

IS IT SO?

20, ye gods of Heaven, that pain ever haunts a heart!
21, the sweetest souls must suffer, that the fondest friends must part—
22, that the loves we deem the dearest often prove but trials here!

ter silence during the remainder of the services.
Miss Potter's eyes snapped when she was interrupted, then she gave Red Glover a grateful glance.
But it was during the singing of the Gospel hymns that Glover showed himself at his best.

taken in. And yet you were old enough to know better."
Tears of indignation stood in Miss Potter's eyes. "Surely he might have spared her that," she said.
"Will, I must be going," said Glover deliberately. "Give my regards to the Governor when you see him, and to the Rev. Mr. Whatshisname. Tell the parson that I'm a backslider. Tell him that I'm still in the gall of bitterness and the bonds of iniquity. Good-bye, old gal!"

EMBALMENT.
THE CUSTOM OF PRESERVING THE BODIES OF THE DEAD.
Theories Regarding the Origin of Embalming—Sarcophagi of Crystals—Embalming in Alaska—Masking the Dead, Etc.
According to Cassien, writes Fannie B. Ward, the Egyptians embalmed only because during the time of annual inundation no interments could take place; but other writers affirm it was because they believed that so long as the body was prevented from corruption, the soul remained in it. M. Gannal believes embalming to have been suggested merely by the affectionate sentiments of our nature—a desire to preserve the mortal remains of loved ones as long as possible.

Origin of the Bartlett Pear.
Allen Putnam writes to the editor of the Boston Transcript the following interesting letter:
The pear tree of your paper, a statement was made that the Little Sisters of the Poor would exhibit at the fair in Mechanics' Building pears from the original Bartlett pear-tree, standing on grounds now owned by the Sisters. The statement in your article is that all the Bartlett pear-trees in the United States owe their origin to this tree, which is about fifty years old.

QUARANTINE.
THE WORK OF THE NEW YORK HEALTH OFFICE DESCRIBED.
Inspecting Vessels Containing Cases of Infectious Disease—What a "Bill of Health" Is—Care of the Sick.
The term "quarantine"—said to be derived from the Italian for "forty"—is according to the lexicographer, "the period during which a ship arriving in port, and suspected of being infected with a malignant, contagious disease, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the shore." Thus, a ship arriving in New York at the present time, and having on board, or suspected of having on board, a case of cholera or yellow fever, is at once cut off from all intercourse with the shore or with any neighboring vessel, the detention of the vessel depending upon the Health Officer of the port. A vessel arriving in the Lower Bay with the National ensign flying, to denote that she is from a foreign port—let us suppose a port infected with cholera—sails or steams up to a position at some distance from the shore, termed the "boarding station." Here the master must "bring to," under a heavy penalty. The doctor comes alongside in the little quarantine steambot, the G. C. Preston, and before any one goes on board the following questions are put to the master: "What is the name of the vessel and the master? From what port have you come? Was there any sickness at the port while you were lying there or at the time you left? Have you any bill of health? If so, produce it. What number of officers, crew, and passengers have you on board? Have any of them suffered from any kind of illness during the voyage? If so, state it, however trifling it may have been. Is every person on board in good health at this moment? Should the master refuse to answer any of these questions, or give a false answer to any of them, the refusal or falsehood subjects him to a heavy fine or imprisonment, or both; and if the questions have been put upon oath, and he returns a false answer, he is liable to punishment for wilful and corrupt perjury. The inspection being completed, and cholera, we will suppose, being found to exist, the vessel is obliged to proceed at once to the quarantine station selected. Every person on board must remain there until the vessel is released. Should any one choose to disobey the law and endeavor to escape, he or she incurs a penalty of from one to five hundred dollars, with the alternative of three to six months' imprisonment. This is the punishment, indeed, that is inflicted in the days of our forefathers, when disobedience to quarantine laws subjected the offender "to suffer death without benefit of clergy." Still it is heavy enough to discourage any attempt at disobedience, when such disobedience would bring upon the transgressor the full rigors of the law. It may here be mentioned that an incoming vessel has the right "before breaking bulk" of putting to sea in preference to being quarantined. The Health officer, however, must mention on the vessel's bill of health the length and circumstances of the detention, and the condition of the vessel upon reporting to sea; he must also satisfy himself that the sick of such a vessel will be taken proper care of, and he must take care of such sick as prefer to remain. In the case of foreign arrivals generally, both passengers and crew must submit to a medical examination. The questions asked above which are put to the master of a vessel on arrival in the port of New York there occurs the query: "Have you any bill of health?" Most people will probably be inclined to inquire what a bill of health consists of. Bills of health are of two classes, namely, clean bills of health and bills of health with quarantine. A clean bill is a document signed by an American Consul abroad testifying that there was no disease on board the vessel or at the port at which the vessel loaded her cargo for the voyage. The latter is a similar document testifying that there has been disease on board, or at the port of landing, or at any of the ports at which the vessel may have touched on her way home. The whole New York Quarantine establishments consist of: First, warehouses, docks and wharves, situated on the Lower Bay; second, anchorage for vessels in the Lower Bay, distant not less than two miles from the nearest shore, and within an area designated by buoys; third, a floating hospital—also used as a boarding station for vessels coming from south of Cape Henlopen—namely, the hull of the Illinois, anchored in the lower bay below the Narrows, and with a capacity to accommodate one hundred patients; fourth, the hospitals on Swanburne and Hoffman Islands; fifth, the residence for officers and men at the Quarantine Station, Staten Island, near Clifton village; and sixth, the burying-ground at Seaside Point, Staten Island. The only diseases against which quarantine applies are yellow fever, cholera, small-pox, and ship fever, and small-pox. Ample accommodation is now provided for patients in the different hospitals of the establishment, persons sick with different diseases being always kept in separate hospitals. No other patients (except the sick, of course,) is detained in quarantine any longer than is necessary to secure cleanliness. Vessels in an unhealthy state, whether on board or not, are not allowed to proceed until they have been duly cleansed and ventilated. If in the judgment of the Health officer a vessel requires it, he may order the following sanitary measures: baths and other bodily care for the person; washing or disinfecting means for clothing; displacement of cargo; subjection to high steam or partial submersion for infected articles; the destruction of tainted food—in short, the complete purification of the vessel in all her parts by the use of steam, fumigation, force pumps, rubbing or scraping, and finally sending to quarantine anchorage until disinfection be perfected. On the arrival in the harbor of infected vessels, health officers have their free disposal given them as soon as possible; sick persons are immediately transferred to one or other of the hospitals appropriated for their reception, and the vessel unladen and purified as soon as possible. All the merchandise is placed in the quarantine warehouses, and the vessel is exposed to the air, and moved from time to time to insure its perfect ventilation. The patient need have no fear as to his effects; it is one of the Health officer's duties to make an inventory of these, and to secure them from waste and embezzlement until they are handed over to the rightful claimant.—Harper's Weekly.

THE HOME DOCTOR.
Too Much Bathing.
Dr. Titus Munson Coan, in an article on "The Curative Uses of Water" in Harper's, says regarding bathing: "There are bath fanatics who ignorantly think that life without an epidemic is the only desirable form of existence. Their raptures of saponification and of scrubbing are all very well as a luxury, though the injunctions of the Roman thermae were better, because the oil used after the bath supplied some protection to the abraded skin. But the fury of rubbing is only for the strong, and even the strong, if they practice their rites in a malarious country, have been observed to sicken sooner than those who have contented themselves with cleansing and have not gone on to exhortation."
Forms of Vertigo.
Vertigo is from the Latin word that means to turn. It denotes an ailment characterized by a sudden feeling of dizziness, and at times by actually falling. Sometimes surrounding objects seem to the person attacked to whirl around, or the floor or ground to rise up. The fact that vertigo is often one of the earlier symptoms of apoplexy frequently fills the person with terror, lest that deadly disease may be impending. But in the majority of cases it has no such significance, not even as indicating a tendency. One form of vertigo, a very persistent form, is due to irritation of certain nerves within the inner chamber of the ear, the so-called labyrinth. This is what Dean Swift suffered from so long, and, to the physicians of this day, so unaccountably. One of its symptoms is temporary deafness. This distinguishes it from all other forms. Another form connects itself mainly with the eye. Of this kind is the feeling of giddiness which some people have when, being on a train at rest, another train slowly passing deceives them into the belief that it is their own train which has begun to move. In such cases, the eyes are not so much affected as the true sensations become confused together. In the case of the near-sighted the internal muscles of the eye, often being unduly strained in their efforts to converge the eyes sufficiently for the sight of near objects, suddenly give way, when a sudden swimming in the eyes, letters run into each other. This is accompanied by a feeling of giddiness, eyecache, headache and sometimes nausea. A third form connects itself with some slight disorder of the stomach, and occurs most often when the stomach is empty. There is a sudden swimming in the head, objects seem to revolve, and the person totters and perhaps falls. A fourth form is purely of nervous origin, and is due to nervous exhaustion. It may be caused by intellectual overstrain, long-continued anxiety, physical excesses, or the immoderate use of tobacco, alcohol or tea. Elevated positions may bring on an attack. It rarely results in actual falling, but often in the feeling of being about to fall.—The Earth.

MISS POTTER'S PET.
BY WALLACE P. REED.
Among the prisoners confined in the convict camp at Centre, it was generally admitted that Red Glover was decidedly the worst and most desperate. The guards always kept an eye on Glover, and when he was chained at night his irons were always carefully examined.

ter silence during the remainder of the services.
Miss Potter's eyes snapped when she was interrupted, then she gave Red Glover a grateful glance.
But it was during the singing of the Gospel hymns that Glover showed himself at his best.

taken in. And yet you were old enough to know better."
Tears of indignation stood in Miss Potter's eyes. "Surely he might have spared her that," she said.
"Will, I must be going," said Glover deliberately. "Give my regards to the Governor when you see him, and to the Rev. Mr. Whatshisname. Tell the parson that I'm a backslider. Tell him that I'm still in the gall of bitterness and the bonds of iniquity. Good-bye, old gal!"

EMBALMENT.
THE CUSTOM OF PRESERVING THE BODIES OF THE DEAD.
Theories Regarding the Origin of Embalming—Sarcophagi of Crystals—Embalming in Alaska—Masking the Dead, Etc.
According to Cassien, writes Fannie B. Ward, the Egyptians embalmed only because during the time of annual inundation no interments could take place; but other writers affirm it was because they believed that so long as the body was prevented from corruption, the soul remained in it. M. Gannal believes embalming to have been suggested merely by the affectionate sentiments of our nature—a desire to preserve the mortal remains of loved ones as long as possible.

Origin of the Bartlett Pear.
Allen Putnam writes to the editor of the Boston Transcript the following interesting letter:
The pear tree of your paper, a statement was made that the Little Sisters of the Poor would exhibit at the fair in Mechanics' Building pears from the original Bartlett pear-tree, standing on grounds now owned by the Sisters. The statement in your article is that all the Bartlett pear-trees in the United States owe their origin to this tree, which is about fifty years old.

QUARANTINE.
THE WORK OF THE NEW YORK HEALTH OFFICE DESCRIBED.
Inspecting Vessels Containing Cases of Infectious Disease—What a "Bill of Health" Is—Care of the Sick.
The term "quarantine"—said to be derived from the Italian for "forty"—is according to the lexicographer, "the period during which a ship arriving in port, and suspected of being infected with a malignant, contagious disease, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the shore." Thus, a ship arriving in New York at the present time, and having on board, or suspected of having on board, a case of cholera or yellow fever, is at once cut off from all intercourse with the shore or with any neighboring vessel, the detention of the vessel depending upon the Health Officer of the port. A vessel arriving in the Lower Bay with the National ensign flying, to denote that she is from a foreign port—let us suppose a port infected with cholera—sails or steams up to a position at some distance from the shore, termed the "boarding station." Here the master must "bring to," under a heavy penalty. The doctor comes alongside in the little quarantine steambot, the G. C. Preston, and before any one goes on board the following questions are put to the master: "What is the name of the vessel and the master? From what port have you come? Was there any sickness at the port while you were lying there or at the time you left? Have you any bill of health? If so, produce it. What number of officers, crew, and passengers have you on board? Have any of them suffered from any kind of illness during the voyage? If so, state it, however trifling it may have been. Is every person on board in good health at this moment? Should the master refuse to answer any of these questions, or give a false answer to any of them, the refusal or falsehood subjects him to a heavy fine or imprisonment, or both; and if the questions have been put upon oath, and he returns a false answer, he is liable to punishment for wilful and corrupt perjury. The inspection being completed, and cholera, we will suppose, being found to exist, the vessel is obliged to proceed at once to the quarantine station selected. Every person on board must remain there until the vessel is released. Should any one choose to disobey the law and endeavor to escape, he or she incurs a penalty of from one to five hundred dollars, with the alternative of three to six months' imprisonment. This is the punishment, indeed, that is inflicted in the days of our forefathers, when disobedience to quarantine laws subjected the offender "to suffer death without benefit of clergy." Still it is heavy enough to discourage any attempt at disobedience, when such disobedience would bring upon the transgressor the full rigors of the law. It may here be mentioned that an incoming vessel has the right "before breaking bulk" of putting to sea in preference to being quarantined. The Health officer, however, must mention on the vessel's bill of health the length and circumstances of the detention, and the condition of the vessel upon reporting to sea; he must also satisfy himself that the sick of such a vessel will be taken proper care of, and he must take care of such sick as prefer to remain. In the case of foreign arrivals generally, both passengers and crew must submit to a medical examination. The questions asked above which are put to the master of a vessel on arrival in the port of New York there occurs the query: "Have you any bill of health?" Most people will probably be inclined to inquire what a bill of health consists of. Bills of health are of two classes, namely, clean bills of health and bills of health with quarantine. A clean bill is a document signed by an American Consul abroad testifying that there was no disease on board the vessel or at the port at which the vessel loaded her cargo for the voyage. The latter is a similar document testifying that there has been disease on board, or at the port of landing, or at any of the ports at which the vessel may have touched on her way home. The whole New York Quarantine establishments consist of: First, warehouses, docks and wharves, situated on the Lower Bay; second, anchorage for vessels in the Lower Bay, distant not less than two miles from the nearest shore, and within an area designated by buoys; third, a floating hospital—also used as a boarding station for vessels coming from south of Cape Henlopen—namely, the hull of the Illinois, anchored in the lower bay below the Narrows, and with a capacity to accommodate one hundred patients; fourth, the hospitals on Swanburne and Hoffman Islands; fifth, the residence for officers and men at the Quarantine Station, Staten Island, near Clifton village; and sixth, the burying-ground at Seaside Point, Staten Island. The only diseases against which quarantine applies are yellow fever, cholera, small-pox, and ship fever, and small-pox. Ample accommodation is now provided for patients in the different hospitals of the establishment, persons sick with different diseases being always kept in separate hospitals. No other patients (except the sick, of course,) is detained in quarantine any longer than is necessary to secure cleanliness. Vessels in an unhealthy state, whether on board or not, are not allowed to proceed until they have been duly cleansed and ventilated. If in the judgment of the Health officer a vessel requires it, he may order the following sanitary measures: baths and other bodily care for the person; washing or disinfecting means for clothing; displacement of cargo; subjection to high steam or partial submersion for infected articles; the destruction of tainted food—in short, the complete purification of the vessel in all her parts by the use of steam, fumigation, force pumps, rubbing or scraping, and finally sending to quarantine anchorage until disinfection be perfected. On the arrival in the harbor of infected vessels, health officers have their free disposal given them as soon as possible; sick persons are immediately transferred to one or other of the hospitals appropriated for their reception, and the vessel unladen and purified as soon as possible. All the merchandise is placed in the quarantine warehouses, and the vessel is exposed to the air, and moved from time to time to insure its perfect ventilation. The patient need have no fear as to his effects; it is one of the Health officer's duties to make an inventory of these, and to secure them from waste and embezzlement until they are handed over to the rightful claimant.—Harper's Weekly.

THE HOME DOCTOR.
Too Much Bathing.
Dr. Titus Munson Coan, in an article on "The Curative Uses of Water" in Harper's, says regarding bathing: "There are bath fanatics who ignorantly think that life without an epidemic is the only desirable form of existence. Their raptures of saponification and of scrubbing are all very well as a luxury, though the injunctions of the Roman thermae were better, because the oil used after the bath supplied some protection to the abraded skin. But the fury of rubbing is only for the strong, and even the strong, if they practice their rites in a malarious country, have been observed to sicken sooner than those who have contented themselves with cleansing and have not gone on to exhortation."
Forms of Vertigo.
Vertigo is from the Latin word that means to turn. It denotes an ailment characterized by a sudden feeling of dizziness, and at times by actually falling. Sometimes surrounding objects seem to the person attacked to whirl around, or the floor or ground to rise up. The fact that vertigo is often one of the earlier symptoms of apoplexy frequently fills the person with terror, lest that deadly disease may be impending. But in the majority of cases it has no such significance, not even as indicating a tendency. One form of vertigo, a very persistent form, is due to irritation of certain nerves within the inner chamber of the ear, the so-called labyrinth. This is what Dean Swift suffered from so long, and, to the physicians of this day, so unaccountably. One of its symptoms is temporary deafness. This distinguishes it from all other forms. Another form connects itself mainly with the eye. Of this kind is the feeling of giddiness which some people have when, being on a train at rest, another train slowly passing deceives them into the belief that it is their own train which has begun to move. In such cases, the eyes are not so much affected as the true sensations become confused together. In the case of the near-sighted the internal muscles of the eye, often being unduly strained in their efforts to converge the eyes sufficiently for the sight of near objects, suddenly give way, when a sudden swimming in the eyes, letters run into each other. This is accompanied by a feeling of giddiness, eyecache, headache and sometimes nausea. A third form connects itself with some slight disorder of the stomach, and occurs most often when the stomach is empty. There is a sudden swimming in the head, objects seem to revolve, and the person totters and perhaps falls. A fourth form is purely of nervous origin, and is due to nervous exhaustion. It may be caused by intellectual overstrain, long-continued anxiety, physical excesses, or the immoderate use of tobacco, alcohol or tea. Elevated positions may bring on an attack. It rarely results in actual falling, but often in the feeling of being about to fall.—The Earth.

MISS POTTER'S PET.
BY WALLACE P. REED.
Among the prisoners confined in the convict camp at Centre, it was generally admitted that Red Glover was decidedly the worst and most desperate. The guards always kept an eye on Glover, and when he was chained at night his irons were always carefully examined.

ter silence during the remainder of the services.
Miss Potter's eyes snapped when she was interrupted, then she gave Red Glover a grateful glance.
But it was during the singing of the Gospel hymns that Glover showed himself at his best.

taken in. And yet you were old enough to know better."
Tears of indignation stood in Miss Potter's eyes. "Surely he might have spared her that," she said.
"Will, I must be going," said Glover deliberately. "Give my regards to the Governor when you see him, and to the Rev. Mr. Whatshisname. Tell the parson that I'm a backslider. Tell him that I'm still in the gall of bitterness and the bonds of iniquity. Good-bye, old gal!"

EMBALMENT.
THE CUSTOM OF PRESERVING THE BODIES OF THE DEAD.
Theories Regarding the Origin of Embalming—Sarcophagi of Crystals—Embalming in Alaska—Masking the Dead, Etc.
According to Cassien, writes Fannie B. Ward, the Egyptians embalmed only because during the time of annual inundation no interments could take place; but other writers affirm it was because they believed that so long as the body was prevented from corruption, the soul remained in it. M. Gannal believes embalming to have been suggested merely by the affectionate sentiments of our nature—a desire to preserve the mortal remains of loved ones as long as possible.

Origin of the Bartlett Pear.
Allen Putnam writes to the editor of the Boston Transcript the following interesting letter:
The pear tree of your paper, a statement was made that the Little Sisters of the Poor would exhibit at the fair in Mechanics' Building pears from the original Bartlett pear-tree, standing on grounds now owned by the Sisters. The statement in your article is that all the Bartlett pear-trees in the United States owe their origin to this tree, which is about fifty years old.

QUARANTINE.
THE WORK OF THE NEW YORK HEALTH OFFICE DESCRIBED.
Inspecting Vessels Containing Cases of Infectious Disease—What a "Bill of Health" Is—Care of the Sick.
The term "quarantine"—said to be derived from the Italian for "forty"—is according to the lexicographer, "the period during which a ship arriving in port, and suspected of being infected with a malignant, contagious disease, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the shore." Thus, a ship arriving in New York at the present time, and having on board, or suspected of having on board, a case of cholera or yellow fever, is at once cut off from all intercourse with the shore or with any neighboring vessel, the detention of the vessel depending upon the Health Officer of the port. A vessel arriving in the Lower Bay with the National ensign flying, to denote that she is from a foreign port—let us suppose a port infected with cholera—sails or steams up to a position at some distance from the shore, termed the "boarding station." Here the master must "bring to," under a heavy penalty. The doctor comes alongside in the little quarantine steambot, the G. C. Preston, and before any one goes on board the following questions are put to the master: "What is the name of the vessel and the master? From what port have you come? Was there any sickness at the port while you were lying there or at the time you left? Have you any bill of health? If so, produce it. What number of officers, crew, and passengers have you on board? Have any of them suffered from any kind of illness during the voyage? If so, state it, however trifling it may have been. Is every person on board in good health at this moment? Should the master refuse to answer any of these questions, or give a false answer to any of them, the refusal or falsehood subjects him to a heavy fine or imprisonment, or both; and if the questions have been put upon oath, and he returns a false answer, he is liable to punishment for wilful and corrupt perjury. The inspection being completed, and cholera, we will suppose, being found to exist, the vessel is obliged to proceed at once to the quarantine station selected. Every person on board must remain there until the vessel is released. Should any one choose to disobey the law and endeavor to escape, he or she incurs a penalty of from one to five hundred dollars, with the alternative of three to six months' imprisonment. This is the punishment, indeed, that is inflicted in the days of our forefathers, when disobedience to quarantine laws subjected the offender "to suffer death without benefit of clergy." Still it is heavy enough to discourage any attempt at disobedience, when such disobedience would bring upon the transgressor the full rigors of the law. It may here be mentioned that an incoming vessel has the right "before breaking bulk" of putting to sea in preference to being quarantined. The Health officer, however, must mention on the vessel's bill of health the length and circumstances of the detention, and the condition of the vessel upon reporting to sea; he must also satisfy himself that the sick of such a vessel will be taken proper care of, and he must take care of such sick as prefer to remain. In the case of foreign arrivals generally, both passengers and crew must submit to a medical examination. The questions asked above which are put to the master of a vessel on arrival in the port of New York there occurs the query: "Have you any bill of health?" Most people will probably be inclined to inquire what a bill of health consists of. Bills of health are of two classes, namely, clean bills of health and bills of health with quarantine. A clean bill is a document signed by an American Consul abroad testifying that there was no disease on board the vessel or at the port at which the vessel loaded her cargo for the voyage. The latter is a similar document testifying that there has been disease on board, or at the port of landing, or at any of the ports at which the vessel may have touched on her way home. The whole New York Quarantine establishments consist of: First, warehouses, docks and wharves, situated on the Lower Bay; second, anchorage for vessels in the Lower Bay, distant not less than two miles from the nearest shore, and within an area designated by buoys; third, a floating hospital—also used as a boarding station for vessels coming from south of Cape Henlopen—namely, the hull of the Illinois, anchored in the lower bay below the Narrows, and with a capacity to accommodate one hundred patients; fourth, the hospitals on Swanburne and Hoffman Islands; fifth, the residence for officers and men at the Quarantine Station, Staten Island, near Clifton village; and sixth, the burying-ground at Seaside Point, Staten Island. The only diseases against which quarantine applies are yellow fever, cholera, small-pox, and ship fever, and small-pox. Ample accommodation is now provided for patients in the different hospitals of the establishment, persons sick with different diseases being always kept in separate hospitals. No other patients (except the sick, of course,) is detained in quarantine any longer than is necessary to secure cleanliness. Vessels in an unhealthy state, whether on board or not, are not allowed to proceed until they have been duly cleansed and ventilated. If in the judgment of the Health officer a vessel requires it, he may order the following sanitary measures: baths and other bodily care for the person; washing or disinfecting means for clothing; displacement of cargo; subjection to high steam or partial submersion for infected articles; the destruction of tainted food—in short, the complete purification of the vessel in all her parts by the use of steam, fumigation, force pumps, rubbing or scraping, and finally sending to quarantine anchorage until disinfection be perfected. On the arrival in the harbor of infected vessels, health officers have their free disposal given them as soon as possible; sick persons are immediately transferred to one or other of the hospitals appropriated for their reception, and the vessel unladen and purified as soon as possible. All the merchandise is placed in the quarantine warehouses, and the vessel is exposed to the air, and moved from time to time to insure its perfect ventilation. The patient need have no fear as to his effects; it is one of the Health officer's duties to make an inventory of these, and to secure them from waste and embezzlement until they are handed over to the rightful claimant.—Harper's Weekly.

THE HOME DOCTOR.
Too Much Bathing.
Dr. Titus Munson Coan, in an article on "The Curative Uses of Water" in Harper's, says regarding bathing: "There are bath fanatics who ignorantly think that life without an epidemic is the only desirable form of existence. Their raptures of saponification and of scrubbing are all very well as a luxury, though the injunctions of the Roman thermae were better, because the oil used after the bath supplied some protection to the abraded skin. But the fury of rubbing is only for the strong, and even the strong, if they practice their rites in a malarious country, have been observed to sicken sooner than those who have contented themselves with cleansing and have not gone on to exhortation."
Forms of Vertigo.
Vertigo is from the Latin word that means to turn. It denotes an ailment characterized by a sudden feeling of dizziness, and at times by actually falling. Sometimes surrounding objects seem to the person attacked to whirl around, or the floor or ground to rise up. The fact that vertigo is often one of the earlier symptoms of apoplexy frequently fills the person with terror, lest that deadly disease may be impending. But in the majority of cases it has no such significance, not even as indicating a tendency. One form of vertigo, a very persistent form, is due to irritation of certain nerves within the inner chamber of the ear, the so-called labyrinth. This is what Dean Swift suffered from so long, and, to the physicians of this day, so unaccountably. One of its symptoms is temporary deafness. This distinguishes it from all other forms. Another form connects itself mainly with the eye. Of this kind is the feeling of giddiness which some people have when, being on a train at rest, another train slowly passing deceives them into the belief that it is their own train which has begun to move. In such cases, the eyes are not so much affected as the true sensations become confused together. In the case of the near-sighted the internal muscles of the eye, often being unduly strained in their efforts to converge the eyes sufficiently for the sight of near objects, suddenly give way, when a sudden swimming in the eyes, letters run into each other. This is accompanied by a feeling of giddiness, eyecache, headache and sometimes nausea. A third form connects itself with some slight disorder of the stomach, and occurs most often when the stomach is empty. There is a sudden swimming in the head, objects seem to revolve, and the person totters and perhaps falls. A fourth form is purely of nervous origin, and is due to nervous exhaustion. It may be caused by intellectual overstrain, long-continued anxiety, physical excesses, or the immoderate use of tobacco, alcohol or tea. Elevated positions may bring on an attack. It rarely results in actual falling, but often in the feeling of being about to fall.—The Earth.