owflake kery

trachan, Props.

ur snowflake Bread? If you will have no other Kinds are Speciaities with us.

choice line of Imported and rs, Pipes, Tobaccos, &c. I & STRACHAN.

EXCHANGE-40 sores

EXCHANGE — 50 acres of old tair farm buildings, one rewell-being part of los 74; in of Melahide. This farm can, y terms. A small payment ted, and the balance on time ser; interest 5 per c. nt., or a smaller property. For furpply to C. O. LEARN, Real win House Block, Aylunc, Oat.

IST BREAD ST CAKES ST BUNS

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lakes a Specialty. a first-class Cigar call on us.

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stem-Mutual Principle OF THE erve Fund

Ass'n. FREEHOLD BUILDING

onto, October 14th, 1896.

zed to announce that in of all death claims in the nada will be made by check . Toronto : or the Molsone thus making the Mutual

W. J MCMURTRY. Manager for Ontarte

T—100 acres, being part of lot concession of Dereham, 80 good farm. None but first ed apply. For particulars, EARN, Brown House Block,

OR SALE

illy a home o

next meal. The feeder who employs good judging them what they will eat up quick | jectiles.

and clean of some substantial food, ******* On the Farm. like Johnny cake or cracked grain and at the same time will observe them to turn about and be looking for bugs and worms. They always have their little eyes open for a bug or bits of grass, and they will keep If there is any one thing that reup the business of foraging until their quires the dairyman's personal atlittle crops are distended. They are tention more than any other it is still a little hungry. milking. More good cows are spoil-

ABOUT MILKING.

ed every year by careless milking

than in any other way. A very little milk left in the udder at each milk-

ing will cause the best cow to de-

crease, and eventually to cease milk-

The milking should not only be

done thoroughly, but it should be done

sings, should be done quietly. In

No loud, boisterous language should

be permitted. The cow is a nervous

animal, and any undue excitement af-

fects the quantity and quality of the

ing entirely.

milk unfavorably.

prove effectual.

strange person.

many people.

POULTRY.

is to have regularity enough in feed-

ing so that the interval between

an inordinate one, which will cause

the chicks to gorge themselves at the

der four or five times per day.

The fact of the matter is that there is a general rule observed by all successful poultrymen, and while each will have his own method, with no two of them alike, it would seem that there are many methods of keeping chicks healthy and well fed. The point is to keep them healthy and growing. The person who lacks mequickly, and, unless the operator thod will feed in a bungling manner giving all kinds of improper foods, Switzerland it is said that they pay giving no opportunity to rest or giv an extra price to a milker who sings. ing them a long rest.

FAMINE SUFFERERS.

The Pariahs are the Most Unfortunate

Do not allow persons or dogs to The chief sufferers by the presen worry the cows. Heifers that have famine in India, as well as by all been carefully and kindly handled other natural and political calamifrom calfhood to maturity seldom de- ties in that great empire, are the unbest to determine the cause, if pos- nine millions, and whose condition is sible and remove it. The teats may now practically as bad as the slavery be sore and tender. An application from which the English rule is supof vaseline, or lard will bring relief.

If the udder is inflamed and swollen, least half of them are in the presidfrequent fomentations of hot water ency of Madras; and in and about the and an application of either of the city of Madras they form one-quarabove-named remedies will usually ter of the population.

The Pariahs are socially and in-Another very simple and effectual dustrially below the Sudras who are remedy is to mix enough of the cow's the lowest caste. The Pariahs are of milk with a few handfuls of salt to no caste at all, and have no place in make a thin paste and anoint the ud- the social and religious scheme. They with the first calf there is perhaps ly. The law of custom compels them more danger of the udder being in- to live in separate hovels outside the flamed and tender than at any later boundaries of villages. They canperiod, and will demand closer atten- not carry on trade or agriculture. tion and the greatest care in milk- and can only perform the most labor ing. A cow suffering from any dis- ous, unpleasant and menial services

ease of the udder should be milked The state of the Pariahs is practi thoroughly three or four times per cally that of the chandala, of whom day; under no circumstances should it is said, in the Hindu law of custom the udder be full and distended any that he :"shall not dwell within town ength of time.

Kindness, firmness and fearlessness asses; his clothes must consist of the are necessary qualifications in a good mantles of deceased persons; and his milker. One who cannot control his dishes must be broken pots.

or her temper or is afraid of a cow The Pariahs are prohibited from need not expect to become a success- drinking at the public fountains; the ful milker. Kindness is not thrown upper castes-even including the poo away even to an animal. Occasionally and hard-worked and often starved cow will persist in kicking in spite Sudra-believe that they contaminof all precautions. For such I use a light rope, with a hook at one end erally contain the only public or ac and a short chain at the other. Put cessible water within a considerable it around the cow just in front of radius, this is a terrible hardship to the udder; draw real tight and hook the Pariahs, who are often obliged to in the chain. She can scarcely lift her go several miles to get water, which feet, and it causes her no pain unless then is very likely stagnant and unshe tries to kick. Sometimes the dif-wholesome. The result is that disease ficulty is caused by a changed condi- is bred among them, which sometimes tion from one farm to another, or a infects the whole- population.

change of milkers. Never change This gives the Pariahs a grievance milkers if it can be avoided. With which, they fancy, may compel the some cows it makes little difference; government of India to listen to their others will not stand at all for a story of distress. In a general way it is no doubt true that the English rulers of India would help the Pariahs if they could; but they are unable to govern the vast population of that Many people often wonder why it is that year after year the interest empire without acceding to the social in poultry keeps up to the same old arrangements and religious notions of standard. Every other class of live the people.

Nevertheless, there is no Indian lay stock has its ups and downs. Hogs, horses, cattle and sheep each have of customs against teaching Pariahs, their periods of depression, but poultry is on deck every change of the hundred primary schools for the bene season, and the supply has never yet fit of their children.

been known to exceed the demand. It is not clear, however, in what a popular business is that there is al- are not allowed to live in villages, or ways a market for surplus stock; travel with other people, or drink the eggs are always in demand at low water they drink, or engage in any prices sometimes, but where prices are trade or business. An educated out low the hen is getting her own living caste would be a very unhappy outwithout any expense to her owner, caste indeed.

hence he can afford to sell at low As matters are, the Pariahs are not -at least, when they can obtain food Fowls are more prolific than any -an unhappy people. They are said other class of farm animals and reach to be very laborious in their menial maturity so much more quickly, and way, frugal, pleasure-loving, and these are advantages that attract capable of performing much work.

There has been no best way discov-With regard to their diet, they ered for feeding little chicks. One have at least one privilege not possessperson will feed one way and have se' by Indians who belong to the very good success and another will castes; they can eat anything. A pursue another method of feeding Sudra or an upper-caste man may diametrically opposed to the first starve before he may eat beef; portermethod and still have as good success. house steaks placed before him three One will let the chicks get hungry times a day, during the famine, would occasionally so they may relish their not save him from starvation.

food, and another never permits The members of the Hindu castes them to become hungry. It is not a suffer from the great famine as the good plan to let chicks get hungry. result of other inherited notions be-The great difficulty in this will be sides the one that compels them to venesection, and, sure enough, the The great difficulty in this will be sides the control of the determining what constitutes keepeat only certain foods. They are reblood flowed and after a short time ing chicks a little hungry. One strained by superstitious fear from faint heartbeats up to seven per minstrained by superstitious fear from leaving their homes and travelling to the relief centres. The Indian government distributes great quanticecement described by superstitious fear from the relief centres. The Indian government distributes great quanticecement dis judgment and regularity in feeding. strange scruples prevent them from for over two hours. One way to keep the appetite good congregating at certain centres, they

Here, too, the Pariah profits by his meals should be long enough to rest the digestive organs, and yet not so long that the appetite may become incompliants one which will come

must die.

CHINESE DISCOVERED POWDER. The Chinese discovered gunpowder at ment will keep his chicks healthy and least 800 years ago, and made stone will keep the appetite healthy by giv- mortars that threw heavy stone proONE SURE SIGN OF DEATH.

Physician Who Says He Has Tried It In More Than a Thousand Cases.

The question of an absolutely sure sign of death has troubled mankind from ancient times. It has been most variously answered, but never to entire satisfaction The difficulties we meet with are: First, that not all organs of the body die in one moment; and second, that the action of some of the vital organs may be so diminished that by ordinary means it appers almost impossible to decide whether the life in them is in fact extinct or not.

The actual causes of physiological death are three First, cessation of brain function; second creation of rivered respiration or failure of the lungs; ply. third, failure of the heart.

tem, only is not at once followed by the inactivity of the peripheral nervous system, and its special, so-called, ous system, and its special, so-called, vegetative centres, as long ago was battle can beat sometimes, remarkheart may continue to beat, even if rom calfhood to maturity soldom develope into kickers, but occasionally fortunate Pariahs, or outcastes, who there is one that does. It is always best to determine the cause, if post-best to determine the cause, if post-best to determine the cause, if post-best to determine the cause in that great empire, are the un
with great diminished power. We absolutely must go away next week thought to determine the cause in the post-best to determine the cause in tinue to grow; the stomach continues Respecting the second cause of death we well know that respiration may is not affected and the circulation not interrupted. And of the third cause, by heart failure, the same may be said. So we see that we may speak of true, absolute physiological death only after the cessation of function of the three organs together, or at least of two of them, the lungs and the heart without the life action of which the brain certainly cannot operate.

Now, as regards respiration, we have very simple means to demonstrate its cessation. So remains, in fact, as the only one to show its true death, the heart. This to prove indeed with absolute certainty is quite a difficult in the body have been concentrated most experiments. And as regards drive. the same we have to take into consideration that, by disease, the heart beats might be diminished to but so few faint pulsations per minute, might become so imperceptible; that without the aid of special instruments and long-continued observations noth-

In the following I shall give the simple means by which any person easily enough may convince himself of the absence or presence even of the slightest trace of circulation:

a small colorless white ring. Now as views.

its correct interpretation. and the capiliaries when a new suparterial, partial venous anaemia.

dom occur-one may use the toes the sian alliance earlaps, even the tip of the nose, if desired. The member must be only thin enough in order to make the ligature as tight and perfect as possible. I have used this means about 1.030 to 1,040 cases previous to post mor-

tem examinations. In one case only I observed the mentioned discoloration, though it was imany means. I at once resorted to

Dr. Theodore Deecke.

FORCED HIM INTO CRIME.

I began the career of crime, said the famous criminal, when I married the second time. Did your second wife lead you

astray? asked the sympathetic visior.

Not so much as the first one. It was she who preferred the bigamy tal to FLASHES OF FUN.

What a strong face that Mr. Mimmsley has. Yes. He used to be

the iron-jawed man in a circus.

Husband-What! No ice this sweltering weather? Didn't the iceman leave any? Wife-He left plenty, but that new girl has been keeping the refrigerator open all day to cool off the kitchen. First Hen-Yes; affliction has vis-

ited our coiop. My poor sister is gone! Second Hen-So sorry! Did she pass away with a white man or a colored Cardinal Manning met one day a

drunken Irishman on a London street and said; Patrick, I have joined the death are three: First, cessation of temperance society. Perhaps your riverence needed it, was Patricks You seem to be very much interest

The first, involving immediate death ed in that couple in the middle of the of the central or animal nervous syssee if you can figure out which it is that can't dance.

demonstrated by Brown-Sequard, ed Beechwood. What are you driv-Schiff and others. So the lungs may on tinue to contract and expand, the beat a retreat. Mr. Henpeck-The doctor says I

laway to go with you then. Mr. Hento digest, the liver to secrete bile, etc. peck—Um-m! I guess the doctor Respecting the second cause of death must have known that. Edith, coyly-What is it the poet cease for quite a while if the brain says about a young man's fancies in the spring? Backward lover-Why

-er-really-I-er-leave all that to My parents may come between us she faltered. If they do, he exclaimed, hotly, they must be pretty small

And he pressed her still closer to his manly breast. Amelia, when a letter came from you while you were away I did not read it for a day at least. What was that for, Edgar? Don't you see? I saved one day's interest on the money you asked for.

The seaman-Have you ever been on a battleship when she clears for action? The landsman-No. Well, it is the most thrilling and impressive problem. Upon the absence, therefore, moment you can conceive. Oh, I

Aren't you going to give any enentertainments of any kind this summer? said the visitor. No, answered Miss Cayenne. As a social rule we don't give. We merely receive.

Mrs. Billus-How would you like it if I spent nearly every evening in the and long-continued observations nothing of their existence may be detected.

week at a meeting of some secret society? Mr. Billus—It couldn't be a secret society, Maria, if you belonged

POWER OF THE PARIS BOURSE.

While the Paris bourse is neither saint nor hero, aside from saints and If we ligate tight a member of the heroes it is the only power that the body, best for example, a finger be- Kings and mobs of France could not tween the first and second joint, in compel to express a sentiment conthe living we will soon notice begin- trary to the law of commerce. When ning almost at once, a reddish col- the exchange expresses an opinion it oration of the portion above the liga- is in a language understood by allture. It becomes darker and darker that of francs and centimes. Napored, and finally assumes a dark bluish leon feared it. Robespierre held it in red color. The entire upper portion execuation and Prudhon had to conwill be thus affected and only direct- fess that the bourse in critical moly around the ligature there will be ments was the final refuge of hones

sure as this discoloration will be ob- Lastly. Frenchmen recall that the served in the living being, as sure will entente between France and Russia all traces of it be absent in the dead. had its origin in the efficacious of-The bluish discoloration occasionally fices of the bourse. One need not have many gray hairs to revert to that evening at the Peterhof—it was in the summer of 1891, I believe, when the grandson of Nicholas I., the narrow and reactionary Alexander III., an important of this apparatus is in lighting up the interior of boats when on fire. When a ship occur, particularly on the sea coast, at the pier gets on fire, the darkness in observed of and around the finger many gray hairs to revert to that nails in some corpses is of no influevening at the Peterhof-it was in the ence upon, nor does it interfere in the summer of 1891, I believe, when the slightest with the phenomenon and grandson of Nicholas I., the narrow The phenomenon of course, is easily placable enemy of the French revoenough explained in the living by the lution,-of a sudden changed his mind stagnation of the blood in the veins and consented to hear, hat off, the "Marseilaise," the hymn proscribed ply through the arteries and the back the night before by the chief of poflow through the veins is cut off by lice. Russia wanted money and wantthe ligature. The white ring around ed it badly. She had made a tour of the latter is produced by the partial Europe and found her credit disabled everywhere save in the French cap-In place of a finger, if, as it at ital, and here the fulfilment of the aptimes may happen, the skin seems too plication was made contingent upon thick and horny to show the phenom- a certain martial reciprocity which non plainly-though this will but sel- culminated in the extant Franco-Rus-

ANIMALS WITHOUT FOOD

A horse will live 25 days without solid food, merely drinking water. A bear will go for six months while a viper can exist 10 months without food. A serpent in confinement has been known to refuse food for 21

VERSATILE.

Askington-Fricklesmith is a very versatile, chap, isn't he? Teller-Oh, yes! He makes a different kind of fool of himself almost every day in the week.

ALSO THE HORSE. I don't like the looks of your horse,

old man, said the person in the buggy. He has a treacherous eye. He

THE KING'S EXAMPLE.

Once Sultan Nushirvan the Just, hunting, Stopped in an open field to take a lunch. He wanted salt, and to a servant said, "Go, get some at the nearest house, but pay The price the peasant asks." "Great king," ex-

The servant, "thou art lord o'er all this realm."
Why take the pains to buy a little salt?"
"It is a little thing," said Nushirvan,
"And so at first was all the evil whose
Most monstrous load now presses so the world.
Were there no little wrongs, no great could be,
If I from off a poor man's tree should pluck
A single apple, straight my slaves would rob.
The whole tree to its roots. If I should seize
Five ever my ministers at once would smatch

SHE GOT THE MONEY.

here nor there, and we can't always blame women who marry men for their money. Notwithstanding this chap had plenty of money he was mean with his wife and gave her just as little as he could possibly let go of. They had a good social position, and he was compelled to spend something extra on her, but he did it grudgingly, though he had a fine wardrobe and expensive jewelry himself. It wasn't so much that he was stingy as that he just wanted to be ugly with his ignorant masseur. Each patient has wife.

she simply tool nim ne would nave to do
it, and she went off and ordered what
she wanted. They were to be done on
the Thursday of her departure, and she
so notified her husband on the evening of
the day she gave the order. Each morning thereafter she sent for him to come
ing thereafter she sent for him to come
the simply tool nim the power lates a power late. After a week's message
he got her up, and in another week she
left him cured.

Very serious sprains are cured by
this treatment. The case of a Swedish

told him he might think differently when he had looked the lot over, and when she told him who she was he concluded to look the lot over. The result of the negotiation was \$1.600 in money and a pawn ticket, and she was ready to pay the bills when the dresses came. That afternoon she went away merrily to the house party, but before she left she wrote a pretty little note to her husband inclosing the ticket. She came home after a pleasant week in the country, and her husband never said a word to her

Searchlights at Fires.

By means of electric lights the interior of a burning building is made as plain as rheumatism is a disease characterized

to control the flames. Dense volumes of smoke further obscure the point where the fire is burning, and sometimes ship and cargo are lost simply because the unable to locate the exact place of the fire.—Harper's Weekly.

Booker T. Washington told the following story of a member of the "po'h white trash" who endeavored to cross a stream means of a ferry owned by a black man:
"Uncle Mose," said the white man, "I

want to cross, but I hain't got no money."
Uncle Mose scratched his head. "Doan" you got no money 't all?" he queried.
"No," said the wayfaring stranger, "I

haven't a cent."

"But it done cost you but 3 cents." instead Uncle Mose, "ter cross de ferry."

"I know." said the white man, "but I haven't got the 3 cents." haven't got the 3 cents."

Uncle Mose was in a quandary. "Boss," he said. "I done tole you what. 'Er man what's got no 3 cents am jes' ez well off on dis side er de river as on de odder."

Clareland London.

"Did you ask old Spiggot for his daugh-"No. The first thing I saw when I stepped into his office was a big placard over the phone with these words in large letters: 'Call main 6161 for ambulance,' It seemed like an omen, and I went out."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"LITTLE BOBS' " KINDNESS.

HEALTH.

VIRTUES OF MASSAGE.

Massage is practised in nearly all countries; is thought much of in Germany, is very common in Asia, is a profession with the Chinese, is used by the natives in darkest Africa, and is in common use in the baths of the Hungarians, Finns and Laplanders. The French do not look with favor on the art.

Those who do favor it should be most careful in the selection of a skilled manipulator, a thorough knowledge of anatomy being necessary on the part of the masseur. It should be "I know a woman," said a man of large acquaintance. "who had a husband of a kind which I honestly believe is in the very largest minority among husbands, and I am glad to say that he is, or was, because he is now dead. She was good looking, young, and loved all the better things of life, and he was neither young nor good looking, but he had a bushel of money. I am sorry to say, too, that if he had not been rich the woman would not have married him. But the same sex. The results from skilled manipulation in cases of sciatica, neuralgia, chorea or St. Vitus' dance, sprained and muscular rheumatism are wonderful. Many well known and beautiful society women admit they could not stand the ravages made on constitution and complexion during the fatiguing demands of social life did they not go weekly to a Tartet they A Shrewd Wife Outwitted a Most Pe. given by an instructed person of the money. I am sorry to say, too, that if he had not been rich the woman would not they not go weekly to a Turkish bath have married him. But that is neither and masseuse.

here nor there, and we can't always Fatigue, ennui, all evil feelings

wife.

"Well, one day she evened up with him in fine style. She had been invited to a house party, and it was necessary two years who had been bedridden for her to have some new dresses, and she figured on \$1,000 worth as about right and told him of it. He refused flatly to permit any such expenditure. flatly to permit any such expenditure. from disease, and had stayed in bed at She simply told him he would have to do first from lack of power and much

to her room before he went down town to business and told him she expected a check for \$1,000 on Thursday morning, and each time he told her to go to the hot place or words to that effect. He did to his belief in the "Swedish movethe same on the morning the goods were ment," he called in a man skilled in to be delivered and paid for, and as soon this art, and after three months of

to be delivered and paid for, and as soon as he had left the house she sent out for a furniture van, and into that she had the servants put all her husband's clothes and other effects and sent the load to a pawnshop of high respectability. She followed it there with his jewelry in a hand bag and had the whole lot piled up on the floor of the shop.

"'I want \$1,000 on that,' she said briefly to the astonished pawnbroker, and he demurred because, as he assured her, he never loaned money on clothes. She told him he might think differently when he had looked the lot over, and when she called Ammas. After reading of this

her husband never said a word to her about the ticket—never a word, but she noticed that during her absence he had had burglar proof locks put on all his closets. Now, that was the kind of a woman that kind of a man should have had for a wife, wasn't it?"—Detroit Free thous origin, and others still the exstructure.

daylight, and firemen can tell at a glance from the window ledge whether their presence is needed inside. The lights are made detachable, so they can be taken from the engine and set up on standards. They are also provided with 200 feet of the points, usually the larger ones, such as the knee, together with fever of more or less intensity. It is a disease of temperate climates, especially at the pier gets on fire, the darkness in the hold makes it difficult for the firemen it is said to be most frequent in the autumn.

It attacks persons between the ages of 15 and 40 more commonly than those who are older or younger

Physicians are not yet agreed as to ts nature, although many now incline to regard it as a germ disease. It begins gradually, with slight aching in the limbs, sore throat and a general feeling of depression. The appetite fails, the tongue is heavily coated, often there is complaint of headache and of chilly sensations, and the sufferer is generally "out of sorts." There is feverishness, and, as this increases, pain and swelling appear in one or more of the large joints. The joints attacked are hot, red and exquisitely painful, and have every appearance of being severely inflamed.

All these symptoms may disappear in a single night from one joint, and appear at the same time in another: and so the disease may go on, attacking one joint after another, those first affected recovering much of their tone and function. One of the characteristic symptoms is profuse perspiration; the. skin is not red and dry, as in most fevers, but cool, moist and sometimes actually dripping with sweat.

The disease may come to an end in a During his rapid march from Riet- week or 10 days, or it may go on atwakes me think of a Boxer.

Well, admitted the owner of the animal, he does balk sir sometimes.

fontein, to Bloemfontein, Lord Roberts and the bullender of the bullender of the bullender.

fontein, to Bloemfontein, Lord Roberts all have suffered it may begin over all have suffered it may begin over again, and so go on indefinitely. As animal, he does balk, sir sometimes.

TO HELP THE PARROT.

Jones—How talkative Henpeque is getting letely!

Smith—Yes; his wife has just bought a parrot. She lets Henpeque talk all he wants to nowadays, so as to encourage the parrot.

Since Henpeque is getting letely!

Smith—Yes; his wife has just bought a parrot. She lets Henpeque to flog the oxen; they might urge them on with the pistol-shot reports to encourage the parrot.

Since Henpeque is division with the critical lash of the Kaffir day moved on again from Bloemfontein, the commander-in-chief issued a written order that no Kaffir was to be allowed to flog the oxen; they might urge them on with the pistol-shot reports to flog the oxen; they might urge the organ permanently. Rarely it attacks the membrane of the brain, causing violent delirium or death. locks, as they toiled along with the again, and so go on indefinitely. As