TREASURER'S SALE of LANDS for TAXES

Province of Ontario, County of Frontenac, To Wit: } By virtue of a warrant under the hand of the Warden and seal of the County of Frontenac, bearing date the Tenth Day of September, A.D. 1885, and to me directed, commanding me to levy upon the lands mentioned in the following list for the arrears of taxes due thereon, together with all costs incurred, I hereby give notice that unless the Arrears and Costs are sooner paid I shall proceed to sell said lands, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to discharge such arrears of taxes and the charge thereon, at my office, in the Court House, in the City of Kingston, by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1886, at the hour of Eleven O'clock, in the forenoon, in compliance with the Statute in that behalf:

Description.	Lot.	Con.	Ac's	Tax's	Costs	Total
TOWNSHIP OF BARRIE.						
	22	1		$35.56	$2.99	$38.55
N. ½	24	2		8.61	2.32	10.93
	23	6		11.12	2.38	13.50*
	24	6		11.12	2.38	13.50*
	22	9		13.64	2.44	16.08*
	23	9		12.40	2.41	14.81*
	31	Range B		4.15	2.20	6.35
	43	"		10.90	2.37	13.27
	44	"		13.75	2.44	16.19
BEDFORD.						
	15	1		6.24	2.25	8.49
	16	1		4.53	2.22	6.75
S. ½	21	1		3.35	2.18	5.53
Part	2	2		.40	2.11	2.51
E. ½	6	2		3.19	2.18	5.37
	2	3		8.77	2.32	11.09
W. Part	4	4		1.37	2.13	3.50
S. ½	8	4		22.89	2.67	25.56
S. ½	9	4		10.21	2.36	12.57
	7	5		14.35	2.46	16.82
	8	5		16.30	2.51	18.81
	9	5		22.59	2.67	25.26
	11	5		9.07	2.33	11.40*
CLARENDON.						
	20	5		4.02	2.20	6.21
	19	8		6.39	2.26	8.65
	19	9		6.39	2.26	8.65*
	30	N.E.R.		12.23	2.40	14.63
MILLER.						
	31	2		19.40	2.58	21.98*
	39	2		19.34	2.58	21.92*
	40	2		19.34	2.58	21.92
HINCHINBROOKE.						
W. ½	14	1		18.65	2.57	21.22
W. ½	18	1		15.93	2.50	18.43
S. W. ¼	16	2		10.91	2.37	13.28
	17	2		20.68	2.62	23.30*
E. ½	16	3		17.36	2.53	19.89*
	21	6		30.34	2.85	33.19
	9	14		6.79	2.27	8.96
KENNEBEC.						
	3	5	200	69.54	2.84	72.38
	7	6	200	69.54	2.84	72.38
LOUGHBORO.						
N. Part	23	6		4.29	2.20	6.49
N. E. Pt.	20	7		12.96	2.43	15.39
	3	9		5.58	2.24	7.82
	2	12		31.04	2.88	33.92
N. Part	9	13		5.47	2.24	7.71
OLDEN.						
	11	1	208	43.69	3.19	46.88
	22	2		37.47	3.04	40.51
	6	5		52.65	3.42	56.07
S. ½	7	6	116	20.48	2.61	23.09
N. ½	7	6		17.46	2.53	19.99*
	27	11		39.68	3.09	42.77*
OSO.						
	9	2	50	11.20	2.38	13.58
E. Part	17	4	100	16.33	2.50	18.83*
	23	4		20.22	2.60	22.82
Part	7	5	100	11.86	2.40	14.26
W. ½	3	6	200	10.38	2.35	12.73*
PALMERSTON.						
W. ½	29	9		8.14	2.30	10.44
Part	9	10		14.52	2.46	16.98
	21	11		26.62	2.76	29.38
PORTLAND.						
Part	19	11		6.20	2.25	8.45
VILLAGE OF PORTSMOUTH.						
	48 Broken Front			10.09	2.35	12.44
	50 do do			10.69	2.36	13.05
	51 do do			9.34	2.33	11.67
	59 Gardin'r Street			14.40	2.45	16.85
	60 do do			14.39	2.45	16.84
	23 Hills Bl'k			4.72	2.21	6.93
	24 do do			4.72	2.21	6.93
STORRINGTON.						
Formerly Kingston Pt.	14	7		16.07	2.50	18.57
That part assessed to J. Read in 1881, Village of Milburn,	2	8		2.67	2.16	4.83
	12	13		9.18	2.33	11.51
N. Part	23	14		9.65	2.34	11.99
	20	15		3.05	2.17	5.22
	22	15		3.05	2.17	5.22
WOLFE ISLAND.						
That part assess'd to Jno. Tarrant in 1881	1 old survey			3.56	2.18	5.74

T. F. VANLUVEN,
County Treasurer.

Court House,
Kingston, Oct. 12th, 1885.

*Those marked with a star are unpatented; all others are patented.

FIT, FINISH AND FASHION

—BY THE—

Progressive, Practical & Popular Tailors

Lambert & Walsh.

175 Princess St., (Routley's Block), Kingston.

We show Beaver, Melton, Naps, Irish Friezes, Black and Colored Diagonal, and all kinds of Tweeds, which we make to order at Extremely Low Prices. Overcoats from All Wool Tweed, well trimmed, from $10.00. Suits from All Wool Tweed, well trimmed, from $11.00. We also show a fine line of Striped Trouserings at $3 75 and $4.00. Satisfaction guaranteed to every customer. No two prices, but one price to all, and that the lowest.

We invite all purchasers to examine our goods and prices, feeling assured they will be amply repaid.

N.B.—We have on hand a small quantity of Ready-Made Overcoats, which we will clean out at COST.

LAMBERT & WALSH.

Nov. 5.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP!

Two Lumber Waggons, two Second-Hand Buggies, one light double set of Harness, only in use six weeks, one Dufferin Range, No. 9 Cook Stove, for coal or wood, only in use two months, at

Robinson's Carriage Works.

Nov. 12.

FARMERS!

REMEMBER—You can save money by buying your Flour, Cornmeal, etc. direct from the

Grist Mill at Kingston Mills

For Uncle Sam's Miller is doing excellent work and the undersigned is bound to satisfy his Customers.

CORNMEAL, FLOUR, FEED, &c., ALWAYS ON HAND.

J. W. THOMPSON.

Aug. 11th.

Wool Carding, Spinning and Cloth DRESSING.

THE undersigned beg to announce to the public that they are prepared in their mill

AT WASHBURN,

To do all work in the above lines, and they feel confident of giving their patrons entire satisfaction.

'FOSTER ESTATE.'

Washburn

FARM AND GARDEN

Pop Corn.

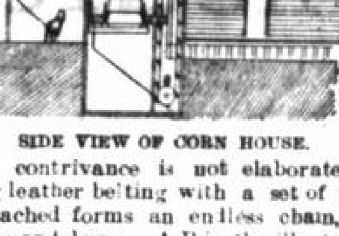
[Rural New Yorker.]

We hope that every farmhouse in this country is well supplied with pop corn for the coming winter. The cold weather is coming now and "Home, Sweet Home" seems more of a reality as the members of the family gather around the fire. The best and happiest families are the eating families. Where some light lunch can be served so that all can have a hand at preparing and eating it, the very best of feeling will be brought out. There is nothing better for this purpose than pop corn. The American corn popper stands between many a home and the saloon. Intemperance rarely pushes its way into a pleasant and attractive country home. The long winter evenings filled with reading, games, and the ever necessary pop corn, will give the boys a "home feeling" that will stay through life, and, aside from its social powers, pop corn as a medicine should not be overlooked. Many physicians recommend it as a cure for dyspepsia. It is certain that one can eat an immense quantity of it without experiencing any ill effect. Served with milk in the place of bread it makes a dish "fit for a king." The possibilities of the pop corn are great. Every farmer should aid in developing them.

A Kansas Corn House.

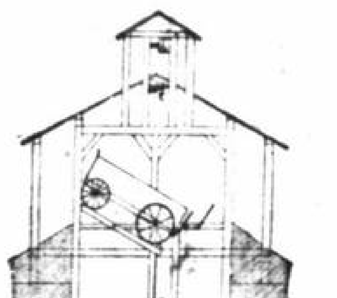
The illustrations this week will give an idea of one of those vast western storage houses in which the bulk of our 2,000,000,000 bushels of corn crop will be put away this fall. The corn house will be a curiosity to some of our readers, and quite an "old song" to others.

The picture shows a building 112 feet long by 28 wide, with a capacity of 18,000 bushels. It is reproduced from the Orange Judd Co.'s "Barn Plans and Outbuildings." It is a matter of interest to note how such an enormous granary is filled. It is done by horse power.



SIDE VIEW OF CORN HOUSE.

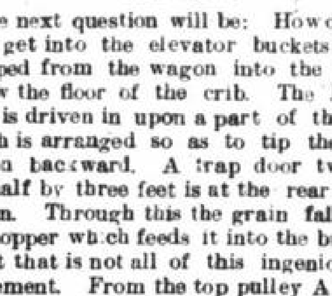
The contrivance is not elaborate. A strong leather belting with a set of buckets attached forms an endless chain, running up and down. A B in the illustration is this belt, and it is the elevator. It passes over pulleys at the top and bottom. The buckets are about two feet apart. From the pulley A a belt passes to another pulley at C. The pulley C is joined by a tarred rope to the large wooden wheel, five feet in diameter, at D. This is turned by the horse. The motion is this: The horse turns the large wooden wheel. The rope from this wheel turns the pulley C. From C the motion is communicated to the pulley at A, over which the elevator belt runs.



END VIEW.

The next question will be: How does the corn get into the elevator buckets? It is dumped from the wagon into the hopper below the floor of the crib. The load of corn is driven in upon a part of the floor which is arranged so as to tip the whole wagon backward. A trap door two and one-half by three feet is at the rear of the wagon. Through this the grain falls into the hopper which feeds it into the buckets.

But that is not all of this ingenious arrangement. From the top pulley A a horizontal belt runs the whole length of the barn, by means of still another pulley at E. The horizontal belt passes just below the ridge pole of the roof. The corn falls from the inverted bucket at A upon the horizontal belt and is by it carried the entire length of the storing house and dropped into place. The horizontal belt is shortened as the back part of the building is filled. The grain is turned from one side to the other by a sliding shute at the further end of the belt.



CROSS SECTION.

Fig. 3 gives a cross section of the vast corn house. It shows how the sides of the crib are braced. The barn stands upon strong posts set a foot into the ground, and being a little more than a foot above the surface. The building is erected on ground earthed up so that no water can run under.

Improvement of Grains.

[Philadelphia Record.]

The constant advice given farmers regarding the importance of improving their stock, though having the effect of inducing them to realize greater profits, should not attract their attention from the matter of the improvement of the plants grown as general crops. Few farmers realize the fact that wheat is very easily improved by selection, two seasons being ample time in which to effect a marked change in the quality and yield, while but a few seasons are necessary for accomplishing the same with corn and oats. Unless the seedsmen introduce new varieties, we are not usually favored with those of superior character, owing to the neglect of the farmers in selecting seed. The celebrated Fultz wheat, now so well known, was the result of a farmer going into his wheat field and selecting the best seed, singling out particular heads and stalks at the same time. Thus an improvement was made in his wheat every year, and Professor Blount claims that any farmer can, by selecting in the same manner, add ten bushels more per acre to the yield in comparison with what the crop would be without such care and selection.

Great improvement has also been made in corn and oats in the same manner, and even rye has been increased in yield by following the practice for several consecutive seasons. The farmers can do more for themselves than can be done for them by others, for the reason that by careful selection they can improve a crop and adapt it to their own section. The originators of new varieties cannot produce a kind that will prove a valuable acquisition everywhere. Climatic influences and diversity of soils are hindrances, and hence the reason why varieties that have been highly recommended in some quarters have been failures in others. But each farmer can do the same work as the seedsman who constantly experiments. By attempting the improvement of those plants which he has found by experience to be the best adapted to his soil and climate he begins with one-half the difficulties removed, and the path is clear of all obstacles except the labor of selection, the result of which, however, is to increase the yield and improve the quality of the plants experimented upon.

In the case of potatoes, strawberries and other plants that are improved by crossing or by accidental production, the chances for success are not encouraging, and experience is required. But with those crops that can be improved by simply selecting the best the task is easy, and if every farmer would determine to use only selected grains the result would be a large addition to the production of all farms. Selection will not only cause the grains to be plump, the heads large and the stalk firm and strong, but hardiness and ability to withstand droughts will be increased. There is much in the variety that suits the farm, as no amount of cultivation can compensate for mistakes made in growing crops unadapted to the climate and soil, while a reverse condition saves labor and protects against loss. Careful selection will improve the crops as well as the stock, and the process is easy, cheap and economical, while much anxiety that arises from using seed of which the farmer knows nothing may be averted. And after selecting the seed it should be carefully preserved during the winter so that it may germinate upon the most favorable opportunity and secure an early start.

The Orchard and Small Fruit Garden in November.

[American Agriculturist.]

This month, to a large share of our readers, is the last in which much outdoor work can be done. The most important duty now is to make all snug for the winter. Fences and gates should be in good order. A few half-starved animals will ruin a young orchard in a short time. Marketmen say that they have rarely known fruit to decay so rapidly as it has done the past season. This, of course, applies to early varieties of apples, pears, etc. It is too soon as yet to know how it will be with late varieties, but every precaution should be taken to avoid loss. Do not remove the fruit to the cellar too early, and then, by proper use of the shutters and ventilators, keep the temperature as near that of forty degrees as possible. Young trees, especially those planted this fall, should have the earth drawn to their stems, to form a mound a foot or two high. This will support them against the winds better than stakes, and protect from mice. Make drains to carry off the surface water from the orchard. Scions for root-grafting or for grafting the tops of trees may be cut as soon as the leaves fall, packed in sawdust and kept in a cool place. If a young orchard is not so recorded that the name of each tree can be told at once, attend to it now. Labels are not to be trusted. Stocks for root-grafting during the winter must be taken up before the ground freezes, and buried in sand in a cellar. Rabbits avoid trees that have been smeared with blood or rubbed with bloody meat. They are best for eating at this time; the use of traps will supply a delicacy and preserve the trees. Manure may be drawn out and spread upon the orchard. If currant and gooseberry bushes have not been pruned do it at once; if more bushes are needed make six-inch cuttings of the prunings, and, if the ground is not frozen, plant them; otherwise, keep in sand in the cellar. Strawberries should not be covered until the ground begins to freeze, but the material should be provided. Straw, bog or (near the coast) salt hay, corn stalks or leaves will answer. Prune grape vines as soon as the leaves fall. Young vines, planted last spring, may be cut back to three buds. Each old vine requires to be treated according to its present condition. Each bud left on the vine stands for a shoot next year; too many buds are usually left, and the vine overbears.

Pitting Cabbages.

In the usual way of keeping cabbage in winter, there is a considerable loss by freezing and decay. In attempting to avoid this waste, we have tried with success the method of pitting here described. A long pit three feet deep, and a little wider (it may be made as wide as desirable), was dug out on a part of the field where the soil was dry and sandy, and there was no danger that water would enter. The bottom of the pit was loosened up, so that the first tier of cabbages were planted in it, the stems being set so deep that the heads rested on the soil. The cabbages of the next tier were set alternately between the lower ones, having the roots partly in the soil. A third tier was placed on the second, but reversed, with the roots upward. All the soft heads were put at the top. Straw was laid between the stems, leaving the roots out, and earth was thrown upon the straw, burying the roots three or four inches. In pulling the cabbages the roots were all taken up with them, and not cut off. A covering of boards was laid on the pit, to shed rain. In the spring these cabbages came out in the best condition; the soft heads had filled up, and none of the cabbages had been frozen. The pit was filled with selected cabbages, with the intention of keeping them for the spring. The same plan has been tried for several years, and always with satisfaction. Neighboring farmers have adopted it, and continue to use it in preference to any other method.

A Hint About Cooking Cabbage.

Quarter the heads, if small, or cut them of suitable size to handle; lay them in a pan and sprinkle a handful of salt over the pieces and let them stand a short time, and the brine penetrating the cabbage will cause any worms that are hidden inside to come out. It should be well washed and looked over afterward, and then parboiled, before being finally cooked for the table.

Thinks to Do and to Know.

Pear cider is very good.

Peel onions under water and they will not hurt the eyes.

Hog cholera follows running streams. The germs are washed down.

There is a law in New Hampshire requiring the makers of oleomargarine to color it pink.

Sweet apples are worth 20 cents a bushel as stock food. Too many sour ones injure stock.

The corn crop this year will be nearly 2,000,000,000 bushels, the largest ever produced.

No milk cow should be kept that cannot make a pound of butter a day. Turn her into beef.

In planting trees, set as early as possible. Rootlets will grow until frost stops them. A newly set tree wants all the rootlets it can get. No matter how well we may work the earth in about the rootlets, there will be many where earth does not touch, but the growing rootlet pushes in and the earth is in contact over its whole surface.

Holloway's Pills.

Coughs, Influenza.—The soothing properties of these medicaments render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the respiratory organs. In common colds and influenza the pills, taken internally, and the ointment rubbed over the chest and throat, are exceedingly efficacious. When influenza is epidemic, this treatment is the easiest, safest and surest. Holloway's Pills purify the blood, remove all obstacles to its free circulation through the lungs, relieve the over-gored air tubes, and render respiration free, without reducing the strength, irritating the nerves, or depressing the spirits; such are the ready means of escaping from suffering when afflicted with colds, coughs, bronchitis, and other chests complaints, by which the health of so many is seriously and permanently injured in most countries.

Mr. Richard Birks, a prominent Montreal druggist, writes: "I take pleasure in testifying to the general satisfaction the new perfume the "Lotus of the Nile" is giving. My lady customers are delighted with it, and where a delicate and truly elegant bouquet is desired, I unhesitatingly recommend the "Lotus of the Nile."

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS

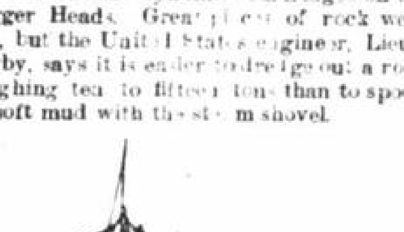
How a Diver Looks Under Water.

Since the explosion of Flood rock, at Hell Gate, divers have been going down constantly to explore the remains. Immediately after the blowing up, a small portion of the rock remained above water. This gradually sank till now it is out of sight. There were two dangerous rocks called "Nigger Heads" which also sank.

The work of the divers is to ascertain how much of the whole reef itself is undermined. Once they went down in diving bells, a machine so named from its shape. But now that is all out of fashion. The diver simply puts on a water proof suit. Air is supplied by tubes.

DIVER UNDER THE SEA.

He is an uncanny-looking object. He has the appearance of a sea monster, or something of that sort. Little window lights are put into his helmet. It is large, so that he can turn his head from side to side and see. In this way he climbs hither and thither among the rocks. Our diver in the illustration is examining the work of the tremendous dynamite cartridges on the Nigger Heads. Great pieces of rock were left, but the United States engineer, Lieut. Derby, says it is easier to dredge out a rock weighing ten to fifteen tons than to spoon up soft mud with the steam shovel.



FLOOD ROCK AFTER THE EXPLOSION.

The second picture shows the Great Hell Gate reef as it appeared directly after the explosion. The wreck of the drilling machinery is seen, toppled over and dismantled by the shock, above the surface of the water.

Moles and Tattoo Marks Removed by Means of Electricity.

[New York Sun.]

A man with a small mole on his chin climbed up the stoop of a doctor's office in West Nineteenth street not long ago.

"I want to get rid of the mole," he said when a young doctor came out and asked him what the matter was.

"Step right in and I'll do it," the doctor responded, as he reached for a large mahogany box containing a polished electrical machine, with insulated wire running from the battery to a neat carved handle. The doctor sat the patient down in an easy chair, threw his head back, and dressed the mole deftly with a local anæsthetic that gradually benumbed the flesh until it was robbed of all sensitiveness. Then the doctor fitted a tiny strip of platinum into the handle and turned on the full force of the battery. The platinum was aglow with a pure white heat in a twinkling. The doctor drew it slowly and carefully through the mole as if he were using a razor blade. The patient felt the glow of the intense heat through his cheek, but the burning away of the mole was as painless as it was rapid. When a soothing salve had been applied the doctor sent the patient away happy. He told him that in less than a month the wound would heal without leaving a scar.

"Few of the public know of the process, although it is simply an elaboration of the one used to remove cancers and similar growths on the neck and body," young Police Surgeon Satterlee said. "Ladies who would be otherwise faultless in complexion can have blotches painlessly removed by the same process without marking the flesh. Superfluous hair can be permanently eradicated in a second's time by a single touch of the platinum needle. Its greatest usefulness, however, is in removing tattooing marks from the arms and hands. About nine boys out of every dozen are crazy to disfigure themselves that way, and they regret it for years afterward, because they think the disfigurement is for life. Nobody ever made a bigger mistake.

"Any piece of tattooing on the body can be entirely removed, and, if properly done, no scar need be left. The process is a gradual one, because the eradication has to be done piecemeal and care exercised to prevent the platinum needle from burning more than half through the inner cuticle. This caution will render the scarring of the skin after the wound heals impossible.

"Well, I swan!" cried one of Capt. Williams' sergeants, suddenly baring his arm displaying some fine sailor tattooing. "I'll come around to-morrow and have you begin on that. It's made me unhappy for twenty years to look at it."

Sleeping Face Downward.

Hunters, scouts, children and wild men sleep with the spine upward. So do animals, all but civilized man. If a dog, a cow, a cat or a horse were forced to lie upon its back it would die. Among the Arabian jugglers and show people that have been brought to this country it has been noticed that they always turn over upon their breasts when they go to sleep and lie that way till they wake. It seems to be the natural way. It protects the vital organs in case of a shot from an enemy.

The spine and the great amount of nerve tissue that starts from it are the most sensitive parts of the body. Lying with the great weight of the stomach, heart, intestines and other organs pressed upon these nerves it seems must in time work injury. Even the half weight, as when a person lies upon his side, must have its bad effects, it is said. The spine and nerves are also abnormally heated by the common way of resting. Keep the spine and spinal nerves cool, say the advocates of the cow's and the wild man's way of sleeping. There are such advocates, among them able physicians. They affirm that turning upon the breast to sleep will relieve backache. Also, it will leave the nerve stimulant free to flow vigorously from its centers and in that way will remedy indigestion and take away the bad taste in the mouth.

Many will be surprised to find how difficult it is to lie with the face downwards, after years of reposing in the other attitude. One cannot do so comfortably ten minutes at first. But practice will overcome the difficulty. The natural method, so called, of sleeping, has many and able advocates, recently.

Lawn Tennis and Bicycle Disease.

It was not long ago that the doctors discovered the existence of muscular disease, due to the excessive strain of bicycle riding; and now they have given the name of tennis elbow to a painful ailment which is sufficiently explained by its title. While playing intense pain is suddenly felt in the right elbow, the arm drops to the side, and take or service is impossible for periods varying from six weeks to six months. Such cases, it now appears, are very frequent. One sufferer ascribes it to rheumatism, and another found he had fractured a small bone. The former tried rheumatic medicine and the latter poultices, and both got well; but the majority of the patients find that rest is the best remedy, and, indeed, the only remedy.

Cold Won't Kill Them.

In some recent scientific experiments on the effects of cold, two frogs were frozen solid in a temperature of about twenty degrees Fahrenheit, and kept in that condition for half an hour. On thawing slowly they recovered perfectly, but it was found that longer periods of exposure invariably killed the animals. The experiment was tried of freezing hermetically sealed meat, so as to kill its bacterial organisms, and thus render it incapable of putrefying. It was found, however, that so low a temperature as eighty degrees below zero would not destroy the vitality of micro-organisms. It was thus made clear that the attempts to preserve meat for a long time by a momentary freezing of it must be abandoned.

They Do These Things Better in France.

If the teller of a French bank has doubts as to the honesty of an unknown customer, he does not trust to his memory to recall the features of the person he suspects, but calls on science to protect the bank. He gives a private signal to the cashier, and that responsible officer, while the teller is in the act of making payment, bring the photographic camera (conveniently placed beside him, but invisible to the customers) to bear upon the unsuspecting party, and on leaving the bank he leaves a proof of his identity after him without in any degree being conscious of the fact.

Facts of Interest.

A thin coat of glycerine applied to glass will prevent steam or moisture from gathering upon it.

Bismarck's physician, Dr. Schweninger, a Hebrew by birth, recommends the fish diet for the cure of fatness.

Dr. Fothergill says, in The British Medical Journal, that beef tea is a mere stimulant, and has no real food value.

A company at Quebec are trying to utilize the falls of Montmorenci as a power to generate electricity for running a street railway.

Dr. Borck, of St. Louis, says that asphaltum varnish is the best disinfectant he knows of; it will destroy all germs at once, and no household insects will approach an article of furniture whose interior has been painted with it.

In some recent lectures upon hysteria in men, an affection which appears to be far from rare, Professor Charcot states that many of these troubles arising from railway collisions, which are now referred to as "railway spine," arise from a cerebral predisposition and are, in fact, "hysteria, nothing but hysteria."

THE FASHIONS

Child's Fancy Stockings.

A lady gives directions for knitting a pretty stocking with stripe and vine. She uses red and gray yarn for illustration: When your stocking is long enough to begin to stripe commence by knitting once around with the red, six times with the gray, then four times with red, until you have three stripes of red, then seven times around with gray. Before you commence the vine be sure you have the right number of stitches so you can knit in fives; first five red, and then five gray, having no two colors come together, using gray for foundation. Using two balls, commence with the red, knit five red, then five gray, until you have knit five times around, carrying it one stitch farther out every time around (this makes the leaf diamond shaped); the sixth time around knit only the first stitch red, nine gray, then knit once around with red, then you have the vine half done. Commence again, one red, nine gray, once around, then five red, five gray, same as before, only turning the leaf the other way; stripe as before. Care should be taken that the under thread is left rather loose, else it will draw too tight.

FOR BOYS.

Fig. 3 is a suit of wool for boy 9 to 11 years old. It is in two pieces. Knee trousers and double-breasted jacket. The jacket has three pockets in front, one at each side below in the usual place, and one above over the left breast. Flat flaps over the pockets. The jacket has an elastic band inside around the waist to hold it in. The band is run through a casing at the back, and the fulness caught in thereby forms the gathers seen in the illustration. The double-breasted garment is fastened with buttons and buttonholes—two rows of buttons.

FIG 3. FIG. 4.

Fig. 4 is a stylish overcoat for a boy 8 to 10 years old. It is double breasted. Put the buttonholes in left front. Turn-over collar of wool plush. Line collar with farmer's satin. Line the sleeves with satteen. Deep cuff upon sleeves. The pockets forming muffs to keep the boy's hands warm are a "cute" fancy. They are lined flaps, stitched upon the outside.

Children's Winter Fashions.

Cloaks for little girls are in small what those of their mothers and big sisters are in large. We give herewith two pretty designs for wraps for feminine small fry.

LITTLE GIRLS' CLOAKS.

Fig. 1, on the left, shows a wrap made of rough brown boucle woolen material, with striped goods to match. It is warmly lined. The material required is two to three yards of the plain goods, according to the girl's size, and half a yard of the striped fabric. The fronts are plain. They are trimmed from bottom to top with the striped goods, put crosswise, as appears in the illustration. The back is laid in watteau plaits, forming a puff below the waist, the plaits extending in fullness down the skirt. An inside belt holds the cloak at the waist behind. Half-flowing sleeves are formed from the side seams. They are finished with the boucle stripe. Brown hat and stockings. Cloak collar trimmed with the stripe.

Fig. 2, on the right, has a blue dress with kilt skirt and round full waist, gathered in at the collar and belt. Tight-fitting coat of heavy, figured woolen fabric. It folds back in revers above the waist, one side across the other toward the waist. The revers are covered with mole-skin plush. Cuffs are also made of the plush. Hat to match coat in color.

To a Correspondent.

A young lady writes to ask what kind of silk dress she can get that will be suitable for both day and evening wear. She wishes to know the color in particular. She is a blonde.

This department has given the matter some thought, and decides that brown it should be. Brown is at present more fashionable than any other color. Everybody gets it, and children cry for it. Any complexion except a sallow, paste-pot skin can wear it. Get a rich bright chocolate brown silk. Drape it full and high in the skirt. For the short basque get a velvet of a dark chocolate brown. Trim around the lower skirt with three bands of the velvet. Loop the overskirt high upon the right side, and edge it up the opening with a band of velvet. Have the full surplice front of basque, the high collar and sleeves of the silk. Cover all three, sleeves, collar and surplice, with brown beaded lace or embroidery. A handsome embroidery is now made with chenille and beads to suit any color. A row of lace or embroidery around the skirt back of the velvet trimming will give a rich finish to the gown. The surplice should come down V-shaped upon the velvet bodice.

A brown silk dress of any kind would be appropriate for day wear, while for evening it could be brightened up handsomely with a surplice of deep cream color and bows of ribbon to match.

The Newest Metal Ornaments.

[Jewelers' Circular.]

Now that the English fashion of wearing costumes of wool fabrics on the streets, and reserving silks, satins and velvets for house and evening wear, has been adopted by New York ladies, there is a demand for two distinct classes of jewelry: that which accords with the street suits, and that which is fitting to be associated with costly fabrics and rich laces. Naturally, with the appearance of the rough cloths of Scotch and English manufacture, American ladies are taking kindly to the Scotch pebble jewelry described last month, and so well suiting these popular fabrics. The better class of silver jewelry also finds an appropriate combination with the present style of promenade dress and dress for morning wear. Fine gold jewelry of artistic merit and gems quite as naturally find their place among the velvet and silken fabrics and gossamer laces that go toward forming full dress and reception toilet. The tailor made suits for ladies' wear, of rich hard finished cloth or Louise fabrics, seem to require the addition of some striking metal garniture, which accounts, doubtless, for the increased demand for silver belt clasps and buckles of antique pattern, with dog collar ornaments to match.

Jersey Hats.

[The Season.]

Jersey stuff, which, both in wool and silk, has long played an important part in the toilet, has again received a new use. Woven in the finest silk, it serves as a covering for felt hats, and is so arranged as to allow a successful combination of both felt and Jersey silk. Either only the crown is covered with the latter, which is at once woven in the destined shape, and the brim is left plain, or the brim is partly covered, showing an effective change of material. The pattern hat is made of the fashionable neutral toned felt, has a broad brim turned up at one side, and is trimmed with a plume of ostrich feathers and a heron's tuft.

The New Polonaise.

It seems that the polonaise or tunic is destined to play an important part in autumn toilets. It will not, as hitherto, be made with puffings and drapery, but incline more to the style of the plain, straight peasant skirts, and look very similar to a pale.ot made with deep plaits behind. The fulness necessary for the skirt is arranged in large box plaits over the tight-fitting waist lining.

FASHIONLETS.

Poppy red is the latest shade.

The peasant skirt is worn in mourning.

Plush linings for wraps are used abroad.

Cut glass garnet beads are a new and pretty fancy for evening dresses.

Sealskin borders are much used upon the new tailor suits of dark green and golden brown cheviots for winter wear.

Snake skin walking shoes are now made for men and women. It is, however, an English fashion, to which probably no Americans except those of New York will take kindly.

A very handsome tailor suit recently made is of fine black English serge. The skirt is kilt plaited, with over drapery falling to a point in loose folds in front, and caught up high and full behind. The collar and cuffs are ornamented with a white silver braiding. The basque is short, plain and pointed in front, with the flaps cut square behind and laid in scant plaits. Small white silver buttons, close together, fasten basque in front.

The unanimous verdict of the druggist, both wholesale and retail, throughout the Dominion is that Dr. Smith's German Worm Remedy, or Wormerine, has the largest sale, and gives the most perfect satisfaction of any worm preparation they have ever handled.

S. E. Burwell, of Fingall, Ont., writes: "Last autumn I was suffering from a severe cold which settled on my lungs and produced a distressing cough for which I gave trial to a number of cough medicines, but without any benefit. I at last tried one bottle of Allen's Lung Balsam, which I am happy to be able to state gave almost immediate relief, and performed a perfect cure in a short time."

The public are cautioned against imitations of the Pain-Killer, and to be suspicious of persons who recommend any other article as "Just as Good"; many of these they make a little more profit upon, but which have no qualities in common with Pain-Killer.

McGregor's Speedy Cure.

It is popularly admitted everywhere that McGregor's Speedy Cure is the safest, most reliable and by far the cheapest remedy for constipation, liver complaint, indigestion, impure blood, loss of appetite, and all similar troubles. It is not necessary to take a great quantity before any result is produced. A few doses will convince you of its merits. Trial bottle given free at A. P. Chown's drug store.

Influenza.

This is an epidemic worse and more depressing than an ordinary cold, and requires prompt remedies to break it up. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is a trustworthy remedy for all forms of colds and their dangerous results.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Charade.

(The answer to this charade is the name of a bird.)

My first—of which the poet Young
As "sable goddess" fitly sung—
In her deep silence soothed and blest,
Our wearied nature finds a rest.

My second is a tiny word,
A preposition often heard,
Its meaning you will never doubt,
And yet the word you can't make out.

My third is loved on land or sea
When gently soft its breathings be;
When fierce and cruel in its breath,
Its fury bears us on to death.

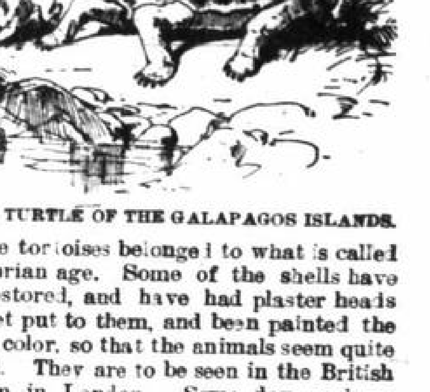
On gentle third comes to the ear
The music poets love to hear;
My whole, all through the still first long,
Pours forth her clear, sweet strains of song.

[Youth's Companion.]

In one of the London hospitals, about a year ago, an assistant surgeon became interested in one of his patients, a poor child of 10, suffering from hip disease. She lay day after day in her little white cot, with nothing to occupy her thoughts but her pain. The surgeon saw her one day trying to make a doll of her finger, playing with it, and, at last giving it up with a weary sigh, turning to watch the sunlight creeping over her bed, as she had done for months. That afternoon the doctor, passing a shop, bought a long soft ribbon, of an exquisite rose color, and gave it to little Katie. She was breathless with pleasure, smoothed it out, held it up, soft and shining in the sun, and looked at her friend, speechless with tears of ecstacy. From that time she was rich. The nurse told the doctor a week later that the child played with the ribbon all day, twisted it about her head, playing that she was a bride, a princess, a fairy; held it in her hand while she slept, and laid it, folded in paper, under her pillow at night. It was found necessary, after two months, to perform a capital operation on the child, one which, if unsuccessful, is fatal. It was done by two of the foremost surgeons in London. When the poor little sufferer was laid upon the table she cried for Dr. S——. "He is all the friend I have," she sobbed. "Send for him," said the surgeon, and the young assistant, blushing furiously, was brought in. He held one of Katie's hands, the other was clinched tightly over a pink roll, which dropped from her grasp during the operation. When the effect of the ether passed she opened her eyes and looked at Dr. S——. "My ribbon," she whispered. He gave it to her, while the surgeons and nurses stood gravely silent. The operation had been unsuccessful. But little Katie smiled happily into the face of her friend, and, hugging the faded bit of silk, fell asleep forever. It was but a trifling gift, yet it had brightened the child's last days with thoughts of beauty and pleasure and loving kindness.

A Large Tortoise.

Mr. Charles Frederick Holder has written a paper for the last St. Nicholas about the great turtles that used to be found in Australia and India. A few years ago a party of gentlemen were exploring in India, when they struck upon something away down in the sand that seemed to be a hut. It had a dome-shaped top, and was hollow. The natives said it must have been a house built by some of their ancestors so long ago that it had been forgotten, and had sunk into the earth, as all objects do, after many years. But when the sand was cleared away from it, the strange hut proved to be a monstrous tortoise shell. Several men crawled into it, and found it quite large enough for them to live in all together. The top of it was nearly as high as the head of a man on horseback. The great creature that had inhabited it had been dead perhaps 500,000 years, ages before man came upon the earth. And now man finds its shell, as the only trace that it ever did live. This giant was the ancestor of the quaint little tortoise that scurries over the ground in America.



GREAT TURTLE OF THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS.

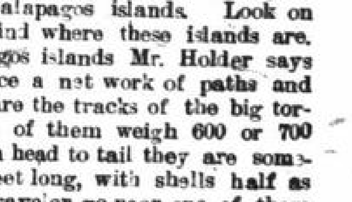
These tortoises belonged to what is called the saurian age. Some of the shells have been restored, and have had plaster heads and feet put to them, and been painted the proper color, so that the animals seem quite natural. They are to be seen in the British museum in London. Some day perhaps you will go there and see them. They are really scary looking.

The huge turtle represented in the picture belongs to a species that is living today in the Galapagos islands. Look on the map and find where these islands are. In the Galapagos islands Mr. Holder says travelers notice a net work of paths and trails. They are the tracks of the big tortoises. Some of them weigh 600 or 700 pounds. From head to tail they are sometimes twelve feet long, with shells half as long. If the traveler go near one of them it will dart in its head and legs, and tumble flat. As it does so it gives a loud hiss like a serpent. Charles Darwin, the great naturalist, climbed upon the back of one of them and took a ride. He got on pretty fast, considering his steed was only a land-turtle.

Not so Much Asleep as He Seems.

Wide Awake has a funny picture of an old brindle dog that has been disturbed in his nap by a pestiferous fly. The fly has buzzed about and bitten Tray's nose till forbearance has ceased to be a virtue.

Tray is "possuming." He is asleep with one eye open.



LOOK OUT, MR. FLY!

When Mr. Fly comes buzzing up and tickles his nose next time, clap! will go shut the dog's heavy jaws, and that will be the last of that fly. You can almost see the wink in sly old Tray's eye, as he lies there pretending to be asleep.

White Crape in Mourning Toilets.

Pretty white crape plastrons and waistcoats may be worn at quiet "at homes," also sacred concerts, which are becoming so fashionable and often given at private houses, when bonnets are taken off. Braided crape vests and fronts are also permissible, and turn-down collars and cuffs of white crape give a plain black robe an air of less sadness and dullness.

Catarrh cured, health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. Sold by W. J. Wilson, Kingston.

A New York merchant in a fit of economy, one night, recently, varnished his dining-room. In the morning he discovered to his disgust that he had daubed the walls with maple syrup.

Shiloh's cough and consumption cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures consumption. Sold by W. J. Wilson, Kingston