AYER'S Hair VIGOR

Restores natural color to the hair, and also prevents it falling out. Mrs. H. W. Fenwick, of Digby, N. S., says:

"A little more than two years ago my hair began to turn gray and fall out. After the use of one bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair was restored to its original color and ceased falling out. An occasional application has since kept the hair in good condition."—Mrs. H. F. Fenwick, Digby, N. S.

Growth of Hair.

"Eight years ago, I had the varioloid, and lost my hair, which previously was quite abundant. I tried a variety of preparations, but without beneficial result, till I began to fear I should be permanently bald. About six months ago, my husband brought home a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and I began at once to use it. In a short time, new hair began to appear, and there is now every prospect of as thick a growth of hair as before my illness."—Mrs. A. Werber, Polymnia St., New Orleans, La.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., U.S.A.

Ayer's Pills cure Sick Headache.

PATENTS

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Manufactured by The Cook Co., Windsor, Ont., and Detroit, Mich., is the only known safe, reliable monthly medicine on which ladies can depend in *"the hour and time of need."* Every lady who reads this is requested to inclose two postage stamps, with her address, for

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☞ Cook's Cotton Root Compound is sold by all responsible wholesale and retail druggists in the Dominion of Canada and United States for One Dollar per box.

A RUSSIAN HERO.

How Gen. Skobeleff Inspired the Soldiers Under His Charge.

The hero of the Russo-Turkish War of 1877 was General Skobeleff, the "white general," as all called him, the "intelligible general," as some of his devoted Russian soldiers named him. His great strength lay in his power over his private soldiers. He was their comrade as well as their officer, and was never weary in seeing that his men were well-fed, warmly clothed, and comfortable. Countless incidents are told of Skobeleff's kindness—how he would take a wounded soldier beside him in his carriage, or fling his cloak over another as he lay on the ground; or how he would dismount from his white charger, and march with a weary regiment, reviving its spirit with gay talk.

Skobeleff always wore a white coat and rode a white horse, that he might be conspicuous to his own men, during a battle. He went everywhere, exposing himself. His soldiers believed him invulnerable.

One wounded soldier solemnly assured a Sister of Mercy that he had seen the bullet that shattered his own arm pass through the body of his general.

"I must show my men how badly the Turks aim," he said once when standing as a target to the enemy.

Cruelty to a horse was almost as abhorrent to Skobeleff as brutality to a man. When ordered to retreat he would sheathe his sword, send his white charger to the front, and remain on foot the last man in the rear, saying, "They kill me if they like, but they shall not harm my horse unless he is advancing against the enemy."

"No man can feel comfortable in facing death," he has been heard to say, "who does not believe in God and have hope of a life to come." Each evening in the camp he stood bareheaded, taking part in the evening service, which was chanted by fifty or sixty of his soldiers.

No wonder this noble, fearless leader was both admired and feared by the enemy and adored by his own soldiers.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST.

Certain in its effects and never blisters. Read proofs below:

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Box 76, Corinna, Henderson Co., Ill., Feb. 24, '94.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.
Dear Sirs—Please send me one of your Horse Books and oblige. I have used a great deal of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success; it is a wonderful medicine. I once had a mare that had an Occult Spavin and five bottles cured her. I keep a bottle on hand all the time.
Yours truly, Chas. Powers.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co. Canton, Mo., Apr. 5, '92.
Dear Sirs—I have used several bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with much success. I think it the best Liniment I ever used. Have recommended it to everybody. Can't say enough in its praise. Send me your Horse Book. Have recommended it to several of my friends who are much pleased with it and keep it.
Respectfully, J. B. Ely, P. O. Box 318.

For Sale by all Druggists, or address Dr. B. J. Kendall Company, Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

THE FARM.

Practical Butter Making.

Some butter makers work and salt their butter on the worker, while others do the salting in the churns and work at once on the worker. The butter maker who uses the combined churn and butter worker does all the salting and working at once. Each process will make the butter as good as the other if properly done. Salting in the churn is the mode that I prefer, as in that way the salt is more evenly mixed with the butter," writes G. B. Lawson.

"When the butter is in the churn, the size of fine shot, it is well to sprinkle evenly over the butter one-half of the salt required for the churning. Then give the churn one-quarter of a revolution, and sprinkle the other half of the salt on the butter, put on the cover and revolve the churn slowly, and the salt and butter in falling from one corner of the churn will be all evenly mixed; and if you have only a churning to do for that day let the butter stay in the churn for half an hour, and do some of your other work. But if you have another churning to do in the same churn you can take the butter out and let it stand in the tubs until you get the churn filled up again and started running; and by the time the cream vat is washed the salt will be mostly dissolved and the butter ready for working. This way of working butter is equal to working it twice. If the salting is done on the worker, as by most butter makers, one good working after the butter has been salted in the churn is as beneficial as two workings where the salting is done on the worker. When the butter is salted in the churn and the salt is all evenly mixed, before you commence working it, the grain of the butter is not so apt to be spoiled, as less working is required, only enough so that there will be no streaks in the butter after packing.

"Another point gained by salting in the churn is that the latter will always be sweet and clean; with no yellow scum inside if salt is used in it every day; for salt is about the only substance that will keep a churn white on the inside.

"Butter that has been churned, salted, and worked as I have described, will not contain more than 14 to 15 per cent. of water. Any butter maker who wants the percentage of water in his butter tested can test it himself by a cream test bottle—the kind generally used for testing gathered cream. It is a glass bottle nine inches long and half an inch across. Fill it with butter and set it in a pail of hot water until all the butter is melted, at least an hour, and all the water will settle to the bottom. The butter must be melted until the oil is quite clear and transparent on top, the caseine next, and the water in the bottom of the bottle. With this separation the oil and water can be measured and the percentage of each ingredient calculated. Such a test is not so good as a chemical analysis, but it is good enough for all practical purposes, for the butter maker can see at a glance how much water he is leaving in the butter. The greater percentage of water left in the butter when it is packed, the greater the shrinkage when the butter is sold. The grocerryman does not want to pay 25 cents a pound for water. When the butter is stripped to get the tare of the tub the water will run out, and the tub will be all the heavier; and if a buyer once gets a lump of butter that has too much water in it he will not take any more of that brand. There is too much shrinkage in it. There is as much dishonesty in loading butter with water as in putting neutral in it, only it is not so injurious to the consumer. The water is not illegal like the neutral, but the one, in excess, is as much a counterfeit as the other."

Hogs and Their Food.

Swine breeding is attractive to the casual observer, because of the quick returns possible on an investment. A good unregistered, high grade gilt, bred to a pure bred sire may be secured for fifteen dollars, with the present quiet condition of the markets. By good care and proper feeding this should result within ten months in a litter of five grown porkers of the aggregate weight, one thousand pounds, in addition to the sow secured by purchase. The sow may easily be made to weigh three hundred pounds, and should, with good feeding, weigh, after ninety day's feeding in autumn, three hundred and fifty pounds. The total returns from the ten months' feeding should be not less than thirteen hundred fifty pounds gross weight. Butchered and dressed this would be fully one thousand pounds of pork ready for consumption. Ordinarily this is worth six cents to eight cents per pound.

On every farm where two cows are kept, this growth can be made mainly from the waste milk, and scraps from the table, etc. In all, the cost for grain, shorts, bran, meal, etc., to be bought should not exceed fifteen dollars, this season.

We have here the net cost of the pork not in excess of three cents per pound, under liberal allowance of feed to be bought.

The farmer who does not pretend to breed and feed hogs as a business, is warranted in the undertaking, from the fact that, with grain at first cost, and grazing wasting, often, the growth is practically made from waste material with but little grain for finishing. With method in management it is easy to provide against almost no food beyond the waste material.

The above estimate is made to cover the cases in which the best economy is not practiced. The vegetables and fruit are often over abundant, and valueless except as food for hogs. Bright fresh clover hay is relished in winter, by the hogs, twice a week, as a change, provided it is chopped fine, steamed, and furnished as a tea thickened into a mush of steeped chop mixed with ground oats, and seasoned with a sprinkling of "old process oil meal."

The hogs will eat nearly everything offered them. It is not economy to offer them the best of grain, under some conditions, unless judiciously mixed with other food. No one dry food is satisfactory, used alone, for more than a week. Two varieties mixed or fed daily in alternate rations are desirable at all times, rations, are desirable at all times, except that with an abundance of milk, but one is needed, if a seasoning of oil meal, or vegetable and fruit addition is made, in winter.

With grazing in its season, less care in the diet is required. It is to be remembered by the extensive feeder of swine, that grazing, ensilage, vegetable food and condiments bear an important part in regulating the diet.

Slack coal is good for hogs when grazing on green clover, it is claimed, but not a proper condiment in connection with some other foods. Pumpkin seeds and oil meal, as a rule, should be withheld from sows for four months prior to farrowing.

In a word chemistry has a part even in the food of a hog.

A Good Business Cow.

Professor J. W. Robertson says: "A cow with the business habit of keeping her accounts with the world paid up through the man who owns and feeds her is a good business cow. That is the kind of cow I recommend. Her power of service will be indicated by certain external points. She should have a large, long udder, of elastic, fine quality, a mellow, movable skin, covered with soft, silky hair; a long, large barrel, hooped with flat ribs, broad, and wide apart; a broad loin, spreading out into broad, long hind quarters; an open twist, with rather thin hips, and a lean neck of symmetrical length, carrying a clean-cut, fine face, with prominent eyes. A cow with these points has ability to serve a man well, if she gets a fair chance. That her calves may have powers equal to, or rather better than, her own, care should be exercised in their breeding. The best blood of the breed adapted to the farmer's purpose should be used to enlarge, and not to lessen, the working capacity to be transmitted to her calves."

FACTS ABOUT VENEZUELA.

ITS AREA, POPULATION AND GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

Some Notes About the Country Which May Cause War Between the United States and Great Britain—A Remarkable Country.

The area of Venezuela is 632,000 square miles, larger than that of any country in Europe except Russia, and larger than that of any State in the United States. The area of Texas is 265,000 square miles.

The population of Venezuela by the last census was 2,550,000. This is more than Denmark's and less than Switzerland's.

Caracas, the capital and chief city of Venezuela, has a population of 70,000. It is built on an elevation of 3,000 feet above the sea level. It was founded in 1567. Caracas is an Indian name; the name of the Indians of the neighborhood which the Spanish pioneers affixed to the original title of the new town, Santiago de Leon. In 1812, the year of the latest American war with Great Britain, an earthquake in Caracas buried 12,000 persons in the ruins of a part of the city. The date of this earthquake was March 26.

There are 200,000,000 acres of forest lands in the republic of Venezuela. Rosewood, satinwood, mahogany, and white and black ebony are found.

The distance from New York to La Guayra, the port of Caracas, is 2,200 miles. In addition to coffee, gold, and fine woods, Venezuela exports hides, cocoa and cattle. The distance from La Guayra to London is nearly 5,000 miles.

Although Venezuela has been for many years

A REPUBLIC

its official representatives are profound believers in a conventional observance of official etiquette. A considerable number of diplomatic disputes have taken place between the Venezuela State Department and the representatives of various foreign Governments over details of routine and usage.

On the north shore of Venezuela, or rather to the north of that republic, are several islands of greater fame than large area, particularly the island of Curacoa, a Dutch possession; the island of Trinidad, a British possession; the island of Tortuga, and the British isle of St. George.

Some of the most picturesque and loquacious parrots and lively cockatoos come from Venezuela.

The length of Venezuela from east to west is 900 miles, and from north to south 775 miles.

There are fourteen varieties of monkeys in Venezuela and no cuckoos. The name Venezuela means little Venice.

The coffee crop of Venezuela amounts to $15,000,000 a year in value. The average crop is 60,000 tons of coffee. Two-thirds of this product is exported, mostly to England. Maracaibo is one of the centres of trade; Maracaibo coffee is known everywhere.

Venezuela first made declaration of its independence in 1810. The present republic was formed in 1830, in 1845 independent Monarchy. The rival political parties in Venezuela are the Unionists and the Federalists. The former favor a centralized government, the latter are for home rule. Both are opposed to foreign invasion, encroachment or confiscation.

The army of Venezuela, on a peace footing, consists of 1,000 horsemen, 1,000 infantry soldiers, and 1,000 artillerymen, exclusive of the local militia and irregular troops. By the law of Venezuela all citizens betwen the ages of 18 and 45 (both inclusive) are liable to service in the

NATIONAL MILITIA.

The average gold product of Venezuela in a year is $1,000,000. The standard of value in the republic of Venezuela is the bolivar, so called after Simon Bolivar, and the value of it is the same as a French franc—19.3 cents. Venezuela does not produce silver. Much of the foreign debt is held in England. The exports of Venezuela exceed the imports by $3,000,000 a year.

There are more than 200 lakes within the boundaries of Venezuela, one of the largest being 1,600 feet above the level of the sea. The Orinoco river, the largest in Venezuela, is 1,160 miles long. The roads of Venezuela are inferior. Communication is difficult. The Government, however, has expended large sums of money for the improvement of the approaches to some of the larger towns. There are twenty States in Venezuela, the official division being based on the Constitution of the United States. There is also a Federal district, corresponding to the District of Columbia, and there are several outlying territories.

The mineral products of Venezuela, in addition to gold are iron, zinc, quicksilver, lead, tin and antimony. There are also extensive products of salt, alum, lime, sulphur, and asphaltum.

The summer season in Venezuela lasts from November to April. The winter season lasts from April to November. The climate of the temperate part of the country is the finest in South America, the most equable and the most salubrious, outside of Peru. The women of Venezuela are of the Spanish type, and are celebrated for

THEIR BEAUTY.

The language of the country is Spanish; no language is sweeter. About 450,000 persons altogether speak Spanish as their native language, a majority of them living in South and Central America.

Venezuela imports from the United States about $1,100,000 worth of goods, chiefly manufactured articles; from Great Britain $[illegible], 000, from Germany $2,000,000, and from Spain $300,000. Venezuela's exports to the United States average $12,000,000, to France $7,000,000, to England $2,100,000, and to Germany and Spain $600,000 each.

The debt of Venezuela at the time of the last computation was $22,000,000. The debt of Venezuela was $11 per capita.

Venezuela is in the extreme northern part of South America, directly facing the Caribbean sea. To the west of it is the republic of Colombia, to the south is Brazil, to the east are the territorial possessions of three European Governments combined under the geographical name of Guiana. The furthest away from Venezuela is French Guiana, a territory of 46,000 square miles and 25,000 population, the chief city of which is Cayenne, whence comes the pepper, and to which French criminals convicted of serious offences are transported. Next nearest Venezuela, but not touching it at any point, is Dutch Guiana, a territory of almost exactly the same size as the French colony, but having a population twice as large. Paramaribo is the chief town. Next and adjacent to Venezuela is British Guiana, the size of which is in dispute.

TRADE WITH ENGLISH NATIONS.

Comparative Statements of American Imports and Exports.

The United States secretary of the treasury has issued a statement showing the imports to and exports from the United States to Great Britain and dependencies for each of the last five years. The exports for the year 1892, compared with those of 1895, are as follows:

	1892	1895
United Kingdom	$499,315,332	$387,125,453
Gibraltar	405,507	381,875
Bermuda	598,118	821,561
British Honduras	473,906	402,933
Dominion of Canada	43,296,787	52,854,769
Newfoundland & Labrador	1,586,201	1,126,999
British West Indies	8,130,257	7,761,178
British Guiana	1,932,296	1,793,631
India	3,671,307	2,833,941
Hong Kong	4,894,049	4,233,040
British Australasia	11,386,677	9,614,738
British Africa	3,464,765	3,303,278
Other British possessions	654,328	637,779
Total	$580,126,573	$474,145,812

The imports for the two years were as follows:

	1892.	1895
United Kingdom	$156,300,881	$150,083,243
Gibraltar	86,931	7,817
Bermuda	552,315	405,077
British Houndura	232,325	183,809
Dominion of Canada	34,954,203	36,574,327
Newfoundland & Labrador	380,344	431,836
British West Indies	12,440,132	9,779,444
British Guiana	1,363,204	2,251,704
India	24,773,107	21,266,018
Hong Konc	763,323	776,476
British Australasia	8,492,305	4,620,828
British Africa	816,597	776,114
Other British countries	2,307,444	1,382,673
Total	$246,464,312	$ 37,397,35.

CURIOUS WAGERS.

Guineas at a Penny a Piece—Blockin Fleet Street in the Busiest Part of the Day.

A strange wager was made in one of the London clubs some years ago, that will doubtless point to a moral. It was that a certain member could not, within two hours, on London bridge, sell 100 new guineas at a penny a piece. The man took his place on the bridge with a little tray, on which he had the coins. He informed the passers-by that they were genuine gold coins from the Bank of England, and they were to be had for a penny each. The cartman and policemen laughed at him. When the time expired, such is human incredulity, that he had sold but two, which a maid servant bought to amuse her two little charges. Another peculiar bet made in London was by a well-known barrister for a large amount, that he would at a certain hour, block Fleet street at the busiest part of the day, and at the narrowest point. Half an hour before the appointed time he took his stand on an opposite side of the street from an insurance office, which had a large lion over the door. He was dressed like a necromancer, with a long cloak, and wearing a tall pointed hat, and large glasses over his eyes. Under one arm he carried an enormous book, and in his hand he held a large telescope, which every few minutes he pointed at the lion, after inspecting the book. People rapidly gathered around, and he told them that in the Book of Balderdash it was written that in half an hour the lion would wag his tail. Slowly walking up and down, and every few minutes taking a look at the lion through his glass, he attracted the attention of everybody, and the waiting crowd grew every moment denser. The wagons stopped to see what the trouble was, and these jammed the others, until the whole street was crowded and impassable. The barrister slipped away from the crowd, but a most obstinate jam ensued, and it was more than an hour before the police could clear the thoroughfare.

THE TURKISH CAVALRY.

Composed of Thirty-Five Regiments of Trained Horsemen.

The Turkish cavalry has a great advantage over European cavalries in so much as it can be more easily recruited from the populations having from birth habits of horsemanship, whereas in Europe, where recruits have to be taken from everywhere, they come as frequently from the working classes and rural classes as from those who are habituated to riding. The service being of four instead of three years, as in the case in France and Germany, Turkish cavalry derives from this longer service advantages which it is not necessary to point out. If the modern strategical code has completely modified the conditions under which must now operate the actions of cavalry, it has in no way diminished the importance of it. With the repeating rifle and far-reaching cannons of old-fashioned groupings on the battle-field and the great charges in a body can no longer be used.

Cavalry is the eye of an army, as well as a veil behind which it conceals its movements. A numerous cavalry is thus indispensable to a proper military organization. The Turkish cavalry number thirty-five regiments of five squadrons. The number might seem little in keeping with the military conditions of Turkey, but the Sultan has found in the patriotism of his faithful subjects a method of doubling—and even more than that—his cavalry forces in time of war. The armament of Ottoman cavalry is composed of slightly curved swords and small-caliber rifles. A certain number of regiments are furnished with a lance, and everything tends to the supposition that these will be distributed to the rest of the cavalry. The uniform consists of a simple tunic, with one row of buttons, a pair of gray trousers and Prussian boots. The horses belong generally to the Turco-Persian breed or Arab-crossbred. Of rather small build, of delicate form, nervous, with supple legs, and indefatigable, these horses are both very intelligent and very docile.

JACK TARS OF OTHER DAYS.

When Ships Were Full Rigged Sailors Were Athletes.

A proportion of the blue jackets of any full-rigged ship were necessarily athletes. The "upper yardmen" in a line-of-battle ship or a frigate were exceptional men in this way, and much more so, perhaps, just about the time that sail power was receiving its death warrant than ever before. These young men had to race aloft to nearly the highest points, at top speed, eight or ten times a week, when the ship was in harbor, to keep their heads and maintain their breath while "holding on by their eyelids," as the phrase went, and manipulating with a careful and measured order of action the various and intricate arrangements for "crossing" or "sending down" the royal and top-gallant yards. It was all done at full speed for it was universally held that the upper yardmen gave a character to the whole ship, and that one which was foremost in the exercise was even considered "the smartest ship in the fleet." The upper yardmen were always the coming men. They had the most opportunities for distinguishing themselves, were the best known, and were most under the eye of the authorities. They developed great muscular power in chest, shoulders and arms. Their lower extremities suffered, and one always knew the men who had been upper yardmen by their tadpole-like appearance when they were bathing.

But in the modern steam line-of-battle ship and frigate these extremely athletic specimens formed a very small minority of the "ship company," and none of them could lose his turn at being upper yardmen so long as the ship's reputation depended upon the speed with which the upper yards were crossed and sent down. In harbor the rest of the blue jackets had the handling of the yards and sails for exercise once or twice a week, but at sea the use of sails for propulsion grew less and less important, and most of the work aloft was more of an exercise and less of a necessity.

Peculiarities of Lightning.

Persons struck by lightning have had small holes drilled in the skull, but otherwise they were not marked. Victims have been horribly burned and even dismembered. A stroke of lightning has cut off a man's ear, or shaved his hair and beard clean, and not hurt him in any other way. The markings are often curious. Blue is the common color, but they have been red, green and black, and occasionally the whole body turns black. Negroes who have been struck by lightning have had their skins bleached in spots to absolute whiteness. One negro struck by lightning found, after he had recovered consciousness, that he had one completely white arm, the rest of his body being as black as usual. Blindness, deafness, and either total or partial paralysis are frequent consequences of lightning strokes. Sometime the lightning selects a single object on a man's person, and assails that without apparently touching the man himself. Coins have been melted until they stuck together in a man's pocket, while he suffered no ill consequences. Keys, watches, and watch chains, metal cartridges and eyeglass frames have been more or less damaged, while the persons wearing them were almost uninjured. Clothing, too, has been almost demolished without injury to its wearer. Iron tacks have been pulled out of shoes and rubber boots destroyed frequently. The brass eyelets were once torn out of a man's shoes, but he hardly felt the shock.

"This is a sad occasion for you, sister," essayed the comforter. "I allow it is," assented the widow. But it is sadder for Bill.

Grimsen—"What are you going to take for that frightful cold?" Barrett—"I'll take anything you'll offer. Do you want it?"

SLEEP NAKED IN SNOW.

THE EXTRAORDINARY MEN OF TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

They Have Skins as Tough as Iron—A Present of a New Suit of Clothes Would Probably be Politely Declined—Consumption, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, and Kindred Diseases Are Unknown.

Recent explorations of the strange land of Tierra del Fuego have revealed a curious race of people whose skin is so thick that they go naked in the coldest weather. The discovery of these people is not altogether a surprise, for their existence has been hinted at more than once by scientific men. In a paper lately written by Herbert Spencer he refers to them as a people "who, in their wretched islands go almost naked while the falling snow melts on their bodies."

This is cited as an instance of the effect of habit and environment on individuals. He argues that at some time in the remote past these hardy people were as susceptible to cold as a civilized inhabitant of the North, but that through force of circumstances they have been clothed with a skin of iron.

Tierra del Fuego is an intricate medley of islands situated just off the southern point of South America, and is separated from the mainland (Patagonia) by the Straits of Magellan. The islands present an appearance of barrenness, the scenery being rocky and desolate. They are named Tierra del Fuego, "land of fire," from the circumstance that they are of volcanic origin.

The highest mountains are from 6,000 to 7,000 feet above sea level, and are covered with snow. The climate is probably the worst on the face of the earth. At this point the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific meet and dispute the right of way, and their strife is accompanied by

TERRIFIC TEMPESTS.

Violent rains and snow storms occur at every season of the year.

The only plants on these islands that can be eaten are the wild celery and spoonwort, and the natives are forced to subsist on shellfish, which are found in great abundance. The only quadruped kept in a domestic state by the inhabitants is the dog, which, in extreme cases, serves them as an article of food.

The descriptions that have been given of the natives by different travellers vary. They are generally described as a short, ugly, beardless race, with long black hair of a rusty iron color, and occupying the lowest rank in the scale of civilization. According to Capt. W. Parker Snow, however, who made a visit to the island and studied the habits of the natives, they are robust looking, powerful and of middle height.

The truth of the matter probably is that the inhabitants are of several different races or tribes. It is certain that a part of them came over from Patagonia. This is evident from their huge stature, a distinguishing feature of the natives of the extreme South American peninsula.

The Patagonians on the islands are known as Onas. Their numbers are estimated at 2,000. Two other races are known, the Yaghans, of the south, and the Alcalufs of West Fuego. The Alcalufs are thought to have come over from the mainland.

It is among the Yaghans, who dwell in the more rugged and exposed parts of the island, that the strange tribe of "iron men" have been found. These are the true aborigines of the Archipelago. It must have taken ages to turn their skin into a covering of bark capable of resisting the fearful attacks of an abominable climate. They are probably the direct descendants of a primitive race, by which the islands have been occupied from a vastly remote period.

These curious people are about five feet in height.

THEIR APPEARANCE

is described as follows: Low brow; large lips; flat nose; loose, wrinkled skin; black, restless eyes, very wide apart; unkempt hair, and head and chest disproportionately large compared with the extremely slender and outwardly well formed legs, conveying an impression of topheaviness.

Their mental qualities are on the same low level, as is indicated by the almost total absence of clothing under such inclement skies. This is the feature about the iron men that has attracted the attention and aroused the curiosity of the few travellers who have visited this wild region.

But it is not so remarkable, after all, that they should go about naked in the snow and cold. It was either this or perish, as there is nothing on the island which they could manufacture into clothing. The wonder is that they should have survived after so many years of exposure. Nature has been very kind to them. As they were unable to clothe themselves she has provided them with a garment that is a good protection from a cold, but that would freeze to death a more tender inhabitant of civilized countries.

It is said that these hardy people sleep out of doors as readily as under cover. Draughts have no terrors for them. Their occupation consists chiefly in catching fish, and they are therefore obliged to spend much of their time on the coast, where the weather is much more severe than in the interior. But even on the coast they have been known to lie down, absolutely without covering of any sort, and sleep soundly through snow and tempest, waking thoroughly refreshed in the morning.

Such diseases as consumption, pleurisy, pneumonia, rheumatism, colds in the head and bronchitis are unknown. This would seem to prove that the best way to protect one's self from the rigors of a bad climate is to accustom the body to exposure.

Aside from their rhinoceros-like skins these Yaghans are interesting in other ways. Representing the very lowest order of human intelligence, it was to be expected that they would be brutal in their treatment of women. Their brutality in this respect goes to such extremes that, when food is scarce, they

KILL THE OLD WOMEN

and eat them—not very tender morsels, one might imagine, considering the years and the toughness of the skins of the victims. They are quite without affection for their offspring, whom they have been known to throw overboard from their canoes in rough weather. They resort to many repulsive practices connected with their food and social habits.

The tribal organization is unknown among the Yaghans, this being a step beyond their condition in the scale of civilization. Each family circle lives apart and combines only in small groups against some common enemy. They recognize no hereditary chief, or even any temporary leader. A few daring missionaries who have braved the inhospitable climate and the more inhospitable people say that the Yaghans vocabulary, which they have collected after prodigious labors, consists of 30,000 words. Yet in some respects it is rather limited. For example, the same word is employed to express hand and finger, and their numerals do not go any further than five.

The efforts of white men to reclaim these savages have not been very successful. In 1850 a mission party of seven men under Capt. Allen Gardiner arrived at Tierra del Fuego, but they were not well received by the natives. They experienced the most frightful hardships. Finally, owing to the neglect of those who had organized the expedition to send provisions, they found themselves destitute of food.

In the autumn of 1851 the whole party, after undergoing horrible sufferings, died of starvation. The only point of the islands which is occupied by white men is Punta Arenas (Sandy Point), on the Patagonian side of the Magellan Straits, where the Chillans have for some years maintained a convict and coaling station.

Curiosities Indeed.

Dealer in Antiques—Here are two very rare revolvers.

Customer—What is their history?

They were carried by Columbus.

What! Revolvers weren't invented in Columbus' time.

I know. That's what makes them so rare.

Uses of a Livery.

Son—Father, I want to drive to Blank's Corners this afternoon. Do you need the team?

Father—My son, to get to Blank's Corners and back in time for supper will require very hard driving. I think it will be wiser to hire a livery horse.

HOUSEHOLD.

Food For Children.

Most mothers know that sound bodies depend upon proper nourishment, and for that reason the children of a family are permitted to eat just what the grown-up members do, much of which is not proper food for children, and is not composed of such ingredients as tend to build strong, healthy bodies. A child should eat five times a day during the second year, four times during the third, and after that, three times a day. The last part of this rule, if rigidly adhered to is very cruel, because a child may become honestly hungry in the middle of the forenoon, when he had no appetite at breakfast. A glass of milk, some bread and butter, or an apple are very good for lunch at such a time. The best way to arrange the meals of a day is to have the hot dinner at noon, but as many of the children are away at school and cannot come home, the hot meal will have to be eaten at night. As very young children are put to bed at an early hour their supper should be light, so with little inconvenience their dinner can be given them at noon.

Pork, in most farmers' homes, constitutes the chief substantial of every meal. A child must be unusually tough if he can keep healthy on a diet of pork, hot breads, strong tea, buckwheat cakes, and pastries day in and day out. Children should never be given bread fresher than twenty-four hours old. Much rich pastry, cake, and sweet preserves should not form much, if any, of the child's diet.

For breakfast a child can eat a little fresh, ripe fruit, some of the grains with cream and sugar, a baked potato and meat, or soft-boiled egg for a change. Coffee is not good for children, and where good milk can be procured, it is always better. At noon they may be given some good soup, meat, potatoes, and another vegetable, with some simple dessert. Bread and milk, eggs, baked apples, stewed prunes and soft custards are all good for the child's supper.

Children may eat as many potatoes as they like, if properly cooked. The best form is baked. Fried potatoes and fried meats are not good for children. Stewed prunes are considered especially healthy, and apples in any form are always acceptable.

Hash.

Cold meat and boiled potatoes in the proportion of 5-8 potatoes to 3-8ths of meat—seasoned with finely powdered summer savory—sage, a very little celery seed—a grate of nutmeg, pepper and salt—and a grated onion—grease the pan well and have it hot, put in the hash and let cook a few moments before adding the liquid. Stock left from boiled beef, milk or water—cover and set back to simmer. Croquetts may be prepared as above. A beaten egg stirred in, have ready another beaten egg and some finely rolled cracker crumbs, mould the croquetts into the size and shape of a small pear, stick a clove in to represent the blossom end and another for the stem, fry in plenty of boiling lard.

Baked hash.—Put the seasoned hash in a pan which can be sent to the table, have the pan well greased, mould the hash and bake brown.

Chop any cold fresh meat finely, season to taste, put a few spoonfuls of stock or gravy into the skillet or having neither, melt a lump of butter, stir in flour and when brown, add water, season and add a little tomato catchup and Worchestershire sauce, put the meat in and the juice of a grated onion, serve over hot toast, which has been dipped in boiling salted water.

Soups of Different Beans.

A choice and delicious soup is made from the black or turtle beans. Soak one pint of them in cold water over night, and in the morning put over the fire in three quarts of cold water. As it cooks away add more, keeping the supply up to about the original quantity. Cook with the beans a pound of fat salt pork, and half a pound of lean beef. Season with a small carrot, two small onions cut fine, salt and cayenne to taste. Keep closely covered and cook where it will not scorch for about four hours. Strain through a sieve, and pour in a heated dish containing three hard boiled eggs, cut in slices. The beans may be simply boiled, then made into a puree with stock, or browned flour and butter if stock is not always kept in the house.

A nutritious and excellent soup is also made from white beans. Soak a cupful of the beans in cold water over night, and in the morning cook them in three pints of water. When tender, put through a sieve, using the liquid in which the beans were cooked. Thin the paste with milk or stock until like a thin cream. Season with salt and white pepper and pour over croutons. Thin slices of lemon also add to the flavor of this soup.

Two New Ways to Cook Chicken

Creamed Chicken.—Dress and joint a young chicken and put into a baking pan with a teaspoonful of salt, half as much pepper, and a tablespoon of butter, unless the chicken is very fat. In that case use only a little butter. Cover the chicken with sweet milk, set in the oven uncovered, and bake until tender, adding the milk has cooked away it will be done. Requires usually about an hour. This is perfectly delicious. We think the finest way in which chicken can be cooked.

Another fine way is to dress and joint a chicken and stew until tender, remove from the liquor, and thicken the latter as for gravy. Put a layer of chicken in a baking pan with enough of the gravy to come up even with the top of the chicken. Pour over it a batter made from a pint of milk, two eggs, a little salt, and a teaspoon of baking powder, and flour to make a little thicker than for pan cakes. Put an even but thin layer of this, another layer of chicken, and an upper layer or crust of the batter. Put in the oven and bake until the crust is crisp and brown. Serve with the remainder of the gravy hot.

PARIS BIRTH FIGURES.

Statistics of the Childless Rich and the High Rate Among the Very Poor.

In France M. Bertillon has established the exact relation of riches and poverty to the birth rate in Paris. M. Bertillon states that for Paris the birth rate is 79 to every 1,000 women between fifteen and fifty years of age. He classifies the twenty arrondissements as very poor, poor, comfortable, very comfortable, rich, and exceptionally rich.

There are six sections and arrondissements in which nearly all of the "very poor" live, and in these the birth rate per thousand women runs from Menilmontant, with 116, down to Montmartre with 100, the average being 109. In the "poor" arrondissements the average of births is 95. In the six where people in "comfortable" circumstances live the rate is 72; while in the three arrondissements that are classed as "very comfortable" it is but 65. The contrast is yet greater in the five "rich" sections, for the rate there is 53. But the drop in numbers is very startling indeed when the one exceptionally rich arrondissements is reached—that of the Elysee—whose births are just 34 per thousand. M. Bertillon adds gravely that there is hardly a country in Europe where the birth rate is so small as even that of the most prolific arrondissement just cited—Menilmontant, with 116 births per thousand adult women between fifteen and fifty years.

A Plot Miscarries.

Winks (cheerily)—Hello, Jinks! How did that little plot of yours work yesterday?

Jinks (savagely)—What little plot! Why, old fellow, you know you suspected Mrs. J. rather liked Mr. Dashaway's society; and, to satisfy yourself you had arranged for them to go to the theatre together; and then you intended to slip in unobserved and see whether she gave attention to the play or to him.

Y-e-s, I remember.

Well, did you do it?

N-o; she let the nurse go off, and I had to stay home and mind the baby.

200,000 WEAK MEN CURED!

STARTLING FACTS FOR DISEASED VICTIMS.

☞CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY!

ARE YOU? Nervous and despondent; weak or debilitated; tired mornings; nonambition—lifeless; memory poor; easily fatigued; excitable and irritable; eyes sunken, red and blurred; pimples on face; dreams and night losses; restless; haggard looking; weak back; bone pains; hair loose; ulcers; sore throat; varicocele; deposit in urine and drains at stool; distrustful; want of confidence; lack of energy and strength—*WE CAN CURE YOU!*

RESTORED TO MANHOOD BY DRS. K. & K.

JOHN A. MANLIN. JOHN A. MANLIN. CHAS. POWERS. CHAS. POWERS.

BEFORE TREATMENT. AFTER TREATMENT. BEFORE TREATMENT. AFTER TREATMENT.

NO NAMES OR TESTIMONIALS USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT.

VARICOCELE, EMISSIONS AND IMPOTENCY CURED.

John A. Manlin says:—"I was one of the countless victims of early ignorance commenced at 15 years of age. I tried seven medical firms and spent $900 without avail. I gave up in despair. The drains on my system were weakening my intellect as well as my sexual and physical life. My brother advised me as a last resort to consult