St. Tammany Farmer.

W. G. KENTZEL, Editor.

COVINGTON, - LOUISIANA.

PERUVIAN SCHOOLS.

The Main Branches Taught in the National Schools of Peru.

While passing a school building, one of my first days in Peru, my attention was attracted by the busy hum of voices, and, upon inquiry, I ascertained that this was a school for boys, and that this busy hum arose from their style of studying, which is invariably out loud. We rapped at the open door, and immediately the whole school arose and the director cordially received us and showed us through the building. There was little to be seen as compared with your buildings. The only apparatus was a few maps, a very small blackboard, a teacher's desk, a long writing-desk and several benches without backs. There were three departments, or, more properly, grades. The primary department was in a room by itself, but the other two grades were in the same room, one occupying each end.

We ascertained from the director that he received a salary of fifty silver soler per month, and his co-laborers forty silver soler each (about thirty dollars.)

As the whole attention of the school was fixed upon us, and all work impeded, we did not desire to keep them from their studies, or standing longer, so we bade adieu to our Spanish friends, and visited the school for girls, which was in an adjoining building. The sexes are kept strictly apart in all the schools of Peru. We were kindly received by the matron, who furnished us all the information we desired. This school was in the midst of recitations, and paid little attention to our entrance, much to our pleasure. She had two co-laborers, who were seated between the several groups of students, apparently doing nothing, but probably, at least we were so informed, were overseeing their respective divisions, while the older students were hearing the classes recite. This is a common rule here in the national schools; and they not only hear the younger students recite, but are also allowed to punish them as they see fit. The common modes of punishment are kneeling in the midst of the group for a long time, to be shut up in a dark room, or be severely whipped. The teachers are only hired to oversee the work and attend to one or two of the higher classes.

The main school books used are upon the subject of the Catholic religion, arithmetic, reading, Peruvian history and geography. There is no competition in school books, as every book used in these schools throughout Peru must be approved by the National Educational Board, and they adopt only school books written by their countrymen, which are not very numerous.

Their public school buildings are plain, one-story adobes, with a very small play-ground at the back of them.

The English have four schools in Peru for all classes of people, two in Callao and two in Lima. They have one college, the only one ever founded in Peru, under the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. This college has several courses, and is in a fine prospering condition.—*E. C. White, in Chicago Graphic News.*

AERATED BREAD.

An Article of Diet Which Defies the Tooth of Time.

Did any of the women who read this ever make a loaf of aerated bread? I did once. During my first housekeeping days the problem, "how to make good bread," was a harder one for me to solve than any in algebra had ever been.

I would get a little yeast of this neighbor, then of that, and ask every housewife I met how *she* made bread. I tried first one recipe, then another, still my bread would be black and soggy. One day I picked up a paper and, oh joy! I saw a new way, sure to bring the desired result. Certain quantities of flour, warm water and salt, simply these and nothing more, mixed into dough and then kneaded according to a certain process, so many minutes by the clock, so that air bubbles would become incorporated with the mass of dough.

Ten minutes later I was busy compounding what was to be a snowy loaf of the lightest, sweetest bread ever seen upon our table. My husband had been so patient with my many failures, and when the staff of life was too poor to be at all palatable, had even apologized for eating so little of it by saying: "I do not care much for bread anyhow." I was overjoyed to think of the glorious surprise in store for him. I carefully followed the minutest direction, and with a final pat upon the smooth surface placed my precious loaf within the heated oven. Presently I took a peep. O, horror! Instead of rising according to promise it was flattening out like a pan-cake. I baked it the alloted time, and then removed it from the oven, a sadder and a wiser woman. I did not want Uriah to think me wasteful, neither did I want him to laugh at my queer sample of hard tack, so after a little spell of weeping, I consigned it to the flames, hoping they would reduce it to ashes, but I soon saw it would not burn. Then I put it in the swill-pail, hoping it would soak up and dissolve into food for the unsuspecting pig, but that made no impression upon it either. Just as I discovered this I heard my husband's footsteps, so hastily raising a window I plunged it into a snow drift beneath. In time I forgot all about it. But three months later, Uriah and I were walking through our yard admiring the budding trees and enjoying the sweet spring breezes, when I spied my loaf of bread, and it had *raised* at last; under the influence of snow and severe cold it had expanded into proportions truly wonderful. It looked as though at least a quarter of a barrel of flour had been used in its composition. Hastily stepping over to the side nearest the window, I called my husband's attention to a singing bird in a tall tree-top, and thus we passed safely by without my bread being seen by him. When he was once more off to his work I dug a hole in the garden and buried the loaf, with fear and trembling lest it would be spaded up when garden-making began. Since leaving that place I have watched the paper, thinking it would be discovered and sold to some museum as a "relic of great antiquity showing the peculiar kind of food used by an extinct race of people in former ages."—*Ella F. Green, in Peck's Sun.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The women of Mexico have such beautifully long and thick hair that an American switch is looked upon as a wonderful curiosity. A bald-headed girl was never known in Mexico—*Chicago Sun.*

—The Philadelphia *Chronicle-Herald*, possibly a little jealous of street-car strikes in New York, gives notice that they had a strike in Philadelphia. A mule kicked in the dash-board on the Hestonville line.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Dr. Richardson finds a scientific basis for saying that a cat has nine lives. If a cat and a dog are shut up together in a lethal chamber, the cat survives on an average three times as long, and sometimes nine times as long as the dog.

—A Chicago girl struck pater familias for a pair of new shoes the other dry. The old man drove up that evening with a side of leather and told her that his salary had been cut down this year and he guessed she'd have to get the old ones patched.—*St. Paul Herald.*

—The amount of coal in the Pittsburgh region is estimated by Prof. Lesley, of the Pennsylvania Geological Survey, at 30,000,000,000 tons. About 11,000,000 tons are now taken annually from the bed, of which two-thirds are bituminous coal and one-third anthracite.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

—A Bangor newspaper says that so many fortunes were made by Bar Harbor (Mt. Desert) real estate speculators that many of the adjoining islands and parts of the sea coast are being bought up by capitalists in the hope that some day the spots will be in demand as summer resorts.

—The report of the United States Indian Commissioner for last year shows a decrease in the Indian population of nearly five thousand. If an actual count could be made they would be much less than estimated. The Indians are superstitious about being counted.—*Chicago Journal.*

—J. F. Copeland's "Old Bill" is not as famous as Stonewall Jackson's "Old Sorrel," just died, but he is older. He carried Mr. Copeland through the war, received some flesh wounds, and now passes a pleasant old age near Corinth, Ga. He is forty-two years old and quite bald as to neck and tail.—*St Louis Post.*

—Theosophe, "a minister of the Holies," and Ellora, "a seeress of the Sanctuary," have been looking into the future and have seen some wonderful things. The time is rapidly coming, they say, when man will be enabled to live with great comfort at the bottom of the sea, and the cultivation of the ocean bed will be a matter of ease and profit.

—The great rainfall in New England in February is declared by meteorologists who have studied it to have been unprecedented since records began to be kept. The total amount of water which fell from the clouds, chiefly during twenty-four hours, is computed to have amounted to 750,000,000,000 gallons. The fall was greatest between New London and Providence.—*Boston Herald.*

—At a dinner given by Rogers, Peet & Company to their employes in the Metropolitan Hotel, Frank R. Chambers, one of the partners, announced that the firm had determined to set aside a certain proportion of the profits annually to be paid in dividends to the persons in the employ of the house, in addition to their present salaries.—*N. Y. Post.*

—An electrical tree has been found in New Guinea by two German explorers. When the explorers reached a spot twelve days distant from the coast they found their compass useless, owing to the presence of a tree which so completely possessed the properties of a high charged electric battery that one of the travelers was knocked down when he touched it. Analysis showed the tree to consist of almost pure amorphous carbon, and it has been named *Glassia electrica.*

—Minneapolis is to have a new twelve-story hotel, The Palisades. The main dining room and private banqueting rooms will be in the tenth story, and will excel in finish any rooms used for similar purposes this side of New York. The eleventh floor will be devoted entirely to the kitchen and its accessory departments and the twelfth story contains the laundry and servants' quarters. It will have accommodations for 500 guests and will cost $750,000.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

—A correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says that in Wales, a suburb of that city, there are eleven persons whose united ages amount to 930 years; the youngest is eighty and the eldest ninety-five. One couple had been married sixty-four years last Christmas. There are twenty-nine that are over seventy and under eighty, whose united ages are 2,175, making an average of seventy-five years. Among these are three couples that have celebrated their golden weddings the past year.

EGYPTIAN PROGRESS.

Natives Destroying and Carrying Off Historical Monuments.

Egypt is not at a standstill at present, it is moving faster, for better or for worse, than it ever moved before. And this is true of its antiquities as well as of other things; the ancient cities are being in the present day dug away and their earth spread on the ground as a fertilizer; and this is going on at such a rate that some have almost entirely disappeared already and fields of corn have taken their place, others are diminished to half the size they were a generation or two back and are still diminishing every day. And the time does not seem very far distant when scarcely a site of a city will be able to be identified. Certainly Egypt will have exhausted its antiquity fields before England exhausts its coal fields. And up the Nile tombs are opened every year, and fewer left to be discovered. In one sense we are only just beginning to explore Egypt, and the treasure seems to us inexhaustible, but that is only because of the puny scale of our attack from the scientific side; in another and terrible true sense Egypt is exhausting itself, the natives are ceaselessly digging, and unless we look to it pretty quickly the history of the country will have perished before our eyes, by the destructive activity of its inhabitants. Never before has that land of monuments been so fiercely worked on, daily and hourly the spoils of ages past are ransacked, and if of marketable value are carried off; but whether preserved or not is of small matter compared with the entire loss of their connection and history which always results in this way. If we are not to incur the curse of posterity for our vandalism and inertness, we must be up and doing in the right way.—*Illustrated Magazine.*

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

—The richer the ground is the closer may the potatoes be planted.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

—If one ounce of powdered gum tragacanth be mixed in the white of six eggs well beaten, and applied to a window, it will prevent the rays of the sun from penetrating.—*Boston Bulletin.*

—A handful of linseed meal fed to each cow or horse at least three times a week will not only regulate the bowels and promote health, but also loosen the skin and prevent hidebound.—*Exchange.*

—Good advisers say, feed hogs and cattle at home, and use the products of the farm on the farm. Give back to the soil for pabulum as much as it yielded the cultivator.

—Sour Sauce: One tablespoonful of flour, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of butter or grease, and one tablespoonful of vinegar. Season to taste, nutmeg is best, and stir till smooth, then pour on boiling water to the right consistency and let it come to a boil.—*The Household.*

—The neglect of stock in the spring entails heavy loss all through the summer; especially is this true with horses that have to carry the burden of spring work. Without making superfluous flesh, they should be gradually fed up and kept at work sufficient to harden them, so that when the plowing has to be done, they will be in good working order.—*Western Rural.*

—Never put a particle of soap about your silver if you would have it retain its original luster. When it wants polishing, take a piece of soft leather and whiting and rub hard. The proprietor of one of the oldest silver establishments in the city of Philadelphia says that "housekeepers ruin their silver by washing it in soap suds, as it makes it look like pewter."—*N. Y. Telegram.*

—Flax Seed Syrup: This excellent remedy for a cough is made thus: Boil one ounce of flax seed in a quart of water for half an hour; strain, and add to the liquid the juice of two lemons and half a pound of rock candy. If the cough is accompanied by weakness and loss of appetite, add half an ounce of gum arabic. Set this to simmer for half an hour, stirring it occasionally. Take a wineglass full when the cough is troublesome.—*Boston Globe.*

—Steam Pudding: Take one egg, one-half cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of melted butter or meat frynigs, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and a pinch of salt, and stir well together, then add one cup of cold water and one-half cup of dried fruit or raisins, and thicken some stiffer than cake. Mix it in the dish that you cook it in and steam one and one-half hours. Have the water boiling all the time, and don't take off the steamer or lift the lid.—*The Caterer.*

—The practice of hanging up harness on hooks back of the horses is very objectionable. If any trouble occurs in the night some of the harness will probably be found in the morning under the horses' feet soiled if not broken. Besides, just behind the horses the harness is exposed to all the odors from the manure, and this alone is sufficient to rot it rapidly. The ammonia from horse urine is especially destructive. A separate room for the harness will avoid this. It will cause some more trouble and expense, but it will pay.—*Toronto Mail.*

PROFITABLE FARMING.

Points to Be Considered by Every Husbandman and Stock-Raiser.

That farming can be made profitable is proved by the fact that out of the great number of persons engaged in it (far more than in any other branch of business,) there are very few failures, a large majority making it profitable.

We will suppose that each reader owns a farm. The first thing to consider is what the farm is adapted for. Some are suited for stock, others for grain, while a large proportion of our farms are adapted to mixed farming. After you have found what your farm is adapted for, ask yourself the question what you are adapted for. Many a man has made a failure in life by pursuing a calling that he was not naturally fitted to follow. A farmer is similar to a manufacturer; he should produce such articles as the market demands. The successful manufacturer tries to put upon the market articles of good quality, finished up in the most attractive appearance possible to meet the wants of dealers and consumers. The same course should be pursued by the farmer. If you are producing beef, let it be of the best quality, and put upon the market in the best possible condition. The difference of two or three cents per pound on cattle makes the turning point between profit and loss. It is the same with mutton; if you are raising mutton sheep, keep the best mutton kinds and fit them for the top of the market. Let that be your rule; raise what you will, but raise the best and it will bring good prices at all times. It is just as cheap to raise wheat as it is to raise chess and cockle. In raising the best you improve the farm, which is another source of profit. Did you ever see a farmer who improved his farm and raised the best of farm produce but made a success of farming?

We, as farmers, should do as other business men do; they devote their time to business, making a study of matters pertaining to their interests. They do not sit around corner groceries, saying their business does not pay, as I am sorry to say too many farmers do. I am well satisfied that farming, with the same attention that other business requires, will prove successful anywhere in the United States. Farmers should visit each other and see what is going on in their line of business and exchange ideas pertaining to their ways of managing their affairs. Farmers, improve your soil each year, improve your seed, improve your stock, and I will guarantee that you will improve your mind, your happiness and your cash.

Some may ask: How shall we raise the best grain and meat? To raise good grain, fit the soil in good season, in good condition, both as to fertility and tilth, then use none but the best and purest seed obtainable. The same course should be pursued in regard to raising stock; fit your soil so as to raise the most nutritious grains and the greatest amount per acre, then if you do not want to go into breeding full bloods, you will find that it pays to use none but the best of full blood sires. No matter what kind of stock you raise, remember this: use the best sires to be obtained. To farm successfully, do all that you do *well*. Be thorough, use good common sense and don't be afraid of the result.—*A. Chandler, in Indianapolis Farm and Live-Stock.*

LIFE-SENATOR FLINT, Canadian parliament, says: St. Jacobs Oil acts like a charm.

Rev. W. M. Leftwich, D. D., Nashville, publicly endorses Red Star Cough Cure. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle.

BOSTON finds her glory in the past, because she belongs to the "bad beans."—*Washington Critic.*

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

ISN'T an attempt to prove an alibi self-denial?—*N. Y. Journal.*

NOT a faded or gray hair to be seen, after using Hall's Hair Renewer.

A powerful remedy for lung troubles. Safe for young or old. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

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PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute. 25c

Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c.

GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

THE mariner is not liable to censure if he leads a wreckless life.

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

MR. STARTUP: "I see that Richard Wagner's gondola is offered for sale in Venice." Mrs. Startup: "Wagner! Wagner! Is that the sleeping car man?" Mr. S.: "No, the musician fellow, you know. The gondola was his favorite instrument."—*N. Y. Independent.*

SACCHINI, the composer, worked surrounded by his pet cats. A mew-sical environment, so to speak.—*Boston Transcript.*

WHEN a man declares himself to be intoxicated with a musical air, he may be considered as air-tight.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

"A MAN never loses any thing by politeness." At all events there are some men who never intend to.—*Chicago Journal.*

"WHAT is the final end of man?" asked a lecturer; and a small boy in the gallery answered: "The letter 'N.'"

THE most absent-minded of men is the professor who, when he hears himself knocking the ashes out of his pipe, will call out "Come in."—*N. Y. Telegram.*

MERCHANTS don't always give themselves away in trade, but they frequently exhibit signs of gilt outside their stores.

MRS. MURPHY—"I say Pat, what would yez do if the ould house would tumble on yez, and crush yez to death?" Pat—"Faix, I'd fly for me loife."

A SOMEWHAT weather-beaten tramp being asked what was the matter with his coat, replied: "Insomnia; it hasn't had a nap in ten years."

"THOMAS, spell weather," said the master. "W-i-a-e-t-h-t-h-i-a-e-r, weather." "You may sit down, Thomas. You've given us the worst spell of weather we've had this year."—*Prairie Farmer.*

THE locksmith is an aristocratic fellow. He is always hand in hand with the knobs.—*N. Y. Mail.*

WHY is the letter "X" like a person in doubt?—Because it is always in "perplexity."

Boils

And pimples, and other like affections caused by impure blood, are readily cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. While it purifies, this medicine also vitalizes and enriches the blood, and builds up every function of the body. Scrofula, humors of all kinds, swellings in the neck, hives, ringworm, tetter, abscesses, ulcers, sores, salt rheum, scaldhead, etc., are also cured by this excellent blood-purifier.

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"Last Spring I was troubled with boils, caused by my blood being out of order. Two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me, and I recommend it to others troubled with affections of the blood." J. SCHOCH, Peoria, Ill.

"I had been troubled with hives and pimples for some time. Other remedies having failed, I was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have taken two bottles, and am entirely cured. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal as a blood-purifier." EFFIE M. PETRIE, Portsmouth, Ohio.

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From Colonel C. H. Mackey, 33d Iowa Infantry: I have now been using Ely's Cream Balm for three months, and am experiencing no trouble from catarrh whatever. I have been a sufferer for twenty years.—C. H. MACKEY, Sigourney, Iowa.

For several years I have been troubled with catarrh.—Ely's Cream Balm has proved to be the article desired. I believe it is the only cure.—L. B. COURNS, Hardware Merchant, Towanda, Pa.

A particle is applied into each nostril; is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail or at Druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

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Stings and Bites,	Spavin, Cracks,
Cuts and Bruises,	Screw Worm, Grub,
Sprains & Stitches,	Foot Rot, Hoof Ail,
Contracted Muscles,	Lameness,
Stiff Joints,	Swinny, Founders,
Backache,	Sprains, Strains
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We earnestly invite you to come, see and examine *for yourself*, our institutions, appliances, advantages and success in curing chronic diseases. Have a mind of your own. Do not listen to or heed the counsel of skeptical friends or jealous physicians, who know nothing of us, our system of treatment, or means of cure, yet who never lose an opportunity to misrepresent and endeavor to prejudice people against us. We are responsible to *you* for what we represent, and if you come and visit us, and find that we have misrepresented, *in any particular*, our institutions, advantages or success, **we will promptly refund to you all expenses of your trip.** We court honest, sincere investigation, have no secrets, and are only too glad to show all interested and candid people what we are doing for suffering humanity.

NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY TO SEE PATIENTS.

By our original system of diagnosis, we can treat many chronic diseases just as successfully without as with a personal consultation. While we are always glad to see our patients, and become acquainted with them, show them our institutions, and familiarize them with our system of treatment, yet we have not seen one person in five hundred whom we have cured. The perfect *accuracy* with which scientists are enabled to deduce the most minute particulars in their several departments, appears almost miraculous, if we view it in the light of the early ages. Take, for example, the electro-magnetic telegraph, the greatest invention of the age. Is it not a marvelous degree of accuracy which enables an operator to *exactly* locate a fracture in a submarine cable nearly three thousand miles long? Our venerable "clerk of the weather" has become so thoroughly familiar with the most wayward elements of nature that he can accurately predict their movements. He can sit in Washington and foretell what the weather will be in Florida or New York as well as if several hundred miles did not intervene between him and the places named. And so in all departments of modern science, what is required is the knowledge of certain *signs*. From these scientists deduce accurate conclusions regardless of distance. So, also, in medical science, diseases have certain unmistakable signs, or symptoms, and by reason of this fact, we have been enabled to originate and perfect a system of determining, with the greatest accuracy, the nature of chronic diseases, without seeing and personally examining our patients. In recognizing diseases without a personal examination of the patient, we claim to possess no miraculous powers. We obtain our knowledge of the patient's disease by the practical application, to the practice of medicine, of well-established principles of modern science. And it is to the accuracy with which this system has endowed us that we owe our almost world-wide reputation of skillfully treating lingering or chronic affections. This system of practice, and the marvelous success which has been attained through it, demonstrate the fact that diseases display certain phenomena, which, being subjected to scientific analysis, furnish abundant and unmistakable data, to guide the judgment of the skillful practitioner aright in determining the nature of diseased conditions. The most ample resources for treating lingering or chronic diseases, and the greatest skill, are thus placed within the easy reach of every invalid, however distant he or she may reside from the physicians making the treatment of such affections a specialty. Full particulars of our original, scientific system of examining and treating patients at a distance are contained in **"The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser."** By R. V. Pierce, M. D. 1000 pages and over 300 colored and other illustrations. Sent, post-paid, for $1.50. Or write and describe your symptoms, inclosing ten cents in stamps, and a complete treatise, on your particular disease, will be sent you, with our terms for treatment and all particulars.

MARVELOUS SUCCESS. SIGNS OF DISEASE.

COMMON SENSE AS APPLIED TO MEDICINE.

It is a well-known fact, and one that appeals to the judgment of every thinking person, that the physician who devotes his whole time to the study and investigation of a certain class of diseases, must become better qualified to treat such diseases than he who attempts to treat every ill to which flesh is heir, without giving special attention to any class of diseases. Men, in all ages of the world, who have become famous, have devoted their lives to some special branch of science, art, or literature.

By thorough organization, and subdividing the practice of medicine and surgery in this institution, every invalid is treated by a specialist—one who devotes his undivided attention to the particular class of diseases to which the case belongs. The advantage of this arrangement must be obvious. Medical science offers a vast field for investigation, and no physician can, within the brief limits of a life-time, achieve the highest degree of success in the treatment of *every* malady incident to humanity.

OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

NASAL, THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES. The treatment of Diseases of the Air Passages and Lungs, such as Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption, both through correspondence and at our institutions, constitutes an important specialty.

We publish three separate books on Nasal, Throat and Lung Diseases, which give much valuable information, viz: (1) A Treatise on Consumption, Laryngitis and Bronchitis; price, post-paid, ten cents. (2) A Treatise on Asthma, or Phthisic, giving new and successful treatment; price, post-paid, ten cents. (3) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh; price, post-paid, two cents.

DISEASES OF DIGESTION. Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," Obstinate Constipation, Chronic Diarrhea, Tape-worms, and kindred affections are among those chronic diseases in the successful treatment of which our specialists have attained great success. Many of the diseases affecting the liver and other organs contributing in their functions to the process of digestion, are very obscure, and are not infrequently mistaken by both laymen and physicians for other maladies, and treatment is employed directed to the removal of a disease which does not exist. Our Complete Treatise on Diseases of the Digestive Organs will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

KIDNEY DISEASES. BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, and kindred maladies, have been very largely treated, and cures effected in thousands of cases which had been pronounced beyond hope. These diseases are readily diagnosticated, or determined, by chemical analysis of the urine, without a personal examination of patients, who can, therefore, generally 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 famous, has naturally led to a very extensive practice in diseases of the urinary organs. Probably no other institution in the world has been so largely patronized by sufferers from this class of maladies as the old and world-famed World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel. Our specialists have acquired, through a vast and varied experience, great expertness in determining the *exact* nature of each case, and, hence, have been successful in *nicely* adapting their remedies for the cure of each individual case.

CAUTION. These delicate diseases should be carefully treated by a specialist thoroughly familiar with them, and who is competent to ascertain the exact condition and stage of advancement which the disease has made (which can only be ascertained by a careful chemical and microscopical examination of the urine), for medicines which are curative in one stage or condition are known to do *positive injury* in others. We have never, therefore, allowed, or put up anything for general sale through druggists, recommending to cure these diseases, although possessing very superior remedies, knowing full well from an extensive experience that the only safe and successful course is to carefully determine the disease and its progress in each case by a chemical and microscopical examination of the urine, and then adapt our medicines to the exact stage of the disease and condition of our patient.

MARVELOUS SUCCESS. To this wise course of action we attribute the marvelous success attained by our specialists in that important and extensive Department of our institutions devoted exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the kidneys and bladder. The treatment of diseases of the urinary organs having constituted a leading branch of our practice at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, and, being in constant receipt of numerous inquiries for a complete work on the nature and curability of these maladies, written 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.

BLADDER DISEASES. INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, STONE IN THE BLADDER, Gravel, Enlarged Prostate Gland, Retention of Urine, and kindred affections, may be included among those in the cure of which our specialists have achieved extraordinary success. These are fully treated of in our illustrated pamphlet on Urinary Diseases. Sent by mail for ten cents in stamps.

STRICTURE. STRICTURES AND URINARY FISTULÆ.—Hundreds of cases of the worst form of strictures, many of them greatly aggravated by the careless use of instruments in the hands of inexperienced physicians and surgeons, causing false passages, urinary fistulæ, and other complications, annually consult us for relief and cure. That no case of this class is too difficult for the skill of our specialists is proved by cures reported in our illustrated treatise on these maladies, to which we refer with pride. To intrust this class of cases to physicians of small experience is a dangerous proceeding. Many a man has been ruined for life by so doing, while thousands annually lose their lives through unskillful treatment. Send particulars of your case and ten cents in stamps for a large, illustrated treatise containing many testimonials.

NERVOUS DISEASES. Epileptic Convulsions, or Fits, Paralysis, or Palsy, Locomotor Ataxia, St. Vitus's Dance, Insomnia, or inability to sleep, and threatened insanity. Nervous Debility, arising from overstudy, excesses, and other causes, and every variety of nervous affection, are treated by our specialists for these diseases with unusual success. See numerous cases reported in our different illustrated pamphlets on nervous diseases, any one of which will be sent for ten cents in postage stamps, when request for them is accompanied with a statement of a case for consultation, so that we may know which one of our Treatises to send.

DISEASES OF WOMEN. We have a special Department, thoroughly organized, and devoted *exclusively* to the treatment of Diseases of Women. Every case consulting our specialists, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and considerate attention. Important cases (and we get few which have not already baffled the skill of all the home physicians) has the benefit of a full Council, of skilled specialists. Rooms for ladies in the Invalids' Hotel are very private. Send ten cents in stamps for our large Complete Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated with numerous wood-cuts and colored plates (100 pages).

RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURE. HERNIA (Breach), or RUPTURE, no matter of how long standing, or of what size, is promptly and permanently cured by our specialists, without the knife and without dependence upon trusses. Abundant references. Send ten cents for Illustrated Treatise.

PILES, FISTULÆ, and other diseases affecting the lower bowels, are treated with wonderful success. The worst cases of pile tumors are permanently cured in fifteen to twenty days. Send ten cents for Illustrated Treatise.

DELICATE DISEASES. Organic weakness, nervous debility, premature decline of the manly powers, involuntary vital losses, impaired memory, mental anxiety, absence of will-power, melancholy, weak back, and kindred affections, are speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured.

To those acquainted with our institutions, it is hardly necessary to say that the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, with the branch establishment located at No. 35 New Oxford Street, London, England, have, for many years, enjoyed the distinction of being the most largely patronized and widely celebrated institutions in the world for the treatment and cure of those affections which arise from youthful indiscretions and pernicious, solitary practices.

We, many years 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 receive all the advantages of a full Council of the most experienced specialists.

WE OFFER NO APOLOGY. We offer no apology for devoting so much attention to this neglected class of diseases, believing no condition of humanity is too wretched to merit the sympathy and best services of the noble profession to which we belong. Many who suffer from these terrible diseases contract them innocently. Why any medical man, intent on doing good and alleviating suffering, should shun such cases, we cannot imagine. Why any one should consider it otherwise than most honorable to cure the worst 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 heretofore, to treat with our best consideration, sympathy, and skill, all applicants who are suffering from any of these delicate diseases.

CURED AT HOME. Most of these cases can be treated by us when at a distance just as well as if they were here in person.

Our Complete and Illustrated Treatise (168 pages) on these subjects is sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in stamps.

SURGICAL PRACTICE. Hundreds of the most difficult operations known to modern surgery are annually performed in the most skillful manner, by our Surgeon-specialists. Large Stones are safely removed from the Bladder, by crushing, washing and pumping them out, thus avoiding the great danger of cutting. Our specialists, remove cataract from the eye, thereby curing blindness. They also straighten cross-eyes and insert artificial ones when needed. Many Ovarian and also Fibroid Tumors of the Uterus are arrested in growth and cured by electrolysis, coupled with other means of our invention, whereby the great danger of cutting operations in these cases is avoided.

Especially has the success of our improved operations for Varicocele, Hydrocele, Fistulæ, Ruptured Cervix Uteri, and for Ruptured Perineum, been alike gratifying both to ourselves and our patients. Not less so have been the results of numerous operations for Stricture of the Cervical Canal, a condition in the female generally resulting in Barrenness, or Sterility, and the cure of which, by a safe and painless operation, removes this commonest of impediments to the bearing of offspring.

A Complete Treatise on any one of the above maladies will be sent on receipt of ten cents in stamps.

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES A SPECIALTY. Although we have in the preceding paragraphs, made mention of some of the special ailments to which particular attention is given by the specialists at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, yet the institution abounds in skill, facilities, and apparatus for the successful treatment of every form of chronic ailment, whether requiring for its cure medical or surgical means.

All letters of inquiry, or of consultation, should be addressed to

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,

663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.