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A BARGAIN-100 acres of pam land, being the south-south-east quarter of Sec. west quarter of south-ection one, and the north quarter of south-west quarter, in Township Is, North is batte of Michigan, adjoin juwin; medium house, good

EXCHANGE—40 acres of cleared and clear of stumps buildings, good orohard at odroad, and within one mile mer, Sanijac County, Mighat quarter of the north-west on easy terms; or will some piece of land in good loading ARN, Real State Buscher & Aylmer, One.

cres of choice land, in the Yarmouth, being the north to tenth concession. The ingoed condition, The house ary good repair. The farm from Kingamill Station, and apleton Cheese and Butter old right, and on easy terms, land, and on easy terms, land, and on easy terms, land, and on easy terms,

d fair farm buildings, one well, being part of lot 74, in of Malahide. This farm cap terms. A small payment ted, and the balance on time ser; interest 5 per cent, or smaller property. For fursmaller property. For oply to C. O. LEARN, wn House Block, Aylmer,

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arts of Lots 26 and 27, in the ownship of Malahide, good s. good orchard, convenient ch, is offered cheap an 1 oment. Apply to C. A. Learn, r., Brown House Block, Ayl-

Ou the Farm.

SANDY SOILS.

Of all the soils to be cultivated or to be restored, none are perferable to the light sandy soils. By their porousness free access is given to powerful effects of air; they are natually in that state to which drainage and sub-soil plowing are reducing the stif-

Manure may as well be thrown into water as on land underlaid by water. Drain this and no matter if the upper soil be almost quicksand, manure will convert it into fertile, arable land.

The thin covering of mould, scarcely one inch in thickness, the product of a century, may be imitated and produced in a short time by studying the laws of its formation.

It is a well recognized fact that next to temperature the water supply is the most important factor in the production of a crop. Light soils give good crops in seasons of plenti-ful and well distributed rains or when skilfully irrigated, but insufficient moisture in a soil is an evil that no supplies of plant food can neutralize. Sandy soils are rich in mineral constituents and fail to give good crops in time of drought only on account of their inability to retain moisture This can be obviated by the application of fermented peat or clay or the sowing of clover. All of these enable to retain moisture in times of drought and the decay of veget able substances in the soil gives off carbonic acid, a powerful solvent in

Peat contains as much nitrogen a barn yard manure, but as it is dug out, the nitrogen is locked up by acids in insoluble combinations and plied to the land in this condition brings in sorrel, coarse and unnutricious grasses. Composting it with an alkali to neutralize its acidity causes peat to heat, then ferment, renders it soluble and fit for food for plants at a cost of 2 cents a pound for

If, the land is in a condition to bear clover, it is easily brought to a state to produce any crop, and if not in condition it can be readily made so at a trifling cost for fertilization. A crop of three tons of clover contains following constituents, 123 pounds alkalı, 210 pounds alkalıne earths, 45 pounds phosphoric acid and 217 pounds nitrogen.

Soils are not exhausted; when it is seen the power a suitable crop has to liberate and convert the insoluble substances existing in the soil and store, them in a plant for future use

The clover should be cut for fodder the first year, the second year cut it once for fodder, then allow it to grow again and go to seed, which save for future use and there is left in the clover roots in the soil to the depth of 12 inches, 97 pounds alkalı, 292 pounds alkaline earths, 71 pounds phosphoric acid, 180 pounds nitrogen available for a crop, which when ploughed, leaves the land clean, light retentive of moisture and easily tilled with available constituents in the clover roots and soil enough to produce any crop profitably and the necessity of purchasing fertilizers and applying them; is saved. The farm made as it should be self-supporting but it can only be done so by judicious rotation of crop. If this is not resorted to, fertilizers, which are much more costly must be applied.

SHOEING HORSES.

Much is being written on the subject of shoeing horses, and many peoto be original have gone into print in with a pop. Then the aeronaut we will say, to give gratuitous informations as to the outcome of their

can correctly true and balance the foot of the horse unless he thoroughunderstands the anatomy of the foot and leg and is well acquainted with) the articulation, also the action of: the tendons and muscles, so that can feel within his own brain just how their work should be done and if it is not being correctly done feel how, by correct farriery, the feet can be so proportioned and shod that their angle to the limbs they support may make correct locomotion natural and comfortable. It is the simplest matter in the world to shoe the feet of a horse correctly. The trouble with the people who lay pretence to being expert in farriery, and cause of their many failures, is that they experiment too much They try so many different methods. they use so many queerly constructed shoes and other contrivances to accomplish their object, whereas a close adherence to nature's faw

nish them the most gratifying re-The foot of the horse is nothing but

would make so easy of accomplish-

ment what they are after and fur-

pastern bone. All that is necessary for correct farriey is to keep this horny box at a proper angle to the limb it supports, and consequently, have it so shaped as to be also in correct proportion.

COW POINTS.

Attention to little details and endeavoring to satisfy every whim of the cow, gradually increasing the richness and quantity of the food,

ducer if she has any.

There are thousands of buttermakbut it is exceedingly doubtful if there men who built up the leading improved breeds of British sheep and cattle a hundred years ago.

No food is good that is not clean, If the fountain is unclean it cannot give forth a clean stream. The best milk out of unclean food. Therefore, see to it that all the food you give your cow, whether in the pasture or in the barn, is clean and whofesome Furthermore, see that the variety is wide and the supply is generous Variety is essential to the maintenance of appetite, and appetite controls digestion. Think of the size of a cow's stomach and remember it must be comfortably distended in order to do its work properly-and feed accordingly.

# DROPPING WITH A PARACHUTE.

A Circus Balloon Man Says It's Gentle and Not Extra Hazardous.

"Coming down from the clouds in a parachute is like a dream," said a circus balloon artist. "Ever dream and you're not hurt. Well, that's the parachute drop over again. No, there is no danger, A parachute can be guided readily on the down trip. but you can't steer a balloon. To guide a parachuce out of harm's way a practiced hand can tilt it one way or the other, spill out air, and thus work it to where you want to land, or to avoid water, trees, chimneys or church spires. Circus ascensions are generally made in the evening. When the sun goes down the wind goes down. The balloon then shoots into the air and the parachute drops back on the circus lot, or not far away. A balloon is made of four-cent muslin and weighs about 500 pounds. A parachute is made of eight-cent mus-

"There is much more danger in coming down in a balloon. When it strikes the earth it's like a big ball, and bounds up again, taking you with it. Not long ago in McKeesport, Pa., I came down in a balloon because the parachute would not let go. I nearly came down in a big stack of a blast furnace, but the hot air drave the balloon away. After that I never intrusted the parachute arrangements to any one, but attend-

ed to it myself. "The rope that secures the parachute is cut with a knife. The aeronaut drops fully 100 feet before that parachute begins to fill. It must fill, if you're up high enough. There are several hundred parachute men in the business and the accidents are less in ratio than railroad casualties. Our business is new at that. After a while the ratio will be less. A man can't shake out a parachute, if it don't open. A man in the air has gradually filled it bulges out climbs on to his trapeze and guides the parachute to a safe landing. In seven cases out of ten, you

A LOST CITY. An entire town has recently been discovered in the dominions of the Czar, of the existence of which no one seems to have had any idea. Deep in the forests of the Ural lies a flourishing city, the inhabitants of which speak a curious language of their commonwealth, in which taxes and taxgatherers, among other trouble-some things, are unheard of.

AN EASY WAY OUT.

Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff tells us that Tom Sheridan, reading Euclid with his tutor, and finding it tedious, asked: Was Euclid a good man? The tutor did not know.

Was he an honorable, truthful man? We know nothing to the contrary. Then, don't you think we might take his word for all this?

# WHAT HE EXPECTED.

He-Would you mind a little tempor.

EXPLORATION OF CHINA

POLICY OF POWERS FORESHADED BY TRAVELLERS.

British, Russian and German Explorers Have Traversed the Country-The Chiracter and Resources of China Are Well Known.

Notwithstanding the magnitude of the obstacles that have always existed to travel' in China, it is remarkwith regular exercise, will bring out able how many scientific explorers the animal's capacity as a butter pro- have traversed the length and breadth of the country since the early part of the century. It is interesting also ers to-day superior to the best but- to observe how the names of the extermakers of a hundred years ago, plorers and the territory through which they passed seem to indicate for in this way: The slimy coating prois a single breeder superior to the the aims commonly attributed to the various Powers now manifesting particular interest in Chinese affairs. Southern China, for instance, has been the special field for British explorers, while there have been numerous Russian explorers in the north and northwestern provinces, and the Germans have given special attention to the northeastern parts of the coun-

> As far back as 1816 English explor-China, for in that year Amherst butaries of the Sikiang, sometimes in the '60s-that systematic explora- below the water line. tion of that part of China was under-

were regularly quartered out by Engjourney into

YUNNAN FROM SIAM.

tion of China was developed on that have since begun to materialize. In the '70s the English activity spread from the southern provinces to the valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang. Baber, Gill, McCarthy, Moss and others penetrated into some of the most exclusive provinces, and made valuable commercial and military observations. While the British were thus working in the southern half of the country the Russian Przivalsky made his bet and Kansuh. Elias, who was believed to be traveling on behalf of the British Government, made a journey through Mongolia and Shansi in 1872. The northern provinces were also traversed by Pevtsof, Sezech Fritsche, a German, and others during the same period. In the '80s the activity became still greater. Przjvalsky, Potanin and other Rus- than man's-the whale. sians continued their examinations in the northwestern provinces and the provinces of Chi Li, in which Pekin is situated. The British were equally active in the south. Bourne Ford, Parker and others were going through the provinces of the Yang tse-Kiang collecting data of a poli tical and military nature, while Mr. Archibald Little, who has done so much to develop the navigation of the Upper Yang-tse-Kiang, was making observations of great commercial value. Mr. Archibald Colguhoun made, during the same period, a chute begins to fill the descent is less with a view to the construction of a railway, and continued his work from Yunnan down the Yukiang and Sikiang to Canton

In the early part and middle of the present decade the

land when not in open."

the country. Bockh, Boborowski, tears in the trees, or wherever it may land when not in open."

the country. Bockh, Boborowski, Obrutchey, Potanin and Braam traversed Kansuh, Shensi, Shansi, Chihli versed Kansuh, Shensi, Shansi, Chihli and, owing to the failure of reinforceand Shantung in every direction, the last named also making extensive explorations in the provinces of Ganhwuy, Kiangsi and Kwangtung. The English explorations of the Upper ively, and the French paid considerable attention to Yunnan and Se chuen in view of their intended railown, and seem to form a sort of ideal way to Yunnan-fu, the capital of the province. They also had explora- be found records of efforts of Chinations made of the parts of the prov- men to make conquest of the couninces of Kwangsi and Kwangtung try. In every instance they failed which lie south of the Sikiang and because their forces were out-numberits main western tributary that rises in Yunnan. The Japanese also have to be made of no weak stuff. in Yunnan. The Japanese also have been looking into the province of Fokhien opposite Formosa, to which they pretend to have a kind of reversionary right.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the governments more particularly interested in the future of China have taken care to be fully and accurately informed as to the char- ever he gets acter and recources of those prov-The foot of the horse is nothing but a horny box, containing but two bones, the coffin or pedal bone the navicular bone and a portion of the smaller bone and a portion of the bone and a portion of the bones are constant you mind a fittle temporation inces in which they were more immediately concerned. Those exploritime does not obliterate, no which death does not terminate.

taken part in the work of preparing the way for the events now ripening in China, but it is in the Chancel-leries of the Foreign offices and the mobilization departments of the War Offices only of the different countries mentioned that their names and the records of their work are known.

### FACTS ABOUT FISH.

Why They Are Coated With Slime-The Alaskan Candle-Wonders of the Carp.

Fish, as a rule, increase in weight and length every year up to their death. There are several varieties of fish that can not swim; they are deepsea-dwellers, and crawl about the rocks, using their tails and fins as legs.

Why fish are slippery is accounted tects them from the attacks of fungus, a form of plant life found in all waters. If a fish is uncovered by slime the fungus lodges there and grows until in time it kills the fish. The slime helps also to increase the speed of the fish through the water.

In order to capture a certain fish, a South American tribe whips the water with the wood of a tree which contains a substance having a narcotic influence on the fish, which are ers began their work in southern then readily caught. One South American fish, the anableps, a starmade a journey along the banks of gazer, can see in air as well as in the Pekiang, one of the northern tri- water. Its eyes are divided into an upper and a lower portion, giving the called the River of Canton; but Ma-cartney had already done valuable suited for seeing in the air, and the work up the same stream in 1793. It other for seeing in the water. The fish was not however, until the early part of the second half of the century—
of the second half of the century—
head sometimes above, sometimes

There is a wonderful fish in Alaska taken. During that decade the which, when dried, is used as a candle, southwestern and southern provinces The Alaskan inserts the tail of the dried fish in a crack of his rough lish explorers, conspicuous among wooden table and lights its nose. The whom were Oxenham, Dickson, Garn-fish burns with a bright and steady of falling from a high place? You ier, Bickmore, and Cooper. Lagree, flame of about three candle-power, come down, alight quietly, and awake, a French traveler, in 1867 made a giving a clear, white light and considerable heat. A fairly large fish will burn about three hours. The fish But it was in the seventh and the is very fat and its vertebrae are form-But it was in the seventh and the following decades that the exploration of China was developed on a is the tallow and the vertebrae the large scale and became international wick of this curious candle. If necesin character, foreshadowing events nicely smoked.

The pollock is severely let alone by its finny brethren, for it is armed to the teeth with a formidable sting and a sac of poison. The lake lamprey of Central New York is another fish which is ferocious and bloodthirsty. Its mouth is bigger than its head and its teeth are sharp and pointed like a tiger's. The brook lamprey has never been known to eat at all. It is supfirst journey into the northern Thihe becomes a real lamprey-in the larva period-and is never hungry afterward.

People marvel at the mechanism of the human body, with its near 500 bones, but man is simple in this respect compared with the carp, which moves no fewer than 4386 bones and muscles every time it breathes. It has 4320 veins, to say nothing of its ninety-nine muscles. One fish has a brain larger

THE CHINESE WERE INVADERS. At Different Times They Attempted th

Conquest of Manila, The history of the Chinese as in vaders and warriors is replete with deeds of reckless valor as well as of keen intellect. When the Spanish discovered the Philippine Islands they also discovered that Chinamen had already invaded the islands and were a powerful political and commercial factor. In 1573 Li-Ma-Hong, fall is head first. When the parawith a view to the construction of the months of hard firsting had to Chinese naval officer and filibuster arrived before Manila with sixty-two ten months of hard fighting had to

Other invasions followed, but were not successful. By 1602 over 20,000 Chinamen had quietly settled in Manila and thousands were scattered over tong, experience, with a view to the many beneficial results that may be can land back on the lot where you was intensified. In the north of started from. The first performers China and Mongolia Russian and Geriand pearly every one of them were obtained by the animal and his owner also, the latter more particularly in a pecuniary zense.

In the opinion of the writer no man largest work is to bring back the ballary and scientific men made to be a must have had nerve to make the drop. Now, it is a regular business, not considered hazardous at all. The hardest work is to bring back the ballary and scientific men made and nearly every one of them were to possible to be a significant to the significant and mongoina Russian and German military and scientific men made and nearly every one of them were to possible to be a significant and mongoina Russian and German military and scientific men made in the significant and nearly every one of them were to possible to be a significant and mongoina Russian and German military and scientific men made in the significant and nearly every one of them were to possible to be a significant and mongoina Russian and German military and scientific men made in the significant and nearly every one of them were to possible to be a significant and mongoina Russian and German military and scientific men made and nearly every one of them were to possible to be a significant and mongoina Russian and German military and scientific men made and nearly every one of them were to possible to be a significant and possible to minute and exhaustive studies of the killed. By 1639 the island again was was made to throw out the Spaniards This war lasted only six months ments to arrive on time, over 50,000 Chinamen lost their lives and, of course, the rebellion was a failure. In 1662 a Chinese fleet appeared before Manila and demanded tribute. In 1762 Yangtse provinces also went on act- England captured Manila, but the success of the undertaking was largly due to her Chinese allies.

Not only in Luson, but in nearly all the islands of the archipelago, may

TO SHAME HIM.

Mrs. Gabble-Mrs. Phoxy seems to exercise a peculiar influence over her husband.

Mrs. Noah Tall—She does. She has preserved an alleged poem he wrote when he was a young man, and whenever he gets obstreperous she threatens to read it to him.

There is no remembrance which

COMFORT IN HOT WEATHER.

Physician's Way of Taking a Bath by Which He Keeps Cool.

As soon as the hot weather begins to get in its serious work people of all degrees of competence and incompetence to speak on the question proceed to formulate and communicate recipes for the avoidance of sunstroke. So numerous are these recipes that if a man attempted to follow out onetenth of them he wouldn't have time to do anything else. All the efforts of these altruistic advisers seem, however, to relate to the saving of life; none of them considers the subject of comfort, without which life soon ceases to be worth living. For the benefit of such persons as greatly desire to keep cool-and this category includes probably an overwhelming majority of the adult population -a well-known physician, who is himself a man of extensive adiposity and therefore subject to suffering from high temperatures, has formulated a simple plan which is within the reach of any person having access to a bathtub. "This is a method that I have been

trying on myself with great success for three years now," he says. "It be gins in the bathtub and ends in the pathtub. There's nothing else to it except a towel. A great many persons advocate tepid baths in hot weather on the ground that a cold bath produces reaction that heats one up rapidly afterward. Well, I've go nothing to say against the tepid wanothing to say against the tepid bath treatment. For a person who has a weak heart, or who is not constitutionally sound it's an excellent thing, but for a robust man the cold bath is better when taken in the right way.

THE POPULAR SHOWER BATH is a fallacy so far as helping one to keep cool is concerned, for five minutes after you are dry your skin is in a glow. The thing to do is to fill your bathtub up with cold water, get into it and lie perfectly still for several minutes. To begin with, three or four minutes will be as long as you will want to stay; later you will find yourself remaining for eight or ten

"When you are thoroughly chilled through and your skin is cool all over it is time to get out. Now comes the important part. Most people think they must scrub themselves furiously dry with a crash towel. That is all wrong. It simply sets up action of the pores, and there you are perspiring again. The proper way is to press off the drops that adhere and do the rest by fanning yourself with the towel. Then get into your clothes in a leisurely manner and you will find that for three or four hours thereafter you will be cool and comfortable, though all creation around you is melting its collar.

'Take a bath like this just before breakfast, and if you possibly can, another in the middle of the afternoon. when the temperature is highest, and you will find the miseries of city life in the heated spell so mitigated that you will forget all about them. But it must be remembered that this treatment isn't for invalids, or people with weak lungs or hearts. I don't want to be responsible for deaths by heart disease or pneumonia. The safe thing to do is to ask your family physician whether you are hardy enough to stand such a course before you begin."

A TRIFLE MIXED.

Three smart young men and three nice girls-All lovers true as steel

Decided in a friendly way To spend the day awheel. They started in the early morn, And nothing seemed amiss,

And when they reached the leafy lanes, They rode twos this! They wandered by the verdant dale, Beside the rippling rill;

The sun shone brightly all the while; They heard the song-bird's trill. They sped through many a woodland glade,

The world was full of bliss-And when they rested in the shade Theyset intwos likethis! The sun went down, and evening

A lot too soon, they said : Too long they tarried on the way, The clouds grew black o'erhead. Down dashed the rain! They home ward flew,

Till one unlucky miss Slipped sideways-Crash! Great Scot!

Spinach is one of the vegetables

particularly recommended for their

Wereallmixeduplikethis! SPINACH.

medicinal qualities. As a departure from the usual way of preparing it. spinach fritters may prove agreeable Boil the vegetable until thoroughly cooked, drain and mince well and add some grated bread, a little grated nutmeg, dessertspoonful of butter, and a piece of loaf sugar. Add as much cream or yolks and whites of eggs as will make a preparation of the consistency of batter. Drop this batter by spoonfuls into boiling fat and cook

until brown; serve at once.

# HEALTH.

BEAUTY AND ILL-TEMPER.

Bad temper and worry will trace more wrinkles in one night than hot and cold brushes and creams and lotions can wash out in a year's faithand complexion out in a year's faithful application. Physicians assert that an immense amount of nerve force is expended in every fit of bad temper; that when one little part of the nervous system gets wrong the face first records it. The eves begin losing the luster of youth, muscles become flabby, the skin refuses to contract accordingly, and the inevitable result is wrinkles, femininity's fiercest and most insidious foe. There is no use attempting to reason with a woman about the evil effects of ill-temper, while she is an ugly mood. She knows perfectly well that it is bad form: that it savors of the coarse and underbred; that it is weak, belittling, and immoral, and that it hurts her, cause to lose her temper. does not stop at just that time to think about it, and to remind her of the fact only adds fuel to the flames,

But when she is cool and serene and at peace with all the world, you can convince her that each fit of tempen adds a year to her age by weakening her mental force, and by tracing crow, tracks about her eyes and telltale lines around her mouth, she will probably think twice before again forgetting herself. For no matter what she asserts to the contrary, woman prizes youth and beauty above every other gift the gods hold it in their power to bestow upon mortals.

GERMS IN WOMEN'S SKIRTS.

That long skirts are a serious mennce to public health has apparently been proved by Dr. Casagrandi, a distinguished scientist of Rome. At 2 congress which was held in the Eternal City the other day, he told his fellow colleagues that he had made some simple experiments which had convinced him that the fashion of wearing trailing skirts ought at once to be

He had, he said, employed a number of women wearing long skirts, to walk for one hour through the streets of the city, and, after their promenade. was over, he had taken their skirts and had submitted them to a careful examination. As a result he had found on each skirt large colonies of noxious germs, including those of influenza, consumption, typhoid fever. and tetanus. The bacilli of minor diseases were also well represented on

Dr. Casagrandi maintained that in view of these facts, women, and especially mothers, ought at once to stop wearing long skirts, and the other members of the congress unhesitatingly expressed the same opinion, and passed a resolution to the same effect. A French writer, commenting on these experiments, says that the time may not be far off when all women will wear short bicycle skirts, and that the sooner this time comes the better pleased will be all those who have made a study of hygiene and who know how dangerous to public health the long skirt is.

# WAYS TO BEAUTY.

The juice of a lemon in hot water on awakening in the morning is an excellent liver corrective.

Men and women eat too much. Loss of youth, the sallow skin, the decaying teeth, the unshapely form,-all are but the exterior signs of dyspepsia within. Sweets, pie, coffee, iced waterwith this as their portion since the day of swaddling clothes, is it any wonder that many American women are nervous wrecks?

Raw-silk wash-rags are very pleasant to use.

The long use of powder is apt to make a woman reckless. She begins to put it on so thickly that it is no longer an aid to beauty, but a hideous disfigurement. It is just as well to leave powder alone entirely, but if it must, be used all that is necessary is the faintest suspicion, rubbed evenly over the face, neck and arms.

To whiten the arms use a saturated, solution of Epsom salts.

USE OF ALCOHOL. According to Dr. Clouster the use

of alcohol should be forbidden to all persons: 1. Who have any family history of drunkenness, insanity or nervous dis-

2. Who have used alcohol to excess in childhood or youth.

3. Who are nervous, irritable or badly nourished. 4. Who suffer from injuries to the

head, gross diseases of the brain and sunstroke. 5. Who suffer from great bodily weakness, particularly during conval-

escence from exhausting diseases. 6 Who are engaged in exciting or exhausting employments in bad air and surroundings in workshops and

7. Who are solitary and lonely and

mines.

require amusement. 8. Who have little self-control, eith-

er hereditary or acquired. 9. Who suffer from brain weakness, the result of degeneration.