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at is d ing the lest work in ation in Canada to-day. Our ata'ogue gives ull information. Ester collese now if possible. V. J. ELLIOTT, Principal.

TRUNK SAYSYEM ANNUAL

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nber 27, 28, 29, 1900

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ON, District Passenger Agent LUM, Agent, Aylmer.

Brick and tile yard, with a capa-

The Home

DECAY IN TEETH.

Judging from the questions constantly asked the dentist, it is no exaggeration to say few people have a four pounds; stir it together until the lead to decay of the teeth.

those deposits are not removed under place and an acid is generated, and slightly wetted napkin over a basin, -the Maiden. this dissolves the enamel and dentine and then strain the sugar through leaving a cavity to grow larger and it. deeper.

The dentine is of a tubular structure and in these tubules the microbes which constantly exist in the mouth penetrate, where they continue their destructive effect till the tooth is completely destroyed.

Microbes are minute vegetable When it is dissolved set it over the fruit and sirup will be thick. Take of which are so small that they are only visible under the microscope They fectious or contagious diseases, and in pots or jars, and pour the jelly between them and the body there is a constant struggle.

The process of fermentation is of a constant struggle.

uself but the growth of multiplication of these minute organisms, and in this process of their life history they produce the acids and other them neatly and put them into a is inconceivable.

s inconceivable.

to each quart of peaches put half a pound of sugar; let them stew until causes, and these may be anything which will lower the general tone of the evetem, and make it less able to

resist the action of deleterious agents. Among these secondary causes proprotracted sickness, the lack of out- it on dishes to cool, and finish as may with which he was so prominently door exercise, excessive study, anxi- be directed. ety or werry, which undermine and weaken the system. When the body is ifl, no one organ can be said to be perfectly sound.

BUTTER A CURE.

and sixth year.

PRESERVING FRUITS.

Apples, pears, plums, apricots, &c.

for preserving in sugar or pickling

vinegar may be greened thus; Put

vineleaves under, between and over

small bits of alum the size of a pea,

say a dozen bits to a kettle full; put

enough water to cover the fruit, cover

the kettle close to exclude all oute

air, set it over a gentle fire, let them

simmer; when they are tender drain

off the water: if they are not a fine

green let them become cold, then put

vine leaves and a bit of saleratus of

soda with them, and set them over

a slow fire until they begin to

size of a small nutmeg will have the

desired effect; then spread them out

to cool, after which finish as several-

TO PRESERVE PEARS.

Take small, rich, fair fruit, as soon

the fire in a kettle, with water to

cover them; let them simmer until

finger, then with a skimmer take

them into cold water, pare them

neatly, leaving on a little of the

stem, and the blossom end; pierce

them at the blossom end of the core,

then make a sirup of a pound of sugar

for each pound of fruit: when it is

boiling hot pour it over the pears, and

let it stand until the next day; when

ly directed.

Chronic constipation in otherwise

Use a Clever Trick for Marking a Bee With Cotton.

HONEY-HUNTERS.

TO CLARIFY THE SUGAR.

TO PRESERVE APPLES.

TO CAN PEACHES.

In order to be followed the bee must have a distinguishing mark that can be easily seen, and with such a badge healthy children, is not a disease, but the Australian provides it. He gums an obstruction of the intestines from too much food, an Austrian physician a small tuft of white cotton to the bee's back, and thus follows it with dition can be simply and effectively comparative ease. But the question terminated by giving the child fresh now comes up, how is the cotton to be butter, a haif to a teaspoonful during put upon the bee's back?

The gum is quickly found; it is on the first two or three months of life the first two or three months of life uptil normal defecation is restored almost any tree; the cotton grows right at hand. The bee, too, is Between third and fourth month give two or three teaspoonfuls a day, until relieved, and then every second or third day. From five months to a showing quite plainly whether its honey sac is full or empty. It moves year one to three tablespoonfuls every honey sac is full or empty. It moves two or three days. Over this age give a little in its eager haste to secure as needed. The butter must be given the delicious liquid, but parhaps a unchanged; not warmed nor mixed quick dab will fasten the cotton on its with any substance, as this alters its back. Do not try it. As the little composition. In an experience of six boy told his mother, the bee is a very

years every child has taken the but-ter with relish. It increases the nourishing elements of the food in very stupid fellow, too, in most small compass, and is the nearest approach to milk. A part is readily aster, has his snow tuft of cotton similated and the rest is eliminated ready gummed, finds his bee, gently simulated and the rest is eliminated stamplating peristalsis as it passes drenches it with water spurted from to the lower plant about one and through the intestines. Pale, pasty his mouth, picks it up while it is children become red-cheeked and still indignantly shaking itself free pasty his mouth, picks it up while it is one-quarter miles down the valley, and still indignantly shaking itself free The total fall available is 130 feet. The hearty, and the benefits of this butter from the water which clogs its wings, treatment are evident up to the fifth and with a dexterous touch he afed rainstorm, the bee rubs off the tiny drops from its wings, tries them. rubs again, and soon, buzz! buzz! the fruit in a preserving kettle; put

NEW AND STRANGE.

A model of the human heart, working as in life and pumping blood through artificial arteries, is the work of a Continental physician. The potato, hitherto grown as tuber under ground, is now being produced like fruit from the stem of the simmer; a bit of soda or saleratus the plant. The flavour of these really 'new" potatoes, is excellent.

A new cork for poison bottles ough to be vary effective in the prevention of mishars. It has a kind of ancho attached to it so that the cork can not be entirely separated from the bottle, and it gives a warning elick when the cork has reached the limit as the pips are black, set them over of withdrawal.

An ingenious German has devised a method of plucking fowls. The dear they will yield to the pressure of the bird is placed in a receptacle and subjected to several cross currents of air from electric fans turning at the rate of 5,000 revolutions a minute. The bird has every feather and quill blown off t in an incredibly short space of time.

The newest kind of marble for boys one that will give a loud reper wenty times in succession when let it stand until the next day; wheat drain it off, make it boiling hot and again pour it over; after a day or two put the fruit in the sirup over the fire and boil gently until it is clear, then the sirve of the marble.

take it into jars or spread it on dishes, boil the sirup thick, then put it THE JUNGFRAU TROLLEY.

THE PRESENT STAGE OF AN INTER-ESTING ENGINEERING JOB.

Put into a preserving pan as many pounds of sugar as you wish; to each pound of sugar put half a pint of wa-ter, and the white of an egg to every the Electrical Point of View—In Eight or Ten Years There Will Be Transport-ation to the Top of the Famous Montain. The Jungfrau is one of the most clear conception of the causes which sugar is dissolved; then set it over a famous mountains in Europe. Rising ead to decay of the teeth.

Chief among them is the fermentatake off the soum as it rises; after to a height of 13,600 feet, the mountained all aftempts gentle fire; stir it occasionally, and in the middle of the Barnese Oberland tion of particles of food lodged be-tween the teeth, or in their pits or so high as to run over the side of the of Alpine climbers to reach its sumdepressions, during mastication. When pan; to prevent which, take it from mit, and probably on this account, as through carelessness or indifference. the fire for a few minutes, when it well as because of the exceeding will subside, and leave time time for beauty of its outlines and the whitethe influence of the warmth, mois- skimming. Repeat the skimming un- ness and extent of the vast snow ture and the microbes present, fer- til a slight soum or foam only will fields that cover its summit, it rementation, or chemical change, takes rise; then take off the pan, lay a ceived the poetical name of Jungfrau The mountain was first ascended in

1811, and in the next forty years only five attempts at an ascent were made. It was considered a very perilous ascent, even more so than that Pare and core and cut the apples of the Matterhorn, but the view from in halves or quarters. Take as many the summit is one of the very finest in Europe, and for this reason several plans were suggested whereby it mountain scenery. Nothing of a the fruit with a skimmer to flat practical nature was done until, in dishes; spread it to cool; then place 1890, Herr Guyer Teller of Lausanne, Switzerland, proposed the plan which is now in course of execution and which promises to result in the most of the first car is supported on a proastonishing piece of railway construction and electrical engineering in Europe. The first work that Take small under-ripe peaches, pare was done on the project was a careful survey of the mountain by a geopossesses materials which make them kettle with water nearly to cover logist and a study of the possible so fatal to mankind. Their number them, and set them over a gentle fire danger that might result from the to each quart of peaches put half a rarefactions of the air at the great elevations proposed for the line. Afcay of the teeth. But there also the strup is rich. Serve for tea or ter a period of discussion which was exist indirect, or contributing, desert, or seal them in jars while hot. at times acrimomious, the Swiss Federal Assembly finally granted in 1894 a concession for the work to Herr Teller and his associates. Un-TO COLOR FRUIT YELLOW. Boil the fruit with fresh skin fortunately, this hardy pioneer died bemons in water to cover them until in the spring of 1899, and his death during decay may be mentioned any it is tender; then take it up, spread was a severe blow to the enterprise

> connected. The scheme of the road is exceed- resistance at the generating station. ingly simple. It proceeds from a point called the Little Scheidegg, which is a railway station on a regular line of steam railroad, by a steady grade, part of the way in the open air and the rest of the way in a tunnel with an average grade of 15 per cent., to a point about 150 feet below the summit of the mountain. An elevator from this terminal station lands the passengers on the summit. The electrical equipment of the railway consists of rack locomotives operated directly by threephase currents at 500 volts between the phases. The power is generated at the village of Lauterbrunnen, where are situated some of the most beautiful cataracts in Switzerland.

At a point above the village of Lauterbrunnen a small stream is dammed and gives a steady water power estimated at a little over 2,000 horse power. At present this is sufficient, but in the future it is probable that a second generating station will be erected, using the waters of another mountain stream and capable of generating 9,000 horse power.

From the pond formed by damming the little stream, which is called the head of the conduit is provided with fixes in an instant the telltale cotton. Very much out of patience, no of 800 horse power and two of 500 royal tomb, is at the palace of the the wheels being of the Girard type distance from the capital. tion being, of course, provided for each wheel. The exciter wheels and exciters are in duplicate.

From the power station to the bout six and one-quarter miles, long this stretch feed wires are carried at a pressure of 7,000 volts, threephase, the line being mounted on excelain insulators supported by coden poles. The diameter of th eed wire is about seven and one-half millimetres, 0.3 inch. Through the tunnel the feed wire is led in concen-Through the ric cables buried in a ditch at one ide of the track. At the entrance of the tunnel the line is about 5,000 feet above the sea level. In calcuating the feed wires a loss of 10 per ent. was allowed.

Transformer and converter sub tations are scattered along the line at intervals depending upon the nature of the grades. They are about ne and three-quarter miles apart where the grade does not exceed 15 Each substation contains peir cent. 200-kilowatt transformers which, like all the other high-tension pparatus, are carefully insulated rom the ground on percelain houls. ms-a precaution absolutely seces regions where thunder storms re so frequent and violent as they no in the Alpa

the tunnel are blasted out of the solid rock. At the stations such as Schei degg, the Eiger glacier and others where there are living quarters for employees, restaurants, etc., the in etallation is much more complete. In addition to the transformers there is a rotary converter and a battery of coumulators, the latter furnishing current for the lighting and heating of the buildings when the current is cut off at night, as well as for the supply of the tunnel lighting in case of

accident to the generating station.

Current on the line is maintained at 500 volts in each phase with a maximum loss of 12 per cent. between any two sub-stations. The two conduc tors composing the trolley line are of hard-drawn copper wire nine milliout off at night, as well as for the suppended sixteen inches apart. The third conductor of the three-phase system is the rails, which are well

bonded and earthed. The locomotives weigh about twelve and one-half tons each and each carries two three-phase motors geared by a double reduction gear to the pinion wheel which engages in the rack. The poles are provided with could be made in some way available oastaron caps, the construction othto tourists and others interested in mountain scanery. Nothing of a road. The locomotives develop about three hundred horse power as a maximum and each hauls a train weighing twenty-nine tons and seating eighty passengers. The forward end longation of the rear truck of the boomotive so that its weight assists the traction effort of the latter. The trains go up the mountain backward; that is, the locomotive is always at the down hill end of the train, pushing it up the grade and rolling back in front of it. On the down trip the motors are connected with the line as in the up trip, but on account of the well-known tendency of the induction motor to stay in step with the current, the descending speed of the train is little greater than its ascending speed, the motors meanwhile working back and restoring energy to the line, where it is used either to assist ascending trains or is absorbed in a

> The work of construction commenced in 1897, and at present has attained a point 10,595 feet from the Little Scheidegg station. On account of the constant grade, in case of any accident, the trains could return under their brakes to the station with safety. The first mile and a half of the line, which is in the open, presented no partioular difficulty, but "this has not been the case with the tunnel section. The first half of the tunnel will penetrate a hard, calcareous rock and the upper half of it will be built in hard sohist and gneissic reak. The hardness and solidity of this rock renders any masonry work for lining the tunnel entirely unneccassary. Electric percussion drills have been used in the work and experiments have been undertaken with liquid air as a blasting agent, but no great success has been achieved with

The present explosive compound is nitro-gelatine, and this, in contrast with other nitro explosives, is more dangerous and liable to detonation when cold than when warm, In consequence, the supply of the explosive is kept in sooms heated by electric heaters so as to keep it warm. It is Lutschiner, a metallic con- expected that the entire project of the Jungfrau Railway will be complated in from eight to ten years.

orflows and strainers. There caremonies attending the burial of horse power each, and two small ma- Escurial, situated three thousand feet chines for driving the exciters, all of above the level of the sea, and some away it goes, unconsciously leading large wheels run at 330 revolutions are buried there, the coffins of the The kings, queens and mothers of kings per minute, the smaller ones at 700 kings lying on one side, those of the revolutions, automatic speed regula- queens on the other. After lying in state for several days in the throne room in Madrid, a procession is formed to accompany the body to the Escurial. A halt is made on the way, mouth of the tunnel the distance is and the corpse rests there for one night. In the morning the lord high chamberlain stands at the side of the coffin and says in loud tones, your majesty pleased to proceed on your journey?" After a short silence the procession moves on, winds up to the grand portal of the palace. These doors are never opened except to admit a royal personage dead or alive. When the casket containing the remains is at last placed in the vault, the chamberlain unocks it, and, kneeling down, calls with a loud voice, "Senor! Senor! After a solemn pause, he ries again, "His Majesty does not re-Then it is true, the king is He then looks the coffin, ply. ead !" gives the key to the prior, the palace of the Escurial centains also a large monastery and church, and taking his staff of office, breaks it in pieces and flings them at the casket. The booming of the guns and the tolling of belle announces to the nation that

> Some people are never contented uness the silver lining of the cloud is The rooms for the sub-attations in converted into money.

ing place.

the laing bas gone to his final rest-

ANCIENT MEDICAL WORK. THE DISCOVERY OF A BOOK 7000 YEARS OLD.

For 2300 years Hippocrates of Kos has been known to the world as the but that of Bicheres, of the fourth dynasty, who reigned 1460 years earion, however, has been wrested from the ancient Greek by the discovery and translation of an early Egyptian papyrus treating of the subject of medicine, with date so remote as almost to place Hippocrates within the twenty-eighth and sixteenth centuries ranks of modern physicians.

English medical literature is about this payrus, generally admitted by tant. The work is known to scienposed to have been written during ten genesis of the art of healing.

ed in the library of the University of the papyrus is itself the oldest of Leipsic, and the English transla- medical work extant and contains the tion of Papyrus Ebers, a volume of historical genesis of medicine. several hundred pages will soon be ready for the press.

Page 98 of the Papyrus Ebers is devoted almost entirely to remedies for household ills. Its contents clearly indieate that the ancient Egyptian housewife was beset with cares similar to those of the modern housekeeper. It reveals likewise the fact that woman early made use of cosmetics The remedy given for the falling out of the hair is ascribed to the mother of King Teta of the first dynasty.

To Egyptologists the story of the finding of Papyrus Ebers possesses all the characteristics of a romance. In the winter of 1872-78 Georg Ebers, of Leipsic, and his friend, Ludwig Stern spent several months at Thebes in quest of rare documents. For a time the two scientists made their dwelling place in one of the tombs of Abdel-Gurnah, and associated dily with the Arabs of Luxor. A wealthy citizen of Luxor showed to Ebers the antiquities which be, little by little, had obtained from the fellah on the other side of the Nile, and at length revealed to him the fact that he was the possessor of a payrus obtained from the same source.

Upon close inspection of the papyrus Ebers made the startling discovery that it was a document of great value and in an unusual condition of preservation. He longed to possess the document himself, but had not means to meet the demands of the owner. who was not altogether aware of its full value. However, receiving the financial assistance of Max Gunther, a wealthy Englishman, Ebers purchased the treasured papyrus and conveyed it to his home in Leipsic, there to study its contents at leisure. It was finally turned over to the library of the University of Leipsic for safe dicines prescribed, is a source of wonthe valuable antiquity, it was cut into

ed under a glass. According to the statement of the and cosmetic remedies. Egyptian possessor, Papyrus Ebers was found in a tomb in the so-called H Assassit, a part of the Necropolis of Thebes, reposing between the legs of to Amasis, B.C., 590, and bade him for CURIOUS BURIAL CEREMONIES.

Strange and impressive are the to refer to the awart tomb which for a body physician, and in the time to refer to the exact tomb which for-

merly contained the treasure. When Ebers came into possession of the papyrus, it consisted of a single, tightly rolled piece of the finest yellow-brown papyrus. The width of the document was thirty centimeters, and the length of the written part 20.23 meters. No other papyrus known to Egyptologists is better preserved, and not a single letter of the document is missing.

The text of this perfect ancient record is divided into pages, each of which is numbered. The page numbers are placed over the first line in the middle of each page and run from to 110. Singularly, the numbers 28 and 29 are missing, although the text continues uninterruptedly. The omission is explained on the ground that the Egyptians considered 110 to be a perfect number, and by this means the writer was enabled to complete his book with the required number of pages.

Each page of the papyrus contains either twenty-one or twenty-two lines. With the exception of pages 3 to 21, which are considerably smaller, the pages are twenty-two centimeter width.' The script in which the papyrus is written, is extraordinarily regular, and is partly in black and partly in red ink. This form of writ ing is known as the hieratic, and one of the three forms used by the ancient Egyptians. The others are th epistolographic and the hieroglyph The exact date of the writing the book of which Papyrus Eb a copy is not known, but it is believe document itself refers to the eigh teenth dynasty in the sixteenth cen tury B. C., but when the papyrus was

unrolled, a calendar was discovered containing the following inscription "In the ninth year of the King of Upper and Lower Egypt. . . . of the

everlasting."

Before the last epithet is the frames Full Translation Just Completed of the Ebers Papyrus, an Exyptian Rock Bervet of the Voted to Diseases of Man and Their Cure-Astonding Knowledge of Materia Medica Displayed.

Before the last epithet is the framework name of a king whose identity is still in doubt. Dumchen, a recognized authority on Egyptology, believes that the author of the calendar did not the author of the calendar did not insert the name of the reigning King, lier. Dr. von Klein is of the opinion that the calendar calls attention to the date of transcription and that the original was written much earlier. B.C., the practice of medicine was in the hands of witchcraft. During this to be enriched by the translation of period the law was so stringent that a person advancing a theory for the Egyptologists to be the oldest book treatment of disease other than that devoted to the science of medicine ex- established by the priests was put to death.' Consequently the work, which tists as the Payrus Ebers, and is supbears the marks of the period of witchcraft, if written at all prior to the reign of Bicheres, a King of the the date named in the calendar, must fourth dynasty, 4688 to 4665 B.C. Thus have been written at least 1200 years the original document is nearly 7000 before. This makes it highly probable years old and it contains the writ- that the original book was written during the reign of Bicheres, or at The document is carefully preserv- least 4656 B.C. At all events, the copy

A large proportion of the diseases known to modern medical science are carefully classified and their symptoms minutely described by Papyrus Ebers. The prescriptions recommended are in many cases exactly the same as those given at the present time. The work mentions 700 different substances, the greater part of which are taken from the vegetable kingdom. Some metals and a considerable number of animal extractions were also used. Of the salts only natron, saltpeter, common salt and sea salt are mentioned. The use of such ingredients as lizard's blood and pig's teeth are in some cases recommended.

The discovery of Papyrus Ebers demonstrated that the Egyptians as early as 8000 or 4000 years before Christ possessed an astonishing knowledge of a great variety of remedies, and that their learned men could make observation of disease, combine complicated recipes and use them with judgment; According to this early writer there were three different classes of medical practitioners in Egypt at the date, of the manuscript,-namely: The real physician, the surgeon and the conjurers. The relative standing of the several classes is not known.

The origin of medicine is certainly to be looked for in the Valley of the Niles and the Papyrus Ebers opens a wide era for the students of the history of medicine and pharmacology. The Egyptian physicians were well advanced in ophthalmology. The collection of Hippocrates edited 4009 years later, did not contain more eye diseases, although more clearly and more agreeably described. The number of diseases mentioned in the Papyrus Ebers, as well as the profusion of me keeping. In order to better preserve Egyptian physicians must have been twenty-nine pieces and each piece plac- experienced diagnosticians, who commanded a knowledge of prophylactic The Egyptian oculist was renown-

ed. In the third book of Herodotus of Tiberius and Nevo Egyptian physicians regularly came to Rome, usually to heal skin diseases. Herodotus were accustomed to practice specialties and that the country was full of physicians. Some, confined their attention to diseases of the eye or head, others to the teeth, stomach and intestines.

Greece, long supposed to be the birthplace of medicine, is now known to have derived its knowledge from the Egyptians, Pravagoras, although from Kos, the town where Hippocrates was born and where the temple of Es culapius was built, lived in Egypt. He was the greatest sympomelogist and diagnostician of this age. Hippocrates also went to Egypt for his medical training, and on his return stablished a school of Greek physiians. Although the founder of the present system of pathology, his right to the title of "Father of Medicine," has been dissipated by the revelations contained in the Papyrus Ebers.

REAL ENOUGH FOR HIM.

Miss Romantique-Do you think dreams are ever productive of anyhing real? That is-

Mr. Rounder, absent-minded-Well had one once that produced pink makes and blue spiders that looked al enough to suit me.

Telegraph wires get tired; this is ne of the most recent observations scientists. They work better on onday than on Saturday, and an exert declares that each wire ought o have one whole day's rest every.