

## HOUSEHOLD.

### The Little Arm-chair.

Nobody sits in the little arm-chair!  
It stands in a corner dim;  
But a white-haired mother gazes there,  
And a yearningly thinking of him,  
Sees through the dusk of the long ago  
The bloom of her boy's sweet face,  
As he rocks so merrily to and fro,  
With a laugh that cheers the place.  
Sometimes he holds a book in his hand,  
Sometimes a pencil and slate,  
The lesson is hard to understand,  
And the figures hard to make;  
But she sees the nod of his father's head,  
So proud of the little son,  
And she hears the word so often said,  
"No fear for our little one."  
They were wonderful days, the dear sweet days,  
When a child with sunny hair  
Was hers to hold, to kiss, and to praise,  
At her knee in the little chair.  
She lost him back in the busy years,  
When the great world caught the man,  
And he strode away past hopes and fears  
To his place in the battle's van.  
But now and then in a wistful dream,  
Like a picture out of date,  
She sees a head with a golden gleam  
Bent over a pencil and slate.  
And she hears again the happy day,  
The day of her young life's spring,  
When the small arm-chair stood just in the way  
The centre of everything.  
—(Margaret E. Sangster, in Harper's.)

### A Talk to Mothers.

I think telling to children, mere babes, the wonderful story of perpetuation, has been overdrawn in many instances. The child of less than three years, who is supposed to comprehend how her new brother happened to be present, may have heard the story, just as her mythical brothers and sisters are told things in imagination. A safe way is to cultivate common sense. A wise mother notes the dawn of understanding in her child, according with the age where a knowledge of certain facts becomes necessary, and is an unflinching mentor in time of need.

Children are much influenced by surroundings, and sometimes they make them precocious beyond their years. To such, a helping hand must constantly be held out. The silent child often escapes observation in the thirst for information. But in every case the watchful mother, if she be blest with common sense, will know the right method to pursue.

A mother may talk to her boys as well as her girls, and the need for her counsel is usually greater with the sons. She can easily give them all the necessary information and warn them of all that they should avoid.

My boy Chet, now taller than I, and I am not dumpty, come to me as naturally with his confidences, as does my little Grace. He comes from force of habit, formed early in life, when I sympathized with him over every childish misfortune.

I remember with what a heartache I kissed my children, and sent them to school. How vividly I realized, that there began the first severance of the strong cord of home influence; that thereafter I must fight with the world for my own.

Yet it is better for the child, having the world to face sometime, that he be educated among his fellows, and early prove his claim to recognition or oblivion, as the world's opinion goes. He who holds his best good at heart cannot do less than constantly watch lest he fall.  
The travail of birth is the least of child-bearing. The child is borne upon our hearts till we are laid to rest.  
—(Monnie Moore.)

### Don'ts for Husbands.

Don't hang around the kitchen offering advice and suggestions to your wife in regard to her kitchen. You have no more business in her kitchen than she in your office or counting-room.

Don't be so very, very saving of your praises of your wife. Be just as recklessly extravagant in this direction as you choose. No danger of bankrupting your stock of affection, or hers either, by such a course.

Don't compare her to other women to her disadvantage, and don't speak of her failings to any other person on the earth. Men who talk about their wives deserve, and receive, the contempt of all respectable persons.

Don't reserve all your sullen pouting spells for your own fireside. Distribute some of your hatefulness around the other places, where others will tell you just what they think of you for such unchristianlike conduct.

Don't tell her how she ought to dress her children or herself, and don't forget to tell her when you see her looking prettier than usual.

And don't forget certain little promises and solemn vows you made to her on your knees in the days of your courtship and at the marriage altar. They are registered on high and you may some day be reminded of them to your infinite sorrow.

### Salads.

There is nothing more appetizing in spring and summer than a well-made salad. It need not be elaborate, involving a great amount of time in its preparation; often a simple one proves quite as tempting.

There is a long list of "green things growing" which may be converted into salads, as lettuce, cucumbers, asparagus, onions, beets, celery, dandelions and water-cress, besides fruit, eggs, meats, and all cooked vegetables. In fact, the list would be so long that one mentioned those articles of food which may not be used in that way.

If one does not wish to make a regular dressing, the salad may be seasoned with salt, pepper, celery salt, mustard or any way preferred, then moistened with vinegar and served.

Salads should be served the day they are prepared, but many salad dressings may be bottled and kept for weeks. The following is recommended:

**BOTTLED SALAD DRESSING.**—Beat yolks of eight eggs, add to them a cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful each of salt, mustard and black pepper, a little cayenne, and half a cupful of cream; mix thoroughly; bring to a boil a pint and a half of vinegar; add one cupful of butter, let come to a boil, pour upon the mixture. Stir well and when cold put into bottles. Set in a cool place.

**FRUIT SALAD.**—String young beans, break

into half-inch pieces, wash and cook in salted water until tender; drain, add finely-chopped onions, pepper, salt and vinegar; when cool add melted butter.

**EGG SALAD.**—Slice six cold, hard-boiled eggs; pour over them a cold cream dressing made of two eggs beaten well, a teaspoonful of sugar, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of cream, a pinch of mustard, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar; cook in a double-boiler and stir until it thickens.

**ORANGE SALAD.**—Six oranges and one bunch of lettuce. Peel the oranges, divide into sections and remove the seeds. Arrange a few sections on each plate upon lettuce leaves and pour over them a salad dressing. In preparing this dressing do not use onion juice; lemon juice in place of vinegar makes it finer.

**CHICKEN SALAD.**—Cut the meat from a roasted chicken, chop with a few stalks of celery or sprigs of parsley. Sprinkle with salt, white pepper, and pour over it a few spoonfuls of vinegar and oil. Let this stand two or three hours, then place it on a plate or salad dish in the midst of fresh lettuce or parsley leaves, and pour over it a salad dressing.

### Various Recipes.

**PRESSED BEEF.**—Chop fine two pounds of beef and one pound of lean, fresh pork. Add one cup cracker crumbs, one beaten egg, salt, pepper, and sage if liked. Steam three hours, and leave in the dish overnight. This is nice for anyone carrying cold dinners, as well as for home lunches.

**POTTED HAM.**—When the ham is nearly finished cut off all the meat and chop as fine as possible; add pepper, mace, cloves, etc., and a little melted butter. Pack tightly in a jar and pour a little melted butter over the top.

**SCALLOPED ONIONS.**—Peel and boil a few onions in salt and water till tender. Pick the onions to pieces and put a layer in the bottom of a buttered dish, then a layer of crackers and so on till the dish is full. Have a layer of crackers on top; season well, fill up the dish with milk, and bake a nice brown.

**HYGIENIC COFFEE.**—Two quarts of wheat bran, one cupful of molasses, white of one egg; to be well mixed, and brewed in the oven until of a dark brown color, stirring often to prevent scorching.

**SUGAR COOKIES.**—Two cupfuls of sugar, two eggs, one-half cupful of butter, one-half cupful of fried meat gravy or drippings, one-half cupful of sweet cream, one-half teaspoonful of soda. Before baking, dip the top of each cookie in the white of egg, then in granulated sugar. The white of the egg is not to be eaten.

**LAYER CAKE.**—One cupful of powdered sugar, half a cupful of butter, three-fourths cupful of milk, two cupfuls of flour, three eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, flavoring. Cream the butter and sugar, add the well-beaten yolks of eggs, the milk with the flavoring, the flour into which the baking powder has been sifted, and last, the stiffly beaten whites. Stir lightly. This makes three thick layers.

**STEAMED PUDDING.**—Two eggs, one cupful of sour milk, one-half teaspoonful of soda, three cups of flour, one cup of fruit if liked; steam two hours. Serve with cream and sugar. I put in raisins unless I like fresh fruit.

**POOR MAN'S PUDDING.**—Peel and slice a layer of apples in the bottom of a dish, then a layer of breadcrumbs that have been softened in water. Repeat this until the dish is full, sweetening the apples every time. Finish with a layer of bread and dot with bits of butter. Fill up with water and bake. Serve while warm with cream and sugar.

**A GOOD PLAIN PUDDING.**—One cupful of sour milk, a pinch of salt, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one cupful dried berries—sliced green apples are good—and cornmeal to make a batter as thick as for Johnny cake. Steam half an hour and eat with sweetened cream. I find a round cake tin with a center tube an excellent dish in which to steam puddings.

**MOTHER'S BREAD.**—Put two quarts of flour into a pan, and pour boiling water over it until nearly all the flour is wet. Stir the flour while pouring on the water. Add one pint of cold water, and beat well. Let it stand until lukewarm, then add one cup of potato yeast, butter the size of an egg and half a teaspoonful of soda, and flour to make a stiff dough. Turn it out on the making board and work in more flour by sifting it with a sharp knife. Slash, add flour and knead until the dough is stiff and smooth. You cannot get too much flour into it. Let it stand until morning, then knead it down without removing it from the pan. After breakfast, turn it out on the board, and knead it for ten minutes, then put it back and let it rise as much as possible without smelling like wine, and make it into loaves. When the loaves are light they should be put into a hot oven which is allowed to cool gradually until the bread is done. Bread made in this way will keep fresh a long time.

**A GOOD SOAP RECIPE.**—Four pounds of soap cut fine, one pound of sal soda, two ounces each of turpentine and borax, two and one-half gallons of rain water. Cook Try it in a saucer. When cooling pour in one ounce of coal oil, and stir in half a teaspoonful of fine salt.

### Frills of Fashion.

Short shoulder capes of lace will be worn. Gallons and ribbons are the most stylish trimmings.

All skirts are cut with a pronounced flare at the bottom.

Dark blue chevot with a lining of plaid silk is a good choice for an ulster.

All new skirts are wide but are smooth at the top and flare outward at the foot.

Nine gored and seven gored skirts with bias seams are among the latest fashions.

Tailor made dresses should have as plain sleeves as the present fashion will allow.

A very short cape either in one ruffle with a ruffled top or with a flat collar is stylish.

All sleeves whether cut like the mutton-leg, puff or elongated puff are made to droop.

The semi-circular flounce under dresses that are lined is used in making over dresses that are too narrow.

Hair cloth, linen canvas, grass linen and crinoline are used for stiffening skirts; hair cloth is used for heavy dresses.

Graduated trimmings are liked with the greatest width of ribbon or galloon at the top and arranged in five, seven or more rows.

Cut out the waist of a dress first and then the skirt, or plan for the waist first for that can not be scrimped. If the cloth falls short the sleeves may be made of contrasting material.

To face the bottom of a basque, baste the facing on and then stitch the bottom. Turn the facing up and baste again, then press before it is felled down. This will keep the facing from drawing.

Flounces will be greatly used this summer. A new method of trimming is a fold of velvet at the lower edge of a skirt then a fold of silk and finally a fold of the dress material. There should be a two-inch space between the folds and if the arrangement is repeated making six folds it will be yet more stylish.

For a work dress make a plain skirt four to five yards in width; or finish the bottom with a deep hem or a six-inch ruffle. Make a shirt waist with three box plaits both back and front, with sleeves, a rolling collar and cuffs and wear with a leather belt. Pearl buttons are used on wash dresses; if trimming is added let it be an embroidered collar and cuffs. Do not make a wash dress to fit tightly.

### The Story of the Ice Age.

There cannot be any doubt that after man had become a denizen of the earth, a great physical change came over the northern hemisphere. The climate that evergreen trees flourished within ten or twelve degrees of the North Pole, now became so severe that vast sheets of snow and ice covered the North of Europe and crept southward beyond the south coast of Ireland, almost as far as the southern shores of England, and across the Baltic into France and Germany. This Arctic transformation was not an episode that lasted merely a few seasons, and left the land to resume thereafter its ancient aspect. With various successive fluctuations it must have endured for many thousands of years. When it began to disappear it probably faded away as slowly and imperceptibly as it had advanced, and when it finally vanished it left Europe and North America profoundly changed in the character alike of their scenery and of their inhabitants. The rugged rocky contours of earlier times were ground smooth and polished by the march of the ice across them, while the lower grounds were buried under wide and thick sheets of clay, gravel, and sand, left behind by the melting ice. The varied and abundant flora which had spread so far within the Arctic circle was driven away into more southern and less ungenial climes. But most memorable of all was the extirpation of the prominent large animals which, before the advent of the ice, had roamed over Europe. The lions, hyenas, wild horses, hippopotami, and other creatures either became entirely extinct or were driven into the Mediterranean basin and into Africa. In their place came northern forms—the rein-deer, glutton, musk ox, woolly rhinoceros, and mammoth.

Such a marvellous transformation in climate, in scenery, in vegetation and in inhabitants, within what was after all but a brief portion of geological time though it may have involved no sudden or violent convulsion, is surely entitled to rank as a catastrophe in the history of the globe. It was probably brought about mainly, if not entirely, by the operation of forces external to the earth. No similar calamity having befallen the continents within the time during which man has been recording his experience, the Ice Age might be cited as a contradiction to the doctrine of uniformity, and yet it manifestly arrived as part of the established order of Nature. Whether or not we grant that other ice ages preceded the last great one, we must admit that the conditions under which it arose, so far as we know them, might conceivably have occurred before, and may occur again. The various agencies called into play by the extensive refrigeration of the northern hemisphere were not different from those with which we are familiar. Snow-fall and glaciers crept as they do to-day. Ice scored and polished rocks exactly as it still does among the Alps and in Norway. There was nothing abnormal in the phenomena save the scale on which they were manifested. And thus, taking a broad view of the whole subject, we recognize the catastrophe, while at the same time we see in its progress the operation of those same natural processes which we know to be integral parts of the machinery whereby the surface of the earth is continually transformed.—(Sir A. Geikie.)

### The Spider's Enemy.

A writer gives an interesting account of the curious habits of the ichneumon-fly of Ceylon, "the natural enemy of the spider. This insect is green in color, and in form resembles a wasp, with a marvelously thin waist. It makes its nest of well-worked clay, and then goes out on a hunting expedition. Its victims are invariably spiders of various kinds, but all are subject to the same mode of treatment. A scientific sting injects some poison, which effectually paralyzes the luckless spider, who is then carried off to the nest and there fastened with a dab of moist clay.

Another and another victim is brought to this chamber of horrors. Then the prescient mother ichneumon-fly proceeds to deposit her eggs one in the body of each spider, which can just move its legs in a vague aimless manner, but can offer no resistance. This done the fly returns to her work as a mason. She prepares more clay and builds up the entrance to this ghastly cell. Then she commences a new cell, which she furnishes in like manner, and closes; then she adds yet another cell, and so proceeds until her store of eggs are all provided for, and her task in life being accomplished, she dies, leaving her evil brood to hatch at leisure. In due time these horrid little maggots come to life and find themselves cradled in a larder of fresh meat. Each poor spider is still alive and his juices afford nutriment for the ichneumon-grub till it is ready to pass into its chrysalis stage, thence to emerge as a winged fly, fully prepared to carry out the traditions of its ancestors with regard to spiders, and to fulfill the purpose for which they have been created, according to ichneumon belief.

Two base-ball clubs, composed entirely of young ladies, have been formed in East Lake, Ala.

## HIGHLAND SOLDIERS IN CANADA.

### How They Served the Country in our Various Wars.

In no part of the world, says the Scottish American, has Scottish military prowess been more daringly exemplified than in Canada, and yet its record there excites little or no comment outside of the Dominion. When public speakers in Scotland allude to the doings of the country's killed warriors they refer eloquently to India, to the Cape, to the continent of Europe, and very seldom say a word as to what the Highland soldiers accomplished for the British empire in Canada. And yet, in a great measure, it was their loyalty, bravery, endurance and daring that preserved that great Colonial empire to the British flag. In the histories of the Dominion such commands as those of Fraser's Highlanders, and such names as Peter Hunter, Simon Fraser, John Murray, William Drummond and a host of others, figure largely and honorably; but to the general reader, we fear they have no significance. The time will come, however, when the services to Britain of these heroes will be everywhere fully recognized.

In most American histories where the Highland soldiers who fought in Canada or the States in early times are mentioned they are referred to in a general sort of way, just as they speak of the Hessians. On only a few occasions do they descend to details and inform us exactly to what particular regiment

### THE TROOPS

mentioned belonged, and what names they bore. Then the Black Watch fought many of their campaigns on this side of the Atlantic, but with American writers as our guide it is difficult to follow their movements as their individuality is very frequently lost under the general term of "Highlanders," and we find it impossible to tell, without referring to other sources, whether the troops belonged to the Black Watch, to Montgomery's brigade, or to the old Argyle Highlanders raised by John Campbell of Barbreck.

In Bancroft's "History of the United States" we read, in the account of the siege of Quebec, 1775, that, to aid in the defence of the stronghold, "Colonel Alan Maclean arrived on the 12th of November with 170 men, levied chiefly among disbanded Highlanders who had settled in Canada." There is nothing here to guide us as to what particular squad of Highlanders is referred to, and we have to go to other sources to find that these troops belonged to a regularly organized command, that the men had all served in disbanded regiments, that some of them had settled in Carolina, that the number who reinforced the Quebec garrison was nearly 350, and that the date of entry was the 13th November.

The Highlanders referred to were the first battalion of the old 84th Regiment—the Royal Highland Emigrants. As this command was never in Great Britain, as its term of service was passed in America, and almost entirely in Canada, and as its history is but little known, it may not be amiss to devote this article to describing in outline its career.

It was a long time the policy of the British Government to give a grant of land to such discharged men in the Highland regiments, serving in this country, as agreed to settle down in the localities selected, and, as the saying now is, "to help to build them up." The Highlanders made so good colonists as soldiers, and were just the very men who could best toil regardless of

### FATIGUE AND DISCOMFORT

until the land which was given them was cleared of its weed and stone, and brush and tree, and was ready to yield a generous harvest. Some of these veterans, after peace was declared in 1763, settled in the northern part of the State of New York, others went as far south as North Carolina, and there were settlements of them in various parts of Canada, notably in Nova Scotia. Individual settlers were found all the way between Canada and Virginia, and they appear to have been everywhere regarded with much consideration, and to have enjoyed the friendship and good-will of their neighbors.

When the revolutionary trouble began Britain soon saw that she was likely to need again the services of these cast-off soldiers, and made many efforts to bring them together into compact organizations. It was almost invariably found that the highlanders were as willing as ever to fight for the old flag. The "Royal Highland Emigrants," as one of the new organizations was called, was composed of these veterans, and they certainly made that name (or their later numerical designation, the 84th) as famous as even Fraser's Highlanders, if we take time and opportunity into account. The regiment comprised two battalions, one of which was raised solely in Nova Scotia and the other mainly in the States.

This battalion from the States—the first—was brought together by Alan Maclean, son of Maclean of Torloisk; and one of the bravest soldiers who ever left Mull. In April, 1775, he went secretly into Carolina, and formed a company there, and, leaving them to make their way north to the appointed rendezvous he hurried to other sections to arouse the old soldiers.

That company had rather a rough experience. The country was at that time in a condition of open hostility, and the spectacle of a band of trained soldiers marching to the support of a flag that had been regarded was not likely to be viewed with complacency by the revolutionary sympathizers. Under the command of Capt. Alex. Macleod, formerly an officer in Fraser's Highlanders (the old 78th), they made their way northward. Crossing a bridge over a creek one day they found it

### DEFENDED BY CANNON

at the other end, and fire was opened upon them before they could take any means to retreat or protect themselves. In endeavoring to force the passage Capt. Macleod was killed, as were several of the men. The rest, when the fight was over, agreed that it was not judicious to pass openly through the country of an enemy, and divided into small parties, reaching their destination after undergoing great suffering and escaping many dangers.

When his regiments were gathered together Colonel Macleod commenced a series of forced marches and entered Quebec just in time to reinforce the garrison there, which was confronted by a revolutionary army under Benedict Arnold. It is allowed that the successful defence of Quebec was mainly due to Col. Macleod and his gallant Highlanders. Every move made by Arnold (and however he may be judged it can-

not be denied that he was a skilled soldier) was met, and the combined assault made under General Arnold and General Montgomery was resisted with a degree of skill and bravery that won the admiration even of the enemy. For the latter, however, his great assault had a

### FEROCIOUSLY SAD

termination, for one of its incidents was the death of General Montgomery, one of the noblest soldiers in the army. In 1759 he had taken part in another attack on Quebec, and was not far from General Wolfe when that hero fell victorious, and closed his eyes with the knowledge that his great venture had been successful. Montgomery died under very similar circumstances, except for the shadow of defeat.

After this disaster Arnold arranged his forces so as to prevent any supplies being received in the city, and the garrison had to endure great privations. Colonel Maclean shared in all the hardships of his men, and his own courage and determination seemed to inspire every one. Arnold got tired of the seeming endlessness of the siege after a while, and commenced active hostilities, but the Quebec forces were more than a match for him, and after several repulses the American soldiers were withdrawn, and Arnold re-crossed the St. Lawrence. The service of the Highlanders did not terminate with the saving of Quebec, however. They were sent on many minor expeditions, and always acquitted themselves with honor.

The second battalion of this regiment was raised in Nova Scotia, and was drawn together by Major John Small, formerly a captain in the Black Watch. The battalion consisted of ten companies, and five of these were sent to join the army of Lord Cornwallis, while the others did service in the Maritime Provinces. Their record was also a grand one. In 1778 the two battalions were formerly designated the 84th Regiment, when Sir Henry Clinton was appointed colonel of the united command, and they were kept under arms until 1783, when they were disbanded. The warriors were again given a chance to become lairds in the land they had so

### GALLANTLY HELPED

to preserve to the country, and a large proportion of the first battalion settled in Ontario, while the second battalion preferred Nova Scotia, and gathered in the township of Douglas. The captains got grants of 3,000 acres of land, subalterns 500, sergeant 200 and privates 100 each. They again proved that they were as good citizens as soldiers, and many of the oldest families in Canada are proud to claim descent from the "Old Eighty-Fourth."

It may be interesting to note that the Highlanders uniform consisted of their national costume with sporrans of racoon skin. They all carried swords, and the officers in addition were armed with formidable dirks. They were known for their bravery all over the country. Even the Indians had wonderful stories to tell of their prowess, while often the despatches to the Home Government told how frequently the Highlanders were engaged in battle, and how almost invariably "they drove all before them" with both regularity and despatch.

### The Christopher Columbus.

The great steel "whaleback" passenger steamer being built by the American Steel Barge Company at West Superior, Minn., under the superintendence of Capt. Angus McDougall, brother of Capt. Alexander McDougall, the famous originator of the "whaleback" model, has received her first coat of paint, and is rapidly nearing completion. It is expected that the vessel will be ready to sail on the upper lakes as soon as navigation up there opens. She has been built expressly for the World's fair trade, and is capable of carrying between 4,000 and 5,000 passengers at one time.

Great interest is excited by the Christopher Columbus, not only because of her extraordinary size, but because of her peculiar model, which, so far as passenger-carrying is concerned, is really an experiment. Her dimensions are 362 feet over all, 42 feet beam, with a depth of 24 feet. Her engines are triple expansion, of 3,000 horse-power, built by Samuel F. Hodge & Co.; the cylinders are 26 inches, 42 inches and 72 inches in diameter respectively, with 42-inch stroke. There is a battery of six Scotch-type boilers, each 11 feet in diameter and 12 feet long over corrugated furnaces. The boilers were built by the Cleveland Ship-building company, and are reported to be models of their kind. The single funnel, or "smokestack," is nearly 20 feet in diameter, and the captain's bridge is well-nigh 90 feet above the water line. It is expected that the waves will never wash so high.

A feature of the construction is that the hurricane and upper decks are raised upon iron turrets to such heights that even the heaviest seas will scarcely reach them. The space between the main and upper decks is open, as are also the bulwarks, so that a cross sea will have unimpeded rush right over the lower deck, instead of pounding the sides, as is done with bluff-built ships. Inside the iron turrets are spiral stairs for ascending and descending to the dining rooms and other compartments in the hull, and the equilibrium of the vessel is so well arranged that there will be hardly any rolling should she get into the trough of the sea.

### A FATAL FALL.

Sudden Death of Captain Edward Croker, 93rd Highlanders, at Chicago—Result of an Accident.

A Chicago special says:—A shadow has been cast over the English military colony and Tattersall's Sixteenth and State streets, by the sudden death of Capt. Edward Wm. Croker, of the 93rd Highlanders, the adjutant of the regiment. Capt. Croker had a severe fall from his horse during the performance on Monday evening, causing internal injuries from which he died shortly after midnight May 10th. Captain Croker was the fourth son of the late Captain Edward Croker and Lady Georgina Croker, of Ballygarry, County Limerick, was a cousin of the present Earl of Clancharly and a nephew of Viscount Monck, who was Governor-General of Canada for six years. He served in the 93rd Highlanders for seventeen years, during seven of which he was adjutant of the regiment.

There has never been a case of sunstroke or hydrophobia in St. Augustine, Florida.