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During the past season the visitors to Abbotsford, Scotland, numbered nearly 1,000 more than last year.

Steam collects on the windows and effectually converts them into frosted glass these days. To prevent, and keep them free from ice, rub the glass with a sponge dipped in alcohol.

You can tell whether nutmegs are fresh or stale by pricking them with a pin. If fresh the oil instantly spreads around the puncture.

In cold weather it is expedient to considerably increase the amount of yeast used in setting the bread-sponge

The Home

TESTED RECIPES.

Roast Pig—About three or four weeks is the right age, to roast whole; cut off the toes, leaving the skirt long to wrap around the ends of the legs, and put it in cold water. Make a stuffing, with about six powdered crackers, one tablespoonful of sage, two of summer savory, one chopped onion, half a pint of cream, two eggs, with pepper and salt. Mix these together and stew about 15 minutes. Take the pig from the water, fill it with the stuffing and sew it up. Boil the liver and heart, with five pepper corns, chop fine for the gravy. Put the pig to roast, with a pint of water and a tablespoonful of salt. When it begins to roast flour it well and baste it with the drippings. Bake three hours.

Chicken Pie—Cut up a nice plump chicken into joints, which lay upon a dish, and season lightly with chopped parsley, white pepper and salt; then lay them back, cut into three pieces, at the bottom of a pie dish, with the two legs on either side; have half a pound of cooked ham or bacon in slices, a layer of which cover over them lay in two wings, and over them the breast, cut in two pieces, which, with the remainder of the ham or bacon, form into a dome in the middle; pour half a pint of white sauce over, if handy or a little broth or water; cover with paste, and bake as directed for the last. If no white sauce, dip each piece lightly in flour.

Bird's Nest Pudding—Peel and core eight tart apples; in each hollow stuff sugar and a blade of mace or a little cinnamon; make a batter of a pint of flour, a spoonful of corn starch, a large teaspoonful of baking powder, milk or water, and a tablespoonful of melted butter. Mix almost as thick as drop cake, pour over the apples and bake three quarters of an hour. Eat with sauce. To make richer pudding stew the apples first, but gently, and hot so as to break them, stuff them with sugar and citron, pour over a sweet custard and bake. Boil it two or three hours and serve with wine sauce.

Macaroni With Tomatoes—Boil one half pound of macaroni till tender, pour off all the water, then add one half cup of sweet cream, one third of a cup of butter, pepper and salt; let summer for a short time, but be careful that it does not become much broken, turn into vegetable dish; have ready one pint of stewed tomatoes, season with butter, salt and pepper, pour over the macaroni.

To Cook Squash—If very young and tender, merely cut in pieces and core; otherwise peel and core, and stew it with a small amount of water. When tender press out the water through a sieve or in a coarse cloth, mash it fine, and dress it with butter, pepper and salt.

Apple Sauce—Pare, core and slice some apples; stew them with sufficient water to prevent burning; when done, mash them through a colander, sweeten to taste, add a small piece of butter, a little nutmeg or lemon.

Bacon Omelet—Beat up some eggs, according to the quantity required, then add salt, pepper, some finely cut parsley and green onions, and a slice or two of bacon cut into very fine mince meat; mix all well together, fry and sear the top with a red hot poker.

Spare Ribs, Roasted—Joint it down the middle; sprinkle it with fine sage, salt and a little flour; put it in the oven and baste it well. Serve it with apple sauce, egg sauce or white sauce.

SUGGESTIONS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

For burns nothing is better than the white of an egg beaten to a foam and mixed with a teaspoonful of lard. Five drops of carbolic acid make it better. A dressing that will prevent scarring and give immediate relief is one dram of bismuth subnitrate to an ounce of vaseline with five drops of carbolic acid. Before applying this wash the surface with a solution of one dram of common soda to a pint of common soda. Squeeze this from a cloth upon the burn, then apply the dressing.

Mr. Patchen, of New York, says: "If every living person were to diminish 90 per cent. the amount of sugar he now consumes and maintain its use at this standard, in less than one generation the number of physicians now practicing would be diminished by one half, and two-thirds the present number of drug stores would be closed."

A barrel of flour will make about 250 loaves of bread. Bakers, by "tricks known to the trade," increase the number to 300 and even 315 loaves.

Bread, like butter, very readily absorbs odors, especially those of soap and washing powders. For that reason washing day shouldn't be baking day if it can be avoided.

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yeast plant and consequent slower rising.

A well-made hash makes a good breakfast dish. Mind, a well made one. The sloppy, half seasoned, greasy one takes away the appetite instead of satisfying it. Corned beef makes the best hash, but with proper seasoning beef, veal, mutton or chicken may be combined with potato very acceptably. The usual rule requires one part of meat to two of potato, but it is well to give generous measure with the meat. A great deal depends on the seasoning. A stalk or two of celery, chopped fine, imparts a very pleasant flavor to beef hash.

SCALY FELLOW.

There had been a robbery at the church while the funeral services were in progress, and the suspected person a stranger, who had seemed deeply affected, got away.

Can you describe him? asked the detective. Yes, answered the victim. He was carrying a small alligator grip and shedding large crocodile tears.

MATRIMONY LESSENS CRIME.

Fewer Married Than Single Men Are Transgressors of the Law.

F. Prinzing has contributed a statistical study of this subject. According to this study, property rights are more generally respected by the married than the single. The married man does not commit the graver offenses against property, such as robbery and fraud, so much as the less dangerous crimes, such as receiving stolen goods breaking the laws of trade and public health and bankruptcy. Men who are married at an early age, from 18 to 25, offend against property more often than the unmarried of the same age, and married men who are older. This is probably explained by the pressure of family expenses. Offenses against morality, except, of course, bigamy, and, for some reason, incest, are far more common among unmarried men—a fact that was to be expected. Offenses against human life are more frequent among unmarried, though the disproportion is not so great as in matter of the rights of property.

It is interesting to note that the criminality of widowers decreases with advancing years, although this is probably true of all men. Widowers, however, contribute a greater share of crime between the ages of 30 and 50 than either of the other classes. This may be an argument either for or against marriage, according to the point of view. Widowers are especially prone to murder, incest, false accusation and false witness. They stand in all classes of crime and their offenses against property are noteworthy. In extenuation of widowers it may be claimed that the loss of the wife leads to demoralization, both in mind and in domestic affairs and removes an influence that is evidently salutary in the majority of men. According to these statistics the longer a man is married the more law-abiding he becomes. This may be accounted for not only by the benign influence of matrimony, but also by the fact that the burden of married life incident to the larger birth rate at that time and the financial straits of the parents is greater in the early years than it is later. This is indicated by the fact that the rate of offenses against property falls off rapidly with advancing years among the married.

GENERAL JOUBERT.

He Told An Englishman Why the Boers Shot at Officers.

Lieutenant Colonel P. F. Robertson, late of the Ninety-second Gordon Highlanders, writing to the Times, relates a conversation with General Joubert at Newcastle, Natal, in 1881. The Colonel was deploring the number of casualties among our officers on the day of Majuba. "Oh," replied General Joubert, "we give special instructions to our men always to pick off your officers." "Thank you," said Colonel Robertson; "why are we to receive so much attention?" General Joubert's reply was: "Your officers are all rich, and are quite independent of your profession; you can come into your army, and leave it when you please; but your privates are poor men, and they cannot get away when they please, and they must fight when they are ordered to, and it is how they get their living. Besides, we have no quarrel with them, and we do not want to kill one of them if we can help it."

Colonel Robertson then told Joubert of the promotion of Hector MacDonald from the ranks and the clayword that the officers of his regiment had presented him with. The General was much interested, and said:

"That brave officer must have his sword back again. I will search the Transvaal for it, and offer £5 reward for it."

General Joubert, says the Colonel, recovered Lieutenant Hector MacDonald's sword from a Boer farmer, who, when he heard the particulars, deigned to accept the offered reward, and Joubert handed his sword back to MacDonald at Newcastle. While MacDonald was to be said against the Boers it may be well to remember these things to their credit.

On the Farm.

THE HORSE'S WONDERFUL POWER OF SMELL.

The following shows how very keen indeed must be the horse's sense of smell: "The horse will leave musty hay untouched in his bin, however hungry. He will not drink of water objectionable to his questioning sniff, or from a bucket which some odor makes offensive, however thirsty. His intelligent nostril will widen, quiver and query over the daintiest bit offered by the fairest of hands, with coaxings that would make a mortal shut his eyes and swallow a nauseous mouthful at a gulp. A mare is never satisfied by either sight or whinny that her colt is really her own until she has a certified nasal certificate to the fact. A blind horse now living will not allow the approach of any stranger without showing signs of anger not safely to be disregarded. The distinction is evidently made by his sense of smell and at a considerable distance. Blind horses, as a rule, will gallop wildly about a pasture without striking the surrounding fence. The sense of smell informs them of its proximity. Others will, when loosened from the stable, go direct to the gate or bars opened to their accustomed feeding grounds and when desiring to return, after hours of careless wandering, will distinguish one outlet and patiently await its opening. The odor of that particular part of the fence is their pilot to it. The horse in browsing or while gathering herbage with its lip is guided in its choice of proper food entirely by its nostrils. Blind horses do not make mistakes in their diet."

THE CURE OF FOUNDER.

The term "founder" has been used for centuries. During the hot weather every year there are many cases, often of a serious type, and many of them the result of thoughtfulness. All during the heated term an ounce of hypsulphate of soda dissolved in half a bucket of drinking water every night will do much to prevent the trouble when due care otherwise is exercised. There are degrees in this disease, from the mild form up to the very acute, when the horse goes down and will not stand at all, or, through standing up, perspires, freely, breathes laboriously and evidences great distress. Such cases as these need a good doctor. Ordinarily a horse is found stiff the next morning, refusing to come around in his stall. Such cases should be treated in the absence of a doctor, or until he comes, by using from sixteen to twenty ounces of linseed oil, with two ounces of sweet spirits of nitre, as a drench, and the soda before mentioned in the drinking water, when every six hours, or three times a day, he should have two or three ounces of nitre dissolved in a pint of cold water as a drench.

HOGS FOR RENOVATING ORCHARDS.

Old orchards, with a stiff sod of any kind, can be greatly helped by disturbing this sod and stirring the upper layers of soil. The application of fertilizer, both homemade and commercial, is valuable in this work, and if hogs are turned in they will assist greatly in mixing the fertilizer and stirring up the soil. After they have rooted over the ground thoroughly, the surface should be leveled with a harrow.

FEED HOGS A VARIETY.

Roots of various kinds with apples and meal make one excellent cheap hog food. Pumpkins may be added, or pumpkins, meal and apples may be used. If no roots are at hand, boiled pumpkins and meal are excellent and hogs will thrive upon them. One important item is to see that your hogs have a good warm place to sleep in. Many pigs that were cut out for large hogs are studded by being half fed, and nearly frozen in the cold winter.

PACKING EGGS IN OATS.

Eggs have been packed in oats for years, but the practice has gradually fallen off, as eggs stored in cases from the best storage houses have been improved in quality from year to year. Oats, if dry, will absorb moisture from the eggs quite rapidly, and are objectionable on this score. If the oats are not dry, the germs of mold are developed rapidly, and as the moisture is given off by the eggs the mold will grow, causing the eggs to become musty. In using oats they should be at the correct degree of dryness.

EDUCATE COLTS WHEN YOUNG.

Educate the colts to the halter when very young, and it will save time and more or less trouble. Don't then commence pulling at it in a straight line, but always at an angle, or, what is better, put a small rope around his body just in front of his hips in slip-noose form, then pass the other end between the front legs and under the nose-band give a sudden jerk on the rope you will have tied around his body, and he will immediately spring forward, which is the direction you wish him to go. Whatever happens at the forward end makes him go backward, and at the rear end forward. This is the natur-

al law governing the colt's action.

CLEAN EGGS.

Nice clean eggs always find ready sale. If they are dirty, they should be washed with warm water. A southern exchange says that if this does not take off all the stains older vinegar will. It will pay to try this if you have a nice lot of fresh eggs that by accident or otherwise, have become stained, for a dirty egg is distasteful, even if the egg is all right inside. The sight of it outside is obnoxious to the delicacy of one's taste.

SOWING REDTOP.

The best time to sow redtop seed is in the spring on winter grain or on ground specially prepared for the purpose. Like timothy, it can be seeded in the fall at the time winter grain is put in, but most farmers prefer spring seeding.

FEEDING AN ARMY.

The British Soldiers in South Africa Has a Vigorous Appetite.

No longer is the work of feeding the British troops intrusted, as in the dark days of the Crimean War, to private contractors. And so, when, a few weeks ago, the bulk of the Army Service Corps was ordered out to South Africa, "those in the know," at once asserted, and rightly, that an army corps would follow. For to the Army Service Corps is committed the work of foraging for Tommy Atkins. If cavalry are the "eyes" of an army, it may safely be said that the Army Service Corps is its stomach.

During his period of service a soldier is entitled to three-quarters of a pound of fresh meat and one pound of bread daily; and when on active service the meat is increased to one pound, and a free ration of groceries and vegetables is also issued. Reports have appeared of vast quantities of corned beef and other tinned provisions being ordered from Chicago and other food centres, for it should not be forgotten that rinderpest has caused the partial, and in some places total, destruction of African herds and flocks. Hence our army corps cannot be wholly fed on fresh meat.

The average bullock, when slaughtered and cut up by the army butchers, will yield 700 pounds of meat, and 1,343 bullocks must die to provide our troops with one day's rations. Supposing that the operations in the field occupy six months, and the soldiers get fresh meat twice a week, then in round numbers, 70,000 bullocks must be sacrificed.

This fresh meat must be eked out with no less than 10,400,000 pounds of salted or preserved victuals, and we get a grand total of 14,500,000 pounds, or 6,500 tons, of bullock! The army eats up 80,000 pounds of bread daily, and bread contains a quarter of its weight in flour. In twenty-six weeks it will require 3,640,000 pounds of flour, or 65,000 bushels. Taxpayers will wonder what Mr. Atkins' appetite is going to mean to them. Supposing the beef averages ten cents a pound all round—rather under than over the mark—we have an outlay of \$1,625,000. Add to that \$65,000 for our army's daily bread, and a further \$1,000,000 for vegetables and groceries, calculated at the rate of seven cents per diem per man, and the army corps will eat up \$2,750,000 in six months! A mere increase of half a cent in the income tax will provide this large sum.

IMPRESSED ON HIS MEMORY.

A small son, age 3, turned up the other afternoon with a black eye and crying piteously. What's the matter? asked papa. Somebody hit me, answered Johnny. Did you hit him back? asked the stern parent. No, sobbed Johnny. Then followed advice, which ended impressively with the words: Remember, Johnny, you are a big boy and when anyone hits you, hit back, and as hard as you can.

Two days later in came sonny, with his head high in the air and a blatant swagger. Well, how goes it? Some one hit me, said the proud boy, but I hit back harder anyway. Good! said papa; was the little boy bigger than you were? It wasn't a boy, calmly answered John, it was a girl.

THOSE ARMORED TRAINS.

Armored trains, which are taking such an important part in the present campaign, usually consist of a powerful engine, three iron tracks, a water tank and a passenger car. The sides are raised six feet, with three quarter-inch boiler plates, and perforated with horizontal slits for the accommodation of rifles and Maxims. Each vehicle is capable of holding 50 or 60 men easily.

NO REGRETS.

Marry you! exclaimed the imperious beauty, her lips curling in scorn. I wouldn't marry you if my face was pitted all over with smallpox, both my eyes were crossed, and you were the only man on earth!

Well, it doesn't make much difference, answered the young man, taking the glittering bauble from his vest pocket and inspecting it with one eye shut. I bought this \$100 diamond ring with the privilege of returning it if it didn't suit.

AFTER THE "WORM."

Some Great Men Who Are Early Risers.

Although there is no necessary connection between early rising and a brilliant career it is an interesting fact that many of our most eminent men and women spend less time in their beds and leave them much earlier than most of us, says London Tit-Bits. Through the whole of his working life, the late President Faure, was rarely, if ever, in bed after 5 o'clock in the morning. Even when President he invariably rose at 5 o'clock, even in the depth of winter; had a cold bath, and was immersed in his books in his library at 6 o'clock. To this habit of early rising the "tanner President" attributed much of his success in life.

M. Jules Verne is another practical believer in the virtues of rising early. His practice is to rise at dawn in summer and at 6 in winter. After a light breakfast, he takes up his pen, and writes industriously until 11 o'clock, when his day's work is complete, and he can devote himself to recreation. "If I had not been an early riser," he says, "I should never have written more books than I have lived years."

Alexander von Humboldt, the great German philosopher and traveler, rarely spent more than four hours in bed, and, on the testimony of Sir James Sawyer, was frequently content with two hours; and Littré, who lived to be 80, thought that to spend more than five hours a day in bed was shameful self-indulgence. Although his invariable hour of rising was 8 o'clock, he scarcely ever left his desk until 3 in the morning, or until sunrise warned him that

A NEW DAY HAD AWNED.

There are few earlier risers than the kings and queens of Europe, who might pardonable indulge in later hours than their subjects. In his younger days the Austrian Emperor used to rise at 4.30 in summer and 5 o'clock in winter, and was paying his morning visit to the stables when nearly all Vienna was sleeping.

The German Emperor has never been a sluggard and is usually hard at work in his study at 5 o'clock and on horseback at 6 while the Empress shares her husband's love of the morning hours, and may be seen cantering on her favorite mare two hours before the world breaks its fast.

King Oscar of Sweden and Norway is usually to be found among his beloved books between 6 and 7 every morning, and the Kings of Italy and Roumania have also left their beds at this hour.

The young Queen of Holland, like her mother, rises at 7; and at about the same hour the Queen Regent of Spain may be seen, in somber black, "fat and florid," on her way to mass.

Many of England's greatest men have scorned the delights of bed while living "laborious days." Brunel, the great engineer, who lived to be 80, rarely spent more than four hours in bed at any time of his crowded life; and Sir William Arrol, the engineer of the Tay and Fourth bridges and the "Brunel" of our day, rises earlier than any of his employes; and would frequently crowd twenty hours work into one day during the progress of his great enterprises.

Art, too, has its early risers, among its most eminent men.

MR. G. F. WATTS.

the great academician, has rarely allowed his bed to keep him away from his brushes later than 5 o'clock in the morning, and had put in many hours of hard work when the breakfast bell rang.

Mr. Sidney Cooper, the doyen of the world's artists, who is now in his 96th year, has always been an early riser, and has often been busy with his palette at 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning.

Sir Richard Webster rarely allows himself more than four or five hours sleep, and often has to content himself with less. He has frequently retired to bed at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, and has been reading his day's briefs at 5 o'clock; and yet he is one of the most vigorous and robust men in England. For many years Lord Russell did not average five hours' sleep a night; and the same story is told of Sir Edward Clarke, and the late Lord Herschell in their busy days at the bar.

Lord Wolseley, like Von Moltke and Bismarck, is a believer in early hours and is often at work in his study at 6 o'clock in the morning; but perhaps no eminent man of our time spends more hours out of bed than Mr. Edison, the "Wizard of America." It is no unusual thing for Edison to work thirty-six hours continuously at a single problem, and on many occasions he has spent a whole week "in his clothes," snatching a few minutes' sleep when exhausted nature proved too strong for him.

THE STRENUOUS LIFE.

You don't know wot you're talkin' about, said Tuffold Knutt, as the two wayfarers came to the forks of the road. Yere's where we turn to the left.

How do you know so blame much about it? sulkily inquired Goodman Gonrong. I'd ort to know, rejoined Tuffold Knutt. I was rode on a rail all over this neighborhood wunst about 14 years ago.