

WONDERFUL CAREER OF THE WORLD'S OLDEST MUSICIAN

Toronto Mail and Empire.

most celebrated characters in the world of music reached his hundredth birthday, and was honored with messages from the King and the Kaiser, to say nothing of the remembrances from his distinguished friends his great abilities may be most fitly centenarian is Manuel Garcia, continues to advise singers and composers in London, where he has lived for many, many years. His extreme age is the more astonishing when one reflects that in 1829 he retired from the stage on account of a weak constitution, feeling at the time that few years remained to him unless he husbanded his strength. Fortunately for the world of music. Garcia's farewell to the stage was not a leave-taking of the art of singing. Had it been so, much musical history would have been altered. As events have proved, he forsook the stage to enter on a more useful and important career, one which has had a profound

influence on his world for more than 75 years. THE INVENTOR OF THE LARYN

GOSCOPE. Not only the world of music, but that of medicine as well, has profited by the genius of Manuel Garcia, for it was he who invented the laryngoscop shortly after he had "retired" an instrument which has been of the utmost value to physicians as well as to scientific teachers of music. For this Signor Garcia was made a Doctor of Medicine by Koenigsburg University. The investigations which ed to the invention were also most important from a scientific point of view. As a result of his experiments and observations. Garcia wrote a monograph on the mechanism of singing, which was received with enthusfasm by the Royal Academy, and which has been the very foundation of all later articles on the subject. In 1847 he published a book on the art of singdeterioration in the vigorous style of which he is master in more than one

THE FAMOUS GARCIA FAMILY. Manuel Garcia comes of one of the most distinguished musical families in the past century. His father was a famuos actor, singer, conductor, and composer. While yet a young man his numerous comic operas had attained such a vogue that they were performed all over Spain. He sang in Paris with great success and then when Manuel was a youth of 18 the family moved to London where Garcia senior established a school of singing, and taught with much success. Later on he went to America with a which included his sisthe famous Malibran, probab-the greatest singer of her the greatest singer of her Manuel was also with the company, and sang Figaro in the "Barber of Seville." In New York the Garcias created a profound im-pression, producing no fewer than 11 new Italian operas in a year. To Mexico they journeyed next, and their reception was enthusiastic. On their way home Garcia senior was robbed by brigands losing \$30,000 in gold. The career of this remarkable man was concluded in Paris, where he was reckoned the first teacher of his day. Forty-three operas were written and composed by him, few of which have survived, although none was a fail-

THE TEACHER OF JENNY LIND.

On St. Patrick's Day one of the baritone, and later on became a no Some of the less famous teacher. greatest singers of England, from his pupils at the Royal Academy, nately one drum, which was made of where he was a professor for more seals' intestines stretched upon an elfame of those whom he instructed that a walrus rib. in the world of art and science. This judged. In Herman Klein's interesting book of musical reminiscences we receive interesting glimpses of the old teacher as he has appeared at odd times in the past 30 years. The author and the professor lived in the same house with the parents of the former, in 1874, and this is the description we receive of him them: "He had fust en-tered on his 70th year, but in appearance and bearing he did not seem much past 50. He had a light, gesticulation bespoke his southern origin, and although at home equally in Spanish, Italian, French and English, he always betrayed a decided preference for conversing in the French

language. His modesty was remarkable. He could rarely be induced to talk about himself; but in his opinions he was firm almost to obstinacy, and a prejudice once formed was as difficult to remove as a liking. In argument he was a close reasoner, and would be either a doughty opponent or a warm advocate. The middle line never at tracted him. But at all times he was a true, staunch and loyal friend."

HIS METHOD OF INSTRUCTION. At this time Garcia was in his prime, scribed by Klein, should be interesting to a wider circle than singers.

"To see and hear Garcia teach," he "was ever a source of unqualified pleasure. Even when annoyed by a pupil's lack of ordinary intelligence he seldom became abrupt or impaing, and this remains a classic. Other | tient; and he never worried or conessays have appeared in musical mag- fused the student with technicalities not actually essential to the accurate any other game. The bladder of a azines since then and up to quite recent years there has been no apparent understanding of his method. His voice erally employ its pleasing remnants to lent football. It was a novel sight to had virtually gone, but he would hbimpart the idea for the proper emission of a note or the phrasing of a passage. As often as not the sounds that he produced would be positively ugly; but they never failed to convey the desired suggestion and though his own voice might tremble with sheer weight of years, he never, to my knowledge brought out a pupil whose

tones were marred by the slightest shade of inbrato." AN INCIDENT OF MALIBRAN. While Signor Garcia may not be dispassionate judge on the subject, he holds his famous sister Malibran. have been the most natural genius he ever knew; and undoubtedly her name will go down to posterity as that of one of the greatest singers in the nineteenth century. Of her he relates the following incident: As a child of 5 she was singing a part in "Agnese," one night at Naples. There occurs in this opera a passage where the husband and wife are reunited through the agency of the little daughter, but on the night in question the prima donna forgot her part. There was a painful pause, and then the child took up the melody and sang it through with such vigor and resonance that the whole house was wrought to enthusiasm. It is in memories like these member what happened yesterday, the other a new vegetable or fruit or nut

FORMS OF SPORT AT NORTH POLE

AMUSEMENTS IN VOYAGE AMONG THE DENIZENS OF ARCTIC CIRCLE --- A HAPPY LOT.

They Lead a Pretty Hard Life But Don't Take It Sadly -- The Children Have Plenty of Toys.

Probably no people on earth have a harder life than the dwellers in the barren, inhospitable regions of the Arctic circle—the Eskimo of North America and the Koryaks, Kamchadales, Tunguses and other tribes of Northern Asia. For a great part of the year they usually have a hard fight for bare ovietness, and the weaker is invariant. existence, and the weakest is invariably killed off in the bitter struggle for life. Yet, by a curious paradox, these people who have so little cause for mirth are jovial souls. They have their pleasures, their games and their sports, and they do not take them

In the American Museum of Natural History in New York city there is an interesting collection of toys used by the Smith Sound Eskimo in playing games in their "igloos" (snow huts) during the long winter night of the Arctic. The articles were presented by Lieut. Peary, who is looked upon by these Eskimo in the light of a father. One of these toys, called "ajagag," is a leg bone with a hole bored through each socket. A thin stick, "ajautang,") is tied by a short string to the bone. The latter is tossed into the air and caught in either hole by the stick. The game is much like the English

and ball.

The "hieqtaq" or "bull roarer," is a flat bone in the shape of an hour-glass or a figure eight, with a looped string passing through its middle. The Eskimo children twirl the bone on the string, but the exact nature of the game does not seem to have been discovered by any explorer who has dwelt covered by any explorer who has dwelt among them.

Another toy is the familiar "cat's cradle"—a string which is drawn by the fingers into fantastic shapes, which are supposed to resemble animals and various other objects.

CHILDREN'S PLAY ROOM. When Lieut.Peary dwelt among these Eskimo he found that the village had one large, empty "igloo" which was used by the youngsters as a playroom. All the children of the tribe would collect there, until the crush was so great that there was hardly room for any of them to play their games. When a hunter happened to have a larger supply of meat than the other men, he would give a feast in this igloo" and issue a general invitation. After the feast there would be an entertainment consisting of songs and dancers. The dancers were usually were two in number, and they used alterthan 40 years, and it is through the liptical bone front. The drumstick was Ball playing is a favorite amusement

of the Smith Sound Eskimo. The ball made of sealskin, stuffed with scraps of skin to make it hard, fond also of wrestling and of also of wrestling and of "armg." The latter sport is simple
h. It consists of two men pullie another's arms nearly out of
sockets, and seeing who will
first. pulling." squeal first.
It is not uncommon for these people to wrestle for a wife. In one case two rivals wrestled for a widow, and the loser was quite good-humored about his defeat, although he could hardly have beard of the elder Weller's adbuoyant step, always walked quickly, and had a keen, observant eye, which, when he spoke, would light up with all the fire and animation of youth. His dark complexion and his habit of gesticulation, bespoke his southern who already owned a couple of wives. who already owned a couple of wives, and lost his widow to him.

FEW AND SIMPLE. F. F. Payne, a Canadian explorer, who lived for thirteen months among the Eskimo of Hudson's Strait, found that the amusements of those people are few in number and simple in character.

"Throwing the harpoon had the greatest attraction for the men, and often they might be seen taking their turns at a mark in the snow," he said. "Wrestling and running are occasionally indulged in, but the weaker side soon loses interest and gives up. "Another Canadian informed me that while he was stationed among these and for 40 years his pupils had includ- Eskimo of Hudson's Strait they built ed some of the most famous heard in London and Paris. His method, as degame he noticed them playing in this house was a kind of tilting, an ivory ring being suspended from the ceiling, through which the men tried to put their spears as they walked quickly

around the pillar. "During my stay among them football was introduced, and in this they appear to take more interest than in walrus was well blown, and then covered with leather, making an excelsee them playing. Men, women and children all took part in it, and no quarter was allowed. A woman carrying her child on her back might be seen running at full speed after the ball, and the next moment she would be sprawling at full length, with her child floundering in the snow a few

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"Man will eat 200 or 300 more foods in the year 2000 than he eats now," said a chemist. "A movement is on foot among the world's governments that Signor Garcia delights to live to increase the varieties of our foods and though he may not precisely real and every week from somewhere or to increase the varieties of our foods, is added to the international bill of

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Cure ther husband. Also on sale by W. T. Strong & Co. feet beyond her. A minute later the

child would be again in its place on her back, and, nearly choking with laughter, she would elbow her way hrough the crowd after the ball again. CHILDREN'S AMUSEMENTS. "Catching trout in the summer by driving them into a trap made of nefs and stones affords great amusement to the children. Wild with excitement they pursue the unfortunate fish into a shallow stream. The boys also spend a great deal of time in making small spreads and other implements of the

chase, and practice with one another in throwing at a mark. "Girls have their dolls, and, like girls of civilized parents, they delight in playing house. They do not tire of this game until they are married, for often groups of girls of all ages may be seen sitting in some sheltered spot in summer, each having a house, in summer, each having a 'house' formed only of a ring of stones a few inches in diameter, in which some short pieces of stick were placed flat, while other pieces were propped upright. These pieces of stick represented people, and the girls made them visit one another's houses, keeping up

continuous chatter on their

all the time.' The Eskimo of Greenland play a game of "fox and geese" on the snow. It is almost indentical with "parchesi" and other variants of the game known to all American children. "Fox and geese," indeed, is the oldest game in the world, and is found, in some form or other, among nearly all peo-

ples. It is played all around the arc tic circle. FOND OF GAMBLING.

Various dice games are also popular in Greenland. The Eskimo, like most barbarians of the arctic, are extremely fond of gambling. They do not use cubical dice, but a number of bones of different shapes and sizes. They the steadiness of the hand and eye. The skewer has to be thrust through several holes pierced in a walrus skin. The children have a curious ceremonial dance in the snow at night when the "northern lights" first appear, and the women play a kind of basket ball, tossing the ball through a hoop, and then all making a combined rush to see who can catch it in

the air. One of the principal amusements of these Greenland Eskimo is a peculiar form of trial by combat. When two though very far from inconsiderable men of the tribe have a serious disagreement, they do not resort to any judicial court or fight out their quar- wolves more than two hundred, even lethal weapons. They meet before the assembled tribe, with drums in their hands, and sing songs at one another by turns. These songs are of a tiger-haunted jungle pass their bitingly satirical, and recount all the misdeeds and follies of the enemy. The man whose invective is the more bitter and who can make the crowd laugh at his opponent more than they laugh at him, is adjudged the victor.

THE CAUSE OF WOMAN'S TROUBLES

Is Diseased Kidneys and the Cure Is Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Wonderful Cure of Mrs. James Kinsella, Who Slept in a Chair For Two Summers-What She Says of It.

St. Malachie, Que., March 24. - A cure of great interest to women has attracted the attention of those interested in medical matters in this neighborhood. Mrs. Jas. Kinsella, wife of a well-known citizen, had suffered from a complication of troubles for about two years. She had a pain in the right hip in the back, and was obliged to pass water every fifteen minutes in a burning, itching sort of way.

She could not sleep at night and had a sit up in a chair for two summers. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her. Mrs. Kinsella, speaking of her cure, says: "After the first box of Dodd's Kidney Pills I felt much better. Then I got more and they did me a world of good. I have never slept in the chair since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills." Woman's health depends on her kidneys. Nine-tenths of the so-called female complaints are caused by uric acid in the blood. Cure your Kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills and you can have no uric acid in the blood.

Drinkers Barred.

appointive office under Gov. Hanly, of aghur. Most of us in reading this ac- match and held it out to the marshal, tax on all crude oil produced. Indiana. He declares that large corporations rule against men who have formed the liquor habit, and that this policy will be adopted in respect to positions within the gift of the executive. It is not a question of how little or how much a man drinks, but if he drinks at all he cannot receive recognition at the hands of the

governor.

A man called on the governor today in the interest of an applicant for an appointive office. He spoke of his friend's work for the party, his liberality in campaigns and his local influence. The governor heard his visitor through. "I should like to appoint your friend, and I have no doubt whatever of the merits of his services to the party or his ability I have no doubt whatever of the merits of his services to the party or his ability to do the work if he did his best," was the reply. "I have noticed that railroads and other large business enterprises of recent years have ruled against men who drink. This is a good policy, I think, and so long as I am governor of the state the same policy shall be pursued in its business."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Proble of Courishipm.

When does courtship begin? At the moment when a man first meets his affinity? At the time when he realizes that "the only girl in the world" is his affinity? Or at the time when he determine when he determine when he determine the wicks on the mines to let her guess his views on the subject?
This delicate question was raised in the This delicate question was raised in the English probate and divorce court. The president, Sir Francis Jeune, was compelled to admit that the sofution was beyond him.

The point was raised in this way. A young man named George Whitehead was asking the court to declare that the Scotch marriage between his parents was valid.

His mother, Mrs. Whitehead, was called as a witness in support of his case, and gave evidence about her courtship, which began, she said, in the gardens that flank Princes street, in Edinburgh.

"How long had your husband been courting you when he proposed to you?" asked counsel.

asked counsel.

Mrs. Whitehead hesitated, finding the query hard to answer, and the president came to her rescue.

"Can anyone say that?" he remarked.

"I doubt if a man knows himself when he first begins to court a girl."—Chicago Tribune.

53-h-t-y Tribune.

WILD BEASTS

SPECULATIONS ON THE EFFECTS OF EXTERMINATING THE LARGER UNTAMED ANIMALS.

erious Check to Cultivation of Courage For Boys" Do Then?

While the alleged exploits of the lorthumberland wolf are still fresh in public memory a moral not altogether uninteresting may be drawn from them. One often hears the approaching extermination of wild beasts deplored, and in general such lamentations command the sympathy of the audience. How dull the world will be when all large animals, at least, are either domesticated or extinct—when "the jungle," if still existing here and there, will have no denizens more formidable than snakes and mosquitoesperhaps, indeed, even these latter will not survive the sanitary processes de vised by Major Ross. The possibilities of adventure will be sadly limited when there is no reasonable chance of meeting a ferocious beast between

China and Peru. If faculties perish through disuse, the most effective human characteristies, from which nearly all virtues spring-courage-may be in danger when wars and the pursuit of big game have alike come to an end. Types of beasts which have delighted all the generations of men bitherto, majesty of the lion, the splendid hor-ror of the tiger, will be lost to our miserable successors—and how well this shows the inherent hostility of the

modern spirit" towards the beautiful in every form! Any fluent person of the aesthetic turn of mind can pursue the argument with further illustrations. And in this point of view it is unanswerable.

Much romance will perish with the extermination of wild beasts. The art of make-believe may retain it, no doubt for a certain time. It is as dif-ficult, they say, to find an Indian equipped with feathers and paint in the United States new 20 to find United States now, as to find a d Highlander in Scotland. No kilted Highlander in white man or woman has lost a scalp for years. But in boys' books the 'Redskins" still figure as wily and as cruel as a century ago, laying his ambuscades, defying the military, carryhave also a skewer game, which tests ing off the heroine, and routed only by an astonishing combination of astute ness and bravery on the part of the hero. But this artificial existence of a corpse cannot be prolonged indefinitely. In no long time it will be necessary to admit that redskins of the old type are extinct, and so it will be with wild beasts. What the writers of "Stories for Boys" will do without them remains to be seen. The number of persons killed by wild beasts is but a small item in the them. account of suffering due to itself. Tigers alone claim little short of a thousand victims yearly in India. jackals a hundred and fifty. But who shall describe the anxiety in which the lives, varied by paroxysms of alarm

when a "man-eater" actually reveals The reign of terror about Hexham for weeks past gives some very faint notion of it. There was but a single wolf; yet we hear that every house for many miles around was closed at dusk, and no one ventured out of doors unless under strong necessity, and armed. Children were not sent to school, women on the highway fled screaming to shelter at sight of a shepherd's dog on the moor. Perhaps the beast was less afraid of human beings than its wild brothers would have been, for it had escaped from captivity; but gruesome stories were told of cotters seeing it on the prowl at their very doors. One seized his cat in panic, and hurled it into the

monster's jaws as a peace offering. Over a space thirty miles square, as is reported, the terror raged, and almost every able-bodied man throughout that area turned out to kill the enemy or a beat; no less than 150 gathered on one occasion. Packs of hounds were laid upon the trail, bloodhounds famous for their scent came from far and near-all in vain. None of these could be made to understand what was wanted-or perhaps they understood too well, and declined the perilous task. Great sportsmen flocked to the scene, but somehow they effect-For a month this single wolf held

a large part of Northumberland in deadly fear, and the neighboring counties did not escape. It actually killed thirty-eight sheep and mortally wounded several dogs, perishing at length, if it has perished, by an accident. But in lands which we cheerfully devote to wind beasts as sanctuaries, lions, leopards and elephants and deliver the wretched boatman to the alligators. It is noted in scientific books that the Indian lion survives only in the Ghur Hills of Kattiwar, and from that district also he would have transfered long since but for the watch. "They won't explode. See for yourself under artillerymen in great wrath. "What imbecile is in command here?" he demanded. "I am," said an officer calmly. "Consider yourself under artillerymen in great wrath. "What imbecile is in command here?" he demanded. "I am," said an officer calmly. "Consider yourself under artillerymen in great wrath.



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count feel inclined to cry, Long life to the Nawab of Joonaghur, whoever he may be! Very few are those who think of his hapless subjects in the Ghur Hills, or wonder how many of them live in terror and die in agony to preserve the Indian lion a few years

longer from its doom. But this last is an extreme case, though tigers are preserved "on the quiet," in several parts of India. In most savage lands where wild beasts dwell unmolested, or nearly, they find prey enough, and seldom attack man. Such a general panic as that we have lately seen is rare. When Sir Stamford Raffles occupied Singapore he learned that the people did not concern themselves much about the tigers at Bukat Tima. three or four away; forty years afterwards their allowance of human victims was something more than one per diem. A cur-ious result of civilization, but easily explained. All the inhabitants of the island, when Sir Stamford occupied it, were a few hundred fishermen, and pirates, who clung to the beach; under the British flag settlers poured in and began to clear the jungle. The tiger found their natural prey diminishing and human beings multiplying at the same time. Also their own numbers increased, recruits swimming over

from the mainland, under guidance of some instinct which warned them of abundant food on the other shore. So the supply of bears keeps up in the neighborhood of St. have been exterminated long since but my duty to do so." These are the

any animals but dogs. Elephants are most interesting ani-

all the plantations of a village in one night. Wolves are most mischievous of all, however. There is improvement, perhaps since 1873, but an official return for that year puts the loss of horses and cattle in European Russia alone at 179,000; of sheep and pigs 562,000. The value that time equaled £1,500,000—reasonable enough. And the number of human beings devoured was 200.

apparently.-London Standard. Tale of a Russian Shell.

winter palace by accident or design of Warsaw, where a Russian marshal coam in troops, malignant rhinocer- ordered the battery to concentrate its oses and vengeful buffaloes lie in wait fire on a certain point. Nothing came beside the paths, and in the streams of this, and the marshal rode up to playful hippopotami crunch up a boat the artillerymen in great wrath.

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who stood with his hands behind him waiting the result. burst both men would have been blown to pieces. But the match went out, and the marshal remarked simply: "You are quite right."—London Chron-

DYSPEPSIA CURED

A Severe Sufferer Tells How He Overcame the Trouble.

though sportsmen multiply and so clare the benefit I have received from many are killed that the race would Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but I feel it for new arrivals. Peasants and zoolo- words which Mr. Edward Lavoie, of gists both agree that it is the harvest St. Jerome, Que., lately addressed to of oats constantly extending which at- the editor of L'Avenir du Nord, when But if East Africans, for instance, Lavoie is well known in St. Jerome have much less cause to fear death and what he says carries weight from the multitude of their wild beasts among those who know him. For a than Indians, who have not nearly so considerable time he was a great many, life is overstadowed by them. sufferer from dyspepsia, which caused In large districts they cannot keep severe headaches, pains in the stomach and sometimes nausea. Sometimes he felt as though he would sufmals, but a herd of them will wreck focate, he would become dizzy, and experienced ringing noises in the ears. His appetite became poor, and his general health so bad that he found it almost impossible 'to work, when the headaches attacked him he had to quit work. For six months, he says, he suffered both physically was put at 7,700,000 rubles, which at and mentally more than can be imagined. During this time he took medicine from several doctors, found no help. Then one day he read Such a butcher's bill for one year of the cure of a similar case through seems hardly creditable, and yet if a the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, solitary wolf could kill thirty-eight and decided to try them. He used sheep in less than four weeks and the pills for a couple of months, and kept up that average an easy sum they have made him feel like a new shows that less than 1,200 wolves would person. He is no longer troubled be needed to consume 560,000 sheep in with any of the old symptoms, and With four times the number says he can now go about his work allowed for the men, horses, and cat-tle, we should have 6,000 beasts, which seems a small allowance for the whole of European Russia. But if only six strength and neurishment from the individuals found their way to this blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills accountry they would drive us distracted tually makes new blood. This new blood strengthens the stomach, stimulates the liver, regulates the bowels and sets the whole digestive system in a healthy, vigorous state. The offending battery at St. Peters- blood is the true secret of good That is why Dr. Williams Pink Pills always bring good health to those who use them. You can get has recalled an anecdote of another these pills from your medicine dealer Russian battery. It was at the siege or by mail at 50 cents a box or six of Warsaw where a Russian marshal boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brock-

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THE TEACHER OF JENNY LIND. events of nearly a century ago are in-PAINT'S CELERY COMPOUND