

GLEAMS OF HUMOR.

Mistress: "The master found fault with your cooking to-day, Jane. Cook: don't take notice of 'im, mum; it's his nature to find fault. Ain't he always finding fault with you?"
 Is that performer familiar with your music? I was asked of a composer at the concert. He must be, replied the composer, who was writhing; he takes such joy in it.
 Postman delivering letter, the address which was entirely readable: Honorable Party: Dear, no sort; it's O'Brien.
 For these I'd eat the
 It is to be hoped that
 something of the kind. The
 contempt up against
 acts, and frighten
 to fits.
 Henry, our engage-
 ment, and I wish to re-
 new everything you have ever
 cheery: Thanks,
 may begin at once with
 are married now.
 really was not handsome,
 a loving heart. He bought
 one a birthday present of a
 broke the record in point of
 The gift went right to the
 the maiden. Oh, thank you,
 she said; she gushed; it's
 like you—so it is!
 Father: What do you mean by kis-
 my daughter? I don't like it.
 Stay late: Don't you? Well, I
 other, making the boy out of the
 many times will I have
 keep away from that pre-
 small boy, sobbing; No
 they're all gone.
 hands men who have com-
 the "impassioned"
 all we find them?
 the man in the gal-
 out with her
 at a neighbour's
 in an attempt
 asked her if she
 the little miss shocked
 the table by looking
 the chicken pie and
 other have cake.
 the little, Johnny? ask-
 a short, funny tale,
 the little fellow. That's
 the teacher. Now, Johnny,
 write a sentence on the
 containing the word
 "I" a moment, and then
 "A rabbit has four legs
 "I" wrote.
 please chase the cow
 "I" said the funny board-
 some milk for his oats,
 "I" said the lady, who
 was meant to be crush-
 down there where
NEWS.
 temper goes
 in such gor-
 ought to be
 magnificent a
 was said to
 it is said to
 with a
 both
 and
 has
 of green
 the house
 He
 "I" said
 the door, and
 that no one
 difference.
 ever writes the history
 an African Campaign and
 afford to omit the record of Lord
 Donald, who was forty-eight on
 29th. He has attained fame
 inventor, and was actually in
 Africa for the purpose of look-
 the interests of a gun which
 he volunteered
 and was in command of a
 deal of
 Lord Donald's
 as Lord Londoch's
 glorious glory by
 the fleet in the
 century.
 exploits in the
 indeed, is connect-
 who attacked a
 carrying thirty-
 500 men with a
 and actually cap-
 good teacher,
 of teacher, "but
 of many".

HINTS FOR THE FARMER.

WEANING FOALS.

The weaning of foals is a very simple business. In fact, the foal ought hardly to raise one plaintive whinny when he is finally separated from his dam and deprived of nourishment from the maternal dug. The weaning of a foal is a process that should be going on from the moment of birth until the final act of separation takes place almost unknown to the youngster. That is the only way in which the foal may be kept growing right along. But the most general practice is, alas! to make no preparation whatever, but to shut the colt away from his dam some fine morning, and, without transition stage of any kind whatever, force the poor little beast to do the best he can without maternal warmth, protection and milk. If he will not eat the hard grain he may go without; if he whinnies so plaintively as to melt a heart of stone and pines away for very homesickness, he is welcome to it all—he will get around in time, eat when he gets hungry enough, and quit making so much noise when he is tired. And the owner thinks this is the way. There could not well be a much worse way, a more cruel or inhuman way or a more expensive way. The care of foals has been amply discussed of late in these columns. Treated as described foals are lusty and strong in the fall and amply able to get along without their mothers. Grain and fed as mapped out, they tug at their dams, but very little late in autumn, and it is only a very small trick to let the periods of separation lengthen out and out till the foal really could not justly locate the exact date of final weaning. Being thoroughly accustomed to eat his individual ration of grain and to be tied up by himself, what is to prevent him being most easily and quickly weaned?
 As has been previously stated, opinion is divided as to the benefit of adding milk of cows to the foal's rations. Some breeders contend that they cannot get along without it, especially at weaning time, but others, with equal force, maintain that its use has done much harm in their personal experience. This point, too, has already been fully recovered.

FARM IMPROVEMENTS.

There are some very desirable improvements that the farmer might like to make in his buildings or his surroundings that seem almost out of his reach, because they cannot be made without an expenditure of ready money greater than he has at command. And there are others that require but little more than the labor and space within the means of every one. A few fruit or shade trees or shrubs about the house, a space made for flowers in the garden where seeds may be sown in fall or spring, a clearing of the rubbish of old wagons and tools and waste lumber around house and barn, or mending gates and fences, will make the place more homelike, and as if civilized people lived there, and less like a Boer or Indian camp, and it will cost but little to set some of the bush fruits and a grape vine or a few in a few years they will add to the table luxuries enough to make the home more pleasant as well as more profitable. These improvements can be made even when lumber for new buildings or the paint for old ones are unobtainable.

EXPERIENCE WITH HENS.

A poultryman maintains that 2,000 hens will beat 20 cows in profits by over \$1,300 per year. To prove his estimates not extravagant he gives his figures from March 1 to November 1, 1898, a period of eight months, during which he had about 1,200 hens most of the time, and they laid \$29,418 eggs, or not much over 100 each, and he sold to the amount of \$1,984 from them, beside hatching over 1,000 chickens. This is better than \$1.50 worth of eggs per hen in eight months. His method of feeding is an unusual one, as during those eight months they had corn constantly by them in boxes, which were filled automatically from a big holding a month's supply. Mash, rich in what the corn lacked, nitrogen and organic mineral matter, was also kept in troughs all the time, taking care not to mix enough at any time to have it get sour. The hens made a

balanced ration to suit themselves. He was by this plan able to mix the food and distribute in the troughs for over 2,000 fowls, including the young stock, in two hours' work in a day, and he thinks if he had them all in one long building, with a hallway along the back side, and a car in which to carry food, eggs, etc., he could care for 4,000 hens without help.

CLOVER A NOXIOUS WEED?

Though sweet clover has been placed in the list of noxious weeds by the laws of some districts, it is useful as a forage and a honey plant. As forage it is almost equal to red clover. Cattle do not relish it at first, but soon learn to like it better than wild or marsh hay. The first crop must be cut early to prevent the stalks from becoming too thick and hard. But to save re-seeding the second crop should be allowed to mature. Three good crops can be raised in some places. The best method of sowing is to seed down with oats or other grain like timothy or clover. The seed requires a great deal of moisture for germination and will not grow if the season is dry. As a honey plant, sweet clover is unrivaled. Very much honey may be produced from sweet clover that grows in dense fields along the water-courses. It does not spread into cultivated fields; in fact, one season of cultivation eradicates all trace of it.

FADING AWAY.

THE CONDITION OF YOUNG GIRLS WHO ARE ANAEMIC.

This record is of Especial Value to Parents
 - It is a Message from a Mother to Mothers of Growing Girls.

Among the young girls throughout Canada who owe good health—perhaps life itself—to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is Miss Hattie Althouse, of Camden, Ont. When a representative called at the Althouse home to make enquiries as to the particulars of the cure, he was cordially received by Mrs. Althouse, who readily consented to give a statement for publication. "Up to the age of fourteen years," said Mrs. Althouse, "my daughter Hattie had always enjoyed the best of health. Then she began to complain of weakness, and grew pale and languid. We tried several medicines, but instead of helping her, she was steadily growing worse, and we became alarmed and called in a doctor. He told us that her blood was in a very watery condition, and that she was on the verge of nervous prostration. She was under his care for several months, but still kept growing worse. She had become very pale, had no appetite, frequent headaches, and after even slight exertion her heart would palpitate violently. As time passed, she seemed to grow worse and worse, until at last she could scarcely move about, and would lie upon a sofa most of the day. At this juncture she had occasional fainting fits, and any fright, as from a sudden noise, would bring on slight attacks of hysteria. Both my husband and myself feared that she would not live more than a few months. It was while Hattie was in this condition that I read an account of a girl cured of a similar ailment through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Then I decided that Hattie should give them a trial, and procured three boxes; when she had used them there was an undoubted improvement in her condition, and we felt hopeful that she would regain her health. She continued using the pills, and from that on daily made progress toward complete recovery. Her appetite returned; color began to come back to her face, headaches disappeared, and in the course of a few months she was as well as ever she had been in her life. It is now more than two years since she discontinued the use of the pills, and in all that time has enjoyed the best of health, with absolutely no return of the trouble. I can scarcely say how grateful we feel for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for my daughter, and I would strongly urge mothers whose daughters may be ailing to give them Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at once, and not experiment with other medicines."

DEGREE OF CLOSENESS.

Borrowit—You've got a double. I saw a fellow down town to-day that I was sure was you. I even struck him for a loan before I discovered my mistake.
 Pinchit—Must have been a very close likeness.
 Borrowit—No, he was quite the opposite of close. That's how I knew it wasn't you.

All Japan teas are colored.

SALADA

CEYLON GREEN TEA
 is pure and uncolored.

LIQUEFIED GAS PISTOL.

P. Giffard, an ingenious Frenchman, has invented a pistol that makes no noise, that carries a magazine capable of projecting 500 shots and that consumes no powder, smokeless or other, and consequently makes no smoke. It is operated, not by compressed air, but by liquefied gas, and, by the fact, to be of such force as to fire man-killing bullets far out of the range of any known revolver.

This pistol, which appears to be the height of up-to-date-ness, M. Giffard has baptized ballista, in honor of the stone-throwing machines of the ancient Romans.

The liquefied gas of Giffard's ballista means the suppression of powder and fulminate—that is to say, the dirtying of the arm and its consequent inaccuracy. It also means a slavery to a certain patent "cartridge tube," manufactured only by M. Giffard's company and procurable only from its agents.

The ballista is made both in carbine and duelling pistol form, and its "cartridge tube" is, in each case, about the thickness and one-third the length of the barrel. Filled with liquefied—compressed—carbonic acid gas held in by its own pressure, just as soda water is held in one of those bottles with a glass ball in the neck, it may be handled freely and kept indefinitely without danger of explosion. The tube is of hydraulically pressed steel, tested to a pressure of 350 atmospheres—three times the interior pressure of the liquefied gas. Two tubes are given with each carbine or pistol, and new charged ones are exchanged for them at 25 cents apiece. As each tube contains gas for 500 shots, this makes the cheapest shooting yet.

To put the ballista in condition for nothing but to turn a lever which opens a hole in the top of the barrel just above the chamber, drop in a single bullet, close the hole by turning back the lever, cock the weapon and pull the trigger. The descending hammer that opens the valve of the gas tube can only open the valve to the extent that the screw permits it. You can always calculate the amount shooting it is necessary only to screw on the "cartridge tube." The hammer of the arm is seen to strike at the same time on the valve of the gas tube and the head of a screw. It is the position of this screw that determines the amount of gas to be let out for each charge. The charge for a distance of 150 feet, for example, may be measured by the thickness of a French 2-cent copper coin. With the hammer down you turn in the screw until there is just room between it and the hammer for the 2-cent piece to stand upright. In this way the carbine or pistol may be "set" either to put into the hands of a 7-year-old boy for backyard practice or to be used in the killing of big game—it is said—and there appears to be no reason to doubt the statement.

The charge being determined, there is left as remaining in the tube by weighing it. When the tube is empty you learn the fact readily. The weapon ceases to shoot.

MARRYING IN GERMAN.

Eloquents are never heard of in Germany, and yet there is no such thing as getting married there without the consent of the parents. Certain prescribed forms must be gone through or the marriage is null and void. When a girl has arrived at what is considered a marriageable age her parents make a point of inviting young men to the house, and usually two or three are invited at the same time, so that the attention may not seem too pointed.

No young man, however, is invited to the house until after he has called at least once and thus signified his wish to have social intercourse with the family. If he takes to calling on several occasions in rather close succession it is taken for granted that he has "intentions," and he may be questioned concerning them. In Germany the man must be at least 18 years of age before he can make a proposal, but when it is made and accepted the proposal is speedily followed, by the betrothal. This generally takes place privately, shortly after which the father of the bride, as she is then called, gives a dinner or supper to the most intimate friends on both sides, when the fact is declared.

What is known as the "pay wedding" is popular in Germany. The bride receives the guests with a basin set before her, and into this each visitor entering the reception room drops either some jewelry a silver spoon or a piece of money. In some parts of the country the expenses of the marriage feast are met by each guest paying for what he or she may eat or drink. It would strike us as a very curious reception, but the visitors pay high prices, and the happy couple make a handsome profit out of their wedding, as many as 300 visitors often being present at such festivities.

YOU ARE A CAPITALIST.

Every Man Little Thinks He is a Walker Gold Brick.

To say of any man that "he is worth his weight in gold" is to make him an object of interest and envy to those who are less dowered with the world's wealth. And yet, of those in whom this envy is excited, there are very many who, unknown to themselves are literally "worth their weight in gold," and, it may be, much more.

Thus it happens that a man who may not have a sovereign in the world is a capitalist, whose inherited fortune may be represented in thousands of dollars. This capital may take the form of muscles and sinews, or the more compendious and valuable form of brains. In either event he is a poor man indeed who has not a capital of at least \$5,000 invested in his physical or mental equipment.

The farm-labourer who toils early and late for a pittance of five dollars a week, has a physical capital of at least \$2,665; for this is the sum which, at three per cent., would yield him the equivalent return of \$260 a year, and he is thus in a better position while making even this lowly use of his physical capital than if he had inherited the sum of \$8,665 in the form of Consols.

The skilled artisan who earns wages of \$10 a week is naturally a richer capitalist still, for, at the same percentage, his bodily strength and skill represent a capital of \$17,330, and to this extent he may fairly be considered a small capitalist.

Still more enviable, although he seldom realizes or would admit his good fortune, is a clerk on a salary of \$750 a year, for he is the possessor of a capital of \$25,000, which is infinitely more secure and stable than the same sum invested in most stocks and shares.

It is not necessary to proceed much higher in the scale before reaching the man who is actually worth his weight in gold. The value in gold of a man of average weight is roughly \$40,000; and this is just the capital owned by every man who can make an income of \$1200 a year, an income on which the majority of men would consider themselves not exactly rich.

Thus the physical capital grows and begins to assume quite astounding proportions. The successful clerk or the average professional man whose income reaches, \$2,500 a year is just as well off as the capitalist who has \$83,300 safely invested, while his opportunities and temptations to spend his dividends or encroach on his capital are of necessity less. Such a man with a wife and child, may fairly claim to be worth his family's weight in golden coins.

On this basis of calculation a moderately successful lawyer, doctor, or business man whose income just reaches \$5,000 is a man with the fairly substantial capital of \$163,635—a capital in most cases "as safe as the Bank of England," so long as he takes proper care of it.

HEART DISEASE

is a symptom of Kidney Disease. A well-known doctor has said, "I never yet made a post-mortem examination in a case of death from Heart Disease without finding the kidneys were at fault." The Kidney medicine which was first on the market, most successful for Heart Disease and all Kidney Troubles, and most widely tried, is

Dodd's Kidney Pills

Wm. L. Brown

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

HEART PALPITATION.

A French physician announces that distressing or excessive palpitation of the heart can always be arrested by bending double—the head down and hands hanging—so as to produce a temporary congestion of the upper portion of the body. In nearly every instance of nervous or anemic palpitation the heart immediately resumes its normal function. If the movements of respiration are arrested during this action the effect is still more rapid.

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CURIOUS WEDDING GIFTS.

Even at a marriage feast, as it seems, there will sometimes be the envious, or the jealous, or the malicious.

A well-known author received from a rival man of letters a scrapbook containing a collection of all the adverse criticisms his works had ever received, while a popular artist was presented with a set of elementary works upon self-instruction in drawing and painting.

Not long since, a gentleman who is a passionate devotee of hunting received as a bridal gift from an anonymous donor a complete set of false limbs, a set of artificial teeth, and a couple of glass eyes—the whole of which must have cost a considerable sum—accompanied by a note, the writer of which trusted that, by reason of the recipient's many falls while following the hounds, some or all of these substitutes would ultimately prove of use.

An elderly, crusty tradesman, on espousing a spinster of mature age, was presented by a London undertaker with two coffins for himself and wife, "which, unlike most of the other offerings you will receive, are sure to be of service." The bridegroom resented this singular, if useful gift, and it took all the efforts of mutual friends to prevent a breach of the peace.

Equally vexatious was the gift received from his neighbors by an infirm octogenarian who wedded a pleasure-loving woman more than fifty years his junior. It was a large brass cage, "intended"—so ran the subscriber's note—"to restrain the wayward flights of a giddy young wife who has married a decrepit old fool for his money."

The husband of a lady whose great beauty hardly atoned for her sharp tongue, found among his wedding presents a scold's bride or branks—a gift from his wife's sisters, with the hope that, "if Kate makes your life as unbearable as she has made ours, you will not hesitate to put the accompanying offering to its original use."



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 You might think I am taking long chances on my readiness. I don't. There is more in electricity, rightly applied, than you think. It performs wonders in all broken down cases. It not only acts on the muscles and vigor in motion, but makes a man feel so gloriously fresh and light-hearted that he can't help laughing at it. Pay me when cured—but in my possession. It is an answer for you to accept. Will you accept it? Then don't wait till your troubles get chronic.
FREE BOOK If you cannot call, send for my free and beautiful book full of truth for the rheumatic and other ailments.
Dr. M. D. McLaughlin
 130 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.
 To be proud of learning is the greatest ignorance.—Jeremy Taylor.
\$100 Reward, \$100.
 The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dread-disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the mucous membrane of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and as acting nature in doing its work. The proprietor has so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.
 Sold by drug stores, 75c.
 Hall's Family Pills are the best.

GEORGE H. B. B. B. B.

Ladies of Canada;
 While statesmen and politicians argue the Zollverein and differential trade within the Empire, which they will do while law displaces common sense, settle this matter for yourselves.

Your brother colonists of Ceylon and India are growers of pure teas, Black and Green. Canadian and United States importers supply you with 11,000,000 pounds annually of Japan teas, yet they know Japan teas are artificially colored and adulterated. Let the knowledge of these facts and the sentiment of patriotic sisterhood move you to help the British plant-

British-grown Black Teas hold the Canadian market. Drinkers of Japan tea should try the Greens now coming on the market, and your dainty palates will approve them. Yes, we hear your grocer's excuses; but insist. Ladies can always get what they want. Remember how you ran your husband to—well, do they still think it Paradise? They certainly will if you give them Ceylon and India green tea. Blue Ribbon and Salada packets are now obtainable.
 Colonel.

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