

KING OLAF

Or, Kinship Between Man and Horse

"People situated as I am can't expect to escape little tattle in some form or other," she continued loftily. "I know perfectly well how every woman who hunts is condemned beforehand. She is dubbed masculine and unbecomingly, while nearly every man she comes across congratulates himself in his heart of hearts that his wife, his sister, his womanly belongings do not join in the pursuit, but are content to sit at home stitching their eyes out over a piece of rumpsteak or fancy needlework, tinkling the last new waltz upon the piano, or enfolding their mental faculties by the perusal of worthless and highly sensational novels. Do not the vast majority of men and women fall to see because a girl is highly respected and independent, she need not necessarily be lacking all feminine attributes, and because she can put a horse fairly well at a fence, is fond of sport, and all honest, healthy, outdoor pastimes, it does not by any means follow that she has unsexed herself and laid all womanhood aside. If I speak warmly of it, it is because I feel warmly on this subject. Now, according to my notions, the pursuit of the fox calls forth, firstly, courage; secondly, cool judgment; thirdly, presence of mind; and that sort of independence which teaches a person to rely upon him or herself alone. Will any one deny the excellence of such qualities? A woman who hunts, and who hunts well, is not likely to scream and faint away like a log directly any accident occurs—will not talk, but act—not hinder, but help—not lose her head in trifles, but in every emergency has all her wits about her, and, if necessary, is calculated to steer her own course with tolerable coolness and dexterity through the varied shoals of life."

"Moral. No man, therefore, ought to marry unless the lady of his choice be qualified to scamp over fences at the risk of life and limb. According to your theory, Kate, I'm afraid my chances of matrimony are well-nigh nil. A fit ride and a cat comprise my future prospects."

"Don't forget the man," interrupted Kate playfully. "You are one of those sweet, yielding individuals who could never encounter the world without masculine assistance and support. But to return to the subject under discussion. If we really go to Sport Lodge, I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll stick a large placard on my back, and print on it in enormous letters, 'Beware! I'm a misanthropic young person! I hunt.' That ought to satisfy everybody's scruples."

"Kate, Kate, you are incorrigible!" laughed Mary Whitbread. "Argument becomes impossible when opposed to such levity. But seriously, don't you think you are going ahead just a little bit too fast? You seem to have decided straight away that Sport Lodge is to be our future destination. Under these circumstances it is useless my entering any further protest. Nevertheless, I fear you may be disappointed."

"Well," said Kate, "it's a funny thing, but something or other I have seen to cure about men. They bore me, after a certain point is reached. I they are all very well to talk, to and sharper one's wits upon, but my predilections end there. There are exceptions, of course, to every rule, but the majority of the young men I come across are a weak, selfish, and luxurious lot, living only to gratify their tastes and their own inclinations. Pleasure, not duty or honest wholesome work, is the goal of their aspirations, the aim and object of their lives, which are frivolous and commonplace. When they contemplate matrimony they do not consider or seek the welfare of the girl, but their own. 'How much money can she give me? How much can she contribute to our cause, how little detract from our requirements?' These appear to be the principal ideas permeating their brains. Now I happen to be particularly happy and comfortable

Piles
To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding, protruding piles, hemorrhoids in the daily press and ask your nearest dealer what they think of it. You can get your money back if not cured. 50c a box, all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

MERIT 'Tis Merit That Brings Success.

That Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine relieves unassisted merit as a treatment for Throat and Lung Diseases has been proven in a score of ways.

It has stood the test of time.

It has gradually grown more popular year by year.

It has at least three times the sale of any similar preparation.

It is to be found in the homes of the great majority as the favorite treatment for COUGHS, COLDS, GROUP, BRONCHITIS, Etc.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine

Is wonderfully successful as a cure for COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, and SEVERE CHEST COLIC; 25 CENTS A BOTTLE, family size (three times as much), 60 CENTS. At all Dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., TORONTO. To protect you against imitations the Portrait and Signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every bottle.

It is a simply glorious sensation, mounted on the back of a thorough good horse, to go bounding over each intervening obstacle. At every fence left behind, every easy sweep of present joy, ride like, "pausing breathless in search of a suitable metaphor, like old Harry. There is nothing in the world to compare with it."

"It strikes me your hobby-horse runs away with its mistress altogether," observed Mary Whitbread with a species of semi-indulgent sarcasm.

"Ah! you should hear Captain Fitzgerald on the subject of hunting," continued Kate, now thoroughly roused. "You know he has hunted everywhere—Cheshire, Gloucestershire, Ireland, the Vale, Bicester, etc., etc.—and he says that for a real good all-round sporting country, with wild, straight-running fences; for the finest grass and fairest flying fences in England; for a steady workmanlike pack of hounds, who can both hunt their fox in the good old style, sticking to him with patience and perseverance, and yet go the pace when required, whose noses, speed, dash, and stoutness are undeniable; and for a huntsman, who never turns his head from mortal thing, who has the eye of a hawk, the seat of a centaur, and the heart of a lion—give him the Critchley!"

And Kate, as she finished speaking, looked up with the light of a thorough enthusiast shining in her great grey eyes, and her whole face glowing with that animation and joyous belief in the good things of the future which is one of the most precious attributes of youth and, it must be added, experience. She could depict to herself the delights of safe negotiating the most formidable obstacles, but the reverse side of the picture—the tumbles, the vexations, the accidents, and the broken bones—never found even the smallest dwelling-place in her imagination.

CHAPTER II.

"Oh! So that is Captain Fitzgerald's experience, is it?" returned Mary. "Poor little man! I am not particularly fond of him, but doubtless he took his dismissal to heart, and that ought to satisfy everybody's scruples."

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As I am, and therefore require great inducements to effect any change in my position. Seriously, Mary, it seems to me there is little or none of the old heroic spirit in the days. The spirit that breathed in such men as Raleigh, Sir Richard Grenville, Cook, Columbus, the intrepid, the restless craving for distinction which in those times impelled men to action; the chivalry, the stern sense of honor, accompanied by that bulldog pluck and capacity for fighting which made England's name what it was—seem slowly fading away, absorbed by the luxury and effeminacy of an ever-increasing civilization. The free nomadic spirit that taught us to be self-reliant and self-dependent is being out, giving place to a fatal case and a fatal place. Instead of being able to shift for themselves, ladies and gentlemen in these days require constant waiting upon and attendance. They cannot do without their valets and physically they are little better than big, grown-up babies."

"True wisdom, to my mind, consists in making the best of things as they are," remarked Mary, to whom Kate's strivings after an ideal perfection appeared highly chimerical.

"You and I can't alter the world by grinding at it, and I dare say you are not much more degenerate now than you were formerly. As for Captain Fitzgerald, he is no worse than his neighbors, and I must say you are altogether too hard on his sex."

"Am I? I think not. I fail to see why Captain Fitzgerald should be considered an object worthy my pity. He is far too fond of number one much as he does for that all-important personage, and according to my old-fashioned, or perhaps romantic, notions, when a man marries, his wife ought to occupy the foremost place in his thoughts. Now, Captain Fitzgerald simply looked upon me as a harmless, inoffensive sort of girl, who as she possessed a satisfactory number of pounds a year, justified him in disposing of his dapper, divinely tailored person, soft drooping moustache, curly eyelashes, and killing blue eyes in the matrimonial market, thinking by so doing to gain some material advantage. No doubt, no doubt, properly minded you had I been a girl should have perceived and been duly grateful for the vast honor thus conferred. As it was, my perverse disposition made me look upon the whole affair in the light of an ordinary bargain, into which neither affection, mutual respect, or esteem were allowed to enter, being regarded as entirely superfluous. Well, the bargain did not suit me, and nothing more remained to be said. No doubt my taste was lamentably bad. Nevertheless, the fact remained. Had I been a Hotentot Venus, with a sufficient number of money-bags hanging round my waist, Captain Fitzgerald would have proposed just the same. I, as an individual, had nothing to do with the offer, I alone being the attraction. You may say I ought not to think such things, but how can I help doing so when they are self-evident? I can't shut, and in keeping them open they are apt to see too clearly. And my opinion, a man who seeks a woman for the sake of her fortune, and strives to shelter himself at her expense, is lucky if he escape without increasing her deep contempt."

And Kate, recalling the discomfited and embarrassed expression of indignity, and the utter bewilderment which he had received her laughing a bitter little laugh through soundly strangled from her fresh young lips.

"Now, Kate, it is my turn to be angry," said Mary Whitbread, who had listened to this oration with a frown of mingled disapproval and wonder. "You are a very conceited little creature, and your words are full of sweeping condemnation. 'After all, there is good in everybody, and often we only are to blame for not discovering the merits of others. I do so as we are a much better place than it is. Now you, individually, have worked yourself up into the absurd belief that because you happen to be an heiress possessed of income, nobody will ever care for your own self, just as if you were some horrid old tramp, instead of a well-to-do young lady; and you don't make you too conceited. Anyhow, such a notion is preposterous, and if you go on encouraging these foolish ideas, blessing, and by being nothing but a curse. You believe in human nature will grow weaker and weaker, disinterested affection appear an impossibility, until finally the crown will be set on this happy state of things by your driving from your side some strong-minded and honest fellow who loves you dearly, and which sentiment in your heart of hearts you reciprocate. Oh, Kate! take warning in time."

Mary Whitbread spoke with such earnestness that, in spite of herself, Kate felt moved.

"When that extraordinary occurrence comes about," she answered, "with a half-indulgent sigh, "either somebody falling genuinely in love with me, or me falling genuinely in love with somebody, I'll give you due notice of the fact, Mary. In the meantime, all I can say is, such a contingency is highly remote, and I am perfectly content to remain in my present state of spinsterhood. As you know, I like my own way, and what's more, am used to having it; and I often think it would require an immense amount of devotion to render me amenable to the dictates of a husband. No, no; depend upon it I am better as I am. But, Mary, since you plead so speciously in favor of matrimony, and give such sage advice; I believe more than half inclined to believe you yourself are harboring some

BIRD LIVES ON WARM DIET.

Papabote That Eats Spanish Fly Is a Table Delicacy.

One would scarcely suppose that a bird that fattened itself on an insect which will blister your flesh as quickly as the burning head of a parlor match would be much of a table luxury, but there is such a bird. It is called the papabote, and it belongs to the plover family. It is the size of a robin, and has a long, short, hard bill. The coloring of the Spanish fly upon the foliage in the localities it frequents is sudden and mysterious. No one knows whence it comes or whether it goes. It disappears as mysteriously as it comes. It is a most destructive insect, coming in countless myriads, and eats ravenously of growing things. Well, the papabote comes with it, stays until the fly disappears, and consumes millions of the pest. The birds grow so fat on this corrosive insect that they can literally balls covered with feathers when they fall before the gun of the hunter. They burst open like over-ripe fruit.

The papabote is the shyest of birds, and can be approached within gunshot in only one way, for, unlike all known game birds, it will not fly to the dog. It is heavy on its feet, and its sight and hearing in range, resembling that of your common meadow lark. It can be shot in, no really sportsmanlike way, and only by using a horse and wagon. The bird will permit a horse hunter to take before the bird, and in open bushes and spring wagons ride about among the feeding grounds and drop the birds as they rise on every side in easy ranza.

FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable Hints for the Busy Tillers of the Soil.

COLD AND MILK.

Dairymen at the present time understand that milk is sure to contain bacteria, in greater or less numbers, and that these bacteria are the cause of the various changes characterizing the spoiling of milk. It is the type of bacteria known as lactobacteria that is responsible for the changes which are liable to prove troublesome to the dairyman, slimy milk, bitter milk, etc., etc. It is to-day well known to be due also to bacteria in the milk. It is not simply the presence of bacteria in the milk that produces these changes, but rather their growth and multiplication. If they did not multiply at all, the milk would not sour; the quicker the changes of the milk take place; the longer the growth may be delayed and the slower it is, the longer the milk may be retained in its normal condition. These facts are fundamental phenomena associated with the keeping of milk, and every milkman should therefore understand as a foundation of dairy practice, that the keeping of milk is dependent upon preventing or checking the multiplication of bacteria, rather than upon simply preventing their growth in milk.

A second fact which is not so thoroughly appreciated, but is equally true, is that the rapidity of growth of all species of bacteria is dependent upon temperature. Within certain limits, the rate of multiplication rises with the increase and falls with the decrease in temperature. At a temperature of freezing, bacteria do not grow at all, and milk, therefore, if frozen, may be kept indefinitely without any changes taking place therein.

If the milk is kept at a few degrees above freezing, the growth of bacteria begins, but at low temperatures this growth is extremely slow. As the temperature rises, the rapidity of bacterial growth increases. When the temperature reaches 70 degrees, bacteria grows very rapidly; at a temperature of 80 degrees to 90 degrees they grow more rapidly still; and at a temperature of about 100 degrees the growth of some species of bacteria is most rapid of all. All this is generally understood, but it is not generally recognized that if the temperature is raised somewhere above these higher limits, the bacteria do not grow so rapidly. If the temperature is raised to 120 degrees, most of these organisms find conditions unfavorable to their life, and grow very slowly, indeed many of them cease to grow at all. At temperatures above this the ordinary milk bacteria entirely fail to develop. From these facts it will be seen that in general the growth of the kinds of bacteria that produce trouble in milk will be found to increase with the increase in temperature, and that the greater the temperature within these limits, the more rapid is the development of the bacteria, and hence the more rapid the spoiling of the milk.

From these facts of course it follows that the keeping of milk will be dependent upon a temperature of 40 degrees. At high temperatures (90 deg.) milk will sour very rapidly. At somewhat lower temperatures (70 deg.) the souring is not quite so rapid, but still it takes place in a comparatively few hours. At lower temperatures still, in the vicinity of 40 degrees, the souring and all other changes may be delayed for a long time, and if milk can be frozen, it may be retained indefinitely without any appreciable change taking place in it.

MOULD ON BUTTER.

Following is a copy of some suggestions made by the Montreal Produce Merchants' Association as to points to be covered in a circular to be issued by Prof. W. Robertson, the dairy commissioner, to buttermakers and patrons with a view as to the prevention of mould on butter.

Factories should be thoroughly cleaned by liberal whitewashing with lime and the use of any other germicide that the experience can suggest.

As dampwood is a hotbed for breeding and disseminating spores of various kinds, care should be taken to have the work of factories always sound and dry, carefully moving all damp and decaying pieces, particularly from the floors and gutters. Drainage should be carried away from the factory beyond smelling distance by water-tight vented and trapped drains.

Factory refrigerators should be kept as dry as possible and nothing but sound wood allowed to remain in their structures.

Particular care should be taken that butter boxes are made only of thoroughly seasoned wood carefully and properly paraffined.

Only the best and purest parchment paper should be used for linings and covers. This paper while awaiting use should be kept in a thoroughly dry, clean place; before used on the butter it should be carefully soaked in a solution of carbolic and formalin. It should never be applied in a dry state; and particularly it should never be used after being wet with pure water.

Great care should be taken in conveying butter from the factory to the railway station. It should be exposed as little as possible and for as short time as possible.

THE WAY TO HANDLE MILK.

Extras and fancy grades of butter cannot be made from milk full of germs. The Vermont Dairymen's

clean breast of it, confess on the spot."

"I have nothing to confess," said Mary, with evident truth, though the tell-tale blood rushed to her fair cheeks. Kate's remark recalled the inevitable remorse of her pure and uneventful life, when, in old days, a certain long-legged, lank-necked curate had lain himself—not his fortune, for he had none, but just himself—at her feet, and sworn undying, unalterable affection. The episcopalian demonstration had been nipped in the bud, nipped before the poor fragile blossom had had time to expand in the sunlight of answering love. Mary's father, since dead, was a practical man, who promptly dismissed the idea of bliss in a cottage on twopenny a year as a lunatic right madness. The unfortunate wooer, though ardent in the face of opposition, became timorous and blighted, and after a melancholy interview, during which tears were freely shed on either side, took a long and last farewell of his inauspicious but gentle Mary, having once tasted the sweetness and known the importance of being considered a Dulcinea in a pair of masculine eyes, continued to cherish sentimental recollections of the past, which, united to a species of vague indulgence towards the opposite sex, made him a most conspicuous, though modestly, hopeful of a future time when some other candidate might step forward and ask her to become the sharer of his joys and partner of his life.

"Why, Mary, you are blushing! positively blushing!" exclaimed Kate in mischievous glee. "You dread little hypochrite. I am more convinced than ever in my opinion that you have a sneaking sort of liking for a dual existence. Etc., etc. What sentimental follies you are cherishing in that foolish head!"

So saying, Kate, in an unusually tender mood, put her arm round Mary Whitbread's neck, and kissed the sweet pale face held up to her own.

The conversation somehow seemed to have affected them both, for there was a tear glistening in Mary's eyes as she said—

"Oh, Kate! how can I ever thank you for all your kindness?"

"By not making the smallest allusion to it. But now, instead of turning my back to the subject, let us return to the Sport Lodge, and from which we have intended to waive your objection to its unpromising name. I had better sit down at once and write to Messrs. Brown, Fulton, and Son."

She did not think my objection—as you call it—was really formidable; Kate. It was made more in fun than in earnest."

"Bravo. You funny little person! You quite took me in by the gravity with which you protested. However, all's well that ends well. You have had your say and I mine; therefore say both feel considerably relieved. Some of my ideas are rather crude, no doubt, and it is a good thing for me, your putting in an occasional check upon them. As it is, we argue and wrangle until between us we manage to strike upon a vein of formerly good common-sense. So now for the famous letter."

Wherupon Kate Brewer sat down to write to Messrs. Brown, Fulton, and Son, at Foxington, after the fashion of her sex, demanding every possible and impossible particular concerning Sport Lodge, and specifying a certain day, in the event of a favorable reply, on which it would please her majesty to run down and personally inspect the premises for on that point her mind was quite made up. She intended to devote the forthcoming winter to the pursuit of the fox, and for carrying out such an intention, what place could possibly be more convenient, happy, and suitable than the famous Foxington, celebrated from time immemorial in all annals of the chase?

(To be continued.)

MAN HAS PIE

225 Inches of Grafted on Eye.

Dr. Hamilton, a clinical surgeon, at the Virginia hospital, has grafted the skin of a pig upon a large ulcer of the patients under the eye.

As a general rule, grafting the skin upon a patient upon whom the generous person is afraid of a little pain, however, could these methods, as the grafted covered 225 inches of the thigh of patient, who had been railway accident.

The treatment to which the patient was subjected was (thoroughly) washed with warm water. Then it was washed with green soap and a piece of gauze was placed upon it for hours. On another thorough green soap and alcohol his body was inclosed bichloride of mercury was left on for ten days.

On the day the graft was chloroformed. The pig's skin was gently pressed upon the wound by a nurse. The result was perfect. Months the young man's skin had passed a test for life insurance, and his work.

HARD ON BRITISH SHIPS

WHEARVES DESERTED AND VESSELS ROTTING.

Foreign Craft Should Be Restricted From Inter-Emple Business.

A great cry is being raised in England and America, that the shipping business is being ruined by the competition of foreign vessels. The shipping companies are complaining that the loss of business is due to the fact that foreign vessels are allowed to trade in this country. The shipping companies are complaining that the loss of business is due to the fact that foreign vessels are allowed to trade in this country.

MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT J. BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

The Corporation of London has granted a site at the Strand to the Corporation of London. A system of electric lighting has been installed in the Strand. The Corporation of London has granted a site at the Strand to the Corporation of London. A system of electric lighting has been installed in the Strand.

FOR FARMERS

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RAISING DAIRY

The Pennsylvania State University has found little in the prime dairy calves of the State. The calves are found to be of a high class, and the raising of them is a profitable business. The calves are found to be of a high class, and the raising of them is a profitable business.

FETTERING

Men Who Have a Volt in the Eye.

A despatch from the Congo State from the Atlantic coast, many natives to their country to take up arms. They are believed to have been driven from their homes by the British.

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HARD ON BRITISH SHIPS

WHEARVES DESERTED AND VESSELS ROTTING.

Foreign Craft Should Be Restricted From Inter-Emple Business.

A great cry is being raised in England and America, that the shipping business is being ruined by the competition of foreign vessels. The shipping companies are complaining that the loss of business is due to the fact that foreign vessels are allowed to trade in this country. The shipping companies are complaining that the loss of business is due to the fact that foreign vessels are allowed to trade in this country.

MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT J. BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

The Corporation of London has granted a site at the Strand to the Corporation of London. A system of electric lighting has been installed in the Strand. The Corporation of London has granted a site at the Strand to the Corporation of London. A system of electric lighting has been installed in the Strand.

FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable Hints for the Busy Tillers of the Soil.

COLD AND MILK.

Dairymen at the present time understand that milk is sure to contain bacteria, in greater or less numbers, and that these bacteria are the cause of the various changes characterizing the spoiling of milk. It is the type of bacteria known as lactobacteria that is responsible for the changes which are liable to prove troublesome to the dairyman, slimy milk, bitter milk, etc., etc. It is to-day well known to be due also to bacteria in the milk. It is not simply the presence of bacteria in the milk that produces these changes, but rather their growth and multiplication. If they did not multiply at all, the milk would not sour; the quicker the changes of the milk take place; the longer the growth may be delayed and the slower it is, the longer the milk may be retained in its normal condition. These facts are fundamental phenomena associated with the keeping of milk, and every milkman should therefore understand as a foundation of dairy practice, that the keeping of milk is dependent upon preventing or checking the multiplication of bacteria, rather than upon simply preventing their growth in milk.

RAISING DAIRY

The Pennsylvania State University has found little in the prime dairy calves of the State. The calves are found to be of a high class, and the raising of them is a profitable business. The calves are found to be of a high class, and the raising of them is a profitable business.

FETTERING

Men Who Have a Volt in the Eye.

A despatch from the Congo State from the Atlantic coast, many natives to their country to take up arms. They are believed to have been driven from their homes by the British.

MAN HAS PIE

225 Inches of Grafted on Eye.

Dr. Hamilton, a clinical surgeon, at the Virginia hospital, has grafted the skin of a pig upon a large ulcer of the patients under the eye.

As a general rule, grafting the skin upon a patient upon whom the generous person is afraid of a little pain, however, could these methods, as the grafted covered 225 inches of the thigh of patient, who had been railway accident.

The treatment to which the patient was subjected was (thoroughly) washed with warm water. Then it was washed with green soap and a piece of gauze was placed upon it for hours. On another thorough green soap and alcohol his body was inclosed bichloride of mercury was left on for ten days.

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