FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

PLEA FOR WOMEN'S POCKETS

Something must be done for women in order to give them a dress with more pocket convenienc a Man can have pockets all over Woman has none or next to none. She has no vest for pockets. She has few pockets in whatever garment she may wear that represents an overcoat. Women as yet pockets, but they feel this lack just the same. They have as much to carry in pock. ets as men, or would have did they wear having permanent pocketbooks stitched on them. This would be a safeguard against pocketbook snatching. Both time and money are lost through the awkwardness and inconvenience of opening pocketbooks in public places.

Women have not now a style of dress which admits of pocket conveniences. Occasionally on ulster grants them the luxary of putting their hands in their pockets during celd weather. But by the time they have become accustomed to the privilege a change of fashion comes, and ulster pockets are swept out of existence. Then women are rocketless again. Women have a right to as many pockets as men. Now, they frequently make up for this deficiency in bags. They are nice bags, too, of silk or satin. But a bag is a tag, anyway. What if every man had to carry a bag to keep his money, his night key, his tobacco, his jack-knife and other things in?

CLOTHING A MERE MATTER OF FORM.

The London Times says :- At Yokohama Mr. Caine, M. P., had an embarassing little adventure. At the back of every Japanese house, he says, is a pretty little garden with a large bath-house containing tubs of hot and cold water. The Japanese are as scrupulously clean in their persons as in their houses, and often wash all over two or three times a day. The room in which we had our dinner looked out upon the large open window of the bath-house, in which three men and two women were tubbing with that absolute disregard of decency which characterized our common parents before the fall when they were naked and not ashamed.

Later on in the evening, as I was passing to my room, one of the waitresses, in the costume of Eve, made me a most profound and grave bow, wishing me good night. No Japanese has yet become civilized enough, with all their wonderful civilization, to believe it possible under any circumstances that he or she is naked. In summer time this condition of things is universal. It is a little embarrassing at first to the modest European, but one soon gets used to it, and accepts it as the primitive innocence of a simple and guileless people.

WHY SHE WAS A HEROINE.

We were running down from Charleston to Savannah, and the train was humming along as high speed when the danger signal blew and the air-brakes were put on hard. As the train stopped all the passengers piled out to see what was the trouble, and we soon discovered that a culvert around the short curve had been washed out. A negro woman had flagged the train with a white apron, and of course we looked upon her as a heroine.

"When did you discover that the culvert had gone?" I asked.

"Just about half an hour ago." "And your first thought was to stop the

train?" "Yes, sah."

"Well, you are a brave woman. We owe our lives to you."

"Does ye? I nebber thought of that." "But you stopped the train."

"Yes, sah; but I didn't want dat bullgine to git off de track and go ploughin' frew my cotton patch an' frowin' hot water all ober sah."-[Detroit Free Press.

FASHION NOTES.

The Russian blouse is still a great favourite, and is worn with house dresses, dinner toilets, and even at the theatre. These are shirred at the neck into a band of velvet, overlaid with costly gold passementerie, giving a rich Oriental effect to the blouse. The cuffs match this collar, and sometimes there is a deep-pointed girdle similarly decorated. In this case there is a velvet yoke instead of a collar. Thus made they are appriately worn by young married women as well as girls. The blouse in any form was, however, never intended for women who are stout and short of stature.

Among the pretty house jackets are those of dark green tricot cloth, to which are ad ded very gay officers' collars and cuffs of Roman red pilot cloth, embroidered with gold. These trimmings can easily be made at home, and then added to the plain French house jackets or jerseys of flexible webbing. Those who adopt this military and masculine style of dress should exercise considerable care in the selection of these two conspicuous colours, the least vivid of the Roman-red shades and the dead-gold braiding being the correct colours. The braided sets also appear on jackets of terracotta, almond, and admiral blue camel's hair.

Bonnets are imported for bridesmaids wear, made of white velvet, with trimmings of white tulle, the airy loops held in place by Russia's present attitude is distinctly a waitvery handsome pins and other devices in gold. The crowns of some of these bonnets are covered with tiny gold stars, and at the left aide of the crown are downy white ostrich tips, powdered with gold. Other white velvet bonnets are trimmed with white silk aetrakhan or pure white fox fur. Pearl and dove-grey velvet bonnets have silver and cut steel stars on the crown with a network of the same beads overlaying the crown. Dark-green velvet bonnets with copper gimps and ornaments are also very stylish, and those of dark blue, decorated with dull silver gimps and buckles of old silver set with fine French brilliants.

Copper, terracotta, both red and brown, claret mixed with golden-brown, bronzegreen, olive, rush-green, and Roman red are among the favorite colours of the season. The best shops are filled with millinery in there colors, and gowns and mantles of the some meet the eye wherever it turns. Iuvisible cloaking plaids, showing a deft heather mixture of all these colours, are exhibited. and are far less conspicuous than some of the plaids showing a mixture of only two brilliant colours. Fur enters largely into the stylish coats of broadcloth made by English tailors. A vest of sealskin or glossy Persian | hind him. "Yep ; how did you know?" lambskin is set inside the coat, and the cloth ! "Breath."

fronts slope away from a clasp at the neck to show from six to eight inckes of the closefitting fur vest beneath. Some of the fronts are bound with fur; others are finished with revers of fur matching the vest.

There is certainly a change for the better in the shape and size of winter bennets. Women who this time last year sought a head covering for the genuine protection it would afford them were in despair. The have not complained loudly of this lack of | eld favourite shapes disappeared like magic, and they were simply informed in the shops that they "were not worp," and a bennet | priesthoods, organizations for every conceivany wider of crown than two hands put topockets. They are often obliged to carry gether in the shape of a shed roof it was im their pocketbooks in their hands through possible to procure at any price. The folly are twice as many Bengalese as there are lack of a pecket. Dresses might be made of fashien was earried to a still mere ludicrous an inartistic extreme by the brims, which were out of all prepertion to their | States; the Mabrattas would fill Spain; the absurdly high crowns and face trimmings. This season all the exaggerations are medified; the bennets are larger, and shield the back of the head almost entirely, which the horse shoe style of last winter did not. The bonnet is now really a bonnet, and not the diminutive toy head gear that it was.

Expanding Its Borders.

Application has been made under the "Ontario Joint Stock Companies Letter Patent Act" for incorporation of the business at present owned by Mr. Charles Stark, of 48, 50, and 52 Church street, capital stock to be \$200,000 shares \$100 each. Mr. Stark's business is well known throughout Canada. It was established some 12 years ago in two rooms in the present building, with one assistant. The principal lines of merchandise were watches, jewellery and fire arms, the outlet for the goods being largely through the medium of illustrated catalogues sent direct to the consumer. This enterprise was new to Canada, and Mr. Stark as its pioneer has developed and exsuch a well-laid foundation that to-day it holds the first place in the market, and in special lines enjoys a monopoly. The advisability of converting it into a Joint Stock Company is readily seen by its rapid expansion, having outgrown the limits of a private concern. Mr. Stark has five distinct departments, all connected and linked together, and employs over 60 clerks and mechanics. In addition to the original business of wholesale and retail dealers in guns, ammunition, sporting equipments athletic goods, watches, jewellery, etc., two years Mr. Stark started in connection with his business a live weekly newspaper, called "Forest and Farm," which has developed into an independent and profitable department. He also manufactures 250 silver watch cases per week, also makes fine gold, silver, and diamond jewellery of every description. And to meet the constant demands has annexed to his establishment a dry goods mailing and express department. The converting of this concern into a Joint Stock Company will allow of unlimited expansion, and with the continuance of Mr. Stark's personal supervision assures all associating themselves with the new com pany large and positive dividends. The name of the company is to be "The Chas. Stark Co.. Limited," of Toronto. The pro visional directors are Chas. Stark, C. T. Stark, Frank S. Taggart .- The Mail, Nov. 14th. 1888.

More War Scares.

It is probable that Europe will now again become the prey of occasional war scares, as it was a year ago, the cause being in part the same as then, the movement of Russian troops on the Austrian and German frontiers. The accumulation of force already effected there is clear enough in comparing the present time with twelve months ago. Yet it does not follow that this redistribution of troops is hostile; it is rather precautionary. Russia has awakened to the enormous advantages that Germany and Austria combined would have over her in their railway lines, enabling them to mobilize their forces and to transfer them with great rapidity to the frontier. the place. Dat's why I stopped the train, The same transportation facilities would bring forward Italy's troops should the three great powers of Central Europe remain in their present close union of interests and action. It would be a long and costly task to undertake to match these with equal facilities on her own side, and even then they would be useless without the nearer presence of sufficient troops to move if required. It seems to be a fair judgment that the strengthening of Russia's garrisons on the Galician frontier is thus far a move of prudence rather than of belligerency.

Atraid of Russia.

The extraordinarily large purchases o grain, hay, and other army provisions now being made here, as well as in Podolia and in the district of Kieff, by a number of military intendants are attracting the attention of German and Austrian correspondents. It is said this is only a timely provision ripped his clothes with its talons as if the against the exigencies of a long and severe winter. At the same time, however, the fact remains that the Russian army now going into quarters in the front, and near the military lines of the western frontier is sufficiently powerful to meet any untoward political event which might necessitate its instant mobilization either during winter or in early spring. Russia has, however, no intention so long as the present political situation endures of in any degree depleting her western garrison. In this there is no actual cause of alarm, or for the pessimism of the Austrian and Hungarian press. ing attitude, and for some considerable time it will enquestionably remain the same, unless some unforeseen rupture should occur.

Spontaneous Combustion

In a recent article on spontaneous combustion, La Nature says that the remarkable tendency which is observable in tissues and cottons when moistened with oil to become heated when exidation sets in, deserves particular attention, and especially so in view of the sad results that may follow negligence, caused too often by ignorance of the danger or of the necessary precautions. A quantity of greasy rags, used in cleaning lamps, has been known to burst into flame even when exposed to the air; and an instance is cited of an artist who threw away a wad of cotton with which he had been rubbing a freshly varnished painting, when it immediately took fire in midair. Oiled rags should never be left where there will be the least likelihood of their taking fire spontaneously.

"Politician, ain't you?" he inquired, turning to the passenger immediately be-

The Vastness of India.

For eighty year, at least, writers have endeavored to bring home to Englishmen the vastness of India, but, so far as can be perceived they have failed. The Briton reads what they say, learns up their figures, and understands their description, but fails, for all his labor, to realize what India isa continent as large as Europe west of the Vistula, and with 30,000,000 more people, fuller of ancient nations, of great cities, of varieties of civilization, of armies, nobilicies, able purpose, from the spreading of a great religiou down to systematic murder. There Frenchmen; the Hindostanees, properly sccalled, outnumber the whites in the United people of the Punjaub with Scinde are double the population of Turkey, and I have named but four of the divisions.

Everything is on the same bewildering scale. The fighting people of India, whose males are as big as cursilves, as brave as ourselves, and more regardless of death than ourselves, number at least 120,000,000, equal to Gibbon's calculation of the population of the Roman Empire. There are 400,000 trained brown soldiers in native service, of whom we hear perhaps once in ten years, and at least 2,000,000 men who think their proper profession is arms, who would live by arms if they could, and of whom we in England never hear a word. If the Prussian conscription were applied in India we could, without counting reserves or landwehr, or ny force not summoned in time of peace, have 2,500,000 soldiers actually in barracks, with 700,000 recruits coming up every year -a force with which not only Asia, but the world might be subdued. There are tens of millions of prosperous peasants whose hoard precious metals, tens of millions of peasants panded it rapidly, its growth being upon beside whose poverty fellans, or Sicilians, or Connaught men are rich; millions of artisans, ranging from men who build palaces to the men who, nearly naked and almost without tools, do the humblest work of the

Every occupation which exists in Europe also exists in India. The industry of the vast continent never cesses, for India, with all her teeming multitude, with a population in places packed beyond European precedent, imports nothing to either eat or drink and, but for Europeans, would import nothing whatever. She is sufficient to herself for everything save silver. Amid these various masses, these 250,000,000 whose mere description would fill volumes, the tide of life flows as vigorously as in Europe. There is as much labor, as much contention, as much ambition, as much crime, as much variety of careers, hopes, fears and hatreds. It is still possible to a moneyless Indian to become vizier of a dynasty older than history, or finance minister to a new prince whose personal fortune in hard cash is double that of the late Kaiser Wilhelm, or abbotof a monastery richer than Glastonbury every was, owner of an estate that covers a country, head of a firm whose transactions may vie with the Barings and Bleichroders. One man, Jute Pershad by name, fed and transported the army which conquered the Punjaub.

A HAWK ATTACKS A MAN.

It Ruins His Clothes and Makes Him a Subject for a Doctor.

James P. Schaeffer of Rockland, Pa., had a remarkable experience with a chicken hawk a few days ago. He was driving along the road, and had seen the hawk sailing about high in the air for some time. Finally he noticed that the bird was rapidly descending, and, supposing that it was dropping down on prey of some kind, stopped his team to watch the result of the attack.

Whether the hawk concluded that Schaeffer was there to antagonize it in its effort to get a dinner, and determined to resent interference, Schaeffer is not able to explain, but he wasnot long in discovering that he himself was the object of the big bird's attack It swooped down upon him with terrible fierceness, struck at him savagely with both beak and talons, and then alighted on the ground at the roadside, where it put itself in unmistakable fighting position.

Schaeffer was greatly surprised at this at tack, but, supposing that it wouldn't be much of a trick to whip a chicken hawk, he got out of his wagon. He had scarcely placed his feet on the ground when the hawk rushed at him, half flying and half running. Schaeffer met the bird with a vigorous kick in the breast, but that only had the effect of adding to its rage. The man quickly made up his mind that he had met an antagonist a little tougher than he had contied on, and, grabbing a stick from the roadside, went into the fight in earnest.

Before Schaeffer could effectively use his club on the fierce and active hawk it had rents had been made with a sharp knife, and laid the flesh open in great gashes on his face, legs and shoulders. At last a lucky blow with the club stunned the bird, and before it could recover Schaeffer de spatched it.

He was so badly hurt that he had to return home and got medical attendance. He is still housed up. The hawk measured nearly six feet from tip to tip of its wings, and Schaeffer says that he believes it would have got the best of him if he had not been lucky enough to find the club within his reach. Such a wild attack on a man by a hawk, a bird naturally shy of the human presence, is undoubtedly without a precedent.

Peculiar Business Methods.

It is a peculiarity of the Indian of Ecuador that he will sell nothing at wholesale, nor will he trade anywhere but in the market place, in the spot where he and his forefathers have sold "gardentruck" for three centuries. Although travelers on the heavy burdens of vegetables and other supof them for of pine-apples and other fruits, and tried to cents for pine apples which could be obtainmarket. She was polite, but firm, and dealthough there was a weary, dusty journey of two leagues ahead of her. - [Wm. E. Curtis, in the American Magezine.

AGRICULTURAL.

FARM SIGNALS.

Doubtless many have used the whistle as a means of calling the attention of those who making a language, so to speak, of it.

or language has been in use for some time in an island of the Canary group. The inhab itante of the island (Gomera, which consists degrees above freezing, but as seen as the mostly of precipitous rocks and deep ravines through which rivers flow), make use of a warm room to develop full flavor, still wrapcode of whiatle signals to communicate with each other across the rough country which can only be traversed by long, circuitous routes, on account to the deep ravines.

This useful addition to the faculty of speech may be made available in many ways by a dopt. ing a similar code or key of tounds to that which is used in telegraphy.

Have short, sharp whistles-blow quickly -long, slow drawn out blasts; a certain number of toots to mean one thing, and another number to mean something else. In this way quite a vocabulary may be gotten up. Let each man employed be given a signal and provided with a whistle, if he cannot use bis fingers in the usual way, that each may answer when called.

There are those who use a large bell for signalling upon the farm—a certain number of "tapa" to call certain men, or for certain purposes. The advantage of the whistle over the bell is that the calls may be made more varied in lengthening the sound.

Upon farms where the house may be seen from all parts of it, flags of different colors or placed in various positions may be used as signals. It is desirable to condense the code as much as possible. Thus the signal come to the house or barn when repeated ing makes India the grand absorbent of the | quickly may mean there is something wrong and haste is required. This will answer for all emergencies. Experience teaches that some such method of communication is very useful, and saves time in the work of the farm, and as time is money, it is found a means of economy, and therefore worthy of more general adoption.

UNDER-GROUND MUSHROOM FARM.

A correspondent of the Chigago Tribune has paid a visit to the mushroom farm under the earth near La Salle, Ill, in the Utica Cement Company's abandoned tunnel. According to his account, they are marketing years ago I spread my hen manure on my about 800 pounds of mushrooms a week, and garden pretty heavy. The consequences expect shortly to increase this to one thous. were I raised nothing in my garden that and pounds a day. The price obtained in summer is 50 cents per pound; in winter, \$2. They are shipped first to Chicago, and thence to New York and all the large cities. These tunnels are said to be 40 acres in extent, 1,000 from the face of the cliff, and 200 or 300 feet from the top. The tempera- six weeks time they were all brown. If ture does not vary over half a dozen degrees anyone wishes to try it they will find it a all the year round, standing about 60 deg. success. in summer and 54 deg. in winter. About! tunnel affords, a market will be forced, and by and by musnrooms will be asked for as regularly as any other vegetables.

THINNING FRUIT.

All fruit that is too thick on the trees to attain proper development should be thin-There is no work the horticulturist they will never bear crowding. can do that will pay better. Persons who never have done any thinning think it a far greater job than it really is; the fact is it is less trouble to thin than not to do so. If the fruit isthinned it iss imply broken off from the twigs and allowed to fall on the ground, while if allowed to ripen it must be have done. Besides being profitable there even five generations of one family. is a satisfaction in having good even-sized "Smithville," "Jonesvill," or, to transfruit, and knowing that way down in the late more exactly, "The village of the bottom of the package out of sight of the Chang family," "The town of the Wang purchaser is not a lot of stuff you would be ashamed to see the purchaser take out, and hear his comments on the man who grows and cities are so frequent throughout China and picks such. I have thinned peach, pear and apples and always found it to pay

KEEPING GRAPES.

The following mode of storing grapes is that formerly practised and recommended by the late E. P. Roe, and is a remarkably successful one as the writer can testify, having eaten grapes so preserved and in excellent condition, as late as February in the following spring. The fruit should be gathered during clear dry weather and of course must be fully ripened. Procure large earthen or stone jars or crocks such as butter is packed in, with close-fitting lid, and wipe them thoroughly clean and dry. Cover the bottom with a sheet of dry paper and put in a layer of clusters of the fruit after first removing with a scizzors all imperfect and unripe berries from the bunch. Upon the first layer again place a sheet of paper and so fill up the jar, separating each layer of fruit with a sheet of paper from the next. Put on the stone lid and taking a sufficiently large piece of stout unbleached muslin, paste it entirely over the top of the jar. Select a high gravelly knoll or other dry suitable location where the water will run freely away, and bury the jar sufficiently deep as to be beneath the action of frost, marking the exact spot of burial with a stake as a guide in digging.

PRESERVING FENCE POSTS.

In building a fence around our young orchards, several years ago, we tried many plans for preserving the posts. Having occasion to remove the fence this winter, we noted the condition of the posts as follows: highways meet armies of Indians hearing | Those set with no preparation were decayed an inch or more in thickness, those coated plies upon their backs, they can purchase with a thick wash of lime were better prenothing from them, as the native will not served, but were quite seriously attacked by sell his goods until he gets to the place worms; those posts coated with hot tar over again. where he is in the habit of selling them. were perfectly sound as when put in the He will carry them ten miles, and dispose ground; those painted with petroleum and than he was offered for kerosene were equally as sound and good for them at home. We met one day an old setting. Let the posts get thoroughly dry, woman trudging along with a heavy basket and then, with a pan of cheap kerosene and by telephone to visit asick child with cramp. relieve her of part of her load, offering ten the post, the part to go in the ground, two a drive of two miles, so he directed the child ed for a quartillo (two and a half cents) in scak in well each time. Posts so treated until it coughed. He diagnosed the case, clined to sell anything until she got to town, any kind, but will resist to a remarkable an undisturbed sleep for the remainder of ion.-P. E.

RIPENIN PEARS.

Winter pears, says the N. Y. "Tribune" hould be left on the tree as long as safe rem trust, and then placed on a tray in a cool coler and covere with a cloth or other. wise in keep the air still about them. Some were away from them, who never thought of jorts, most unpromising when taken in, develop fine color and delicious quality if pati. It seems that a system of whistle signals ently lets thus protected to the slow proceases of change, which bring on final maturity. The proper cellar temperature is a few pears show color they should be taken to a ed or covered to prevent shrivelling.

FLOWER FARMERS

The flower farms of the country around Nice yield as an average yearly crop 2,000 tons of orange flowers, 1,000 tons of roses, 150 tons of viclets, as many of jessamine flowers, and lesser quantities of other blossoms. The larger portion of the oil or attar of rose comes from the rose farms of Roumelia, in Turkey, and from Gezipur, in India. It is reckoned that 200,000 rose blessoms are required to produce an amount of the attar equal in weight to a silver rupse -about fifty cents of our money-and worth fifty dollars an ounce. Large quantities of the oil of orange peel and the oil of orange flowers, known as nerolie, are made in Sicity. Much of the oils of peppermint, thyme, resemary and avender comesfrom Surrey, Eagland, while in North Carolina large quantities of oil of sassatras are distilled, the business rising to the porportions of a considerable industry.

We find this in an exchange and will try it. You do so too, and we will find out how much there is in it: "It is not known to many persons that the common elder bush of our country is a great safeguard against the devastations of insects. If any one will notice, it will be found that worms and insects never touch the elder. Last year we scattered the leaves of the elder over the cabbages, cucumbers, squashes and other plants in the kitchen garden that were subject to the ravages of insects, and it worked effectually. One of the neighbor wo nen told me that she tried putting branches of the elder through the plum trees, and that they had an abundant crop of fruit."

Here is another way to get rid of Canada thistles. A Wisconsin farmer says: Three season. I thought I would try it on a small patch of Canada thistles I had on a piece of meadow. That was one year ago last spring and I have seen no thistles there since. I did not cut them, but spread the manure on about three inches thick, and in

The attempt to cross the buffalo with the 3 car loads of manure a week are used. It cow appears to be practically out of the ques. is not every locality that affords such a spot tion. Col. C. C. Slaughter, of Texas, has for such a purpose, and probably the only been experimenting with 40 to 50 cows and other similar place is in the catacombs of a buffalo bull for several years and the re-Paris. With a constant supply such as the sult is a single cross-breed calf which he is disposed to regard as a freak of nature. It grunts like the buffalo, and bleats like a calf; but it is utterly wild at six months of age, and won't allow itself to be tied.

An experienced poultry man maintains that fowls live, thrive and pay about as well in confinement (when properly managed and cared for) as when running at large. But

The Chinaman's Love of Home]

The ties of locality are very strong among the Chinese, and hence new families, as they are formed, settle down in life in the immediate vicinity of that from which they picked, put into a basket, taken to the pack- sprung. Thus one commonly sees groups, ing shed, sorted over, and that which is too or nests, of families gathered about the inferior, rejected. If the thinning is proper parent stock. Whole villages may be found ly done, the fruit left on the tree will pro- composed almost duclusively of persons of duce as great a bulk as the whole would the same name, and containing four and

fam'ly," "The Li Family Crossroads"these and similar names of hamlets, villages that they give a large fraction of all the names to places in the empire.

The class of "globe trotters," as they are called-persons of wealth who travel around the globe sight-seeing-form a never solved puzzle to the mind of the Chinese. A Chinaman never leaves his home except from necessity. While absent, whether in foreign lands or in some other part of his own country, he always looks upon himself as an exile, is always more or less homesick, and, no matter how dirty and squalid his native village may be, he looks forward to his return to the wretched place as the chief joy of his life.

The Chinaman is not, and, without an entire change of his nature, cannot, become a colonist. He is an acute and careful merchant, a patient, faithful and dilligent laborer, but, above everything else, his home ties are strong. While he wanders all over the earth and submits to all sorts of privations, abuses and hardships, he is only a wanderer whose deepest desire is for home, a quiet old age with his family, and, above everything else, burial in the tombs of his fathers.—Chester W. Holcombe in Youth's Companion.

How the Czar Works.

The Czar spends very little time in his study, as he is more afraid of his stoutness than of political plots, and is consequently in the habit of receiving his ministers in the grounds, walking up and down an avenue while listening to their reports; he frequently adds his initial "A" to an important document by holding it against a tree, and hence it is rather indistinct at times. The Czar is by no means quick in signing deeds, and in many cases number of those neatly written specimens of Russian caligraphy returned without signature, and then the "Court-caligraphera" who outdo in their art the monks of old, have to do their work

It Worked Badly.

A physician was called up the other night a whitewash brush, give the lower third of It was raining hard, and he desliked to take o three applications of the oil, letting it to be held up to the telephone and kept there will not be troubled by worms or insects of prescribed for the child, and turned in for legree. This we find to be the simplest, the night. The next morning he called asiest, chespest and best method of preserva around and found the patient doing nicelyunder the care of another doctor.