

ROUND THE WHOLE WORLD

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE GLOBE.

Old and New World Events of Interest

Chronicles Briefly—Interesting Map—Facts of Recent Date.

Another splendid diamond, weighing 23 karats, has been unearthed at the Jagerfontein mine, South Africa.

Gen. Gourko was made a field marshal by the Czar, upon his retirement from the post of Governor-General of Warsaw.

In order to cope with New Zealand and Australian competitors, Irish farmers are being urged to make butter all the year round.

An annual international music trade exhibition is being organized in London. It will begin at the Agricultural hall next summer.

A concrete bridge having a clear span of 64 feet and 25 feet wide was recently constructed over the Danube at Munderkingen, Austria.

The Quorn hounds in England recently followed the fox for twenty-seven miles, in two hours and seventeen minutes, before it was killed.

Probably the most extraordinary journal in the world is published weekly at Athens. It is written entirely in verses, even to the advertisements.

The Royal University of Ireland has not only admitted women to all the privileges of the institution, but a lady football team has been organized there.

Queen Victoria knows what it is to eat juicy American apples. Every year a lot of the choicest picked fruit is sent to her from Albemarle County, Virginia.

Mr. Harry McCalmont, the owner of Isinglass and of the new steam yacht Giralda, has been made president of the Sports Club in place of the late Sir John Astley.

A monument of Father Damien, the leper's friend, was unveiled recently in Louvain amid the great rejoicing of the people. Constantin Meunier was the sculptor.

Archdeacon Farrar has been appointed one of the Queen's private chaplains in place of the late Canon Prothero. The official title is Deputy Clerk of the Closet-in-Ordinary to Her Majesty.

A French Government official lately sent in a bill of 14,000 francs for cab fares in a single year. The bill was disallowed and the official dismissed from the service at once, and will be prosecuted in the courts.

With regard to the proposed revival of Olympic games, to be held every four years in one or other of the European countries, it has been decided that the first series shall take place in the ancient arena at Athens in 1896.

Passenger rates have been largely reduced on the state railway of Russia. By third class a person can travel 5,000 miles for \$12.50, and a fourth-class has been established for the benefit of those who are too poor to travel.

Religious persecution still obtains in Russia despite the humane sentiments of the new Czar. The Government has issued a circular prohibiting Sunday prayer meetings and declaring the sect "dangerous to church and state."

Mrs. Mary Goumont Leavitt, inheritor of travels around the world, found in China a Heavenly Foot Society, the members of which are young men pledged not to marry women whose feet are smaller than natural expansion would produce.

The London Society for the Abolition of Compulsory Vaccination has urged "all anti-vaccinists and all lovers of liberty to use their utmost exertions at the election of guardians to procure the return of candid data for the benefit of the courts."

John Earle, a Scotchman, is the oldest person in the British Isles, having been born in 1779. For 87 or 88 years he followed the occupation of a traveling shoemaker, and in the course of his peregrinations wandered over the greater part of Europe.

Expulsion of Jews from territory nearer the frontier than fifty versts has been stopped by order of the Russian Minister of the Interior, and an imperial ukase is expected to abolish the law prohibiting Jews from settling within the zone indicated.

In opening a public library the other day the Lord Chancellor of England said that, although 75 per cent. might read fiction, it was worth while establishing the institution for 25 per cent. of thoughtful readers, who by the moderate reader of fiction was by no means an evil.

Frederick York Powell, who has been appointed to the Regius professorship of modern history at Oxford, England, made vacant by the death of Mr. Froude, is a law lecturer at Christ Church, a historical lecturer at Trinity, and the author of several works of English history.

Personally conducted archaeological excursions are the latest innovation. Prof. Dorfield, of the German School at Athens, is to lead one to Egina next May, thence to the excavations in Attica, to the island of Delos, to Assos, to view the work of the American explorers, and then by way of Hion back to Athens.

The royal coronation party for Queen Victoria's Christmas dinner party at Osborne was out from a fine West Highland bullock bred and fed at Windsor Park. The coronation was roasted at the great kitchen fire in the castle and when cold was sent to Osborne, where, with the bear's head and game pie, it adorned the royal sideboard.

Dr. Zerrillon, the inventor of the measurement of criminals, is evidently determined to let no man escape, for he has now discovered a new process, by which handwriting may be identified. It is based on the measurement of the pulse, which are said to have in everybody a different characteristic effect on handwriting.

Abbe Theure, of Loigny, has been given the chief prize of \$2,500 by the French Academy for his bravery. The abbe on Dec. 2, 1870, under a heavy fire, saved more than 500 wounded, French and German, who, in the confusion of a night, would otherwise have been massacred. On the following day he attended more than 1,000 wounded in his parsonage and church.

The Slippery Season.

Little drops of water,
Freezing on the walk,
Make a man who slips here,
Indulge in naughty talk.

Tried to Speak When Cut in Two.

A horrible feature of the cutting in two of Darling at a sawmill at Newbery, Fla., a day or two ago was that after Darling had been cut in twain he opened his mouth two or three times as though endeavoring to speak, but death quickly sealed his lips.

NO RICHER PRINCE IN EUROPE.

And Yet He Heir to the Belgium Throne Wants an Increased Allowance.

There is no prince in Europe who is possessed of a larger private fortune than the Count of Flanders, the only brother of King Leopold of Belgium, and heir to his throne. He was the favorite son of his father, who left him the major part of his money, which the Count has since vastly increased by judicious investment and thrift. Under the circumstances one can not but deplore his lack of policy in applying to the Belgium Government for an increase of his allowance from \$40,000 to \$50,000 a year, says the New York Recorder. The \$10,000 increase for which he asks is certainly not worth all the abuse that is being hurled at his head, both in and out of the Legislature, and he can certainly not be in need of the money.

In other countries, such as England, Prussia, Italy, etc., there is an object and cause for the nation paying civil lists to the reigning family, since the latter has surrendered its, in each case, immense private estate to the Treasury in return for a definite annuity. There is nothing of this kind in Belgium, where the dynasty has never made any concession of its private property and where the King and his relatives are paid, not as annuitants, but merely as salaried employees.

Now the civil list of the King is all well and good, since the performance services in return for the money. But nothing of this kind can be said of the Count of Flanders, an amiable, indolent man, who takes no part whatsoever in public life save to appear at court entertainments. The Radical Deputies in the Legislature cannot, therefore, be blamed for asking in aggressive tones as to what duties the Count performed in return for his \$40,000 a year allowance.

Pincushion.

A favorite cushion in our great grandmothers' time was made after the accompanying design, and for its oddity we give it a row. The model was dark-blue velvet and lemon-colored silk. Out six velvet and six silk pieces, each three and five-eighths inches square, and fill them with bran. Take a pencil, sew silk and velvet cushions in alternation around it, the pencil to keep them firm. Each of the six little bags is made of two pieces of silk and two and a quarter inches square, filled with sachet powder. A full bow of ribbon finishes the top.—Toronto Ladies' Journal.

PROTECTION OF IRON COLUMNS.

Bricks Laid in Portland Cement Successfully Withstand Fire.

Some experiments were recently made by the building inspection department, Vienna, on the protection of iron from fire by casing it with brick, says Engineering. A wrought iron column twelve feet long, and built up of two channels connected by lattice bars, was used. This was set up in a small chamber constructed of brick, and the column was loaded by levers. This one-half inch brick wall laid in fire-resisting mortar. The wall did not fit closely around the column, and advantage was taken of this to fix three samples of fusible metals, and which should serve as a gauge of the temperature attained. Various samples of stone concrete and other materials were also placed in the chamber within the column. This chamber was then filled with split firewood, which was lighted, and the doors immediately walled up with slabs of plaster of Paris. After the fire had broken out the doors were broken in and a stream of water turned into the room from a fourteen horse-power fire engine. An examination of the room next showed that the walls of brick, laid in fire-resisting mortar, retained their strength, while the iron, the masonry left in the chamber had been destroyed. The ceiling had been lined with plaster of Paris and partly with terra-cotta tiles. Both were damaged. The enamel around the iron pipes was still standing firm, though corners of the brickwork were chipped one inch or so, and the fire clay mortar was largely washed out of the joints. On removing the casing, however, the pillar was found to be uninjured, even the paint being unscorched, and the fusible plugs only showed a temperature of 149 degrees Fahrenheit.

BURNING HER BABE.

The Awful Sight Which Met a Clergyman's Eyes in Buffalo.

The cries of a woman at 18 Empire street, Buffalo, Saturday morning attracted a passing clergyman. "Come quick, for the love of God," she cried and, turning, led the way to the little kitchen where the shriek of an agonizing infant could be heard entering the room, the minister was horrified to see a laid-by woman, with disheveled hair, standing over a stove trying to force the body of a naked infant into the firebox. Already the little one's limbs were pressed against the live coals, and the sickening order of scorching flesh was overpowering. The man hurried the mangled mother back from the stove and grabbed the child. After a struggle he gained possession of it, and giving it to the first woman told her to flee for her life. Then, running to the door, he hailed a policeman, who put the maniac under arrest. Her name is Mrs. Coel, and her insanity was brought on by brooding over spiritualism. Her husband is employed in the Central car shops. She had exhibited no signs of insanity until after the birth of her babe which she sent to the insane hospital. The babe is so severely burned that it will be crippled for life, if it does not die.

MILITARY STORES IN PARIS.

The French Capital Could Not Again Be Starved into Capitulation.

Should the fortunes of war ever again expose the City of Paris to the hardship of a siege the besieger would find the reduction of the French capital to be a far more difficult undertaking than did the German armies in the winter of 1870-71. It may be doubted whether the city could ever again be compelled to capitulate. The fall of Paris, as is well known, was not accomplished by the German siege batteries, but the city was started into submission. A recurrence of such an emergency is supposed to have been made practically impossible by the development of the art of preserving and compressing a great variety of nutritious foods into the smallest possible space. Thus, for example, 40,000 rations of preserved vegetables can be placed in a cubic space measuring only forty inches each way, and

MILKING.

There are so many and important details in connection with dairy management which must not be neglected or overlooked that it would be a hopeless task to endeavor to pick out just what process is most important. We believe there is a general tendency among dairymen toward neglect and carelessness in the matter of milking. Lack of systematic methods in milking may cause an otherwise profitable dairy to become unprofitable.

A neglect in not insisting upon cleanliness is sure to be followed by badly flavored butter, which must sell in the general market at a low figure, or if sold direct to private customers will cause dissatisfaction, and if more cleanly habits are not speedily resorted to we should expect they would lose their best customers.

One of the first requisites, therefore, of a good milker is to keep the milk absolutely clean. We will presuppose the milk pail, which, by the way, should never be of wood, is perfectly clean. The milkers' hands must be thoroughly washed and dried. Never milk, or allow any one else to, with wet hands. If proper precaution has been exercised, the cow's udder and sides can be freed of dirt by carefully washing with a solution of soda. Never wash a cow's udder.

After the milk is drawn from the cow it should be removed from the stable as soon as possible, where it is to be set or separated, as it is apt to absorb foul odors.

There is a very general feeling that it is advisable not to feed the cows until after the milking is completed; especially is this urged where ensilage forms a part of the ration. The ensilage imparts a most disagreeable flavor to the butter if the milk is subjected to it for any length of time. We have noticed when cows are fed at the time of milking that they quite often are very uneasy to get the last particle of food, especially if it is in the far corner of the manger, and in so doing necessarily stir up the muck.

If cows have been accustomed to being fed before being milked they will be somewhat troublesome until they get accustomed to the new order of things. Some men have the habit of cleaning the manger stable before milking. This is a bad practice. A better way is to leave the stable till after all milking is done and the milk taken from the stable.

The next requisite of a good milker is to secure the largest quantity of milk possible. To do this several points must be observed. It is not necessary, in fact it is not practical, to milk often than twice a day, but the periods between milking should be nearly equal as convenient. Care should be taken that the milking is done at the same hours each day. The milk must be quiet and gentle with the cows and see that there is nothing to disturb or annoy them, not only at milking time, but at all times. Rapid milkers as a rule are to be preferred. Repetitive experiments have proven that much more milk can be drawn from cows for a given length of time by rapid than by slow milking. When the cow's udder is very full one should begin milking rather slowly so as not to injure the udder.

Where a man employs a number of milkers it is profitable to have the milk drawn from each cow carefully weighed and recorded at each milking. This not only enables one to know who is doing good, faithful work, but it forms a basis on which one may judge of the general health and production of the cows and their probable care. While this may be somewhat of a guide, we must understand that for butter-making the Babcock test must also be used in place of the milk.

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS

of carcasses of beef and mutton. The military magazines are always kept filled, but at the approach of war the numerous warehouses and buildings which have been indicated for the purpose and prepared for the storage of provisions would be immediately brought into requisition. By means of the Fixary process dressed beef and other meats can be kept sweet and fresh for many months, and by new chemical methods the storage-rooms can be kept cool without the use of ice. In its careful preparation for the fire emergency of hostile attack the French government seems to have overlooked nothing; even coal, wood, petroleum, chemicals and a thousand other things have been provided in ample quantities. It seems almost impossible to believe that any future siege of Paris could be prolonged until the war department should have exhausted its fabulous accumulations of provisions, which are constantly maintained at their proper level by renewing supplies from the same sources.

"The best laid plans of mice and men," however, "gang aft a-gley."

Handkerchief-Case.

White ribbed silk is used for the outside of this sachet and pale pink quilted silk for the lining; the size when spread apart, is fifteen inches deep by twenty-one wide. The embroidery on the upper half consists of a spray of chrysanthemum, worked, some in pale rose, some in tawny olive greens, with foliage in gray and yellow silks. The lattice in the corner is defined by laid lines of gold thread. The straight line in the frame is defined by a

THE SEEDING OF CLOVER.

It is when the snow is on the ground that some farmers seed clover on wheat land, but it is doubtful if seeding too early is of any advantage. It is true that broad-casting the seed over the surface covers every portion, and the rains carry it into the soil, but there are periods in the early spring when the ground is as hard as a rock, and if the seed is not washed away it will be clustered in spots, leaving other bare, as it is witnessed every season. It is not the case that all farmers venture to seed their clover until the season is warmer, but the rule is to sow as soon as it can be done. The proper method is to harrow the wheat with a smoothing harrow, sow the clover seed and harrow the field again, which does not injure the wheat but has the seeds covered and secured. Plenty of seed is important, as the birds destroy a portion; some of the seed may be worthless, and a portion is also destroyed should a warm spell of weather have been followed by a cold. These causes have prevented good stands of clover, although the failure of the seed was attributed to something else.

Handkerchief Case.

laid silver corner, with a line of tawny-yellow chenille on either side of it, while the twisted ribbon is formed by two lines, of white silk braid, which are carried through under the silk, where they disappear and out again to the surface either on either side of the braid is a strand of pale yellow floss silk sewed down with slanting stitches to match. The flowers springing from the points are outlined in silver thread, and filled in with long chain stitches in pale pink silk. The case is edged with white silk cord, twisted into ribbons.—Toronto Ladies' Journal.

LOADED DOWN WITH GOLD.

Police Found a Fortune in his Pockets.

A despatch from Buffalo says:—In a police station with \$100,000 in his pockets! George Richards, an Englishman, has been staying at the Mansion House here for the past two months. Seemingly he had no occupation, but was supplied with plenty of money. It appears, however, that he is an agent for European investors. For some days past he has been enjoying a quiet spree, which wound up the other night by his losing a number of Bank of England notes. He reported his loss to the police, who asked him to empty his pockets and see if the notes were not in one or the other of them. In doing this a letter of credit for the above amount in gold was brought forward, where red clover can be grown it should

AGRICULTURAL.

GRINDING FEED FOR STOCK.

So much wheat and other small grain is now being fed to stock that the matter of grinding the grain ration has become an important matter. Farm animals were naturally herbivorous, and their teeth and digestive apparatus is better adapted to coarse forage than to concentrated grain toners. The experience of mankind has found it best to grind all grain for human food, and in practice it is found that stock gets more good from ground than from whole grain. If properly managed the extra profit will more than repay the cost of grinding. If advantage is to be taken of the gain in feeding value from mixed rations, it is almost necessary to grind the grains before mixing, especially when bran middlings, oatmeal and flaxseed cake are used.

The farmer who wishes to feed ground grain will generally find it the best plan to buy a mill, as the cost of grinding at home, thus saving the expense of hauling, and providing profitable work for himself and team. For fattening hogs and cattle it will be found best to mix corn meal with the ground wheat, and for growing pigs, calves, and other stock is far better than whole corn, so it will be expedient to buy a horse power mill, which will not only grind small grains, but will also chop corn, and crush corn and cob together with a mill.

Each kind of grain should be ground separately and afterwards mixed in the proper proportions, as each kind of grain is so different that it will not otherwise be properly crushed or rolled. Finely cut hay or shreds of corn fodder may be added to the ground feed if desired. In order to avoid waste, good clean troughs must be used in feeding ground feed, whether fed wet or dry. In windy weather it will be best to dampen the meal or chop even before feeding, as the wind will blow it away in many cases booked to advantage. The higher the price of grain and live stock, the more profit there will be in grinding, soaking or cooking grain feed.

PEARLS OF TRUTH.

Human knowledge is the parent of doubt.—Giovanni.

Self-trust is the essence of heroism.—Emerson.

To believe a business impossible is to make it so.—Collier.

The silent man is often worth listening to.—Japanese proverb.

I dare no more fret than I dare curse and swear.—John Wesley.

Men, like bullets, go farthest when they are smoothest.—Reicher.

Truth has rough flavors if we bite it right.—George Eliot.

Company, villainous company, hath been the ruin of me.—Shakespeare.

The intellect is perfected not by knowledge, but by activity.—Aristotle.

The one servicable, safe, certain, remunerative, attainable quality in every study and pursuit is the quality of attention.—Dickens.

The difficulties with which we are met are the means of honor which set off virtue.—Moliere.

What gift has Providence bestowed on man that is so dear to him as his children?—Cicero.

He is incapable of a truly good action who finds not a pleasure in contemplating the good actions of others.—Lavater.

The wealth of a man is the number of things which he loves and blesses, which he is loved and blessed by.—Carlyle.

Under my tent in the fiercest struggle of war I have always found time to think of many other things.—Caesar.

A disciplined conscience is a man's best friend, it may not be his most amiable, but it is his most faithful monitor.—A. Phelps.

"It is not that I forget these gone from here. All things on earth are speaking still of thee; but thou—what sight or sound can bring earth near?—Soul of my soul, canst thou remember me?—Edith M. Thomas.

There is a Fellowship in Prayer.

The Count of Aberdeen is old-fashioned enough to have family prayers. John Morley, when the guest of the Christian nobleman, never fails to attend prayers. Why? Because he believes as his host does? No. Because, first, he is a gentleman; and second, because, as he says, "if only to renew his own sense of littleness amid the mysteries of life and to begin the day with a feeling of fellowship in service with the humblest member of the household."

A Cutting Reply.

Mr. D'Avance— "My stars! More money! What on earth did you do with all I gave you last week?"
Mrs. D'Avance— "Well, I used a little in buying a new album for the photographs of the dukes and princes I refused before I married you."

Her New Year's Resolution.

Mamma (New Year's Day)— "Have you made any good resolutions?"
Little Daughter— "Yes, m'm."
"I'm glad of that. What is it?"
"I have resolved that if ever I grow up and has a little girl, I'll buy her a doll that will sit down better than mine does."

The Dullest Spot.

Jack— "Miantry has been studying it up and he says the sense of touch is dullest on the back."
Dick— "Touch him for \$10 and see if you don't strike a duller point than that."

Papa's Economies.

Little Sister— "I haven't seen papa smokin' a cigar since New Year's."
Little Brother— "I guess he's tryin' to save up enough money to pay for that smokin' jacket mamma gave him."

The Secret of Wealth.

Twyn— "People who are always preaching economy seem to think that the way to get rich is to make dollars go farther."
T. Platt— "Let that be the right way!"
Twyn— "Not at all. The secret of wealth is to make them come faster."

DEVoured BY WOLVES.

AN INCIDENT IN THE EARLY HISTORY OF CANADA.

How a Settler Lost His Wife and Child—The Once Happy Home Burned to the Ground—He Left the Place and Never Returned.

A few days ago one of Toronto's hotels an old man far into the 80's had a weird and somewhat thrilling experience to tell:

"It is now just about three score years ago since I first landed in Canada, and I tell you boys, there has been a mighty change since then, as you will see by the story I am going to tell you. It took my self and my young wife just thirteen weeks to come from Brechin, Scotland, where we lived to Lake Simcoe, where we settled. We had few neighbors and there lay before us what seemed a Paradise, the maiden forest studded with princely pine and filled with all sorts of game, and the lake filled with fish. Well, anyway, the nearest neighbor kindly gave us shelter till we had built our little home, a log cabin, and we went to it and felt that we were equal to the lords for

"The days passed and happy days they were, and in the course of events a baby was born to fill, as it seemed, the cup of our happiness to overflowing. As winter was approaching I found that our supplies had well nigh given out and as Toronto was the nearest place that I could replenish them, I started for here through the woods following the blazed paths that we learned to know as well as the gravel roads of today. I don't want to talk about that, however. To make the story short, I just came here and bought a considerable quantity of ammunition and started for home with a stout heart and a steady step. A heavy snow had fallen, I can tell you, it was no fun beating my own path. But it was all right. I didn't mind it much, for I thought only of my wife and child, and I felt somewhat anxious about them.

"Three days I spent on the journey and the shades of evening had fairly set in when I came in view of my little home, but what a sight! Around the little cabin were what seemed to me an innumerable number of wolves fighting with each other, filling the air with their

"THEIR HORRIBLE HOWLING and all the time trying to reach the inmates of the shanty. I was absolutely powerless, though I had any amount of ammunition, I had no gun and even if I had it would have made little difference in a case of this kind, for the wolves were so numerous, I immediately set out for aid, and little did I care for the snow or anything else. With all haste I covered the three miles and with all haste aid returned with me. Can you imagine my feelings as I, with the cheerfully proffered aid, neared my home? As we neared the cabin we noticed even greater disturbance among the hungry wolves and I imagined the worst. As we drew nearer, I saw that the angry beasts had actually broken into my home, and the sight that met my eyes was sickening. We rushed among the wolves, shot in among the pack and they soon disappeared, but we had come too late.

"My dear ones and a little further I found the bodies of my wife and child. When I turned again to the cabin, I found it in flames. I suppose the wolves had scattered the fire in the hearth.

"That was enough. I left the place that night and have never seen it since."

Female Policeman.

The female policeman will shortly be an accomplished fact, says the Pall Mall Gazette. Not the female detective, but what the Parisian infant calls the sergot and the London youth the copper. Miss Edith Walker, of Bogota, Colombia, has notified the municipality of that town that, being of sound mind and body, she intends to present herself as a candidate for the police staff, and that moreover she will wear "a modified uniform of kepi, blouse, tunic, and knickerbockers." The temperance ladies are supporting her claim. "I have seen," says Regulus in the immortal ode, "the arms of citizens twisted behind the folds of my wife and child. When I turned again to the cabin, I found it in flames. I suppose the wolves had scattered the fire in the hearth."

The Useful Hairpin.

"What perfectly lovely gold hairpins where did you get them?"
Madge—"Well, no matter, for they're not worth anything. I can neither button my shoes nor shake down the grate with them."

It All Depends.

The smallest boy in the arithmetic class is the son of a man who works in a coal yard.

"William," said the teacher, "how many pounds are there in a ton?"
The smallest boy was silent.

"Why, that's a very easy question, William."

"Yes'm, I know it's easy; but, please, m'am, am I supposed to be buying the coal or selling it?"

HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN 30 MINUTES.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by W. Williamson, Beaverton.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.

Shortness of Breath, Coughs, and Colds.—Thousands of testimonials can be produced to prove the power possessed by these corrective remedies in cases of asthma, incipient consumption and all disorders of the chest, neck, and lungs. The Ointment, well rubbed upon the chest and back, penetrating the skin, is absorbed and carried directly to the lungs, where in immediate contact with the whole mass of circulating blood, it neutralises or expels those impurities, which are the foundation of consumption, asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia and similar complaints. On the appearance of the first consumptive symptoms on the back and chest of the patient should be foisted with warm brine, dried with a coarse cloth, and Holloway's Ointment then well rubbed in. Its absorption will subdue advancing symptoms, and banish this formidable foe.

An Average Air Line.

First Passenger—"I wonder why they call this road an air-line?"
Second Passenger—"Probably because it is as crooked as a cyclone."

THE PILLS

They relieve the Blood, correct all Disorders of the Liver, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS. In all Female Complaints they are invaluable. For Children and the aged they are peculiarly adapted.

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Is an invaluable remedy for Erysipelas, Bores, Old Wounds, Gunshot Wounds, Burns, Scalds, Itch, and all Skin Diseases. It is also invaluable for Rheumatism, Gout, and all other Aches and Pains. It is a true and reliable remedy for all the above complaints. It is a true and reliable remedy for all the above complaints. It is a true and reliable remedy for all the above complaints.

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

RESUME OF RECENT ADVANCEMENTS IN MEDICINE.

There are two ways in which a communicable disease is transmitted from one animal to another. One is by direct contact with the diseased animal, or by contact with its excreta or secretions. The other is by indirect contact, as in the case of the plague, where the infection is transmitted from a diseased animal to a human being by the bite of an insect.

The tuberculous organism is not only transmitted through the air, but is present in the sputum of the patient. The spores of the bacillus are very hardy, and will retain their vitality for years, and will pass through the ordinary methods of disinfection. It is to be hoped that the methods of disinfection will be improved, and that the tuberculous infection will be brought under control.

What is proposed for remedying the various ailments of the human body? The authorities in order to cure any disease, proper attention must be given to the diet, and the body must be kept in a healthy state. It is to be hoped that the methods of disinfection will be improved, and that the tuberculous infection will be brought under control.

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