AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

Silage for Fattening.

The latest comparative trial of silage in the fattening of cattle by the Royal Agricultural Society is recorded by Dr. Voelcker in the new number of the society's *Journal*. From the same meadow hay and silage were made, the grass for hay weighing 15 tons 7 hundredweight, and that for silage a few pounds under 14 tons 2¾ hundredweight. Twelve bullocks were divided into two equal lots, one to be fed on hay and the other on silage, with the addition of 3 pounds of cotton cake and 5 pounds of maize meal for each bullock per day in both lots, and water at will. After eighty-four days' feeding, all the hay having been consumed, the total increase in live weight of the six bullocks fed on hay was 989 pounds, or 1.96 pounds per head per day, while that of the six fed on silage was 999 pounds, or 1.98 pounds per head per day.

As there was originally about 15 hundredweight more grass for the hay than for the silage, and enough of the latter remained after the hay had been consumed to feed the six bullocks for a few days, it appears that, with a considerably smaller consumption of grass, the animals fed on silage made a slightly greater gain in live weight. The silage in this case was sour, but of very good quality. Dr. Voelcker also gives the results of an experiment witnessed by him in which silage intended to be sweet, but containing nearly as much acid as that used in the other experiment, was tried against hay from the same meadow with equal quantities of other foods. In this case the gain in live weight was 1.6 pounds per head per day among four bullocks fed on silage, against 1.3 pounds among four fed on hay.

Dehorning Cattle.

The subject of dehorning vicious bulls has received much attention lately in agricultural papers, and a correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* gives some valuable advice on the subject. He says: "After about seven months' trial I can add my testimony to the many who have already recommended the practice. I think the danger to the animals amounts to nothing. I have dehorned about eighty cows and yearlings. I have tried Haaff's saw. It is good, but a small butcher's spring back saw, costing from fifty to seventy-five cents, is good enough, and the good wife will be glad to have it to cut beef bones when not in use on the horns.

"The bulls and cows are not fastened in the same way. If the horn is cut in the right place there will be very little bleeding. There will be no stub horn, but there will be a good looking muley that will be harmless in the future. I am quite sure that no one will give up the practice who once begins. Do not be afraid of cutting too close. If yearlings or young stock one must cut half an inch into the skin. There is no loss of appetite and but little loss of milk for a couple of milkings. After that I am satisfied there will be a gain in milk and butter, because the cows cannot harass each other, and everything that helps to make a quiet and gentle herd increases the yield of milk and butter.

"I allow no dogs about my cows, and they are never struck a blow in the stable harder than a little tap with the bare hand to make them stand over. If that is not enough I turn my back toward them, and with the hips give them a shove over. I used to think a stable could not be managed without more or less kicks, milkstool whacks, club and profanity. A year and a half of 'total abstinence,' and a stable as quiet as a parlor, have convinced me that, while kindness will not 'cure all,' we have not one-tenth part of the trouble we did have, while we have more milk and butter. Let any one who doubt, cut off the horns to begin with, and then 'reform themselves' and try the new plan awhile, and I believe they will never allow horns or blows in their barns again."

How to Get Rid of Weeds.

Professor W. J. Beale says in "Grasses of North America:" There are two things to be done. First, prevent further seeding and the further introduction of seeds; second, destroy the seeds and plants now in the soil.

Farmers cannot be too careful about the source of grass seed. Weeds of some of the worst types are thus distributed. Where it is possible, it is better and safer to grow one's own seed, or procure it of some thorough, careful farmer near home. The older the country, as a rule, the more likely it is to furnish ox-eye daisy, yarrow, rib-grass and other tenacious and troublesome weeds.

Foul seed is dear even as a gift. It is cheaper to pay triple price for clean seed than to be perplexed with the trouble of getting rid of the weeds introduced. Some of the seed should be spread out on a table in a very thin layer to aid in the discovery of the weeds, which are allowed otherwise to escape notice. Sieves and fans may remove some kinds entirely. Many sorts of seeds, especially the small ones, will pass undigested and unharmed through the digestive organs of horses and cattle. An ordinary compost heap does not kill all unless every portion is carefully turned in and heated.

In certain cases one or more hoed crops may be raised on the land thoroughly summer fallowed. Pastures and meadows should always be looked over carefully, and the weeds dug or pulled before the seeds are ripe, or taken off the ground if the seeds are ripe. Sheep must be kept from pastures until sticks, seed, hound's tongue, burdock and the like have been removed.

The large weeds, like yarrow and bitter dock, parsnip and carrot, may be left until the growing stalk has acquired some strength. Then on some day when the soil is soft, and before the seeds have dropped, go over the field with a spade or a stout spud, thrusting it down perpendicularly within a couple of inches of the plant. Take the stalk with one hand near the root, and with the other pry it loose. In this way no roots are left below the surface to sprout and send up a new crop. Never cut off the tops of such weeds leaving the roots in the ground.

By the following process the writer has found no trouble in killing quack grass, whether the season be wet or dry, the soil sand or clay, drained or undrained. Plow it late in autumn, and as soon as a team can be put on the ground in the spring run over it with a cultivator every three or four days. Never allow a leaf to show itself, for then it begins to recuperate. By the middle of June every vestige has disappeared. Further south than Central Michigan, no doubt it would disappear early. To harrow and rake up the roots is a waste of labor. If during its growing season the green tops are kept out of sight the plants will die. Thorough work, eternal vigilance, is the only way of keeping the upper hand of weeds.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Don't milk at six o'clock to-day, seven to-morrow, and half-past seven the day after.

Improper feeding is the cause of nine out of ten cases of sickness among your horses.

Many a good cow has been turned into a "kicker" by milking her when her teats were sore.

A good hog has an excellent appetite, and eating a large quantity of food means rapid growth.

Some horticultural economist says a good way to dispose of old boots is to bury them at the foot of an apple tree.

The great secret of successful farming is to keep the soil increasing in fertility, by the plentiful application of manure.

While droughts occur in some sections of our country, rain is usually abundant elsewhere, and so a famine is almost impossible.

The milk, after calving, should not be saved until there is no sign of feverishness or inflammation in the udder, and the peculiar birth milk shall have passed away.

A crop of fifty bushels of large merchantable potatoes from a single acre is of more value than a crop of a hundred bushels from three acres with few that are merchantable.

Deposit dry coal ashes in the hen house and spread them about. The hens will naturally scratch in them and thus scatter them in crevices. This is an excellent preventive of hen lice.

Provide water for all stock, and have a keg of water near the apiary with a cloth over it, upon which the bees may light and suck the water, which they need, without danger of drowning.

Use every precaution to avoid fire. Have a convenient peg for each lantern in use in the barn, and never place a light where it may accidentally set fire. Be careful in leaving hot ashes around.

Hogs are plagued with two kinds of "cholera," one affecting the bowels and the other the lungs. One is really the hog cholera, the other is the swine plague. Sometimes the hog has both diseases at one time.

As a rule, the farmer who carries the most grass on his farm produces the most stock. And those countries which produce the most stock per acre of land cultivated are generally the richest in agricultural resources.

A curious estimate is made of corn, viz: Enough corn is usually grown each year in this country to allow each inhabitant one bushel a week—more than enough to supply all the food required for fifty thousand people, but the larger portion of corn is used by live stock, and thus converted into meat.

Soot is a very valuable fertilizer, but it is much better to apply to moist, cool land than to that which is dry and warm. It absorbs heat, and appropriates moisture from the soil. A small quantity of soot placed in hills of melons, squashes and pumpkins will cause them to grow rapidly. It also kills many insects.

Professor Storer says a ration of thirty pounds of pumpkin per cow daily will increase the flow and improve the quality of milk. More than this quantity should not be fed. Pumpkins are a very cheap food, as a couple of tons can readily be grown to the acre with the corn crop. The seeds of the pumpkin ought to be removed before feeding.

It has been claimed that trees growing from the pit, and not transplanted, live much longer than those which are removed when young to their permanent location. Some peach growers are therefore planting the pits where they wish the trees to grow, and bedding the stocks on the ground, where they are to remain.

An experienced poultry raiser advises people to reduce the stock of fowls as soon as the year's hatch is well provided for, but to hold on to old turkeys and old geese, as they get used to the ways of the farm and are worth much more as breeders than young ones. Ducks are also good until three years. A turkey is in her prime at five, and a goose at twenty years of age.

A lady who claims to have had twenty years' success offers this recipe in the *Ohio Farmer*, for keeping eggs: Take good fresh eggs and rub them over with melted lard; thus closing the pores in the shell. Then put a layer of oats or bran in a box and a layer of eggs, setting them on the small end and not allowing them to touch each other, separating them by oats or bran. In this way fill the box and the eggs will keep fresh.

Trees set last spring will be greatly benefited by a mulch of straw manure, applied after the earth has frozen hard. It prevents that repeated hoisting and depressing of the soil, caused by alternate freezing and thawing, which is so injurious to the young roots. The material should not be allowed to lie in contact with the stems of the trees, lest mice, under its shelter, gnaw the bark. A good plan is to first draw a cone of earth fifteen inches high around the stem, then mulch around the base of the cone.

Says the *Farm and Garden*: "We wish the reader would plant the grape in every vacant space around the home place and farm buildings. Allow them to grow on the sunny side of the house or barn, to run over all neglected trees, or hide the form of some too familiar rock, to shade some walk or sunny spot, or grow and cover an ornamental trellis. It will add beauty to your place, comfort to your home, joy to your children, and be a source of delight to every passer, as well as of satisfaction that dollars cannot purchase."

Many farmers are very careless about the mangers from which their horses feed. They should be kept clean by the removal of dust and all other extraneous matter. Every morning all the refuse, dust and uneaten hay, or remains of other feed, should be cleansed from the mangers and placed in the barnyard or added to the compost heap. In the former case the cows will pick it over and eat whatever is of value. If clover hay is fed to horses there will be a great deal of dust from it, and this in a manger is often a cause of the heaves.

There are not so many good plowmen now as formerly, in part, doubtless, a result of using the sulky plow, with which extra skill in plowing does not count. Another reason, probably, is that few hired men now understand the art of setting a plow so that it will run easily for both team and holder. The plow should run level, the point neither digging downwards nor turning up. It is but the work of a minute to set the plow right for one who understands the business. Good plowing is an art; bad luck to the country should it become one of the lost arts.

Nobleman and Plebeian.

Lord Horne has made himself a hero in British society by landing a salmon weighing forty-five pounds. If a poor man had caught it and been found out he would have got three months in jail!

Giles from the stream a salmon takes,
On vested rights he's an encroacher,
What makes a lord a hero, makes
Of Giles, the plebian, a poacher.
—*Boston Courier.*

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

Food for Invalids.

A very delicate breakfast for an invalid is the following: Take some rice that has been boiled the day before, and set away in a flat dish until morning. Cut in slices; brush each slice over with melted butter; slightly grease the broiler, and toast each slice over a slow fire to a delicate brown. Butter the slices and serve with a poached egg on top.

Pudding Worth Eating.

There are rice puddings and rice puddings. The old-fashioned one, if made in the right way is not to be "sneezed at." The following one is vouched for by Mrs. Rorer, principal of the Philadelphia cooking school. Add two heaping tablespoonfuls of washed rice, same quantity of sugar, a quarter of a grated nutmeg, and a half cup of raisins to a quart of new milk; place it in a moderate oven and cook slowly for about two hours, stirring every fifteen minutes for the first hour and a half. The last half hour the oven should be sufficiently hot to form a thin, papery crust of a deep brown shade on the top. The pudding when done should be creamy, not solid.

Potato Patties.

A nice way to make little potato patties is to grate three-quarters of a pound of mealy potatoes to a fine flour, moisten with a little milk and add two ounces of butter beaten to a cream. Boil half a pint of milk and stir it boiling into the potatoes, continuing to stir it over the fire to a smooth paste. Take it off and mix in two well beaten eggs. Let the whole cool; beat it up with the yolks of four eggs; whip the whites to a snow and stir it gently into the batter. Butter small patty pans and sift grated bread over to line them as with a crust. Fill these with the batter and bake to a deep yellow color, just before they are to be served. Send immediately to table with fish or fowl.

How to Clean Lamps.

The common cause of the smelling of lamps is the clogging of the tiny airholes at the base of the burner under the cap, and the crusting on the inside of the cap. The airholes may be clear for a little while by washing the burner in hot soap suds, but this will have no effect upon the crust in the cap. It will be as firm as ever. To look at the inside of the cap there doesn't seem to be anything there, for the crust is burnt on to the brass so evenly and smoothly that it is, to all appearances, a part of the cap.

To clean the burner thoroughly, put it in old tin which can be kept for this kind of work, cover with water, throw in a lump of washing soda about the size of a walnut, put on the stove and let all boil together about ten minutes. Remove the burner from the water and wipe dry with an old cloth or paper. If it has been neglected for any length of time, on the inside of the cap will be found the crust so softened that a slight rubbing with a cloth will remove it. When thoroughly dried the burner will be nearly as clean and nice as when first taken from the store.

The soda very often turns the brass to a dark lead color, giving it an antique look, which is liked by some; but if the bright brass is preferred this may be restored by rubbing with ammonia and whiting. If soda is not convenient boil it in good strong soap suds and it will clean it very well. If burners are cleaned in this way once every two weeks, which is not too often, they will not get out of order as easily and will last a great deal longer, besides insuring a bright, clear light, free from any offensive odor.

Try and arrange the work so as to clean the lamps the first thing in the morning after the breakfast dishes have been washed and put away, for if they are left until afternoon, they are very apt to be forgotten, or, if remembered, they get a careless, hurried cleaning. Have a pair of scissors especially for trimming the wicks, and have them sharp. Dull scissors are never for this work. Lift up the cap and cut off the wick close to the flat tube through which it passes, and it will be sure to be straight; then turn up the wick and cut a small piece from each corner, which when the lamp is lit will give a broad, round-cornered flame.

It is claimed by some that chimneys washed in soapsuds break easier than those washed in clean water. To obviate this, if washed in warm soapsuds, rinse in clear water and their will be no danger of their breaking. After rinsing, let drain for a little while, then wipe with a soft cloth or a piece of newspaper. Once in a while wash out the inside of the bowl of the lamp with warm soapsuds to clear it of the sediment of the oil that settles at the bottom. When trimmed and filled, wipe well, put on the chimney and turn down the wick just below the top of the flat tube.

It is by leaving the wick above this that causes that little circle of oil around the cap, and which very often flows down the outside of the bowl, necessitating a wiping before being lit. When lighting the lamp see that the wick is up only a short distance above the tube. Put on the chimney and let the glass get heated gradually before turning it up to its full height.

If cloths are used to wipe the lamps they must of a necessity be kept in a close place, and are in danger at any time of firing the house. Many of the fires with origin unknown were, no doubt, due to carefully concealed lamp cloths. It is better to use old newspaper for this work, which is cleaner and nicer than cloths.—*New York News.*

Nationality in Beards.

An observant friend who had examined a collection of faces representing a large number of the public men in the United States, made the following general conclusions in regard to national types in the cutting of the beard, which contain more than a grain of truth. "The simple mustache, with the rest of the face clean shaven, is the prevailing American type," he said. "The old-time Yankee chin-whisker, like that of the traditional Uncle Sam, is no longer the national cut. In the same way the old French type of the imperial, or heavy mustache and long goatee, has given way in France to the present type of a close-cut full beard, trimmed to double points on the chin. The German and Russian national types are heavy full beards, parted at the middle of the chin. The English type is a small, short-cropped mustache, with small square sidegrowths. The general south European type of Spain or Italy is either an entirely clear-shaven face or else a very small mustache and goatee crowded close about the mouth.—*Boston Advertiser.*

For a Cold in the Head.

Inhalation of fresh fumes of flour of sulphur is excellent for an incipient cold. The powder should be sprinkled upon a hot metal surface, a little at a time, the person inhaling to stand as near as possible. The odor is not nearly as disagreeable as when the smoke is inhaled after it has been some time diffused in the air. Only a short time is required to experience relief.—*Washington Star.*

The Nature of Diamonds.

The exact mode of formation of diamonds is one of nature's secrets, for though scientists have been able to understand the chemical nature of the diamond by analysis, the reverse process, its manufacture by synthesis, has thus far been far beyond their skill. We know what a diamond is, but how nature makes it the careful dame has not yet permitted us to learn. The diamond is of the simplest chemical composition, being pure carbon. Charcoal is pure carbon also, but the secret process by which nature rearranges the atoms of the black, lusterless charcoal into the form of the flashing diamond, the most perfect specimen of matter, is one that even long hope on the part of chemists, stimulated by the honor of great gains, has not been able to discover. Nor is it certainly known from what department nature takes the diamond-making material. It is generally supposed that it is furnished by vegetable charcoal, which undergoes a peculiar process of decomposition and crystallization, but it has also been conjectured that the carbonic acid, shut up from remote periods in the calcareous rocks, may have solidified in this perfect form. Sir David Brewster, from a study of the polarization of light in the minute cavities of the diamond, has concluded that the substance was once in a soft state, and, by the action of an expanding gas or fluid within, its very small cavities, which retract the light to such a remarkable degree, are formed. He regards it as certain that the original softness of the diamond was not caused by either solvents or heat, and therefore concludes that the diamond, like amber, is a vegetable substance slowly crystallized into its present form.—*Inter-Ocean.*

The Antiquity of Dolls.

Dolls have amused the girls for ages and seem to have been well known in the days of the Pharaohs; for, in the tombs of ancient Egypt, figures of painted wood, of terra-cotta, of ivory and of rags have been found whose limbs were made movable for the delight of children. It is quite probable that Pharaoh's daughter threw aside a mimic child for the real baby which she discovered in the famous bullrush basket. In the tombs of Etruria—by the way, where was Etruria?—similar toys have been discovered; they were spread in the East, and in China, as well as in India, movable figures were made to act from time immemorial by hand and on strings, or as shadows behind a curtain. The ancient Greeks were experts in the manufacture of puppets, including wax dolls, and several of their poets allude to offerings of dolls to Artemis and Aphrodite made by maidens before their marriage.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Sentencing a Monkey.

A monkey exhibited at a museum established at Tacubaya, Mexico, was condemned to be shot under judicial sentence. It seems that the animal bit a man, who died from the results of the bite. The family of the diseased brought complaint before a judge, who was foolish enough to institute criminal proceedings against the monkey, and sentenced him to be shot. Luckily the manager of the museum brought influence to bear, and succeeded in obtaining a change of the sentence to perpetual imprisonment. The monkey is now enduring the punishment of his crime behind the bars of an iron cage at the museum.—*Mexico Two Republics.*

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A Famous Turtle Hunter.

A Middletown (N. Y.) letter to the New York *Sun* describes the operations of Philip Aber, a famous turtle hunter of that region. The correspondent says: In the spring as soon as the marshes, ponds, and streams are free of ice and frost, Aber sallies out after the game, equipped with a long pole with a hook on one end and a strong canvas bag. His experience tells him where to look for the variety of *chelonia* he wants, whether hiding under the stones or banks of the creeks or sunk in the deep marsh ooze. His pole now comes into play in poking and prodding about. The turtle is instantly recognized by the touch, and the hook secures the game and lodges it in the canvas bag. The old man makes a queer figure as he haunts the swamps and pools and creeks, and his skill and dexterity in detecting and bagging the game are something wonderful.

Aber's field of operations extends throughout a large portion of northern New Jersey and southern New York, and as near as can be ascertained he catches and sends to market about one hundred barrels of turtles, averaging six inches in length, each season. The shipments include occasional specimens of the rarer and larger variety, the snapping-turtle, twelve to fifteen inches in length. He has regular customers for all he can catch in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and New York. The turtles, when prepared by an expert in cooking them, make an excellent dish that passes for a dainty terrapin stew among those epicures whose leanness of purse will not warrant their banqueting on the real diamond back terrapin from the brackish waters of the seashore, at a cost of $20 to $50 per dozen.

A Chinese Belief.

The celestials firmly believe that if three boys are born in a triplet they must be at once beheaded, according to Chinese law, as a prophecy exists that one of a triplet of boys will be the future destroyer and invader of the empire. Girls don't count, much to the relief of the wife of a certain mandarin, who has lately given birth to three baby daughters.—*Hong Kong Gazette.*

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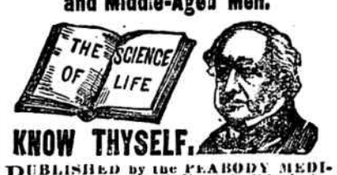

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BEST IN THE WORLD. Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

ROUGH ON RATS
TRADE MARK
DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE
Gone Where the Woodbine Twineth.
Rats are smart, but "Rough on Rats" beats them. Clears out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Water Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Moths, Ants, Mosquitoes, Bed-bugs, Hen Lice, Insects, Potato Bugs, Sparrows, Skunks, Weasel, Gophers, Chipmunks, Moles, Musk Rats, Jack Rabbits, Squirrels. 15c. and 25c. Druggists.

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ROUGH ON ITCH
"Rough on Itch" Ointment cures Skin Humors, Pimples, Flesh Worms, Ring Worm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Itch, Ivy Poison, Barber's Itch, Scald Head, Eczema. 50c. Drug. or mail. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City.

ROUGH ON PILES
Cures Piles or Hemorrhoids, Itching, Protruding, Bleeding. Internal and external remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists or mail. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

I CURE FITS!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St. New York.

The following words, in praise of DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION as a remedy for those delicate diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women, must be of interest to every sufferer from such maladies. They are fair samples of the spontaneous expressions with which thousands give utterance to their sense of gratitude for the inestimable boon of health which has been restored to them by the use of this world-famed medicine.

$100 THROWN AWAY.

JOHN E. SEGAR, of *Millenbeck, Va.*, writes: "My wife had been suffering for two or three years with female weakness, and had paid out one hundred dollars to physicians without relief. She took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it did her more good than all the medicine given to her by the physicians during the three years they had been practicing upon her."

THE GREATEST EARTHLY BOON.

Mrs. GEORGE HERGER, of *Westfield, N. Y.*, writes: "I was a great sufferer from leucorrhea, bearing-down pains, and pain continually across my back. Three bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' restored me to perfect health. I treated with Dr. ——, for nine months, without receiving any benefit. The 'Favorite Prescription' is the greatest earthly boon to us poor suffering women."

THREW AWAY HER SUPPORTER.

Mrs. SOPHIA F. BOSWELL, *White Cottage, O.*, writes: "I took eleven bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' and one bottle of your 'Pellets.' I am doing my work, and have been for some time. I have had to employ help for about sixteen years before I commenced taking your medicine. I have had to wear a supporter most of the time; this I have laid aside, and feel as well as I ever did."

IT WORKS WONDERS.

Mrs. MAY GLEASON, of *Nunica, Ottawa Co., Mich.*, writes: "Your 'Favorite Prescription' has worked wonders in my case.

Again she writes: "Having taken several bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' I have regained my health wonderfully, to the astonishment of myself and friends. I can now be on my feet all day, attending to the duties of my household.

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous exhaustion or prostration, another with pain here or there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent, or over-busy doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all only *symptoms* caused by some womb disorder. The physician, ignorant of the cause of suffering, encourages his practice until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine, like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, *directed to the cause* would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.

3 PHYSICIANS FAILED.

Mrs. E. F. MORGAN, of *No. 71 Lexington St., East Boston, Mass.*, says: "Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and using the local treatment recommended in his 'Common Sense Medical Adviser.' I commenced to improve at once. In three months I was *perfectly cured*, and have had no trouble since. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them, *and enclosing a stamped-envelope for reply.* I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and have earnestly advised them to 'do likewise.' From a great many I have received second letters of thanks, stating that they had commenced the use of 'Favorite Prescription,' had sent the $1.50 required for the 'Medical Adviser,' and had applied the local treatment so fully and plainly laid down therein, and were much better already."

JEALOUS DOCTORS.

A Marvelous Cure.—Mrs. G. F. SPRAGUE, of *Crystal, Mich.*, writes: "I was troubled with female weakness, leucorrhea and falling of the womb for seven years, so I had to keep my bed for a good part of the time. I doctored with an army of different physicians, and spent large sums of money, but received no lasting benefit. At last my husband persuaded me to try your medicines, which I was loath to do, because I was prejudiced against them, and the doctors said they would do me no good. I finally told my husband that if he would get me some of your medicines, I would try them against the advice of my physician. He got me six bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription,' also six bottles of the 'Discovery,' for ten dollars. I took three bottles of 'Discovery' and four of 'Favorite Prescription,' and I have been a sound woman for four years. I then gave the balance of the medicine to my sister, who was troubled in the same way, and she cured herself in a short time. I have not had to take any medicine now for almost four years."

THE OUTGROWTH OF A VAST EXPERIENCE.

The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar ailments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the uterus, or womb and its appendages, in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequalled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic. It promotes digestion and assimilation of food, cures nausea, weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating and eructations of gas.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequalled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, or "whites," excessive flowing at monthly periods, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovarics, accompanied with "internal heat."

In pregnancy, "Favorite Prescription" is a "mother's cordial," relieving nausea, weakness of stomach and other distressing symptoms common to that condition. If its use is kept up in the latter months of gestation, it so prepares the system for delivery as to greatly lessen, and many times almost entirely do away with the sufferings of that trying ordeal.

"Favorite Prescription," when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pills), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes cancerous and scrofulous humors from the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women sold, by druggists, **under a positive guarantee,** from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years. **Large bottles** (100 doses) **$1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.**

☞ Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's large, illustrated Treatise (160 pages) on Diseases of Women.

Address, **WORLD'S D