FARM AND GARDEN

The Capacity of Cisterns.

The American Actions has been doing

Diameter.	Garrons.	Diami	fer.	Gallons
25 feet	1,008 1,101 100 827 705 269 489	036 1 6 5 436 1 426 1	lest cet	288 300 177 122 183 44 38

Scaly Legs in Fowls.

Examine your fowls and see if they are not afflicted with this so-called divase. It may be detected by a rough, scaly excrescence which generally appears on the shank, just above the foot, and spreads if allowed to run till it reaches to the book joint and down into the toes. At first the shank will have a mealy appearance, and as the substance collects it gradually hardens till it becomes of a bony nature and greatly affects the health, though flisea e may not be suspected by those unused to its ravages. The disease is caused by an insect which is identical with the insect causing sich in the human family, and if filth is not its prime cause it is greatly aggravated thereby, and cure may be effected by rubbing the parts with an ointment made by mixing equal parts of sulphur, lard and kerosen An application about once a week for two or three weeks will be sufficient, when the substance will begin to peel off. - Farmers' Home Journal.

Wearing Out Cows.

It is sometimes said that the cow is machine for the m nu's ture of milk and butter. This is true, with some important limitations. The cow is a living mechanism, and therefore requires more careful management than an insensate ma-chine could need. There is such a thing as wearing out cows by injudicious feeding. Good cows have enormous appetious food. But they should not be forced or tempted to cat more than they naturally will. While the coarser and less palatable ration should be given freely, yet grains and meal must be limited. ne of the great milk and butter records for short periods have been made by stimulation w th food, which for animals is almost as destructive to health as at mulation by drink is to sen. The only correct test of cows is their yearly product. Another way in which good co ws are spoiled is by deficient nutrition du r- machine, ing those times when they are not giving milk. The owner thinks that less and poorer feed will do them, and so the cow while be ring her calf is fed largely on straw and becomes poor .- American Cul-

Four Points in Farm Practice.

Mr. E. Martin Smith, Delhi, N. Y., has had forty years of successful husbandry, from report of which in O. C. Farmer we gican the appendied items of practice tested by time. "He hauls out the manure daily and spreads it on top of the snow in winter, which plan he thinks gives best results. Places stress on the advantage of running pigs in orchards, producing strong, healthy growth of pigs, and at the same time bene fing the trees. Has frequently saved considerable sums by the practice of keeping a cash account in connection with his diary, in the way of avoiding the repayment of small accounts once paid, where credit had failed to be given. Condemns the drawing off of small stones so closely as is sometimes done, Believes that on his land they are an advantage in retaining heat and moisture in the soil. Would not remove these small stones from any land except such as might be termed stony land. Thinks it might pay on sidehills when plowing the last time preparatory to seeding down, to follow after the plow and throw them in the furrow and thus leave them below the surface. Has practised this some during the past few years, and the rutabaga leaves they will cat. is pleased with the result.

Apple Culture.

marks the Fit m and Uarden. Narieties pleasant to work about as it is now, that we cannot grow now, were then Peas have been found an exceed can grow Letter (rops of grain, why not day, with sixteen pounds of oat meal, of fruit) There is a reason for this, as there is for other things. It cannot be

ruin far and wide. vitality from them; some at the trank, boring it full of holes; some at the bark, living to destroy. The branches are full of them. The leaves are infe-ted and eaten by multitudes of them. The tree survives their attacks, but does not prosper. This is the cause of fallure of

farms are naturally adapted to grass production, and can be made to produce heavy crops of hay yearly for a long time. Other farms soon run out when seeded to grass, but are good for cropping. On such farms a large area should be ploughed yearly, cropped and certil. be ploughed yearly, cropped and fertilized, and seeded down. I or a few years good crops of grass can be obtained, and then the land needs reseeding. The aim on such farms should be to have from one-third to one-half of the till age under the plough all the time, so that the grass land will all be newly-seeded, and the farmer will be able to re-plough as some plough as the time, so that the grass land will all be newly-seeded, and the farmer will be able to re-plough as some plough as the time. the farmer will be able to re-plough as soon as the grass begins to run out. Then there are farms that are rocky and is not adapted to cultivation. Apple-trees, perhaps, will thrive with remark-

wholesale dealers farm one of the most front is not known, as the heard hides the fiquors," so far as the sacity because he cable under the provisions of ich it was By THE COURS.

Whether the diamonds are on all and the front is not known, as the heard hides the body from the knees up.—Garson (Nec.)

best adapted. This is what the farmer should try to do-study the capabilities of his farm, and then try so to manage it that he will draw out of it the best considerable figuring lately, and has that it is capable of affording. It will tabulated the following: A tank ten not do to manage farms all in one way, inches deep will hold, according to disameter, as follows: milds, in Examiner.

> Butter Making.
>
> During the late session of the Dairymens' Association of New York Mr. W.
>
> H. Gilbert read a paper on "Butter Making." He said, as reported in the Orange County Farmer, that when he went into butter making he made up his mind that he wanted saidter or From the County for the mind that he wanted a butter cow. From information and reading he further made up his mind that the Jersey was the best. He began by buying a registered Jersey bull and bred from the best cows

on his place. During the past season he made in June one pound of butter from 19.67 pounds of milk; in August, from 17.15 pounds; in September, from 17.81 pounds; in October, from 18.43, and in Nove ober, from 19,48. He has about 100 cows in milk, from two to ten years of age, their average weight being about 750 pounds. He likes his ows to come in during the fall and early winter. In summer they graze in the day and are in yard at night. About July he begins to feed green clover and continues until August; then feeds green corn fodder, two hills of corn night and morni g. He uses twelve to fifteen tons of plaster in winter in the stable, and feeds silnge and grain morning and evening. In summer he milks the cows at 6 a. M. and 6 P. M., in winter at 6 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.

The milk is set in submerged cans as soon as p ssible after milking. After the cream is skimmed it is raised to a temperature of sixty-two in summer and si ty-five in winter to ripen, which generally takes about twenty-four he During this process it is frequently stirred, the aim being to keep it at a uniform temperature. He churns it at a temperature of sixty-two to sixty-four in summer and in winter from sixty-four to sixty-seven. He uses a revolving box churn, and churns on an average about forty minutes. As soon as the butter is well granulated stop churning, draw off the buttermilk and then wash the butter with a weak brine. The butter is then taken out, salted—one ounce salt to a pound-worked, put up in one pound prints and sold.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Sheep need a little grain in winter. Warmth saves food in keeping live

The fodder-cutter is an economical

Roup in chickens is caused by expos-ure to dampness and draughts.

Watch for eggs of tent-caterpillar on tree and cut off and burn them.

The farm tool room or repair shop should be patronized at this season. In feeding turnips do not give too many. Skim milk for calves should be

fed warm and sweet. Supply poultry with plenty of sharp gravel when the ground is frozen hard. They must have something to grind their

Good food, pure water, not too cold, and warm stables, are the three great agents in milk production, says Hoard's

P. H. Jacobs thinks that the ventilation hole in the top of the poultry house roof kills more fowls in winter than any other cause.

Cold and lack of food may check the of wool, and when it grows cain a bad place in the fibre often marks the point of stopping and beginning

Don't throw feed of any kind in the mud or in the dust. Have an elevated flooring to feed hogs on and keep it The dust in hog pens is said to be a prolitic cause of sickness.

F. D. Curtis says that farmers can make cheaper and better pork by stinting hogs to half the amount of grain they would eat, and then giving them all

Shut up the cracks with tar par other material. It will keep out the all claims, but it they remain spinsters Apple Culture.

We know that in the early settlement of the country to plant a fruit tree was all there was to be sure of a certain crop of perfect, smooth, beautiful fruit, re-

that we cannot grow now, were then very line and abundant. Wormy fruit was bardly known, and trees were long-lived, healthy and vigorous. Why is it not so now? Why is it so difficult to grow fine fruit? Our land is richer. We can grow better trops of grain, why not dow with sixteen pounds of our meal was fed per can grow better trops of grain, why not dow with sixteen pounds of our meal was fed per

climate, for that is about the same as it always was. The secret is insects. They have multiplied and spend since the early settlement of the country until the early settlement of the country until the shell, and abstracting the heat from they injust areas are here. they in est every orchard and spread the tongue more rapidly than does the air bubble in the stale one. Fresh eggs Some are busy at the roots, sapping are most transparent in the centre, stale ones at the end.

Grew a Beard After Death.

have illustrated many of the most harmful insects, and told our readers how to subdue them. They who fight insects most will grow the best fruits of all kinds.

Study the Capacity of the Farm.

Every farmer should study the capacity of his farm, so as to be subdued as the capacity of the Farm.

South and left her to seek his fortune, She became tired of his absence, and, setting out to find him, drifted homeless rough. The soil is stony and fertile, but and friendless from one mining camp to is not adapted to cultivation. Apple another. After years of this life she met her former lover, but was so changed by her wandering life that he refused to ber former lover, but was so changed by able vigor on such land, and the farmer should accept the indication, and plant it to apple trees until he has all he can take care of. A man in Fast Winthrop, Me., had a farm of that character. It was of little value for tiliage, but he found that the horbury russet throve remarkably well, and produced excellent fruit. I'le "took the hint," and set his farm largely to Roxbury russet trees. to api) hearly thirty a rea were covered. der the son some years, he soils \$2,000 has been growing all these years. Whether the diamonds are on his shirt

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Blondes choose very light colors for their street toilets.

A very new bracelet is a more thread of gold set with a rough emerald. Diamond hairpins, jeweled both at point and head, are now fashionable.

Pale and deep tan plush skirts are worn with dresses of various colors and fabrics. Cloth gowns of pale suede have white moire vests and a trimming of golden

Young ladies trim their black silk gowns very effectively with silver and cut jet gimps.

The Princess of Wales is forty-three. but she makes up so well as to pass for sweet sixteen.

Dainty home toilets are almost invariably made with a belted corsage of some description Bonnets of dark-green velvet are

spangled with jet and trimmed with black moire ribbon. Cashmere bonnets, with pinked edges and caps sewn inside, are in vogue for

babies and little girle. In a recent publication a woman an-nounces that she is the only woman infi-del lecturer in the world.

Very new draperies are straight breadths, showing their selvages, which are further accented by a lining of pirot

The oldest old maid in the country is Miss Betsy Sargent, of Centerbury, New Hampshire, the was one hundred years old last July.

Oxydized silver lace-pins in the form of a turkey's claw are popular. Another new design represents a silver log with a tiny gold frog upon it.

The wife of Don. M. Dickinson, the new Postmaster-General, is a handsome woman, tail, with suburn hair, clear complexion, and large dark eyes. White ribbon, fo ded, or birely show

ing the edge and ending in a tiny bow outside, is still the fashion for the neck and sleeves of dark woolen gowns. The Princess of Wales, it has been re

hardly be told, are now in fashion The contour of the head is best dis played by a low coil of hair. If one has a Grecian profile, the small, high Psycho knot is becoming, as well as fashionable

ca-hmere of harmonious or contrasting

The St. Louis Republican, having dis-

The Chicago News, without mineing

matters, admits that 'the genuine Chicago complexion is undeniably grimy,' and that "few Chicago women ever have really clean faces." Miss Louisa Corbin, a niece of Austin Corbin, now at Nice, has become engaged to Mr. Horace Walpole, nephew and heir of Lord Orford. The wedding

will be in London in May. The "high art" craze in London and Paris has about done away with the tight sleeve, in which the arm had quite the effect of a sausage roll, though it is questioned if some of the draped, slashed and putted affairs that replace it are not

even more of monstrosities. White and gold is throughout a favorite combination. Young matrons particularly affect evening gowns of white broad loth, flannel or chuddar cloth, heavily enriched with gold—silver, too. sometimes-and the fancy further appears in both hats and bonnets.

An "Anti-Celibacy Insurance Com-pany" has been established in Denmark, in which young women beginning at the age of 13 can insure themselves for a triling sum. If they marry they forfeit until 40 they are entitled to a small annuity.

Two startling, not to say romantic events have transpired at Vassar College since-the opening of the present school year. One young lady, who was possing herself off as "being still in the market," was discovered to have been married for some time. Another fair damsel fell into the college lake and was rescued by a handsome artist who was riding by.

A Remarkable Texas Plateau.

This celebrated plateau, comprising about ten acres, and rising sixty feet above the surrounding prairie, and ninety feet above the level of the sea, ites six miles nortwest of Columbia, It covered by a fert le soil, with a red clay foundation, resting upon a substratum of shale, which is rich y charged with sulphate of iron, magnesia, lime, and other salts usually found in mineral waters emerging from slates. This shale,

the upper Congo region teems with ivory. He found large quantities of tusks i some of the villages, and they were often offered to him for small quantities of While he was floating down the river he saw in eight days 100 elephants along the bank.

Consumption Surriv Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thomsands of hop-less cases have been permanently cured, I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy rake to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and F. O. address. Respectfully.

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To truly tell thousands Taylor's Hospital Cure for Catarris is the most pleasant, painless and effective remedy known, send for ires paraphiet to City Haif Pharmacy, 384 B'way N. V.

Make No Mistake

If you have made up your mind to buy Hond's Esepartile do not be induced to take any other. Hoos's Saraspartile is a peculiar medicine, possessing, by virtue of its peculiar combination, proportion and preparation, curative power superior to any other artirie of the kind before the people. He sure to get Road's.

"In one store the clerk tried to induce me to br "In one stors the cierx tried to induce me to my their own instead of Hace's Sarrasparilla. But he could not preval on me to change. I told him I knew what Hood's S resparilla was 1 had taken it was perfectly satistics with it, and did not want any other."—Mas. Etha a. Gorr, il Terram St. Boston.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1: six for \$5. Prepaied only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Hass. 100 Doses One Dollar

A Sign in the Moon

There is, perhaps, no better known lunar prognostic than that referred to in the o'd Scotch ballad of Sir Patrick Spens

"O ever alack! my master dear.

I fear a deadly storm.

I saw the new moon late yestreen,
Wi the auld moon in her arm;

And if ye gang to sea, maister, I fear will suffer harm." Chambers, in "The Book of Days," says that to see "the old moon in the arms of the new one" is reckoned a sign of fine weather-another cur.ou-examp.e of how sayings get twistel; but in that statement he is quite wrong. The appearance is almost universally held to be a sign of had weather. Two explanations have been offered to account for the prognostic, in ca h of which there is undoubtedly a measure of truth. When the moon appears "new" to us, the earth would appear "full" to the lunar inhabi-tants, if there were any; and what causes the dark part of the young moon to be dimly visible is its reflection of the brilliant earth-shine. The earth, however, will not always shine with equal br lliance, even when the same amount of surface is illuminated, for obviously clouds reflect more light than either land or sea, Hence, when an unusual illumination of the night-side of the moon is apparent, it shows that the earth-shine is exceptionally strong, which in turn is an indi cation of the presence of a large amount of cloud in our atmosphere. Further, as a moment's consideration will prove, the cloud era must lie to the west of us, the direction from which we receive most of our storms; so that the apparition of the old moon in the arms of the new, virtually means that there are vaste oudbanks over the North Atlantic ocean which, in all probability, are drifting up to us, and will, before long, bring us "dirty" weather. I am not disposed to go so far as Mr. John Aitken, who, in a paper recently read before the royal society of Edinarch before the royal society of Fdinburgh suggested the use of the moon's dark limb as an "out ying signal station," but it is satisfactory to know that this vene ported, has a velvet basque trammed with basis, and is as worthy of respect as ever rable prognostic has a sound physical black long-haired fur. Basques, it need it was .- Longman's Magazine.

Lincoln Never Read a Novel.

While Edwin Forrest was playing an engagement at Ford's Theatre, Mr. Carpenter spoke to the President one day of Skirts of cross-barred Bengaline and the actor's fine interpretation of the watered silk are fashionably worn with character of Richelleu, and advised him polonaises or basques and despecies of to witness the performance. The conversation occurred in the presence of Senator Harris, of New York. The St. Louis Republican, having discovered that the belies of that town are growing thinner, expresses a fear that the women will ultimately disappear altern ber ber the strength of the str knew Butwer wrote writer also. It may know he was a play writer also. It may With costumes of light tan camely, hair, nothing is so stylish as a long wrap of gray-blue cloth, edged with mouthon fur, and accompanied by a cloth bonner possible?" "Yes," returned the President, "it is a fact. I once commenced that have been somewhat strange to say," he continued in my life." Said Judge Harris: "Is it possible?" "Yes," returned the President, "it is a fact. I once commenced in the long that have finished it." 'Ivanhoe,' but never finished it."



NEURALGIA.

Rerves.—Everyone of the thread-like nerves has each a latent power to cause exernelat-ing pain, the limit of which is simply the limit of human endurance, and Neuralois has a few of these fibrous torments all puls-ing painfully at once.

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SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.—Neuralgia is defined to be a nerve disease, the chief symptom of which is an acute pain, intermitting, which follows the course of the nerve branch affected.

TREATMENT. Treatment, - Apply Sr. Jacons Ott. frequently, gently rubbing the afflicted parts; apply

to the whole extent of the nerve soreness; keep up a gentle friction until a burning sensation is produced.

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SOLDIERS all set Pensions, if is disable to the control of the con

The large number of graves scattered throughout China, and the super-stitious opposition of the people to the moving of a body once properly buried will, in the opin on of a missionary, prevent any railroad building in the Celestial Empire for many years.

Would use Kemp's | alsam for the Throat and Lungs. It is curing more cases of Coughs Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup and all Threat and Lung Troubles, than any other medicine. The proprietor has authorized any druggist to give you " Sampl. Bottle Pres to convin e you of the merit of this great remedy. Large bottles, 50 cents and \$1.

A New York house has re elved an order for 200,000 5-cent postage stamps for use in Chill.

She Broke the Engagement

She Broke the Engagement because she saw that he had consed to love her. If a beauty had faded, her former high suivits had given place to a dull lassitude. What had caused this change? Functional derangement; she was suffering from those allments peculiar to ner sei. Andreo their two young lives drifted apart. How needloss, how crue! Had she taken Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription she might b ve been restored to hear h and happiness. If any hady reader a those inces is smilarly afflicted let her less no time in procuring the "Favorite Prescription." It will give he a new lease of her life. Soid by draugists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, of perfect satisfaction in every case, of money refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper.

The regular rate of increase of the Astor estate is said to be rom \$10,000 00 to \$13,0.0,000 a

Ti's Always the Way.

"Didn't I tell you so!" said a gentleman to an acquaintance whom he chanced to meet on the street; "it's always the way." "What's always the way." in the way in the way; the way; in the way; the way; in the way the way; the way; the way; the way the way; the way the way the way the way; the way the way the way."

Asmall plece of tapestry, time of Louis

We ought not to be too survious to encourage uniried innovation, in cases of doubtful improvemen. For a quarter of a century br. Sage's Catarch. Hemedy has been before the public and passed the ugh the severest test and is prenounced the most reliable remedy for that disa-recable malady. Thousands of testimenials of its virtues 50 cent. per bottle. By druggists.

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If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water, Druggists sell a "5c.per bottle The best cough medicin is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold ev rywhere, 25c.



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TAKE THE HINT.

Whene'er an anxious group is seen Around some monthly magazine Or paper that is daily whirled To every quarter of the world, And merry peals of laughter rise As this or that attracts the eyes. The smiling crowd, you may depend, Above some illustrations bend That advertise the strength and scope And purity of IVORY SOAP.

But while they smile or praise bestow And wonder whence ideas flow,
The fact should still be kept in mind
That people of the knowing kind
Will heed the hints or lessons laid
In rhymes and pictures thus displayed, And let no precious moments fly Until the Ivory Soar they try. And prove on garments coarse and fine, The truth of every sketch and line.

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There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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It Bull ds up quickly a run-down constitution and brings refreshing sleep.

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KIDNEY

indiced mathebes, have been very largely treated, and cures offected in thousands of cases which and been productived beyond hope. These dis-marks are readily diagnosticated, or determined, by chemical analysis of the urine, without a conal examination of patients, who can, therefore, nerally be successfully treated at their homes. The study and practice of chemical analysis and microscopical examination of the urine in our consideration of cases, with reference to correct diagnosis, in which our institution long ago became farmons, has naturally led to a very extensive practice in discusses of the urinary organs.

GAUTION. In the discusses should be treated only by a specialist third of the condition and who is competent to ascertain the exact condition and stage of advancement which the discusse has made (which can only be assertanted by a careful element and microscopical examination of the urine), for medicines which are curative in one stage or condition do positive upary in others. Being in constant receipt of numerous inquiries for a complete work on the nature and carability of these malades, writtes in a style to be easily understood, 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.

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Organic weakness, pervous debility, premature decline of the manly powers, involuntary losses, impaired memory, mental anxiety, absence of will-power, melancholy, weak back, and all affections arising from youthful indiscretions and pernicious, solitary practices, are specifly, thoroughly and permanently cured.

We, many yours 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 recrive all the advantages of a full Council of the most experienced specialists.

WE OFFER NO APOLOSY.

We offer no apology for devoting so much attention to this neglected class of diseases, believing that no condition of humanity is too wretched to merit the sympathy and box services of the noble profession to which we belong. Why any medical man, intent on doing good and alleviating sufering, should shun such cases, we cannot imagine. Why any one should consider it otherwise than most honorable to cure the weint cases of these diseases, we cannot understand; and yet of all the other maladies which afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little. We shall, therefore, continue, as heretefore, to treat with our best consideration, sympathy, and skill, all applicants who are suffering from any of these delicate diseases.

South of these cases can be treated by us when CURED AT HOME, at a distance as well as if here in person.

A Complete Treatise (13s pages) on these delicate diseases sent resied in plain errectors, secure from observation, on receipt of only ton cents in stamps, for postage. All statements made and secrets confided to us will be held to be sacredly confidented. All letters of inquiry, or of consultation, should be addressed to WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,

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