

WOMAN'S WORLD.

THE FASHIONS.

Double skirts, skirts flounced, frilled, and narrowly rucked models, slightly draped, kilted, panelled, tucked, slashed, box-pleated, and severely plain, all appear in the brilliant autumn procession of fashion. Velvet ribbon in rows, points, shoulder knots, choux, loops and streamers, is used with lavish prodigality.

Many of the new houses, besides having the usual glove-fitting lining, are made with fitted side forms, whose seams show on the outside of the garment. These are a decided advantage to women at all inclined to stoutness.

The rose sleeve puff is again a favorite on evening bodices, rivaling the butterfly effects in popularity. It looks best in pink, yellow, white, red, or any tint of a real rose, and it can be made variously of tulle, chiffon, silk, or pliable satin. First is cut a plain cap, and upon this are arranged a mass of dainty puffs to resemble a crush rose as much as possible. The arm passes through the heart of this rose puff, which is very short and extremely full. One very pretty model, made of pink in two shades, had velvet points in dark green falling above the puff from the shoulder.

Silky English serge is again holding out its claims as a strong rival to the mohairs, flammies, canvas goods, and similar utility fabrics so widely popular this summer; and already some extremely attractive and stylish costumes have been made of the darker shades of serge of superior quality.

An autumn tailor gown of Russian green English serge has a jacket-bodice finished with short flat basques. It opens over a vest of soft old-rose-colored ladies' cloth, a pale tan and gold braiding nearly covering its surface. The skirt hem is braided in the same design, and the revers and standing collar are made of green velvet. Another model has the back of the jacket cut into short postilion basques, the fronts in bolero shape, opening on a vest of soft corded silk, under the belt of which is an added basque cut in circular form. This can be sewed permanently to a belt or pointed girdle, or it can be made adjustable, and, when added, convert a house dress into a street costume.

The newest French skirt—in circular shape, designed expressly for cutting wide woools—measures three and three-quarter yards at its widest circumference. It is plain in front, with all the fulness at the back, and is fitted closely over the hips by means of a very deep, curving dart on each side, these darts being necessary to hold the skirt in perfect shape over the hips. When finished they are covered with an ornamental stitching or trimmed strap, and fastened under a fly, as a means of getting in and out of the skirt, which is not opened at the back.

As we enter upon the autumn season, red foulards are becoming more fashionable than the blue patterns so universally worn this summer. Red is a trying color to view when the sun blazes down day after day on arid soil, and the eye seeks relief from all things and colors suggestive of heat. A red foulard on a cool autumn day or on the gay sea-shore is, however, attractive enough. Such a dress, patterned in white star blossoms, now worn as a beach costume, is greatly toned by its white garnitures. The bodice slightly pouched over a white silk vest, a belt and long loops and end of white ribbon, and a touch of white at the throat and wrists, complete a very effective gown, exceedingly becoming to a tall, slender, brunette wearer.

Entire costumes of gray in very many different tones will be in high favor this fall, and skirts of gray cloth, double-faced cashmere, tweed, mohair and repped silk will very largely take the place of the useful and almost universal black skirt worn so long with fancy waists and jackets. Some of the smartest toilets and costumes worn abroad this summer have been made of gray, in some rich combination, or wholly of one handsome fabric, with white and gold trimmings, or again combined with mauve, red, black, or yellow, or adorned with "bow and buckle" garnitures. In very fine materials, gray silk gauze dotted with rosebuds is made up over rose-color silk and trimmed with jeweled gimp and green velvet. Gray silk gauze figured with tiny rosebuds (made upon sea green and mauve, short satin, with gray gauze pleated frills, lace insertion, and empire bows of heliotrope and mignonette satin) forms a very elegant gown made in Paris. In coarse canvas, demaine, Henrietta cloth, etc., gowns for demi-dress wear, in pearl, swallow, or sand gray, will prevail, and white will be much used to soften and lighten the effect of the gray; or pink, if more becoming, will give a dainty touch of color to the bodice. Gray tailor-cloth costumes trimmed only with stitching, gray silk gimp, and buttons, are very elegant in appearance, and the most expensive are lined with taffeta in coquelicot, red, mauve, dark-blue, dahlia color, or plain gray, matching the tailor cloth in tint or shot with a color in contrast. Gray crepe de chine is a very beautiful but very perishable textile, but it will be used for gowns for wedding guests, for elegant dinners, and similar toilets of ceremony.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Two odd pieces of fancy-work were seen recently upon a cottage piazza, says an American writer. One was in the hands of a girl who was graduated in June from one of our women's colleges. She had the autographs of her class written upon a centre-piece, which she was then outlining in black lines in order to perpetuate them. An older woman was working a bed-spread for a little boy's crib. This was in large white squares, like the old-fashioned patch-work, alternating with Turkey red will, on which a simple conventional design was worked

in white flax. Upon the white squares were animals very realistically reproduced from careful drawings. A narrow flounce of the red was to finish the whole.

Steam cooking, by several utensils set one above the other, is much in favor in many hotels and other places where space is a consideration. The result is rather unsatisfactory, since there is a sameness of taste in everything. However, during the warm weather, when gas or oil-stoves are sometimes employed to take the place of the hot range, the steam cooker may be used to advantage, because of its economy of room and fuel, which means extra heat to the whole house.

To destroy moth eggs, fifteen grains of acetate of potash in a pint of spirits of rosemary is recommended. Brush closet shelves and crevices where moths are feared with turpentine frequently.

The way in which inventors study to evolve small comforts for the masses is shown in an article recently devised by one by them. This is a medicine glass with a partition in the centre to separate the medicine from some pleasant drink to be used afterwards. The dividing wall is so arranged that higher tipping of the glass after the ill-tasting drug has been swallowed sends instantly the mitigating liquid. It seems a good deal of trouble for a small result, but there are those, doubtless, who will appreciate and secure, if possible, the new glass.

Cold boiled and broiled salt mackerel combines with cold mashed potato very palatably as a change from the usual codfish ball. Free the mackerel carefully from bones and skin, add an equal quantity of the potato, season with pepper, and beat in an egg to a cup each of fish and potato. Shape in croquette balls and drop in deep lard or in small round cakes and fry in butter.

When adding whipped cream to a cup of chocolate, it is considered better by those who make it a point to know, to put the cream in the bottom of the cup and pour the chocolate over. For the daily chocolate the light froth, which is a good substitute for the cream, is secured at the moment of serving by whipping lightly with an egg-beater or pouring the liquid three or four times between two vessels.

A specialist in eye troubles, Dr. C. A. Wood, has been examining a number of face veils of different sorts, to determine how far they perceptibly affect their wearers. All of them he finds contribute some disturbance, those most faulty producing weak eyesight, headaches, and sometimes vertigo and nausea. The most objectionable kind is the dotted veil, though of this variety some are more injurious than others. He finds, too, that the texture of the veil is important in regulating its bad effect, those veils made in double-thread mesh being much more harmful than such as are woven with a single thread. If a veil must be worn, one without dots, sprays, or other figures, but with large regular meshes, made of single compact threads, should be selected. "Other things being equal," says this authority, "in undotted and non-figured veils, vision is interfered with in direct proportion to the number of meshes to the square inch."

The rule just put forth by a Boston suburban street railway line, that its employees are to address the women passengers as "madame" instead of "lady," is one that most women will heartily approve.

Somebody says, and the word is here-with passed along: Save fruit pits, those from cherries, plums, peaches, and apricots, towards the autumn open fire. A handful then tossed on the coals will add a glowing flame and give out a pungent aromatic odor.

New Orleans women of social position are making a stand for the Saturday half-holiday at the shops. The custom is by no means general as yet, but each week sees additions to the list of such places whose shutters are lowered at twelve o'clock on Saturday.

A decorative bag of subtle brocade or velvet, daintily embroidered and fitted with special pockets for the scissors and file, is a late caprice for the manicure set, doing away for the moment with the case or tray.

A sandwich filling that is an unusual combination is bananas and mayonnaise. Spread the slice or roll with mayonnaise instead of butter, and lay wafer slices of chilled banana between.

A most nourishing compound for the invalid's tray is beef tea with oatmeal. One tablespoonful of oatmeal is stirred smooth in two tablespoonfuls of cold water. Add one cupful of beef tea; cook five minutes, stirring constantly; then drain and serve hot, seasoned with a little salt.

"As all the world knows, there is no more perfect means of ventilation than an open fire," writes Mrs. Burton Kingsland, telling how to nurse the sick, in the September Ladies' Home Journal. "It is continuous and attended with no danger of draught. A more equable temperature is obtained with wood than with coal, and the thermometer should be frequently consulted in a sick-room. As fresh air is the best tonic, it is said that a window may be opened at the top on a sunny day, no matter how ill the patient be, if in the opening a wooden frame covered with flannel is fitted. The air strained through the woolen material

is deprived of all power to harm. An umbrella covered with a shawl makes a good screen when the windows are open, the patient being sheltered under it as if in a tent. A folding clothes-horse may also be utilized as a screen frame. As a person lying on his back is deprived of the protection of his eyelids from the light, the blinds and curtains should be adjusted with regard to that fact. A room a little shaded is more restful to a person in illness, but if a patch of sunshine can be let in somewhere in the room it makes a cheery spot for him to turn if so minded. The Italian proverb says, 'Where the sun does not enter the doctor does.'"

HOME THOUGHTS.

The Relation of a Mother to Her Grown-up Sons.

N. Y. Evening Post.

Blessed are the days when swift little feet bring our boys to mother's arms for comfort and shelter; when mother's kiss heals sore distress of body and mind, and every sense of injustice or injury can be soothed by her counsel or interposition. The change is usually gradual; vacation visits renew old habits, and in the occasional quiet hours the usages of childish years recur, and she is often still the guiding influence.

But, returned at last from college or whatever has been his preparatory work, a man fully equipped and furnished, positive in opinion, individual in preferences and tastes, all the former relations are reversed. Fresh from the modern schools, his mind seems so daring, his conclusions so bold, and his assertions so positive, that she who was once his ultimate authority shrinks from the discussion of his "views," and he wonders that his clever mother holds such obsolete notions.

His is the arm to uphold, his the mind which suggests how to relieve the weight of care or perplexity—and not infrequently to suggest radical and revolutionary measures in household government. If he is clever, his mother stands a little in awe of him; if he is reckless and thoughtless, she is despairing over what she cannot control; if he is irritable and impatient, she grieves for the old sunny days in the nursery.

However tender he may be, however willing to show his affection by yielding to her requests, he remains a law unto himself, a separate self-poised individual character, and the mother finds herself studying her boy as she would read a book difficult of comprehension. Their first surety of unbroken unity and happiness lies in her power to realize his manhood and respect it—not to belittle his growth by assuming that where they differ she is necessarily right and he wrong; not to nag and fret over his shortcomings; never to fail to remember that he is a man, and, in his fresh strength of power and acquired knowledge, that his thoughts are not a woman's thoughts, his pleasures often incomprehensible even to her sympathetic heart because of the impossibility of a feminine nature viewing life from a masculine standpoint.

If she would keep her son's heart close to hers, she must not dwell on these differences, but make much of every point of agreement, try to enter into every scheme of enjoyment by leading him frankly to talk it over, and by cheerfully "lending a hand" towards its accomplishment in his way, however clumsily it may seem to her to be conceived.

To like his friends, to try to feel even affectionately towards the various Toms and Bobs and Johns who succeed each other as his guests, is to most mothers instinctive, but, alas! it is a disappointing struggle. The associations in victories and defeats, in common triumphs and common disgrace in college life, so bind men together that their judgment of each other is quite a different thing from the measure they take of men outside the shelter of their Alma Mater, and you who do not share the bond look with increasing surprise at the men who at the end of college days stand foremost in your son's affections. But if you would not wound and estrange him, accept his regard as an assurance that they must be "good fellows," and make them welcome and like them if you can.

Harder still it is to follow the inexplicable attraction of certain young girls. To you they are either plain or dull, or fippant or wholly uninteresting; and your mother's heart sees beautiful influences arising as this or that young woman seems about to shape your child's destiny; and you have visions of an embittered, or, at best, a wearily common place married life, stretching out to belittle and hamper his development. Summon your courage, good mother, and leave him to find his own way to happiness. You cannot choose your son's wife!

I do not mean that general counsels, and the invitation of girls who are charming to your house, are not plain duties, nor that the failure to create, as far as you may, an ideal womanhood for him is not a serious wrong; but I do mean that in nine cases out of ten the way toward his happiness and your own is to let your child's heart choose its own mate; and with all your energy and much self-effacement, try to win the girl's love, and hold fast to your boy entering into his joy. Far below your keenest sight there are unquestionably needs in your boy's nature wholly unknown to you. You may want an uplifting influence to come to him, through a wife, more aspiring, more delicately refined, perhaps even more intellectual than he is. It may be that what he needs is the dependence of one who looks up to him, and that his uplifting will come from his sweetheart's belief that your every day, faulty lad is a demi god or a hero. The better help to the perfecting of a man's nature often comes from his wife's mistaken over-estimate of his qualities, than from the higher intellectual power and greater fastidiousness of a more gifted woman to whom he feels himself inferior.

It is hard to define for one's self or another the narrow way between letting your son "drift" into an attachment you think undesirable, without interference, and the trying to make or break matches.

Yet there is nothing more sure than that maternal influence has come between many an innocent pair of lovers, who would have been very happy left to themselves, and brought many a marriage about which has ended most unhappily, and spoiled the lives of both man and wife.

In the choice of a profession, too, though the father almost always is the dominant director, a mother still has her share of power, and is too often disposed to incline it towards conventional and approved lines. I have again and again asked sixth form boys in a great school, and even freshmen in the universities, "What do you mean to do?" "Have you decided what profession you will prepare for?" and found them wholly at sea, and even without any strong desires. Frequently I have had for answer, "My father has not decided yet." In years gone by, a boy was a sailor or a soldier, an explorer or an inventor, in the nursery. They seemed born to their destinies. Of need to do something, at least, in the United States there was no doubt; great fortunes did not allow parents to permit their young men to wait and hesitate, and, least of all, to do nothing. Boys were often, in deal, commonly hard to control, because of their strong preferences; by the time they were fifteen they were eager to commence life for themselves in the way they had decided chosen. These men were able to achieve more easily and to accomplish more quickly because of their enthusiasm.

When any decided inclination shows itself as ruling a young man's heart, though it is not in your eyes ideally the highest use of his powers or his social advantages, do not frustrate, do not hinder him. If you have hoped to see him a clergyman and he has a fancy for mechanics, let him have your sympathy in what he feels himself fitted to do; if he sees opportunity and hope in some distant place do not err by believing that you are his Providence, and home the only place where he can be safe. Trust him to find his own way to many successes, "heart within and God overhead." He will believe more in himself, because you trust him, perhaps believe more truly in God, when he finds himself removed from her whose tender watchfulness has almost seemed to him the source of all protecting care. My belief is strong in the inestimable value to a boy, of being early led to form some dream of his future place in the world. Even if his nature is not high enough to go beyond a wish to maintain himself, or, in his own phrase, "to make money," I am sure that it is well for him to go to school with a desire to fit himself for the special way in which he means to achieve independence, and to go through college working to furnish himself for the election he has made. But when manhood has come without such choice, it is unquestionably better to rouse his mind to make a decision and think for himself what he will be most likely to do well, than to drift into his father's profession without a preference for it, or to do something because his mother wants to spare him from hardship or separation from home.

We do not sufficiently estimate individuality and self-development in our sons. We may stand back in distressed surprise to find them as alien to our expectations and as far from our own preferences as if they were of another race, but we ought surely to be thankful that they are men and in earnest. The earth-bound hen may ignorantly agonize over her amphibious nestling who flaps away triumphantly on an element which terrifies her, but she might far more wisely take pride in his power to swim, and sympathize in his joy as he rests upon the water. True, it is a place of danger, and he may be overwhelmed; but it is the medium through which he is intended to move and in which he is equipped especially to live.

There is yet another relation between mother and son which is frequently too lightly entered into by the mother. It is not a rare thing to find that she is the confidante of her son's ambitions, hopes, fears, mistakes, of much that is vital to him. It is often the one instance in which he speaks of these things before love induces him to open his heart to his mistress. How many mothers keep these confidences inviolable? How often are these, to him, religiously sacred things whispered under promises of secrecy to others who love him, or the substance of the revelations spoken of as possibilities to those even outside of the inner circle? If you would retain your son's trust and love, keep his confidence as you would your honor; avoid even repeating his private conversations which are not under special reserve. Let him be sure that "mother would keep that entirely to herself."

There can scarcely be imagined a more delightful intercourse than between a manly son and an intelligent, reasonable, fond mother, and the wonder never ceases to charm the tender hearted woman to whom it is an ever new and delightful surprise to find that her baby has grown into her champion and her little boy become her counsellor and support.

Health and strength carry us through dangers and make us safe in the presence of peril. A perfectly strong man with rich, pure blood, has nothing to fear from germs. He may breathe in the bacilli of consumption with impunity. If there is a weak spot where the germs may find an entrance to the tissues, then the trouble begins. Disease germs propagate with lightning like rapidity. Once in the blood, the only way to get rid of them is to kill them. This is what Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is for. It purifies the blood. That means that it kills the germs, but that is only part of what it does. It assists digestion by stimulating the secretion of digestive fluids, so promoting assimilation and nutrition; purifies and enriches the blood and so supplies the tissues with the food they need. It builds up strong, healthy flesh and puts the whole body into a disease-resisting state.

Send 21 one cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, and get this great book, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, absolutely FREE. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 688 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

May: Shall I sing you a song?
Jack: Has it a refrain?
May: It has.
Jack: Refrain, then, if you please.

Established 1848.
State University 1866.
Created a Catholic University by Pope Leo XIII 1889.
TERMS: \$160 PER YEAR.
CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA, CANADA.
Under the direction of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate
DEGREES IN ARTS, PHILOSOPHY AND THEOLOGY.
PREPARATORY CLASSICAL COURSE FOR JUNIOR STUDENTS.
COMPLETE COMMERCIAL COURSE.
Private Rooms for Senior Students. Fully Equipped Laboratories. Practical Business Department.
REV. J. M. MCGUCKIN, O.M.I. Rector.
SEND FOR CALENDAR. 50-10

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.
OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.
Assets Exceed... Investments in Canada:
Forty Million Dollars. \$1,783,467.83.
MONTREAL OFFICE, 117 St. Francois Xavier St.
WALTER KAVANAGH, Chief Agent.
Losses Settled and Paid Without Reference to Home Office.

THE IRISH FISHERIES.

The annual report of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries for 1896 is just published, and it contains some interesting data in connection with this important branch of industry. During the period covered by the report there were 6553 vessels and boats actively engaged in the sea fisheries as compared with 6,551 in 1895. There was an increase amongst the second, but a decrease amongst the third class boats. There were 23,497 men and 1,167 boys employed, showing an increase on the previous years of 227 men and a decrease of 158 boys. The vessels 380 were first class, 2,841 second, and 3,332 third class. The value of the gear has greatly increased. Twenty-five first class Arklow boats attended the Scotch herring fishery. There were received during the year 145 applications from 100 persons for loans amounting £4,041 17s 2d. Of this there were recommended 120 to 172 persons to the amount of £3,108 5s 8d. The sum actually issued during the year by the Board of Works was £4,780 15s 10d, which of course includes some loans recommended during the previous year. Of the £20,000 reserved by the Congested Districts (Ireland) Act, 1851, for administration in other congested districts the sum of £14,000 was advanced up to the 31st of December, 1896. The promissory notes, signed to secure principal and interest, amounted to £16,087 17s 9d. The repayments were £6,782 13s 8d, the outstanding amount arrived at maturity amounted to £9,144 11s 4d. The arrears on £16,087 17s 9d consisted of £160 6s 9d. In 1896 a sum of £41 18s 1d was expended on Greystones, Co. Wicklow pier making the total cost of the work £21,427 13s 8d.

TOTAL VALUE OF SEA FISH.

According to the returns from those places around Ireland from which we have been able to obtain information the total value of the sea fish, excluding salmon, landed in Ireland in 1896 was £388,805, as compared with £331,755 in 1895. It is estimated that the value of salmon exported to nine of the principal English markets was £383,394. Of the salmon caught in Lough Neagh, the exported is estimated to value £4,090. The report shows an increase of herrings landed of 3,650 tons more than 1895, with an increase of money value of £18,350. On the west coast where the capture in 1896 was between twice and three times as great as in 1895 the improvement is most marked. There is also an increase on the east coast, while the fishing in the south shows a slight falling off. The most remarkable coast of D. neagal. The amount of mackerel captured on the Irish coast in the spring was 10,900 tons, the value to the fishermen was about £77,944. This shows an increase on the previous year of about 2,800 tons and of £7,000. The above figures do not include the mackerel captured by about 98 French boats, as their captures are landed in France. At Baltimore, Fenit, Kinsale, and Castletown the largest amount were landed, while from Crookhaven over twelve hundred tons were despatched. The great demand for mackerel from America induced a greater number of curers than is usual in this early season to start work during the opening fishing.

THE SPRING MACKEREL TRADE.

The following are the numbers of Irish boats engaged in the spring mackerel fishing in 1896: First class, 188; second class, 142; third class, 710; unregistered, 80. The following are the approximate numbers of boats belonging to other nationalities: English, 24; Scotch, 6; Manx, 19; French, 93. The autumn mackerel fishing far surpassed that of any year since the commencement of the curing industry, the take of mackerel being more than double what it was in 1895, and the number of barrels cured 1895, and the number of barrels cured one for the American trade being over one third greater than ever before. A large portion of the fish was sent fresh to home markets, and the total amount paid to fishermen was about £32,000, while the wages earned by the men, women and children employed at splitting and salting is estimated at an additional sum of £20,000. The following is the number of boats attending the autumn mackerel fishing in 1895: Irish, 1st

class, 114; 2nd, 381; 3rd class, 1,111; unregistered, 73. Belonging to other nationalities, Manx, 44; English (Pennance), 58. According to returns the total quantity of sea fish other than shell fish, excluding salmon captured in 1896 was 1,013,692 cwt., valued at £319,207. In 1895 the corresponding figures were 698,005 cwt., valued at £274,945. The former shows an increase of 315,687 cwt. and £44,262. The average price per cwt. in 1896 was nearly 33d as compared with 7s 10d in the previous year. Including shell fish the total value for 1896 was £369,505, and in 1895, £311,755. During the year 261 boats, and 880 men, and 69 boys followed steam trawling from Irish ports. Of the former nine were over fifty tons, 41 between 40 and 50, 21 between 30 and 40, 26 between 20 and 30, 22 between 10 and 20 tons, and 132 of under 10 tons. The reports from the districts were that the capture was an average one in quantity. The increased takes were exceptional. Fishing by long lines in 1896 was carried on by 7,807 men and 142 boys in 62 first class, 962 second class, and 1,012 third class boats.

WHAT WAS DONE IN OYSTERS.

It is estimated that about 12,000 hundreds of oysters were taken off the public beds in 1896, value nearly £4,000, and that about 650 persons were engaged in gathering them. From private beds about 18,500 hundreds of oysters were lifted, value £4,200; 76,700 dozens of lobsters were captured in 1896, value £25,000. Three thousand four hundred persons were engaged at this fishing. 31,500 dozens of crabs were taken in 1896, value £2,700, and there were about 1,100 persons engaged in the industry. The weight of mussels taken was 2,585 tons, value £3,221 and 525 people were engaged in picking them part of the year. Most of them were exported to England and Scotland. About 72,520 gallons of corks were picked in 1896, value £2,350; about 206 persons were engaged. Strimps to the value of £74 were taken. The number of men who lost their lives while engaged in fishing was ten.

Pallid faces indicate pale, thin blood. Rosy cheeks show the pure, rich blood resulting from taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

George: Emma, may I not have a kiss.
Emma: Well upon my word.
George: No, not upon your word, but upon the place where the words come from.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

JUDAH, BRANCHAUD AND KAVANAGH, ADVOCATES,
PLACE D'ARMES HILL.
F. T. JUDAH, Q.C. A. BRANCHAUD, Q.C.
H. J. KAVANAGH, Q.C.

DEVLIN & BRISSET, (ADVOCATES)
"New-York Life" Building
11 PLACE D'ARMES.
ROOMS 806 & 807. TELEPHONE 2193

GENERAL GROCERS.

The Finest Creamery Butter
IN 1-LB. BLOCKS AND SMALL TUBS.
NEW LAID EGGS.
Stewart's English Breakfast Tea at 35c
OUR SPECIAL BLEND OF COFFEE IS THE FINEST.

D. STEWART & CO.,
Cor. St. Catharine & Mackay Streets.
TELEPHONE NO. 3835.

Has your doctor failed to cure you? I am an experienced woman's nurse, and I have a Home Treatment for your weakness which will not fail. I will forward full private advice and description FREE upon receiving your address with stamp. I wish to reach those women only who require assistance, hence I adopt this method, as I can explain fully by letter the action of my remedies.

For Sick Women

Mrs. E. Woods, 578 St. Paul St., Montreal.