# A Few Minutes' Reflection and Recreation.

wishings .- Herbert.

weepeth.-T. Ingoldsby.

He makes no friend who never makes a foe .- Tennyson.

Life is not so short but there is always time for courtesy.-Emerson. The most unhappy of all men is he

who believes himself to be so .- Henry

The usual fortune of complaint is to excite contempt more than pity .-Johnson. Hundreds would never have known

want if they had not first known waste.-Spurgeon. One of the best effects of thorough intellectual training is a knowledge of

our own capacities .- A. Bain. He that falls ato sin is a man, that grieves at it is a saint, that boasteth of it is a devil .- Thomas Fuller.

There is no future pang can deal that justice on the self-condemned, he deals on his own soul,-Byron.

Fine clothes are good only as they

is generally the most ready to be rec-

No man can live a half life when

bring its own opportunity for doing good, that never could have been done before, and never can be again .- W.

not come forth with purpose in his eye, with white cheek, set lips and clenched palms, able to say: "I am resolved."—Bulwer.

pressions. Every one of us leaves an impress on every one he touches; every one of us receives an impression from every one who touches him.— Lyman Abbott, D.D.

Our blunders mostly come from letting our wishes interpret our duties, or hide from us plain indications of unwelcome tasks. We are all apt to do like Nelson, put the telescope to the blind eye when a signal is flying that

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#### AROUND THE LAMP.

Two ways to judge,-to act,-to view; For all things here have double birth,-A right and wrong,-a false and true!

ungainly "Man With the Hoe," the "Pig-killers," or the "Vinedresser Resting," it really seems as if [Millet] had deliberately chosen the most un-likely of figures and compelled one to love them, the harshest discords of life, and made them fall into harmony. Two men, rude and dirty, carrying a calf on a hurdle from the fields, and yet the overpowering impression conveyed is the tenderness of their feeling for the new-born thing!—"Angels' Wings," by Ed. Carpenter.

ELIZABETH II.

How many of our readers know that but for a mother's prejudice we might never have had a Queen Victoria, and correspondingly a huge colony, to say nothing of streets and buildings, would never have existed under this name? But, all the same, this is so. We were at one time extremely likely to have been ruled by our late Sovereign, certainly, though not as Queen Victoria, but as Elizabeth II. Elizabeth was the name which the Duke of Kent ingratiate a girl-Sovereign with her people, and that Elizabeth II. would bear a strong recommendation as a link with Elizabeth I. The Queen's mother, however, disliked the name, and chose Alexandrina in its placethe Victoria, which is now inscribed so large on the page of history, and on the map of the world, being thrown in at the front as a sort of afterthought.

ALL HE WANTED TO KNOW.

A middle-aged man, dressed like a tramp and without an overcoat, walked up to the ticket-office at the station the other day and hesitatingly

What-what is the fare-to-to-? "To where?"

"To-to- Well, that's funny! The name of the place has slipped from my memory. Let's see!"

'How far is it?" 'I don't know.'

"Is it on the main line?" "I-I can't remember."

"Do you have these spells often?" asked the booking-clerk. asked the booking-clerk. "Not very often. It's very embarrassing, I assure you. Strange how man will lose his memory." 'Is it a big town?"

"Oh, yes.' "Do you mean Manchester?"

"Yes, yes-that's the place-man-chester. How could I have forgotten 'And you want a ticket to Manches-

"Oh, no. I just wanted to know what the fare is. I always walk when I go, but I want to put it down on my expense account as so much cash saved.

What did you say it was?" The long, stony stare of the ticket man's eye did not kill him dead, and if that booking-clerk had had his way the tramp would have gone off limping in both legs.

THE BUSIEST MAN OF A LARGE

TOWN. clergyman working in a large town is almost certain to discover that he is in a way looked upon as common property. What he knows distinctiveportion to the field which, reasonably or unreasonably, he will be expected to occupy. He is necessary to be a small proto occupy. He is presumed to have a heart for everybody's woes, to be a solvent for everybody's problems, to be a treasury for everybody's necessities, and a general bureau of information, covering all questions from Christian Science to higher criticism and from daily occupation to matrimony and divorce. He is also supposed to be able to speak with equal fecundity and effect on any occasion that may offer and upon any theme that the occasion may suggest, and to be so charged with versatile stores of fancy, epigram and nonsense as to require for the emergency only the easy turning of the spigot .- Rev. Dr. Park-

A CRYPTOGRAM.

The death of Ignatius Donnelly, of Shakespearian "Cryptogram" fame, curred on the occasion mentioned." adds interest to a recent surmise in the Donnellian field. This is no less than an argument in favor of Shakespeare's authorship of the Bible. In a late number of the London Answers, a writer claims that in the name "Shakespeare" lies the key to this wonderful cryptogram. He says: "The spelling 'Shakespeare' was the nom-de-plume "The spelling of the great poet, while 'Shakespere' was his real name. Each of the two latter spellings contain ten letters— Money." in the March Ladies' Home four vowels and six constants. By Journal. "She instinctively hesitates combining these figures the number 46 to do it, and oftimes she goes without to do it. -an evident change of 'Shakespear'-

onciled .- Bowdler.

half, must haunt him.-Phillip Brooks. There was never a day that did not

No man is fit to win who nas not sat down alone to think; and who has

We give and receive direct soul im-

we dislike .- Dr. McLaren.

There are two ways to live on earth,- Take up your Bible, turn to the fortysixth psalm in the Revised Version, and you will find that the psalm is divided into three portions, each one ending with the word 'selah.' Now count forty-six words from the begin-DIGNITY OF NATURE. | count forty-six words from the begin-ning of the psalm and you will read ning of the psalm and you will read ning of the psalm and you will read ning of the psalm and you will read relation to the central object of con-Then count forty-six words from the

A NEW PUZZLE. than they do now. The Emperor, it is fitted by nature or said, one day met an old one-armed soldier, and asked him where he lost

his arm. 'Sire, at Austerlitz." "And were you not decorated?"

"No. sire." "Then here is my own cross for you. I make you chevalier."
"Your Majesty names me chevalier
because I have lost one arm! What would your Majesty have done had I lost both?'

"Oh, in that case I should have made you officer of the Legion." Whereupon the soldier immediately drew his sword and cut off his other

arm! Now there is no particular reason to

QUICK-WITTED COMPLIMENTS. The late Sir Charles Russell used to tell with great gusto the following story, which illustrates the inborn knack among Irishmen of turning compliments.

Sir Charles, who was of Irish extrac-tion himself, said: "An Irish girl was taking a walk with a young friend of similar nationality and a son of Sir Charles, one on each side of her. They were talking of some popular English beauty, and the girl made some disparaging remark about her countrywomen, saying that beauty had died out in Ireland since the Engish Con-'I don't think,' said the young quest. it has died out altogether. I fancy I have seen beauty in this country fully equal to any you can find across the Channel; but that, Frank, he added, 'is between you and me.' '

THE INTEREST OF WEDDINGS. Girls love weddings. Why should theme; they tenderly record each inci-dent; they can think of nothing else; and they tell each other a thousand times how the bride looked, and how

the traveling dress became her.

Not otherwise than when, a covey being dispersed, men go round and shoot the straggling birds, so admirers might easily win the hearts of the fair who are still hovering wistfully round the memory of a wedding. Thus Na-ture has provided chances for bridesmaids; and thus the superstition that it is unlucky to be often a bridesmaid is justified. For if a maiden can survive heart-whole, and pass un-scratched through these moments of sympathy, it is certain that she will never be won, because of her hardness

A VERY GOOD REASON.

A certain junior counsel was on one occasion bullying a rather innocentlooking witness. The witness bore it meekly, but at last he rather smartly

Witness—"No, sir."
Counsel—"You are quite sure? Remember, you are on your oath." Witness-"I am quite sure." Counsel-"Was she present with any

one else?" Witness-"No, sir." Counsel-"Did you tell her that

night? Witness-"No, sir." Counsel - "Or at any subsequent

Counsel—"You said nothing to her whatever?"

Witness-"Not a word." Counsel getting angry-"Now, state to the court the reason or reasons why you did not consult your wife regard-ing the important events which oc-Witness-"Eecause I haven't got a wife.'

THE WIFE'S PURSE. The average Amercian husband dees not seem to be able to get it through his well-meaning but halting mind that nothing on God's earth humiliates a weather. I would have been there still, wife more than to be compelled to ask in the same horrible situation, if someher husband for money," writes Ed-ward Bok of "The Wife and Her ice.

Over such a share she should have in-dependent sway to do with as she sees fit for the wisest interests of her home and children. That is one rightful he has genuinely learned that it is should have an allowance of her own a half life. The other half, the higher apart from the family share of the

step. But there is still another. She income. I have no hesitation in saying that if the truth were known it is just this humiliating dependence upon a man for every little trifle that a woman needs that is making thousands of women restless and anxious for out-side careers. This is the only fair excuse I have ever been able to see for the hysterical rantings of the modern advanced woman. In that particular she is right and is absolutely justified in filing a protest. A wife is too great and important a factor in the life of her husband to be made a financial de-

THE ART OF CHOICE IN READ-

ING.

(By James Russell Lowell.)

One is sometimes asked by young people who recommend a course in reading. My advice would be that they should confine themselves to the supreme books in whatever literature, roads lead to Rome, so do they, like-wise lead away from it, and you will find that, in order to understand perfectly and weigh exactly any piece of literature, you will be gradually and pleasantly persuaded to excursions and explorations of which you little dreamed when you began, and will find yourselves scholars before you are aware. For remember there is nothing less profitable than scholarship for the mere sake of scholarship, nor anything more wearisome in the attainment. But the moment you have a definite aim attention is the mother of memory and all that you acquire groups and arranges itself in an order that is lucid, because every-Then count forty-six words from the end of the psalm and you will reach the word 'spear.' There you have the word 'Shakespear' as plainly as the letters can make it."

stant and growing interest. This method also forces upon us the necessity of thinking, which is, after all, the highest result of all education. For what we want is not learning, but knowledge; that is, the power to make learning answer its true end as a quickener of intelligence and a widen-They thought more of the Legion of er of our intellectual sympathies. I Honor in the time of the First Napoleon do not mean to say that everyone is definite course of study, or, indeed, for serious study in any sense. I am quite willing that these should "browse in the library," as Dr. Johnston called it, to their heart's content. It is, perhaps, the only way in which time may be profitably wasted. But desultory reading will not make a "full man," as Bacon understood it, of one who had not Johnston's memory, his power of course; but to weigh and consider. with diligence and attention. books, also, may be read by deputy.

assimilation, and, above all, his comprehensive view of the relations of things. "Read not," says Bacon, in his "Essay of Studies," "to condradict and confute; nor to believe and take for granted; nor to find talk and dis-Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewwas the name which the ball of are to read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously (carefully), and some few to be read wholly and Some This is weighty and well said, and I would call your attention especially to the wise words with which the passage closes. The best books are not always those which lend themselves to discussion and comment, but those (like Montaigne's essays) which discuss and comment ourselves.

THE SYMPATHY OF EXPERIENCE Dr. Macleod, who knew Queen Victoria intimately, recalls in the Sunday Magazine one of the most pathetic anecdotes told about her late majesty: The first person she went to see after

her bereavement was a Highland cottager, widowed like herself. "And we The Queen cried and I both cried. cried. I controlled myself as soon as I could," said the dear old creature, "and asked her pardon for crying. And 'Oh,' she said, 'she was so thankful to cry with some one who knew they not? It is a curious experience to them. Their minds are full of the great wards said, 'You saw your husband's death coming, but I-I did not see mine. It was so sudden!"

Who, asks Dr. Macleod, does not know the value of the sympathy of experience, the sympathy of those who know exactly how one feels?"

A GRAND OLD ORATOR.

'At length for the first time in my life [Leeds, October, 1881] I have heard Gladstone make a great speech; indeed, two such speeches as would be enough to immortalize an ordinary man. But the sight yesterday of 25,000 upturned faces, spell-bound by the delivery of a statesmanlike review of two years of foreign and domestic policy, can never be forgotten, and the young people there will tell the story to their grandchildren and the tears will start at the remembrance of the old man eloquent, and the way in which the vast host kindled and answered to the highest appeals made to them. Gladstone said he never saw such a sight, but he was as self-possessed and calm as if he were speaking to a hundred members of the House of Commons, when he must have known that the echoes of his voice would roll round the world .- Dr. R. H. Reynolds.

HOW HE MANAGED TO PROPOSE. "It's all settled," announced the young man with a beaming face, "and

the happy day has been fixed." "So you got your courage up to the point at last?" said the friend, who un-

derstood the situation.
"Yes. It isn't hard when you get started. But it is a wonder I didn't get nervous prostration before I made the plunge. I was six months trying to get courage enough to ask the all-important question. But every time that I opened my mouth to speak I simply broke out in a cold sweat, and couldn't say a word for the life of me. I would have retreated a dozen times, bag and baggage, if I could have done so grace-

fully.
"Not that I didn't want the girl, but simply for the reason that I despaired of ever being able to ask her to be The girl acted, too, as if she had a right to hear something to the point. could only sit there like a chuckle-headed idiot, and abuse the

Hell is full of good meanings and vishings.—Herbert.

Hope dries the tear which sorrow reepeth.—T. Ingoldsby.

Supply the want of other means of product that in every quarrel the person who has been least to blame reception.

Supply the want of other means of product that is possible for the bust the girl's eyes intently fixed upon a had be given his thoughts to it, that, motto that hung on the wall opposite, and which read, and which read to allow for household expenses, and which read to allow for house 'Shall we?' and she murmured, 'I don't mind,' and it was all over."

> A GREAT IDEAL. It is related of Dennecker, the great German sculptor, whom art critics have given rank with Michael Angelo and Canova, that after exercising his genius on subjects taken from Greek and Roman mythology, in which he won great fame, he devoted years to a statue of Christ, and when thought the work was finished, called a little girl into his studio, and directing her attention to the statue, asker her, "Who is that?" Her answer was, "A Great Man." Though disappointed and chagrined, feeling that years of hard toil had been lost, he determined to renew his labors to work up a higher conception of Christ, and, at the expiration of another year, he again called the child into his studio and repeated the question, "Who is that?" After a few moments of solemn silence, she burst into tears, and said in low and gentle tones. "Suffer little children to come unto me." He was satisfied. The child had divined his meaning, and her sweet answer had assured him that he had succeeded in embodying the great ideal he had so studiously and prayerfully labored to present. We are told that he declared himself inspired of | secrated.

he declined, saying, "A man who has seen Christ would commit sacrilege if he should employ his art in the carving of a Pagan goddess. My art is henceforth a consecrated thing." Well would it be if all Christians were as give it a chance. profoundly imbued as was this famous sculptor with the duty of developing, not in marble, but in life and char-

acter, a noble ideal of Christ. Not to our mortal eyes, as claimed by Dennecker, but more surely by a divine manifestation, has Christ been revealed to every believer. Not in bodily form have they looked upon him, but in the glory and perfection of his character they have seen him; and the apostle, describing the influence of the marvelous vision, tells us that, beholding it, they are "changed into the same image, from glory to glory, even as by the spirit of the Lord." Nor can one who has been so highly exalted, and who, by divine help, has been able to develop a likeness in spirit and character to Christ ever consent to "commit sacrilege," by doing "the works of the flesh." His theory of life is too magnificent and inspiring. He lives in a vision of Christ and with such a grand ideal constantly before him, he has one supreme idea of life, and to that all his aims and ambitions are entirely con-

#### $\textbf{ properties the properties of the properties$ ON THE FARM.

FOR SMUT IN OATS. Mr. R. McLean, of Kippen, uses this remedy for smut in oats: Take 41/2 ounces formalin and mix with 10 imperial gallons of water, stirring to mix. Immerse the seed in the solution for five to ten minutes. If the seed is put in twine sacks and the liquid in a tub, or half barrel, a man can treat eight to ten bushels per hour. Formalin is a liquid and sells for about | Farmers are not accustomed to feed | do not get over five to ten bushels.—

75 cents per pound. One pound will | ing hay to hogs, but the Kansas Ex- | American Agriculturist. treat enough seed for the average far-

EFFECT OF EXPOSING POTATO

Some interesting and valuable experiments were made last season by periments were made last season by the coarser portions. It was demon-the Ontario Experiment Union in strated that pork could be produced time and method of planting potatoes. Fifty-three practical farmers reported in summer and feeding on the effects of planting directly after cutting the seed and planting five days after cutting it. By the first long been known that when clover hay method a little over 175 bushels to is cut very fine and scalded, leaving the acre were obtained; by the second

1571/2 bushels. It was noted on one farm that there was a difference of 25 per cent in yield and quality of a few rows in the field. The only way in which the difference could be accounted for was the fact that some of the potato-seed had been exposed in the rows to the sun for a few hours before covering. The effect of coating the seed with plaster was also tested. The coated seed gave an average of 1811/2 bushels, the uncoated 165 bushels, and the product of the coated seed was considerably better in quality. The work of coating the seed can be done very quickly, either by throwing the seed into the plaster or sprinkling the plaster over the seed with a shovel and mixing it. Probably the great advantage of the plaster is in preventing the seed from dying out too quickly.-American Ag-

VETCH FOR FORAGE.

cut the vetch for forage when it is in full bloom-that is, when some of the blossoms are slightly undeveloped and a few of the advanced ones are turning brownish. If left much longer, the material is apt to lodge and get woody and fibrous; if cut much before the time designated, it is hard to cure, and some of the proteids are yet in the amide state, and it is believed that they are then not so valuable as the true proteids are .- Country Gentleman.

BEES.

A writer in Rural World says he has for several years had one or two apiaries in a locality with deep black after a grain crop and simply covered soil, on which red clover grew very heavy and rank, but he never knew his bees to store any honey from it, but at his home aplary, on a clay soil, where clover is not so rank, the most of his surplus honey for nine years has been red clover honey, and they gather more for a while in a dry season than in a wet season when the growth is rank. But he notices that BUCKWHEAT-GROWING FOR THE some colonies gather much more red honey than others, in some cases twice as much as any other in the apiary, when they are all pure Italians, standing side by side with colony he should raise queens from.

ALFALFA.

problem of supplying the cattle with a succulent starch food in its cheapest form was solved, but to balance this food the Eastern dairyman is obliged to feed protein purchased in grain there seems to be a great need of a erop that can be grown on Eastern farms which will furnish protein as cheaply as the carbo-hydrates are furnished in the corn crop which goes in-to the silo. There is no other crop that contains as much protein as alfalfa, and where it can be successfully grown, it would balance the ensilage ration to such an extent that the great bill of the Eastern dairyman could be much reduced. Under favorable conditions, crops of alfalfa have been grown, an acre of which cantained protein that, purchased in wheat bran, would have cost more than \$100. Many farmers, however, have tried to grow alfalfa on their farms and have failed, and there seems to be danger that in instances where it could be grown, it will be given up, for lack of knowledge of the requirements of the crop, and the conditions which are necessary for its growth.

As we learn more about the nature of the plant, we begin to understand what kinds of soil are adapted to alfalfa, and we see that it must be a deep soil, that is capable of cultivating and enriching to a depth of one

amount of water and plant-food that will be needed to feed the plant. When the conditions are right, it has been demonstrated that alfalfa can be grown on the different kinds of soils between the clay and sandy loam .-Contributor to Country Gentleman.

ECONOMY OF FEEDING BULK FOOD.

perimental Station reports that better results were obtained from feeding alfalfa hay and Kaffir corn to hogs than from Kaffir corn only. The hay was fed dry, in forkfuls, and the pigs were given an abundance. They picked out the leaves and finer stems, rejecting cheaply by putting the hogs on pasture winter, allowing a proportion of grain during severely cold weather. It has the mess overnight, and sprinkling it with bran and cornmeal, it is very acceptable to swine. Such a ration is very complete in both the carbonaceous and introgenous elements, and costs much less than grain. Pigs that are fed on grass grow more rapidly than when given grain exclusively, although an allowance of grain will always be of advantage. All animals are benefited with bulky food, as grain is too concentrat gested when mixed with other foods. -Philadelphia Record.

FOR A CATCH CROP OR A FER-TILIZER.

the most about 20 inches high, or less, according to the soil. It is an annual, and is specially adapted to light sandy soils and to moist climates. It possesses great value as an improver of such soils when grown as a green manure. It should be turned under with a light furrow that the plantfood may be kept near the surface. If some of the seed is allowed to ripen before the crop is buried, another crop will grow above the decaying plants without the necessity of sowing any more seed. It is very prolific, seeding itself readily-in some places it is regarded as a weed-and under some conditions is is possible to plow under three crops in one season. Spurry should be sown more as a catch crop than as a regular crop in the rotation. It should be ready to pasture or plow under in from six to eight weeks from the date of sowing, provided it is not sown before the weather becomes warm. When there is moisture enough to assure germination, it can be sown with a harrow. From six to eight quarts of seed are sown per acre. The seed may be harvested and threshed

-Country Gentleman. MARKET.

tried in this country, and information regarding it is scarce, but such re-

ports as we have seen are encouraging.

like clover seed.

It has been little

Buckwheat will grow well on light or clayey loam. Both should be drained, where wet, to get the best results. queens of the same age. That is the The soil is prepared same as for corn and ordinary crops. If new ground, it should be harrowed before and after sowing, very shallow the last time. On old land use some manure or fer-With the advent of the silo, the tilizer. New ground is usually suffinew light loam it is generally too fertile and will grow too much stalk and lodge. The "silver-hull" seed is preferable, as it makes excellent flour. Buckwheat likes a cool, moist, high altitude. shipped from the West. At this time It is of the same nature as cauliflower and celery, and likes cool nights. After growth is started, it requires plen-

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ty of rain. It matures by Sept. 1 to Sow three pecks, not more than one bushel, per acre, always broadcast. On rich land three pecks is enough.

The growing of a crop of buckwheat is very simple. After seeding it germinates in two or three days, especially after a rain, and grows very fast. It requires no attention whatever until harvesting time. It is free from insect attacks so far. Yet sometimes the crop is somewhat blighted by very dry weather. free from It is also fungi. When three-fourths of the seed are ripe is the time to harvest. The average number of bushels per acre depends on the kind and condition of the ground. If land is of medium fertility, 25 bushels is a fair average, but I can grow as much as 40 bushels on new ground. On very poor land some

COST OF PRODUCING MILK. The great difference in cost of milk when made by good cows and by poor ones is shown by the experiments of

the practical dairy operated at the New Jersey Experimental Station. The value of the yearly product of their best cow at 3 cents per quart is \$114 26, and of the poorest cow \$60 74, while the average product is worth \$86 89. The cost of feed for the cows is estimated at practically the same. At 3 cents per quart the returns of the good cow At 3 cents over the cost of feed are \$71 92, while for the poorest cow they are \$18 40 .-American Agriculturist.

THE WHITE MINORCA.

The White Minorca has a large body and stands well up on its legs; it has a broad chest, and a long, flat back. The standard requires the tail to be carried upright, but breeders generally prefer having it carried well back. The body of the male is long, square in front, tapering toward the rear. The thighs are stout, shanks medium length, stout in bone, and are pinkishwhite in color; the comb is single, large, perfectly straight, evenly serrat-Spurry is a tiny plant growing at ed, and extending well back over the most about 20 inches high or less; head. Wattles are thin and pendulous, and correspond with the size of the comb; ear-lobes pure white. The gen-eral appearance of the female in body is the same as the male, rather long, broad and deep. Her comb is single, large and drooping to one side. The color of the White Minorca must be white throughout; feathers other than The comb, face and white disqualify. wattles are a bright red, showing no The eyes are hazel white in the face. The eye or red.—Poultry Monthly.

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