AGRICULTURAL.

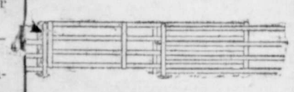
Boiled Corn for Poultry.

the breeding of poultry, as in all other its, a little care and forethought in- bly return an apparently disproportionate result. In the rearing of poultry, e the expenditure on each fowl is small the material provided comparatively pensive, we are apt to overlook the wastes which occur in the transforma- of the different kinds of grain into ry, but which aggregate quite a sum. e opinion that corn is a very nourish- food for fowls is so universal that no er thought is given to the matter. yone should suggest that corn would sier of digestion if soaked or boiled uld likely receive the answer that was not hard for birds to digest. swallow stones and other hard sub- s without detriment. A moment's ht, however, will convince that the tones and the grist are two different s, and feeding hard grain, although xactly like feeding the millstone with es, bears a certain likeness to it. e trouble attendant on the prepara- of food, if it is to be cooked, may d seem very disproportionate to the ntage to be derived from such treat- , but in reality little time need be , as before going the rounds of the , a little hot water may be poured the grain, a tight cover put on the e, and the whole placed over the stove, , by the time your rounds are com- d, the corn will have become steamed mellow and will have lost none of its qualities.

member, each hen has a certain nt of animal force to be expended day in some direction, and the less as to give to digesting her food the she will have to be expended in egg ducing. The advantages of the warm in winter, when much food goes rd producing animal heat to withstand cold, are twofold—from the direct n of the warmth and the slower action e food itself, to say nothing of the fact that the content produced by shing food will result in more eggs, an thoroughly at home will lay more than a discontented one. We have rmed the experiment ourselves, and that feeding boiled corn does and it is as the result of experience we offer this plan to our friends.

Improved Farm Gate.

making a gateway for a fourteen-foot way the gate should be twenty feet This allows for six feet to balance part of the gate over the roadway, and pening, a person merely takes a por- of the weight of the gate and slides the a couple of feet, when it is balanced can be opened as easily as if swung on es. This arrangement is shown in the ration from a sketch by F.C. Farnham, ashington. It is best to make a little with a three-fourth inch bolt, over h to run the gate. That part of the which slides on rollers should be made uble thickness of inch stuff. The gate ld shut in between two posts set far to admit the end of the gate readily. prevents the wind from moving the which is as solid as any part of the . Make the rail of the gate, which



SECURE SLIDING GATE.

on the roller one foot longer than the s; and nail to the two posts last men- d a cross-piece, so that when the gate ut the latch end will hang clear of the nd on this supporting piece.

Clear the Fence Rows.

any farms have belts of young trees bushes from ten to fifteen feet wide g the road and line fences. They form ckst which encroaches yearly upon the they border. It seems strange that farmer should allow such a condition ings to exist, but many do from sheer lessness. Sometime they mean to cut bushes, but the work is put off from to time because other work seems important. Such thickets about fields rking-places for animals and foul from which much damage can be ex- to growing crops, to say nothing of unt of soil given up to them. There is the only great wastefulness in such farm- but it gives a farm an untidy, slovenly which ought to be avoided. This is od "cleaning-up time," and it would good plan to cut down the bushes t the fences now, and have the land have injuriously occupied so long in pe for use next spring.

The Jersey a Business Cow.

hen we engage in the business of but- airying we need cows that will make nost butter from a given amount of We want these cows to be hearty rs, to be easy milkers, giving very rich , to be gentle, not too large in size, early regular breeders, and able to do good in the dairy for many years. In , we need a business cow, and in the y we have just such a cow.

Hearty Feeder—The Jersey cow is d as being a hearty feeder, and a hearty r is one that can not only eat a large tity of feed but a large quantity h feed. It is the feed that makes milk and in order to make plenty of milk the cow must eat plenty of rich

ntleness—The disposition of the Jersey is about as near perfection as we can ct cow nature to be. Gentleness in a is worth money; it counts up in dollars y year; it saves milk; it keeps the rich- of the milk from being wasted, for able cows are apt to beget irritation in who milk them, and this, in turn, ls ill treatment of the cows, which s a loss of butter fat in the milk; it res better care, for the gentle cow is the d cow; and in other ways the gentle position of the Jersey is one of her valu- characteristics.

-Easy, Rich Milker—The business cow be one that can be quickly milked, the milk must be rich; these two quali- ons will commend themselves to every ness dairyman.

e in the Dairy Cow—There has been d deal of controversy about the er size for a dairy cow. Some contend she should be big, so that when she done her work in the dairy she can be ued up for beef. Those men object to Jersey because she is too small; she t make beef enough. Ever since I n to study the matter, I have been a g advocate of the special purpose cow. want a certain kind of cow for a certain of work, and she must do that work r than any other kind of cow. She d be a cow for one kind of dairy busi- in order to be a good business dairy cow. It appears to me that the extra weight in a dairy cow, over and above what is necessary for her to do the best work, must be fed at a great loss, because it is fed for many years before it is sold. This proposition, it would seem, cannot be successfully controverted. The business cow must pay every year of her dairy life, and we can't afford to wait till we kill her to get any part of our profit; each year should show a good balance to her credit. And how much profit can we expect from cow beef fed from ten to fifteen years? It is absurd to expect any.

An Early and Regular Breeder—We don't want to wait till our business cow is three years old before we get any profit from her—we can't afford to waste a year's time; and our Jersey will not dissapoint us in this respect, for she begins to return a profit when two years of age, sometimes earlier. This early breeding is so much time gained. When we make a business venture we endeavor to make it pay as soon as possible, and, in the dairy business, we want a cow who will commence her work early in life and begin to pay as soon as she begins her work. A dairy cow must also be a regular breeder. We want to arrange our calving periods to suit our business; and a cow that is a regular and sure breeder is worth much more than one that is unreliable in this respect.

A Cow That Works for Many Years—When we get a machine that does excellent work, our first thought is, "Will it be durable?" If it wears out after a few years of use it may be too expensive. Our business cow is a machine, by the use of which we expect to make money, and she must be a durable machine, for we cannot afford to milk her a few years and then replace her with another. The Jersey cow not only begins her work at an early age, but she continues to work—and work profitably—till she becomes very old—[Prize Essay by A. L. Crosby.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE WILD LIFE.

An Indian Boy's Training.

The training of the Sioux boy begins when he listens to the songs of war, the songs of the chase, and the songs, of the "Great Mystery," or Wakantanka; and these are the lullabies which we heard in our infancy. Of course there were some boys who were deprived of the training they needed, even in wild life; but the true and loving parents were as ambitious and hopeful for their children as any civilized and educated parents could be.

Very early the Indian boy assumed the task of preserving and transmitting the legends and stories of his ancestors and his race. Almost every evening a myth, or a legend of some deed done in the past, was narrated by one of the parents or grandparents, and to it the boy listened with parted mouth and shining eyes. On the following evening he was usually required to repeat it. If he was not an apt scholar, he struggled long with his task; but, as a rule, the Indian boy is a good listener and has a good memory, so that the stories were tolerably well mastered. The household became his audience, by whom he was alternately criticized and applauded.

This sort of teaching at once enlightens the boy's mind and stimulates his ambition. His conception of his own future career becomes a vivid and irresistible force. Whatever there is for him to acquire must be acquired; whatever qualifications are necessary to a truly great warrior and hunter, he must seek at any expense of danger and hardship. Such was the feeling of the imaginative and brave young Indian.

It becomes apparant to him early in life that he must accustom himself to rove alone, and not to fear or dislike the impression of solitude, but acquaint himself thoroughly with nature. Much has been said about Indian children's "instincts." To be sure we inherited some of the characteristics of our ancestors, but the greater part of our faculties we had to acquire by practice. All the stoicism and patience of the Indian are acquired traits. Physical training and dieting were not neglected. I remember I was not allowed to drink beef soup or any warm drink. The soup was for the old men. The general rules for the young were never to eat their food very hot, nor to drink much water.

My uncle, who educated me, was a severe and strict teacher. When I left his teepee for the day, he would say to me: "Hakada watch everything closely and observe its characteristics"; and at evening, on my return, he used to catechize me for an hour or so. "On which side of the trees is the lighter-colored bark? On which side do they have most regular branches?" It was his custom to let me name all the new birds that I had seen during the day. I would name them according to the color, or habits, or the shape of the bill, or their song, or the appearance and locality of the nest—in fact, anything about the bird which impressed me as characteristic. I made many ridiculous errors, I must admit. He then usually informed me of the correct name. Occasionally I made a hit, and this he would warmly commend.—[St. Nicholas.

How to Keep Young.

In order to remain youthful in appearance, the body must be free from disease, the mind cheerful and happy. The preservation of a pleasant expression of countenance is as essential as the prevention of wrinkles. The emotions of the mind stamp themselves in the features. The indulgence in ill-temper, fretting over the minor aggravations of life and little jealousies and animosities, are the destroyers of soul beauty which must be combined with the physical charms in order to keep the face young and pleasant looking.

The coming of wrinkles may be retarded by observing the following rules; Keep the system in a healthy, well-regulated condition; keep the skin clean by frequent washing; bathe the face with the hands once a day in soft water, as hot as can be borne, dry on a soft towel, and follow by a gentle massage with the palms, smoothing the brow upward to prevent the formation of early wrinkles; protect the face from severe cold and strong winds; and avoid facial distortions, as wrinkling the forehead and puckering the features. Keep your eyes open to the funny side of life and rejuvenate your soul with good, hearty laughter.

In matters not whether married or single, if you work in harmony with nature's laws the bloom of youth will linger late. But if you inpede respiration by tight clothing, diet on rich indigestible food, spend the beauty-making hours of the night in dissipation, clog the pores of the skin with poisonous cosmetics, draw your face into a frown except when you meet company, and you worry needlessly, you will grow old in advance of the years. The crow's feet will come thick and fast; the silver threads will multiply by the score; and the skin will assume a sallow hue.

The Westminster Gazette says Lord Rosebery's dominant ideal is colonial expansion and Imperial unity, coupled with a sincere belief in democracy.

THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

Uniform Worn by Our Soldiers in Winter.

MOUNTED RIFLES.

THE military authorities of countries such as Canada and Russia, says E. W. Morrison, in Harper's Weekly, have a serious difficulty to contend with in providing winter uniforms that will protect the troops against a climate of almost Arctic severity, and yet not materially impede the movements of the wearers. In the Dominion of Canada the comparatively small force of regular troops at the disposal of the government is distributed over a very large territory, in some parts of which the temperature in winter is below zero for weeks and months at a time, while in other sections the winters are comparatively mild. In the garrisons located in the more temperate portions of the country the regulation winter uniform of the British army is worn, but in the Northwest and in some of the provinces fur coat, gauntlets, and moccasins form portions of the equipment; wooden stirrups protect the feet of the cavalry in place of the steel stirrups of the regulation saddles, and everything is provided with a view to affording the greatest possible comfort and the least impediment to freedom of movement. In Winnipeg and many of

THE MOUNTED POLICE

posts of the Saskatchewan district the cold is intense at times, the thermometer ranging as low as forty or fifty degrees below zero. In Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and the country east of the Rocky Mountains, which gets the benefit of the warm "chinook" winds, the climate is quite mild in comparison. Consequently the authorities have to sanction the issue of fur clothing in some districts, and a less heavy winter uniform in the more temperate portions of the Dominion.

The military force of Canada is composed of 1000 Mounted Police, 1000 regular troops, and about 33,000 active militia. Previous to the confederation of the provinces in 1867 the military affairs of the country were in the hands of the British government, which maintained garrisons in the eastern provinces, and controlled the volunteer organizations then in existence. After confederation the imperial troops were gradually withdrawn, with the exception of a garrison at Halifax and the naval establishments there and Esquimalt, on the Pacific coast.

By the British North America Act, which is virtually the constitution of Canada, a department of militia and defence was established. In 1873 the nucleus of the Mounted Police force was formed for the protection of the territories of the Northwest, and has since been increased from 300 to 1000 men. Though not under the control of the militia department, this splendid corps of troopers has done for the western plains of Canada the work that the United States cavalry have done on the frontier further south. The untutored savage has acquired a healthy respect for the Police, but one of the

MOST HAZARDOUS EXPERIENCES

that the riders of the plains have often to undergo is being caught in the terrible blizzards that sweep over the prairies during winter months. The patrolman overtaken by such a storm has need of all his courage and skill to find his way back to the post. The weather, however, makes no difference in the duties of these hardy troopers, and their constant vigilance has been the price of the safety of the settlers.

In 1873 the Kingston and Quebec artillery schools were founded, and in 1875 the Royal Military College was established at the former city. This latter is the West Point of Canada.

About 1883 a permanent corps of infantry was formed, and infantry schools for the training of the volunteer officers and non-commissioned officers have since been established at Fredericton, New Brunswick, St. John's, Quebec, Toronto, and London. Calvary schools have also been established in Toronto and Winnipeg for the training of the volunteer officers and non-coms. in that branch of the service. At each of these schools a troop, battery, or company of the regular forces is stationed, and these act as models for the militia in the district in which they are posted. Every militia officer is compelled to take a short course of instruction at the nearest military school before his rank is confirmed. The

REGULAR CANADIAN TROOPS

compare favorably in drill, physique, and equipment with the best regiments in the imperial service. The strength of the permanent force at present, exclusive of the Mounted Police, which is nominally a civil body, is: cavalry, 158; artillery, 426; infantry, 428. The active militia consists of over 33,000 men, divided as follows: engineers, 90; cavalry, 2,038; artillery, 3,100; infantry, 28,619.

The whole force is under the command of Major-General Ivor Herbert, and the country is divided into twelve military districts, each in charge of a deputy adjutant-general, for administrative purposes. The regular forces are armed with the Martini-Henry rifle, but the militia has still nothing more effective than the old Snider "gas pipes." The former also wear the valise equipment, but the volunteers have the old back-breaking knapsack.

The only occasion on which the Canadian forces have had an opportunity to distinguish themselves, since their organization upon the present basis, was during the Northwest rebellion of 1885. That little war cost the Canadian government $5,000,000, but it was probably worth all it cost in the long run. The uprising of the Metis took place in March of that year, when the weather was very severe, and long stretches of bleak and uninhabited wilderness lay between the available troops and the scene of operations. The Canadian Pacific Railway was only partially completed and a break several hundred miles in width occurred just north of Lake Superior. Across this the troops from Ontario and the eastern provinces had to march, with the temperature below zero. Further on, at Qu'Appelle, they were forced again to leave the railway and foot it northward to the Saskatchewan. It was, in its earlier weeks, a winter campaign calculated to try the stamina of the hardiest troops, and the Canadian soldiers were not nearly as well equipped for it as they have been since. But they proved equal to the emergency. Within thirty-six hours after the news of the Duck Lake fight and the burning of Fort Carlton was received troops were equipped and on their way to cross the terrible "gap" that intervened between the eastern and western sections of The Canadian Pacific Railway. Part of the march lay

THROUGH DENSE WOODS,

with the snow four feet deep, while at other times the troops took to the blizzard-swept ice of Lake Superior. But they tramped along as if it was all in a day's work, and not a man dropped out of the ranks. And the only grumbling that was heard was from the corps that couldn't get to the front. Twelve battalions of infantry, half a dozen batteries of artillery, and several troops of cavalry and scouts were ordered out for active service, but the government could have had as many more at twenty-four hours' notice for the asking. The prompt action of the government, and the alacrity with which the volunteer corps of Canada responded to the call to arms, enabled them to crush out the rebellion by the end of May, and prevented a general Indian uprising.

In the Northwest campaign the troops learned much valuable experience in winter manoeuvres. During the first month of the rebellion the movements of the troops were impeded by snow, especially the artillery, which had great difficulty in floundering through the drifts in the Touchwood Hills country even with six-horse teams. One of the most valuable results of these experiences was the invention of the gun-sled. Instead of resting on wheels, the gun and limber are placed on heavy bobs, the space between the runners being covered with sheet-iron turned up in front like a toboggan. This latter device prevents the sled from sinking into the snow by presenting a flat, tobogganlike surface which glides along easily. A battery can be changed from wheels to runners in a few minutes. No change of drill is required, and the equipment remains the same. It is said to be the most serviceable device for the equipment of artillery in winter that has yet been discovered.

The Kodak Fiend.

Oh, doan' go out, 'Lias, doan' go out
For de kodak fiend he's all about;

You know yo' features mighty plain,
An' he haunt de street an' de meader-lane;

He sets in de kyar w'en the kyar goes by,
An' de railroad one, he's mighty sly;

He doan' care w'eder you clean or not,
An' he'll take yo' rags wight on de spot.

Ef he do it now wid yo' lasses face,
I tell you 'Lias, you'll be 'n disgrace.

No, doan' go out 'Lias, doan' go out,
For de kodak fiend he's all about;

He come down hyar de oder day,
An' he tuk dis shanty w'en I's away;

An' he drove in front de goats an' geese,
An' de ole lame sheep, wid his thick black fleece;

De hats in de window an' rags he got,
Wid his hoodoo gun, from de meader-lot.

Oh, de kodak fiend, he's sly an' mean,
An, you can't go out near his machine,

Or he'll take you down wid yo' kinked-up hair,
An' yo' dirty clothes, and yo' feet all bare.

He's got de meader, de bridge an' stream,
An' de boss's mule an' d' ole ox-team;

An' I doan' now reckon a single spot
Dat he hasn't look' for, an' hasn't got.

W'en yo' Uncle Mose rode on de mule,
An' brought de chil'en home from school,—

Wid six pon' de small mule's holler back,—
De kodak fiend went 'long his track,

An' just's dey reached de ole stone wall,
He sot 'is gun, an' he tuk dem all;

An' I hear he call his hoodoed thing
"De School-Out, Mule-Back Blackberry String."

So I tell you, 'Lias, ain't safe any more
For 'spect'ble folks to go out-door"

Nless dey go in de edge of night,
W'en de sun an' de gun is out o' sight.

—[Century.

How the Church Was Repaired.

W-a-al, yes, I may say I'm proud of it, I think it's lookin' fust rate
Bout as neat lookin' church, on the whole, as you'll come across in this state.
You see I was committee on repairin'—may account why the work was well done;
When I tackle a job like this, Mister, I surely don't do it for fun.

We'd worshiped forty years in the old building and spent little on't to repair;
Paint was off, glass broken and a cold place unless the weather was fair.
Yet somehow we didn't get about it; it really seemed a pity—
But no good man at the head; 'twas before I was p'inted committee.

You know how 'tis with farmers, little ready money generally on hand;
We've got to have mowers and reapers, and sometimes a little more land.
Yet we didn't forget the "welfare of Zion," and prayed frequently both loudand long
To the Lord to come down among us, and I generally led them quite strong.

Last spring, we got about it Judge Simpson, who lives in the city,
Give us five hundred dollars to fix things, and I was put on the committee.
We raised five hundred more in the church, and I think you will say 'twas well spent,
You see as I was committee, we never wasted a cent.

The sisters, they bought the carpet; the young folks, they bought the bell;
You'll hear it ring Sunday mornin' and I think you'll say it sounds well.
Squire Peters, who lives at the corner, he give the lamps and their fixters:
Sister Peters furnished the Sunday-school room—everythin, even the picters.

How much did I give? W-a-a-l really, you see as I was committee
And Judge Simpson done so well by us—him as lives down in the city—
I didn't seem called to give money, but I've given much talk and some prayers,
For I'd told the Lord in prayer meetin', for years, how much we needed repairs.

—[Good Housekeeping.

Not so Daft.

A lad who had the name of being half-witted was one day walking along the turnpike road when he espied a scarecrow with a hat on its head, which he noticed was in a better condition than the one he was wearing himself, so he went and exchanged the one for the other.

Proceeding a little further along the road he met the farmer who owned the scarecrow, who at once took in the situation and exclaimed:

"Hey, man, what are ye deeing wi' my scrarecrow's hat?"

The lad answered:

"What's your business as lang's the man and me is pleased?"—[Spare Moments.

Artificial Stone.

Thirty parts of tin are dissolved in forty parts of muriatic acid and thirty parts of sal ammoniac are added. A powder composed of freestone fifty parts, zinc oxide twenty parts, pounded glass fifteen parts, powdered marble ten parts and calcined magnesia five parts is prepared and made into a paste with the liquid abovementioned. Coloring matter may be added. The composition may be used as a damp-proof coating for walls or for repairing stone work or for moulding statues or ornaments.—[Scientific American.

MEDITERRANEAN FLEETS.

Sir George Baden Powell on England's Present Naval Strength in the Great Sea.

An English Admiral, in a recent magazine article, advocated an alliance between the English and American navies, and some of the newspapers on the other side of the line floated the proposal. There is nevertheless, excellent reason why the American people, and, in fact, all peoples, whose main employment is the raising of food for export, should be solicitous that the road to Britain across the high seas should be unobstructed. Her forty

MILLIONS OF MOUTHS,

crowded on an acreage altogether insufficient to raise a fraction of the food that is needed, keep the farmers of the United States and Canada, and of other lands that might be mentioned, busy. Their cereals, meats and dairy products are welcome there, and not a barrier exists against the flood of commodities that is constantly flowing through her ports.

In case the ocean highways which lead to her doors were obstructed it would be a serious affair for the eating millions of Britain, but it would also be of grave moment to the producing millions on this side of the Atlantic. The American farmer, therefore, both north and south of the 49th parallel, is warmly interested in the maintenance of the freedom of the channels that lead to his surest and best market, and the navy which the United States farmer's taxes have helped to build might be engaged in a much worse task than keeping those channels safe and open. What the prospects of keeping them open might be in case England were

BROUGHT INTO HOSTILITIES

with other strong naval powers is always an interesting question to her people, and it possesses scarcely less interest to us. A recent letter in the London Times, dealing with England's naval strength in the Mediterranean, the writer being Sir George Baden-Powell, a name not unknown to Canadians, possesses more than usual importance at a time when the effectiveness of that right arm of Imperial power is being questioned. Sir George, who is a member of Parliament, believed he would be doing more to guard the interests of his Liverpool constituents by spending a winter among the Mediterranean naval stations than in the most zealous attendance to his duties at St. Stephen's. He accordingly carried out his ideas in that respect, and in a column letter he gives a first instalment of his observations.

Sir George begins by saying that the naval policy is the most critical question before the country, and follows that up by the statement that the Mediterranean is now of far more importance to England commercially than it ever was, and that her "foreign" trade is greater than that of any other nation in that sea. It is of the first consequence, then, that peace, freedom and prosperity should dwell there. These, however, have at times to be commanded, and for that purpose an effective and

OVERMASTERING FLEET

is necessary. Sir George does not think that England at present possesses a fleet of that character in the Mediterranean. He says that the best naval authorities agree that the true practical test of "relative naval strength" lies in the possession of battle ships, and, taking this as a test, he gives the following figures of the effective battleships of fifteen-knot speed possessed by the seven Mediterranean powers in that sea at present:—Greece, three; Turkey, three; Austria, three; Russia, four; Italy, ten; France, thirteen; Great Britain, eleven; Russia and France have also material additions on the stocks to their lists of battle ships.

Greece and Turkey are dismissed from the calculation. Italy has a fine fleet, and, in conjunction with Russia, for example, combined with her commanding geographical position, would play a leading part in Mediterranean affairs. Sir George found the Russian fleet established at Poros, a Greek port, with quite an appearance of permanence. The presence of Russian war vessels in this port has drawn the watchful attention of all the nations who suspect the designs of the northern power in the Mediterranean. The officers and men of the British fleet Sir George found to be all that could be desired, still maintaining an invincible superiority. The possession of Gibraltar, in the mouth of the intercontinental sea, is the true strength of the British position. It should be the base of a powerful fleet, guarding equally the Western Mediterranean and the eastern Atlantic and home seas.

EUROPEAN GAME.

Varieties of Wild Fowls and Animals that Grace London Tables.

Hitherto the term Russian game, as used in the London markets, has applied more to birds than to venison of any sort although the latter, hailing from Russia, has been available here and there for the last few years. We should, however, like to see it become more easily procurable; it certainly would be of greater assistance to the housewife, for in spite of the many excellent things obtainable and within immediate reach, there are two things to be considered—the increasing desire for variety in food and the decided inclination toward a higher class of cookery, involving more skill on the part of the cook and a larger choice of materials. Of course we all know that with money everything is to be had in London; but we are speaking of such imports with a view to bringing delicacies which are now unapproachable within reach of ordinary incomes.

The North of Germany yields wild boar and abounds in deer and roebuck, which figure in German culinary works and menus under the names of reh and hirschbraten, etc., and which in French are called daim and chevreuil. From Russia comes the reindeer, which Urban Dubois praises when prepared with a sauce a l'orange. Elk or moose is also to be had in Paris, presumably from Canada, where they are procurable, but also hailing from some parts of Northern Europe.

Moreover, Russia sends us partridges and pheasants and her gelinottes (hazel hen) are delicious. German grouse are by no means to be despised, and the Scandinavian capercailzie and its varieties are becoming well known, the kind called by the French poule de neige being one of the most appreciated.

Another bird easily obtainable in France and coming under the heading of game is the outarde or bustard, which as far as the writer knows, is not eaten in England.

"No, I haven't the faintest idea of her age." "I thought you had been friends since childhood?" "That's just why I am so uncertain. You see, ten years ago she was 18."

No useless coffin inclosed his breast,
Nor in sheet nor in shroud they wound him,
For he monkeyed with the dynamite
And his comrades never found him.

A Safety Paraffin Lamp.

A method of rendering paraffin oil or spirit lamps safe against accidental explosion or fire through being overturned has been devised by a Mr. Howarth, of London, England. It is based on the principle of absorption, and consists in partially filling the oil chamber of the lamp with small pieces of a chemically-prepared vegetable substance of a fine porous nature, which forms a soft spongy core. The remaining space in the chamber is occupied by a preparation of asbestos. The wick of the lamp is embedded in the absorbent materials, which retain the oil when it is poured into the chamber. The oil is conducted to the point at which the flame is produced through the wick by capillary attraction in the usual way. There is thus no oil in the lamp in the form of a free liquid, and should the lamp fall and break the oil will only be scattered about in the pieces of the core containing it. In the event of any of these pieces becoming ignited there would only be a few isolated points of fire, instead of a sheet of spreading flame as in the case of free oil.

Hood's Cured After Others Failed

Scrofula in the Neck—Bunches As Cone Now.

Sangerville, Maine.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen:—I feel that I cannot say enough in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For five years I have been troubled with scrofula in my neck and throat. Several kinds of medicines which I tried did not do me any good, and when I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there were large bunches on my neck so sore that I could

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

not bear the slightest touch. When I had taken one bottle of this medicine, the soreness had gone, and before I had finished the second the bunches had entirely disappeared." BLANCHE ATWOOD, Sangerville, Maine.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

S. P. SMITH, of Towanda, Pa., whose constitution was completely broken down, is cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He writes:

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