood's Sarsaparilla is the very best medicine to take to keep the blood pure and to expel the germs of scrofula, salt rheum, and other poisons which cause so much suffering, and restore or better maintain the general health. By its peculiar curative power, Hood's Sarsaparilla strengthens the system while it eradicates disease.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

Keep the Blood Pure

We believe Hood's Sarsaparilla is the very best medicine to take to keep the blood pure and to expel the germs of scrofula, salt rheum, and other poisons which cause so much suffering, and restore or better maintain the general health. By its peculiar curative power, Hood's Sarsaparilla strengthens the system while it eradicates disease.

"Early last spring I was very much run down, had nervous headache, felt miserable and all that. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and was much benefited by it. I recommend it to my friends." Mrs. J. T. FAY, 115 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

"For a first-class spring medicine my wife and I both took very early of Hood's Sarsaparilla. We both took it last spring. It did us a great deal of good and we felt better through the hot weather than ever before. It cured my wife of sick headache, from which she has suffered a great deal, and relieved me of a dizzy, tired feeling. I think every one ought to take something to purify the blood before the hot weather comes on, and we shall certainly take Hood's Sarsaparilla this spring." J. H. FRANK, Supt. Granite Railway Co., Concord, N. H.

"I had erysipelas in the worst form, being nearly covered with blisters. My husband had of Hood's Sarsaparilla and I had of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I had it for a few days, when I began to feel better, and in a week I was well. It was doing me good. I continued to take it according to directions and when the first bottle was gone I was entirely well. I have not been troubled by erysipelas since." Mrs. L. BACON, Birmingham, Ala.

"If you desire to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other." Hood's Sarsaparilla is the very best medicine to take to keep the blood pure and to expel the germs of scrofula, salt rheum, and other poisons which cause so much suffering, and restore or better maintain the general health. By its peculiar curative power, Hood's Sarsaparilla strengthens the system while it eradicates disease.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

Keep the Blood Pure

We believe Hood's Sarsaparilla is the very best medicine to take to keep the blood pure and to expel the germs of scrofula, salt rheum, and other poisons which cause so much suffering, and restore or better maintain the general health. By its peculiar curative power, Hood's Sarsaparilla strengthens the system while it eradicates disease.

"Early last spring I was very much run down, had nervous headache, felt miserable and all that. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and was much benefited by it. I recommend it to my friends." Mrs. J. T. FAY, 115 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

"For a first-class spring medicine my wife and I both took very early of Hood's Sarsaparilla. We both took it last spring. It did us a great deal of good and we felt better through the hot weather than ever before. It cured my wife of sick headache, from which she has suffered a great deal, and relieved me of a dizzy, tired feeling. I think every one ought to take something to purify the blood before the hot weather comes on, and we shall certainly take Hood's Sarsaparilla this spring." J. H. FRANK, Supt. Granite Railway Co., Concord, N. H.

"I had erysipelas in the worst form, being nearly covered with blisters. My husband had of Hood's Sarsaparilla and I had of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I had it for a few days, when I began to feel better, and in a week I was well. It was doing me good. I continued to take it according to directions and when the first bottle was gone I was entirely well. I have not been troubled by erysipelas since." Mrs. L. BACON, Birmingham, Ala.

"If you desire to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other." Hood's Sarsaparilla is the very best medicine to take to keep the blood pure and to expel the germs of scrofula, salt rheum, and other poisons which cause so much suffering, and restore or better maintain the general health. By its peculiar curative power, Hood's Sarsaparilla strengthens the system while it eradicates disease.

OVER THE SIDE.

The boatkeeper is the captain of the boat, and the pilot has nothing to do with their boat unless in case of necessity. The boatkeeper must serve three years before he can be admitted to be examined for a license. If by accident or neglect he loses his position he must begin all over again. His examination is a very rigid one. He must have a thorough knowledge of the coast tides, etc., for hundreds of miles around New York harbor. But even after he has successfully passed his examination he has not arrived at the summit of his ambition. The first year of pilotage he is granted a license to pilot vessels drawing under sixteen feet, the next year vessels drawing eighteen feet or under, and in the third year he is obliged to pass a further examination, after which he is entitled to pilot vessels of any draft, and is then called a branch or full pilot.

THE EXPERIENCE OF A MAN WHO FORTIFIED HIS POCKET WITH FISHHOOKS.

"Bill Charters was a very original man—that is, if he was out of a job he'd devise some way of his own to procure the means to keep a fire in the stove and provisions in the pantry," said a man in a Main street cigar store the other night. "Bill was also fond of fishing. On winter evenings at home, if he had a few hooks, he'd put them on a line and go fishing, and then, after making two or three new fangled fish hooks, he'd place the outfit back on the shelf, and go to work, knowing that he'd be unable to use his tackle for probably six months.

HE CAUGHT A SUCKER.

"Bill lived in Boston when I first knew him. That was eighteen or twenty years ago. He was a very original man—that is, if he was out of a job he'd devise some way of his own to procure the means to keep a fire in the stove and provisions in the pantry," said a man in a Main street cigar store the other night. "Bill was also fond of fishing. On winter evenings at home, if he had a few hooks, he'd put them on a line and go fishing, and then, after making two or three new fangled fish hooks, he'd place the outfit back on the shelf, and go to work, knowing that he'd be unable to use his tackle for probably six months.

THE EXPERIENCE OF A MAN WHO FORTIFIED HIS POCKET WITH FISHHOOKS.

"Bill Charters was a very original man—that is, if he was out of a job he'd devise some way of his own to procure the means to keep a fire in the stove and provisions in the pantry," said a man in a Main street cigar store the other night. "Bill was also fond of fishing. On winter evenings at home, if he had a few hooks, he'd put them on a line and go fishing, and then, after making two or three new fangled fish hooks, he'd place the outfit back on the shelf, and go to work, knowing that he'd be unable to use his tackle for probably six months.

HE CAUGHT A SUCKER.

"Bill lived in Boston when I first knew him. That was eighteen or twenty years ago. He was a very original man—that is, if he was out of a job he'd devise some way of his own to procure the means to keep a fire in the stove and provisions in the pantry," said a man in a Main street cigar store the other night. "Bill was also fond of fishing. On winter evenings at home, if he had a few hooks, he'd put them on a line and go fishing, and then, after making two or three new fangled fish hooks, he'd place the outfit back on the shelf, and go to work, knowing that he'd be unable to use his tackle for probably six months.

THE EXPERIENCE OF A MAN WHO FORTIFIED HIS POCKET WITH FISHHOOKS.

"Bill Charters was a very original man—that is, if he was out of a job he'd devise some way of his own to procure the means to keep a fire in the stove and provisions in the pantry," said a man in a Main street cigar store the other night. "Bill was also fond of fishing. On winter evenings at home, if he had a few hooks, he'd put them on a line and go fishing, and then, after making two or three new fangled fish hooks, he'd place the outfit back on the shelf, and go to work, knowing that he'd be unable to use his tackle for probably six months.

THE EXPERIENCE OF A MAN WHO FORTIFIED HIS POCKET WITH FISHHOOKS.

"Bill Charters was a very original man—that is, if he was out of a job he'd devise some way of his own to procure the means to keep a fire in the stove and provisions in the pantry," said a man in a Main street cigar store the other night. "Bill was also fond of fishing. On winter evenings at home, if he had a few hooks, he'd put them on a line and go fishing, and then, after making two or three new fangled fish hooks, he'd place the outfit back on the shelf, and go to work, knowing that he'd be unable to use his tackle for probably six months.