

BIG PRIZES FOR SKILFUL PEOPLE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE
NEXT DOMINION CENSUS.

To be Taken Early Next Year.

As everybody knows the Dominion Government will, early next year, ('91) count the number of people now resident in this great and growing country. The figures will be of interest to every man, woman and child in Canada. The LEISURE MOMENTS Publishing Company will give the following cash prizes to the persons sending by mail the nearest estimates to the total population of the whole Dominion of Canada as indicated by the approaching census:—

CASH PRIZES	
1 First.....	\$2,000.00
1 Second.....	1,000.00
1 Third.....	600.00
1 Fourth.....	300.00
1 Fifth.....	150.00
3 Prizes of \$50.00.....	150.00
10 " " 25.00.....	250.00
20 " " 15.00.....	300.00
100 " " 10.00.....	1,000.00
200 " " 5.00.....	1,000.00
200 " " 3.00.....	600.00
1,000 Quadruple Silver plated long Button Hooks.....	500.00

To assist in arriving at a correct estimate we give the result of the last three official counts. The skill will be shown in figuring the proportionate increase:

PREVIOUS TAKINGS.	
Population of 1861.....	3,171,418
1871.....	3,602,596
1881.....	4,324,816.

CONDITIONS.

One dollar for a year's subscription to LEISURE MOMENTS must accompany each estimate. If the estimates of two or more persons are found to be alike, and they are the nearest the official figures the prize will be divided equally. The official figures will be given in the first issue of LEISURE MOMENTS succeeding the Government announcement, and the prizes, less ten per cent. for expenses, will be at once paid over. One person can send in two or more estimates accompanying each estimate with one dollar, for which LEISURE MOMENTS will be sent for six months to any address.

LEISURE MOMENTS is one of the most desirable family periodicals on the Continent, being alone well worth the subscription price. Estimate carefully, note the increase of population in former decades, figure accordingly, and the \$2,000 may be yours. Address LEISURE MOMENTS Publishing Co., Toronto, Canada.

AGENTS WANTED.

The object of the LEISURE MOMENTS Publishing Co. in giving away these large amounts in cash is to extend the circulation of the paper, and they will require a number of live agents in every locality, to whom liberal inducements will be offered. Write for terms and territory. The company have copyrighted this and kindred plans in connection with the census of '91, as well as the one to be taken ten years hence, and they say all infringements will be vigorously prosecuted.

Drinks for Invalids.

There are some old-time drinks for invalids which are very refreshing and wholesome in warm weather. Tamarinds may now be found in market at 10 cents a pound in the pod. Shell a cupful and pour over the pulp a quart of boiling water. Let it stand about twenty minutes at the back of the stove, sweeten it and allow it to get cool. Then strain it and set it on the ice till very cold, and serve as lemonade. A tamarind whey is made by boiling an ounce of tamarind pulp in a pint of milk and straining it. Serve cold. The following is a good old English recipe for barley water which may be grateful to invalids suffering in the summer. Wash well two tablepoons of pearl barley. Boil it in a pint of cold water for half an hour. Throw off this water and replace it by two quarts of boiling water. Let the whole boil till the liquid is reduced to one-half. The juice of half a lemon and a little lemon peel should then be added, and sugar to the taste. A pinch of salt will be found an improvement.

The heroine of the hour just now in Berlin is a German girl, Fraulein Sohanna Maestrick. Fraulein Maestrick was born near Berlin, but went with her parents as a child to Portugal. When she was 17 an impresario, struck with her size and beauty, offered to train her as a female bull-fighter. She has not yet appeared in an arena, but last week she came out in a trial fight at Oporto. A huge crowd collected to see the unusual sight. The young lady quickly laid two bulls in the sand, and rode off followed by a band of music amid thunders of applause. Crowds of people collected before the windows of the hotel at which the "Torrera" was staying, and far into the night she was obliged to appear on the balcony in response to the



FIG. 27.—No. 4687.—LADIES' COSTUME.
PRICE 35 CENTS.

Quantity of Material (31 inches wide) for 30, 32, 34, 36 inches, 16 yards; 38 inches, 17 yards; 40 inches, 17½ yards.

Quantity of material (42 inches wide) for 30, 32, 34, 36 inches, 8 yards; 38 inches, 8½ yards; 40 inches, 8¾ yards.

If made of materials illustrated, 7¾ yards of 42-inch material, 1½ yards of 21-inch velvet, and 5½ yards of ribbon velvet will be required to make the medium size.

Pretty Irish Girls.

In the remoter districts, away from the villages, among the peaty bogs and the hawthorn hedges, the roses bloom red in the cheeks of the Irish peasant girl. However she manages it on the strabag and potatoes, she grows lush and vigorous and full of sap, like the green things that fill the island.

The colleen bawn is straight, she is not infrequently tall, her shoulders are broad, her waist large but supple, and she looks as strong as a young man. Her hair is brown, perhaps with a shade of chestnut; sometimes it has a ripple in it, but oftener it is lustreless and straight, and, very possibly, so heavy as to be almost mop-like. I have seen peasant girls with braids that were like clubs, the tresses when unbound reaching the knees.

Her forehead is low, and the wave of hair is drawn back to leave it uncovered; her eyes are frank and blue, her complexion clear, though exposure to the weather has darkened it and put into it shades of yellow-brown, and the red in her cheeks is as deep as in the poppies that brighten the wheat fields. It is a splash of color, daring, as if an artist had flung it on a dark spot of his canvas, more brilliant than one ever sees in

The very fashionable yoke effect is shown in this costume, Pattern No. 4687, price 35 cents, which may be of any light-weight material, silk or woolen, with the yoke and deep cuffs of a contrasting fabric. The upper parts of the sleeves are gathered in the arm-size, and the lower part in the cuffs. The bodice is shirred in a V-shape to form an erect frill, with the fullness then brought to the point, back and front, under a sash of ribbon or velvet No. 12. The skirt hangs in easy side-pleats, with a gathered front and back, the latter having a deep upper flounce, as illustrated.

the drier climate of what they are here pleased to call "the States," spreading its warm blush quite from cheekbone to chin.

The peasant girl is often fine-looking, sometimes superlatively handsome, but never with what an American would consider any delicacy of beauty. She has few of the soft curves of more luxuriously nurtured young womanhood. Her arms are not rounded, they look muscular and hard. Her bust is flat, like an Amazon's. She is not dimpled, but she is sturdy, as becomes a seion of the "finest pisanthy in the world." Her greatest charm is her fresh and splendid vitality.

She wears a red kerchief over her head or folded about her shoulders, and a petticoat of brown or dark blue stuff, which she weaves herself and which stops half way between her knees and her ankles. Six days in the week her feet are brown and bare. They are large feet, and look better in their naked shapeliness than when disguised for Sundays and holidays under coarse yarn stockings—these she knits—and the cheap laced shoes, with the peculiar combination of thick soles and high heels, which come to the small market towns. For defense against the weather she has a long black cloak gathered at the neck and provided with a hood, and which is probably the most characteristic article left of the old peasant costume.

An Expensive Substitute.

A very pretty example in arithmetic, as well as a story of some interest, is afforded by the case of an old man named Laurent, now living in good health at the village of St. Radegonde-of-the-Apple-Trees, in France.

In the year 1814, when the Emperor Napoleon made his last levy of troops to resist the invasion of France by the powers of Europe, one Peter Julian Laurent, a poor knife-grinder, was employed by a rich citizen named Ulysses Gaudin, whose name was more warlike than was his disposition, to go to the war in his place.

Substitutes were somewhat hard to find in those days, and before Laurent would consent to serve in Gaudin's place, he exacted a payment of eight hundred francs down, and an agreement that, in case he, Laurent, should lose his life in battle, three hundred and fifty francs a year should be paid to his widow as long as she should live, and after her death three hundred francs a year during life to his son, then four years old.

Peter Julian Laurent was killed under the walls of Paris within four months after his enlistment. His widow received her three hundred and fifty francs a year regularly from Gaudin and his family until 1832, when she died.

The Gaudin family then sought to evade the payment of the annual amount of 300 francs agreed upon for Laurent's son, but the matter was carried into court, and Laurent won his case. The Gaudins were ordered to pay him the amount each year as long as he lived.

Laurent is still living, in the best of health, and promises to live ten years longer. The Gaudin family remain solvent, and have paid him regularly, since 1832, the amount which his father stipulated to give him.

Those who are curious in arithmetical matters can easily compute how much money Ulysses Gaudin's substitute has cost, all told; also, if they like, what the amount, capitalized in 1814, would have been, and also what that capital, at compound interest since 1814, would have amounted to by this time.

Swimming for Boys.

"I never would allow my boy to learn to swim," said the mother of an only son; "and I never could learn to have him in a boat. Skating I always detested, and ball playing I consider vulgar. He had a horse for riding and he was always allowed to walk as much as he chose." (1)

Her hearer understood why it was that her son had grown up to be a narrow-chested and delicate man, and were thankful that he was permitted to go out doors at all in his boyhood, says a writer in *Harper's Bazar*.

Fortunately this young man had possessed a strong love for walking, and also for study, which had kept him from inanition, and, also out of mischief. But for an active, full blooded boy, not decidedly studious, such a bringing up as has been described would have meant either ruin or death.

There is no need to descant upon the manifold attractions and uses of swimming. All proper precautions for his safety should be taken, but your boy should learn to swim. Never let him go into the water unless he is well; neither let him go alone or with flighty boys only, even when he has mastered the art of natation—cramps and accidents of all sorts are too common for that. Keep him away from rapids and whirlpools, and impress upon him at every opportunity, by anecdote, precept and example, the necessity of exercising prudence in the matter. Especially see that he is familiar with remedies for cramp and with the modes of reviving the drowned. Many a valuable life has been lost because a boy's companion did not understand how to use proper restorative when his body was first recovered from the water.

The capacity of yielding to wise restraint always leads to the capacity for self-restraint. Look at the progress of the youth who has always been indulged in every whim and never thwarted in any desire. He grows up selfish and disagreeable, and, though he may fancy he enjoys liberty, he really knows nothing of it; for although he may defy all attempts to influence him, though he may break through the barriers of public opinion and disregard the laws of society, he yet bows in servile submission to his inclinations, he yields the reins to his passions, he is conquered and ridden over by appetite or ambition, and has no power to guide or control his lower nature, and thus he becomes a slave in the worst possible sense, and to the worst possible master. On the other hand the loving discipline of home, teaching the youth gradually but steadily to control his desires, the wise restraints of school or college, training him to habits of concentration and a good government, enforcing equal rights for all, all tend to fit him to understand and enjoy real liberty.