S. T. WALKER.

Oh, where is that heaven of glory, That beautiful home of the blest, Where hearts that are sad with life's story Find peace and the sweetness of rest?

Do stars that smile on us at even Hold leved ones who wait for us there? Will that be the precious home given When we in their blessedness share?

We look on the sky's perfect asure,
And long with great longing to know,
Just where it will be our Lord's pleasure
Our freed, happy spirits shall go.

Sometimes there comes o'er us a shrinking At thought of the changing of place, Of breaking the bonds that are linking Our souls to this narrow earth space.

If only we knew where the spirit
Would dwell when the body doth sleep!
What place in the vastness inherit!
Where God His beloved will keep!

The babe that is peacefully sleeping
Tha s'eep that no waking can know,
In heaven, has gained and is keeping
The knowledge we pant for below. Oh, poor troubled heart that is fretting

To know what has not been revealed,
Have faith that our Lord, not forgetting,
Keeps part of the future concealed. But surely enough has been told thee

To give to the souls perfect peace. For Christ's arms of love will enfold thee, And sorrow forever shall cease. No tears will there darken your vision; The parting of friends will be o'er; While all, in that region elysian, Shall dwell with the God they adore.

People Who Doctor Themselves.

"The extensive use of patent medicines and the enormous quantity of drugs sold without prescriptions indicate how widespread is the habit of self-doctoring, said a prominent physician to a Sun re-"To those who know how careporter. "To those who know how care-lessly and ignorantly these drugs are used the thought of the harm they do is absolutely appalling. There is no telling how long a prescription once given will be used, or with what foolish risk it will be applied in a case where it will not only not do good, but is certain to

"Do you think the habit of self-doctoring decreases the practice of physicians?"

"By no means. The effect is rather to increase their work. People who think to do without the services of a physician will not only do themselves harm by delay, but also with the medicines which they do not know how to use. It is like a man trying to mend a leak in a water pipe with a poker. He generally makes the hole bigger. It is, of course, the most difficult part of the physician's duty to diagnose the disease, to tell what is the real trouble with the patient. It is not uncommon for even educated physicians to make mistakes in this respect. The science of medicine has progressed so far that every part of the human body has been pretty thoroughly studied, and the treatment of the ailments of each part is a specialty. It is impossible for one physician to know all these diseases as well as specialists, and it is a common practice among honest physicians to refer patients to those who have made a special study of the diseases which affect them. It is not uncommon for a man to go from one phy-sician to another in the vain effort to discover his ailment. Sometimes a patient will be treated by successive physicians for the wrong ailment, because some of the symptoms of different diseases are similar. How unlikely it is, therefore, that persons who have not studied medicine can find out what ails

them? "Which do you think do the most selfdoctoring, men or women?"

"Women, decidedly, especially mothers and old women. The reckless temerity of some women in this respect is wonderful. They rush in where angels fear to tread. Hastily judging from a few symptoms that a case resembles one which the family doctor has treated, they will hunt up an old prescription and administer the dose to some helpless child or confiding husband. I could tell you some amusing stories of the mistakes that are made in this way, as well as some instances where more serious consequences resulted. Take, for illustration, a headache. It may come from aldozen different causes-from hunger, from indigestion, from over excitement of the brain, from eating too much, from inhaling foul air. The remedy for a headache varies with its cause. Yet you will find women who have a universal panacea for headache, regardless of its cause. Beware of such women."

"With what medicines is the most harm done?"

"Opiates and aperients. The heedlessness with which morphine in various forms is now administered in families is alarming. The doctor comes to attend a patient who is in pain. He prescribes morphia and directs its use and the patient is relieved. This is enough to start the average matron on a course of fell destruction with morphia. The next patient may be of a different temperament, or sex, or age, requiring either a different kind or quantity of the opiate, but the old prescription will be used, or worse than all, will be revived from memory. Some drug stores watch carefully and refuse to dispense such drugs without a prescription in each case, but there are many too eager make money to care whether the patient is being treated by a doctor. The same is true of the use of bromide, of chloroform and of ether. The bottle that is left partly filled in a family after one patient has been treated is pretty sure to be used for another without the doctor's knowledge. As for paregoric and laudanum, the amount of stupefaction that is practised upon children by their use is so common almost to cease to attract attention. Perhaps the child is naturally peevish,

isters the anodyne on her own responsi-bility, and the hapless child shows a dullness and stupidity, for which nobody can account. "I met a man once who was doctoring

or is cutting teeth, or has some infantile

ailments; out comes the paregoric or soothing syrup bottle, and before long

the small dose ceases to take effect. Then

larger doses are given, until the unfor-

tunate youngster's system is saturated

with the drug and totally deranged.

Sometimes the lazy and dishonest nurse,

to relieve berself from trouble, admin-

cured himself. He was apparently of muscular development and good consti-tution, but he had somehow got the idea into his head that he must exercise after every meal in order to promote digestion.
"He took long and rapid walks after his meals. Of course, his indigestion got worse. He was apparently a man of ordinary intelligence, yet he was ignorant of the simplest law of health. I told him that if a cow could talk she would teach him more sense than to take any vigorous exercise, either physical or mental, immediately after a hearty meal. Most horses are treated more intelligently than this man was treating him-

"What puzzles me is the fact that people are not afraid to meddle with such a delicate organism as the human body. Few persons who have watches would attempt to repair them if they should get out of order; yet they tackle the delicate mechanism of their own bodies with the recklessness of a blacksmith attempting to adjust a chronometer. The evil is widespread, and reaches not only the cases I have alluded to, but many others more difficult and dangerous than these. I have known of one that would be difficult to reach by legislation. It is especially common among those who have that little learning which is a very dangerous thing. It is a question which are most to be pitied, those who know nothing whatever of their own bodies or those who, having the presumption to act on very slight and insufficient knowledge, are perpetually dosing themselves with nostrums and, with a blind faith equal to the most abject superstition, putting confidence in panaceas."

Story of a Toad.

A writer in the Portland Transcript gives the following description of the trouble a toad get himself into by not taking care of what he ate. He swallowed a wasp, thinking, no doubt, that it was a large but defenseless fly. The realization of this mistake came

when the wasp began pricking his inter-nal organs, as a guilty conscience pricks a sinner.

The toad stood on his legs and reached frantically down his throat after that wasp. Failing to dislodge it he turned three somersalts in a manner that would have rivaled the boss tumbler in a circus.

Then he stood up and exclaimed: "Woo ondue!" which was supposed to be a call for a stomach pump or a quick emetic.

He then made several efforts to stand on his head, but was unsuccessful. Next he bethought himself of the Greenback doctrine of inflation, and puffed out his sides until he looked like a bass-ball bat with legs to it. Inflation didn't hit the case, and was soon abandoned.

Again he reached down his throat, but

His head began to swim, and he whooped over on his back and clawed the air like a man overboard. The wasp was evidently unable to continue his infliction of punishment, and the toad began to feel better.

He got upon his feet and with a forefoot carefully examined his ribs upon Finding them all in place, either side. he stretched himself to his utmost height two or three times to see if his legs were in working order, and then hopped a hop or two to make assurance sure.

Being satisfied that he was all there, he gave a croak of relief and hopped under the tomato vines.

Solid Milk.

To make condensed milk, says the New York Sun, the milk is subjected to a heat of some 250 degrees, which, it is said, scalds it. By a new process, the heat is only about 130 degrees, and the product is called evaporated milk. Ween the time of exposure to that moderate heat ia sufficiently prolonged, all the watery part of the milk is driven off, and the remnant is a tough, solid mass, creamy white in color, and much resembling a to remain. On the Indian peninsula the caldrid chunk of wheat flour dough. That isaya, or yellow bark, has been extensively culdried chunk of wheat-flour dough. That is granulated by artificial means; a little fine white sugar is added to make it keep and then it looks like corn-meal, and is called granulated milk. The evaporated mild is only about half as near solid as the condensed milk, but is very rich, and so little affected by the process through which it has passed, that when water is added the most delicate aid cannot de tect a difference between it and pure, natural milk; cream rises on it, and butter can be made of it. The same desirable peculiarities belong to the granulated milk. The evaporated milk is used in the Nursery and Child's Hospital, and on most of the steamship lines. The granulated is made to keep in all climates, for any desired length of time.

A Lawful Excuse.

"Why didn't you attend my wife's funeral?" asked an angry man approach-

ing an acquaintance. there, and now, sir, as you did not return the favor. I'm going to whale you until you can't stand up. People have been slighting me long enough and blamed if I'm going to stand it any longer.

"Hold on, my friend; I know that you attended my wife's funeral, and I know that it was my duty to exchange courtesies, but there was a good reason why I was not present."

"Make a satisfactory explanation or I'll jolt you with an ungentle hand." The truth is, I owe that undertaker, and I knew that if he saw me he'd bone

me for the money.' "Your excuse is accepted. I owe the fellow myself and am keeping out of his way. There is a new saloon around here. Let's go and stand off the bartender."-[Arkansaw Traveller.

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himself for dyspepsia and indigestion. Bros., Room 54, Union Blo He told me he wondered why he had not trance. Dental graduates.

CINCHONA CULTURE.

Can Peruvian Bark be Produced Southern California!

Pacts and Figures Relative to Bark Production in the East Irdics—Paper Read Before the Academy of Sciences.

From an interesting paper on "The Cischona Tree, and the Method of its Cultivation in the East Indies," read recently before the Academy of Sciences in San Francisco, by W. I. Forsyth, a planter of Ceylon, the following summary has been made:

Cinchona seed was first introduced into In-

Cinchona seed was first introduced into In-dia in 1862. It was afterwards extended into Sikkim and adopted by planters on their coffee and tea estates, as an auxiliary to those products in case of failure of the crops, a frequent occurrence, owing to the ravages of the Hemeleia Vastatrix or coffee leaf disease. Hemeleia Vastatrix or coffee leaf disease. About the period mentioned a little of the seed found its way into Ceylon. Up to the year 1880 there had been planted on this island 40,000,000 cinchona plants, and in India only 6,000,000. Since that period the cultivation has been largely extended. In every district many plantations of coffee and tea have been replaced by cinchona.

VARIETIES OF CINCHONA.

Cinchona is classified into many varieties. Those most cultivated are the Cinchona legeriana, galisaya, officinalis, condamania, sacc rubra, rubescens and robusta, or hybrid. women experimenting with drugs in list is nearly according to the order of merit. The cases were a simple surgical operation of a minute's duration was all that was necessary. The case is insidious and some or and represent the order of merit. The foliage of the legeriana is the prettiest of all the different kinds. The leaves are long, narrow and deep green in color, and when some have a soft valvety appearance. The narrow and deep green in color, and when young have a soft velvety appearance. The seed of this kind is more inclined to sport than that of other kinds. On this account it is thought by many to be a hybrid and not a dis-tinct type. The officinalis and condamania do not differ much in general appearance. Sacci-rubra bears little resemblance to the other kinds. The plant is not as generally cultiva-ted as other kinds. The bark in trade is called red bark. Cinchona robusta, the hybrid, has a blend of all the three last named kinds. The rubescens is little cultivated.

CINCHONA PESTS AND SEED.

Cinchona generally has no peculiar disease. A large variety of caterpillar is the most troublesome pest. It lies dermant most of the year, but springs into life shortly before the burst of monsoon weather.

The best class of the legerians is grown in

the government gardens of Java. A small parcel of the seed from these trees was sold at auction in Colombo, Ceylon, last year, for the fabulous sum of \$400 a pound. This price will give some idea of the value placed upon the cultivation of the choicer varieties of cinchona. cultivation of the choicer varieties of cinchona. Some varieties, as the saccirubra and officinalis, will seed at two years. Seed, necessarily must be carefully selected, as everything depends upon securing a large, vigorous tree when matured. In Ceylon all the seed-pods do not ripen at once. Many heavy losses in cinchona nursery investments may be traced to an injudicious selection of seed. Many plants are lost during the dry season in the nursery before setting out. Formerly the cinchona was fore setting out. Formerly the cinchona was propagated by means of cuttings or suckers, but this method has now been abandoned.

A PLANTATION OR CLEARING.

The success of a cinchona clearing depends greatly upon a well-chosen site. Elevations suitable for one variety will not do for another. The sacciruba thrives best at an elevation under 5200 feet. Above this altitude other kinds do better. There are many clearings over 7000 feet above the sea level, but altitudes ranging between 3000 and 5000 feet are thought the most suitable. At these elevations there is a greater yield of bark per acre than in extreme heights. Regular rainfall throughout the year Again he reached down his throat, but is not so essential to cinchona culture as to his arm was too short to reach the spot where the wasp was operating.

His head, began to swim, and he whooped over on his back and clawed inches is the most suitable if well distributed throughout the year. There are several methods of harvesting the Peruvian bark. Unmossed bark is bark stripped from the stem of the tree; mossed or renewed bark is that renewed on the bare wound made by removing the original bark. To effect this latter result, the tree from which the original bark is taken, is covered over with moss in such a manner as to reclude both light and air. Long grass is sor times used instead of moss, but it is not good. In Java the mode of gathering has be governed by the necessity of thinning plants, and removing all inferior varieties,

In British India there are two metho known as messing and coppleing. Both a tems have their defenders and advocates. Copicing is nothing more than cutting the ti down to a stump and gathering all the ba from the trunk or stem. Young shoots sprin up and make a field for subsequent harvest. Only one shoot should be allowed to remain growing from the stump.

FORMATION OF THE BARR.

The bark of the cinchona consists of separate layers, and it seems certain that the alka loids whose existence chiefly determines the value of the bark, are found almost entirely in the outside layer. For this reason there is more profit in gathering only the outside bark, and allowing the more phrons portions tivated. This is the most valuable for medic-inal purposes. The total amount of bark yielded in India up to the year 1880 was 1,134,-901 pounds.

In regard to the yield of a single cinchons

tree it is related that the conservator of for-ests, of the Madras presidency, felied a Saccirubra tree, measuring fifty feet in length, and twenty-four inches in circumference, which elded forty-nine pounds of bark. had been shortened by some accident, and it is calculated that if it had attained its growth unchecked, one hundred and fifty pounds might have been obtained. In some places in Ceyion, by coppleing, it is said that even more than this amount has been obtained.

The cinchona tree will thrive in Mexico and along the coast of Central America, where the soil is rich and has a subsoil drainage. As well-known, the mother country of the tree is South America, but by energy and enterprise it has reached the highest state of cultivation in Java, Ceylon and British India.

PROFITS OF THE INDUSTRY.

The bark, after being gathered on the plants tions or clearing, is dried and shipped to mar-ket in distant cities. Manufacturers obtain samples and determine the value according to the amount of alkaloids found. Prices range "When your wife was buried I was from a shilling to sometimes thirteen shillings are and now, sir, as you did not re-000 has already been invested. The receipts prior to 1879 were more than this amount, besides a funded capital of about \$5,000,000. Some plantations have yielded twenty tons of saccirubra, most from trees four or five years old, and the bark sold for about 4s, and some as high as 7s 11d. One small clearing of officinalis, was uprooted recently, and yielded the marvelous sum of \$5000 per acre. The trees had been planted about seven years—a return of over \$700 an acre per year. An acre at saccirubra, eleven years old, yields about 4572 pounds per acre. which, at 4s 6d a pound, realizes about \$5140 per care. This variety is of less value than the officinalis. The government plantations in India comprise about 1200 acres, so that the investment theoretically is estimated to be worth over \$5,000,000. It is said that there is little denors of the supply of bark and meis little danger of the supply of bark and medicinal quinine giving out. True, the sources from which the market has hitherto been supplied—the virgin forests of South America-are nearly devastated, but the East Indian plantations are large and increasing. It is asserted that if planters based their calculations on the price of quinine falling one-half there would still remain a large margin of profit for them. There is little danger of the industry FULL SET OF TEETH FOR \$10.

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