

IT IS THE WAY OF THE COMPANY.

HAMILTON, ONT., June 8th, 1899.

A. S. MCGREGOR,
Manager Sun Life Assurance Co.
London, Ont.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 6th inst. enclosing cheque payable to the order of Mrs. L. Melbourne, for the sum of \$2000, on policy on the life of the late A. K. Melbourne. We beg on behalf of Mrs. Melbourne to thank you for the very prompt and obliging way this claim has been entertained.

Yours truly,

BIGGER & LEE.

THE NOSE.

Undoubtedly the most neglected and ill-used part of the human face is the nose. Poetical literature of all nations extols other features; the eyes have furnished a theme for the most sublime poetry; cheeks, with their witching dimples and captivating tints, have drawn forth some of the finest similes that were ever invented; and the raptures which have been indited concerning the lips, would occupy an age to enumerate. But it may safely be averred, that in the universal anthology of civilized or uncivilized man, there is not to be found a truly sentimental effusion to a nose. What the latent quality may be which is so productive of risibility seems difficult to discover, for in point of utility the nose is quite on a par with the rest of the face. To it, the respiratory system owes the ingress and egress of a great portion of the food of life-air; to it we are indebted for the sense of smell, while it acts as the emunctory of the brain. In an ornamental point of view, the nose, however, is a main element of facial beauty; a fact which is easily corroborated by the unpicturesque effect produced by a countenance which is bereft of the nasal appendage.

The nose may be regarded as somewhat indicative of the character of an individual; and it is by reason of this connection with internal characteristics, that so many proverbs and axioms have taken rise in reference to both. Thus the French say of a clever man,

that he has a "fine nose"; of a prudent one, that his is a "good nose"; of a proud man, that he "carries his nose in the air"; and of an inquisitive one, that he "pokes his nose everywhere." A gourmand is described as always having his nose in his plate, while a scholar is declared to have it always in his books. When a man is angry under provocation, the French also say "the mustard rises in his nose." In England, a man is often described as being "led by the nose," and Shakespeare says—

Though authority be a stubborn bear,
Yet he is often led by the nose with gold.

Individuals not blessed with much acuteness or forethought are said "not to see beyond their noses." Others, who to do some injury to an enemy, injure themselves, are declared "to cut off their nose to spite their face." The condition of a supplanted rival is described as having his nose "put out of joint"; and there are hundreds of other proverbs in which the nose takes a prominent part.

All these allusions are of a comic cast; but every simile relating to the eyes, brow, cheeks and other features is found to be of a most serious and poetical character. But the nose provokes the smiles when it happens to be oddly shaped, and many very uncomplimentary epithets have been applied to designate all sorts and sizes; such as hook nose, hatchet nose, club nose, snub nose, pug nose, parrot's nose, turned up nose, crooked nose, cheese cutter nose, &c. It is also figuratively termed a conk, a snout, a proboscis, and a promontory. The Romans had a proverb signifying "it is not given to every one to have a nose," meaning that it was not the good fortune of all to exhibit a marked and precise nasal individuality—an expressive nose. The great Cyrus had a long, sharp nose; hence it is said that the noses of all Persian princes are pinched by bandages, that they may grow like their great prototype in at least one particular. All nations consider this prominent feature a great ornament, with the exception of the Crim-Tartars, who formerly broke their children's noses because they stood in the way of their eyes.