a Most Interesting Glimpse of This Famous Institution for the Higher Education of Women-How Girls Are Bene

It is often amusing, but often not less tiresome, to hear complete outsiders talk about women's colleges as they conceive them to be. They are usually wrong, whether as regards praise or blame, and chiefly because their conceptions are not sufficiently commonly less.

nonplace.

It is now comparatively rare to meet with
the utter and unreasoning comdemnation of the utter and unreasoning comdemnation of former days. Women's colleges are an es-tablished fact, they have received much favor from our ancient universities; many hundreds of young women have passed, or are passing, through them to various kinds of work. The education of our children is largely in the hands of former students, and honorable home lives as wives, mothers or daughters. The strangeness has worn off, and the usual attitude of outsiders is one of more or less sympathetic curiosity, unless they have already been irretrievably bored by too much

But with all this talk there is little know-ledge of the every-day purpose and aspect of women's colleges, and that is why I venture to add to the talk. I have no particular theories to propound, and nothing new to tell; but over twelve years' experience of Newnham College, first as a student, then as an official, should enable me to show a little what we are doing and trying to do.

The end and aim of Newnham College

one neither new nor startling nor eccentric but simply the "Higher Education of Wo man." It is part of the great movement of the present day for higher and more widely diffused education; a movement which has especially affected women on account of the growing recognition of their individuality responsibility and capacity, and on account of the relatively low standard of their educa-

tion hitherto.

Newnham College, aims primarily at sup plying the highest education to women who desire to receive such education and are fitted to receive it. It is established in Cambridge, and its students take the University courses, not in order that women may compete with men, but because the framework of the university, the courses of education, the instruction and apparatus, and the whole influence of the place, are the outcome of centuries of effort to provide high intellectual education, ats take the University courses, and do in fact provide it. So far as the university courses seem to be educationally the best available, it is most reasonable that we should (having received permission) adopt them for our students; moreover, the univerwledge and ability, not only in the eyes of employers of women, but in the eyes of women students themselves. It would be very difficult and very costly, and would entail an immense delay and waste of power, to evolve courses specially suited to women which should give anything like the amount of security for excellence which attaches to

the university exar ne university examinations.

There is now so wide a choice of subjects at Cambridge, that different powers and tastes should be able to find appropriate directions in which to work; and the college, which has always avoided "red tape," readily allows, in cases where it seems desirable, special courses and in all cases leaves as much choice as pos-sible to students, while giving them advice and in all cases leaves as much choice as pos-sible to students, while giving them advice and information to help them to choose wise-ly. Mathematics, classics, natural science and history attract the largest number of students; medisaval and modern languages and moral science are also well taken up; nor do these names represent anything like the variety of choice open, each having sub-divi-sions and alternatives; in fact, it is rare to find any two students who come up at the find any two students who come up at the same time following identically the same course of study throughout their residence. The greater number of students work for a tripos, and stay three or four years, but

some aim only at lesser examinations or take no examination at all, and generally remain Adequate supervision and discipline have always been provided, but rigid rules are as few as possible; self-government is greatly encouraged and students altogether are treated as responsible young women and not as achool-girls. This system is greatly helped by the division of the college into three halls, no one of which contains more than about fifty students, so that the principal and vice-principals can respectively know and be known by every student in their charge; they are in friendly, and not merely official, rela-tion with the students, they interfere with them as little as possible, but live with them and are freely accessible to them at almost

any time.

The scale of living at Newnham is simple; students as a rule, though not invariably, have only one room furnished for them as study and bed-room. Prayers (at 8 a. m.) and all meals—breakfast, luncheon, dinner and efferment and evaning teather place. and afternoon and evening tea—take place in the dining halls of each hall; and there are also common sitting-rooms in each hall. It is an important object to keep the fees as lt is an important object to help the feet of the low as is consistent with thorough educational efficiency and with making the college self-supporting on account of the narrow means of many of those who wish to come; but it is also desired that with simplicity in household arrangements, comfort and beauty ould as far as possible be combined. members of large families the mere fact of a quiet room each to herself is usually a great luxury; and all students take pleasure in ar-

ranging and beautifying their rooms.

Some objectors are greatly concerned lest college life and training should tend to withdraw women from marriage. I believe that it does and will do so only in ways which are wholly good; namely, it somewhat raises the standard of what women can honor and care for; and, by helping to give honorable useess to the lives of women, it tends to keep them from those inconsiderate, unsuitable, worthy marriages which are the result not of happy and worthy motives for marriage, but of the dread of old maidenhood.

Many students come to Newnham to fit themselves for the profession of teaching, others from the desire for study for its own sake, and some few attracted by the cheerful sake, and some few attracted by the cheerful social side of college life. For each of these classes there is much opportunity, and each gains from contact with the others; teachers tend to gain a greater interest in study, students a greater interest in practical life, students a greater capacity and liking for amateurs a greater capacity and liking for thorough intellectual and practical work; while few of any class can fail to draw profit and pleasure from the lively contact with and pleasure from the lively contact with many varieties of young minds, the friend-ships and friendliness, the discussions of grave and gay, the clubs and societies, the self-help, and mutual help, and the philanthropic schemes, the traditions, the games and the very jokes, all that goes to make up the bright, how recial side of Nawnham College life. busy, social side of Newnkam College life. Even for students with happy and culti-

best happy circumstances it has sometimes been a revelation. Hundreds of former students are now doing their full share of good work, mostly in England, but also in America, the West Indies, Australia, South Africs, India, China and Japan. To very many, perhaps to all of us, the world is a kinder place because of college friends and associations, and the recollection of Newnham and its influences is a treasured possession and a constant incentive to a nobler life.

HELEN GLADSTONE. HELEN GLADSTONE

A STOKER'S LIFE The Men Who Feed the Furnaces of Ocean

worked off, as it did in a very few minutes, I was that weak that a child could upset me. Take a man dead drunk before the fires, and the heat would sober him off in half an hour or give him a stroke of apoplexy."-Popular nce Monthly.

A Curious Fact. In the New York Tribune a correspond-nt gives some information which is of genent gives some information which is of general interest. There is no day lost or gained in going roand the world. What you will lose or gain if you go around the world is a date not a day. In traveling westward, each date, commonly called a day hids the fact that for each degree of longitude passed over, you have added four minutes to the twenty-four hours. If at noon, when by custom you you have added four minutes to the twentyfour hours. If at noon, when by custom you
change your date, you find you have traversed fifteen degrees, then your "day" has contained twenty-five hours instead of twentyfour. In going to the eastward the conditions would be reversed, and your date called
the contain abut, twenty-three a "day" would contain but twenty-three hours. But if you and your double should stand back to back at New York, and starting at the same instant walk straight around the world, each walking three miles an hour and never stopping for anything, you would both meet and pass half way in exactly 3. 500 hours, and you would again meet in New York in exactly 7,000 hours. State the

time in hours and you will grasp it immedi

A Rare Collection of Library Jewels. Earl Spencer's library at Althorp, Northamptonshire, which is soon to be dispersed. comprises one of the finest collections of rare curious books in England over 50,000 volumes, of a quality and value sufficient, as Dibdin, the king of bibliophiles, sufficient, as Dibdin, the king of bibliophiles, said, to cause a "heart warming glow" in every man who beheld them. Among them are unique specimens by Caxton and Wynkyn de Worde—choicest examples of "bibliopegistic" art—a Mazarin Bible, and specimens of the finest work from the famous printers and bookbinders of England and the Continent. Some of the best copies of Boccaccio are to be found on the shelves, notably the one the Marquis of Blandford paid \$11,300 for at the Roxburghe sale, and which Lord Spencer Marquis of Biandford paid \$11,300 for at the Roxburghe sale, and which Lord Spencer subsequently acquired for the comparatively small sum of \$4,590. For a long time the rarer books were kept at Spencer House, St. rarer books were kept at spencer House, St.
James' Place, but lately they were all removed to Althorp, where they are cared for as zealously as the jewels of a library deserve.
The dispersion of such a collection will be a memorable event in the history of great lib

Growing Old Together. You do not love me, dear, so much, As you did long ago, When you used to praise my rosy chee
And forehead white as snow. You do not rush to kiss that cheek With all your old-time fire— Perhaps, indeed, it is not now

The cheek that you admire. You do not fold me in your arms As often as of yore;
Your hand once dallied with my curls—
It dallies there no more. And if I did not know my hair

Was far past girlhood's day, I well could read it in your glance, That tells me I am gray. Yet deem not, love, that I upbraid, By your neglect appalled—
For I—I loved you better when
You were not wholly bald;

And were you as demonstrative As when you first did woo— I should despise such idiocy. In an aged gent like you. -Mrs. Yoosterwuz, in Christmas Puck.

A Serious Man Now. "Where is the dashing boarder who used to be the life of the table when I was here before, Mrs. Livermore " asked an old patron of the house, addressing the landlady.) ron of the house, addressing the landlady,
"I married him," was the quiet reply.
"Indeed! He was one of the sprightliest
fellows I ever met, always bubbling over
with spirits and chock-full of stories. He's away from home, I suppose; I haven't seen him since I returned. "He's at home; he has never been away.

"Indeed! where is he then?"
"He's in the kitchen washing dishes."— Boston Courier.

Why the Young Man Went, Paterfamilias (from the head of the stairs raterianinas from the nead of the stairs at 2 a.m.)—Fanny, will you ask that young man tostep into the hall a moment?
Young Man (timidly(—W-well, sir?
"I just wanted to ask you where you want. ed your trunk put when it comes."

Checked at Last. La Grippe (aghast)—What is that? New Yorker—That is Senator Evarts' La Grippe (in dismay)—That settles it. Show me the quickest way out of this country. —From the Chicago Tribune.

A transaction in hearts-Playing the Probably the earliest recorded case of lunacy was time out of mind.

The livery-stable man is so mad at this weather that he feels like sleighing some one.

And sensibility, apparent sleep croeps over the system; then comes stupor and then the feels like sleighing some one.

A QUEER COURT SCENE. or Indicts a Fine on Timself and

Lecture on the Crowd.

Lecture on the Crewd.

Everybody in Cakland knew Police Judge Laidlaw had been on a howling racket. The papers had recounted the story of that wild debauch at the White House, and people wondered what the outcome would be. The spree was fittingly concluded yesterday by the arrest of Judge Laidlaw and the imposition of a fine of .850. The amusing part of the affair is that the Judge ordered his own arrest, fined himself and also paid the fine.

There was rather more than the usual attendance in the Cakland Police Court yesterday, and a ripple of excitement ran around the room when the Judge's voice was heard pronouncing the words: "Mr. Bailiff, you will place Alexander Laidlaw under arrest for violating an ordinance. Mr. Laidlaw is released on his own recognizance," continued Judge Laidlaw. "Mr. Clerk, you will enter that name upon your docket, and he pleads guilty."

The stokers on one of the great ocean steamers work four hours at a stretch in a temperature from 120 to 160 degrees. Their quarters are close, and they must take care that while feeding one furnace their arms are not burned by the one behind them. Ventilation is furnished through a statt reaching down to the middle of their quarters. Each stoker tends four furnaces, spending perhaps two or three minutes at each, then dashes to the air-pipe to take his turn at cooling off, and waits for anether call to his furnaces. When the watch is over the men go perspiring through lont, cold passages to the forecastles where they turn in for eight hours. One man, 28 years old, who was interviewed by a reporter, had been employed at the furnaces ince he was 14 years old. He weighed 180 pounds, and was ruddy and seemingly happy. He confessed that the work was terribly hard, but it came hardest on those who did not follow it regularly. But if we get plenty to eat," he said, 'and take care of ourselves we are all right. Here's a mate of ourselves we are all right. Here's a mate of ourselves we are all right. Here's a mate of ourselves we have consumption, and rarely catch cold. Their grog has been knocked off on the English and American lines, because the men got drunk too often, and the grog did them much harm. When I used to take my grog I'd work just like a lion while the effects lasted. I'd throw in my coal like agiant and not mind that a bit, but when it worked off, as it did in a very few minutes, I was that weak that a child could upset me. Take a man dead drunk before the fires, and the heat would sober him off in half an hour to the stoke of a complex."—Poundary of the commission of an the heat would sober him off in half an hour to the stoke of a complex. The commission of an the heat would sober him off in half an hour to the commission of an the heat would sober him off in half an hour to the commission of an the heat would sober him off in half an hour to the commission of an the heat would so the heat of the commi greatest offence of my life. Is the light in just? Is it honorable? Is it honest to myself to go unpunished for the commission of an offence for which I punish others daily? My answer is, No! Emphatically, No! For a tramp or a vagrant, lost to the world, to his tramp or a vagrant, lost to the world, to his home, to his family, to decency and shame, there may possibly be some excuse in the commission of an offence of this character, but to one of my past standing in this community there is no excuse. But for the sake of one I hold so dear, and who inculcated these early proceeds which I shall never for or one I nold so dear, and who inculcated those early precepts, which I shall never forget, I deem myself in duty bound to show my manliness and admit, frankly and sincerely, that I have committed a wrong, and ask forgiveness for the same. I have made this statement frealy and voluntarily, and with a prement freely and voluntarily, and with a pro-per consideration of the fact that many a better man than I has put 'an enemy in his mouth to steal away his brains' but I sincerely hope

to steal away nis brains but I sincerely nope that this affair may serve as a warning to all such as are beset by that curse of modern civilization—drink. Upon a repetition of this offence, I shall not ask for mercy, neither will I expect it. In conclusion, I wish to ex-onerate and exculpate all persons from any blame whatsoever, whose names have been coupled with mine in this unfortunate affair. The sentence of the court is that the defendant pay a fine of \$50, with the usual alterna-The Judge closed this remarkable proceeding by handing over to the clerk \$50 to save himself from 50 days' sojourn in the county

jail.—San Francisco Atla. A STORY OF THE DAY.

Sir Walter Scott's Delight in the Antics of the New Year's Eve "Guisers."

the New Year's Eve "Gaisers."

Sir Walter Scott loved all the old customs of Scotland and sought to perpetuate them. Among those in which he took especial delight was that of having the "guisers," or maskers, perform before his family on New Year's Eve. The guisers were generally boys who were able to sing and act. They donned old shirts belonging to their fathers, put mitre-shaped caps of brown paper on their heads, with sheets of the same paper covering the whole face except brown paper on their neads, with sheets of the same paper covering the whole face except the eyes and mouth. Each guiser, like a knight of eld, was attended by a sort of squire, who assumed the dress of a girl, with an old who assumed the dress of a girl, with an old woman's cap and broomstick, and was called "Bessie." Thus attired they went from house to house, singing, performing rude and grotesque dramas, and playing all sorts of antics, in return for which they expected a small gratuity. When they attempted anything in the theatrical line, they were generally from three to six in number. The erally from three to six in number. The kitchen was usually chosen as the arena for their sports, and thither the whole family would resort to witness them. Sir Walter whole to have a set of these Scott made a rule to have a set of these masters entertain his family on every New Year's evening, and he never thought it beneath his dignity to manifest his delight in their performances. The custom still pretheir perfo mances. The custom still prevails in some parts of Scotland.

Stimulants Between Merls. Although all persons who in rulge in alcoholic stimulants well within the margin of actual drunkeness, speak of themselves as moderate drinkers, there are two special classes of them which bear no resemblance to each other except in the solitary circumstance that they never, at any time, take sufficient to intograte themselves. The one moderate drinkers, there are two special classes of them which bear no resemblance to each other except in the solitary circumstance that they never, at any time, take sufficient to intoxicate themselves. The one class is that which only partakes of stimulants while eating; the other indulges in them between meal times. To the latter habit is applied, in this country, the title of nipping, while in the east it is spoken of as "pegging."

And this is the most pernicious of all forms of drinking, from the fact that stimulants taken without at the same time partaking of food, though only imbibed in small quantities at a time, have most deleterious effects on the internal organs. A man who habitually indulges in a single glass of sherry in the forenoon, a brandy-and-soda in the afternoon, and a glass of whiskey-and-water in the course of the evening does far more injury to his constitution than one who parakes of a larger quantity of alcoholic timulants at meal times.—Popular Science Ionthly.

De the Bying Suffer Pain?

The rule is that unconsciousness, not pain, lends the final act. A natural death is not are painful than birth. Painlessly we come; ence we know not. Painlessly we go; the weeknow not. Nature kindly provides the provides and the prizes given strictly in the order letters arrive at the LADIES JOURNAL.

The distribution will be in the hands of dishipped and the prizes given strictly in the order letters arrive at the LADIES JOURNAL office. Over 255,000 persons have received, rewards in previous competitions. Address, Editor LADIES' JOURNAL Toronto. Cameda.

more painful than birth. Painlessly we come; whence we know not. Painlessly we go; where we know not. Nature kindly provides an anæsthetic for the body when the spirit leaves it. Previous to that moment, and in preparation for it, respiration becomes feeble, generally slow and short, often accompanied by long inspirations, and short, sudden expirations, so that the blood is steadily less and less oxygenated. At the same time the

pirations, so that the blood is steadily less and less oxygenated. At the same time the heart acts with corresponding debility, producing a slow, feeble, and often irregular pulse. As this process goes on the blood is not only driven to the head in diminished for re, and in less quantity, but what flows the same is loaded with carbonic acid gas, a poverful amesthetic, the same as derived from charcoal. Subjected to the influence of this gas the nerve centres lose consciousness this gas the nerve centres lose conscious

LADIES' JOURNAL Bible Competition,

A Wonderful List of Rewards Arranged in an Equitable Manner

The twenty-fifth competition opens more popular than ever. There are few dissatisfied competitors; some would not be pleased if they were to get a piano every time. Over thirty-seven thousand persons have voluntarily testified as to the value of the rewards and the fairness with which they have been distributed.

fairness with which they have been distributed.

This competion will only remain open till the thirty-first day of March inclusive, but the sooner you send the better, although your opportunities for securing a reward are almost as good one time as another between now and he thirty-first of March, provided your enswers to the questions are correct. ALL THESE PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN SURE, but don't can away with the idea that everybody who umpetes is were to get a brize. Every prize flered will be given, of that you may be absolutely certain, but remember first come first served in each of the three divisions, so harry in your answers.

MIDDLE REWARDS.

CONSOLATION REWARDS. CONSOLATION REWARDS.
Firt one, one hundred dollars in cash... \$100
Next five, each \$10 in cash... \$00
Nozt fifteen, each a superbly bound Family Bible, beautifully illustrated, usually sold at \$15...
Next seven, each a Gentlemen's Fine Gold
Open Face Watch, good movements
\$60...
Next nineteen, each an Eleganity Bound
Volume in Cloth and Gold. Mitton's
Paradise Lost, \$7...
Next, one very fine solid triple silver platcoffee urn...
Next five, each a ladies' Find gold watch,
\$60....



NO. 25.

served in each of the three divisions so in your answers.

The questions are as follows: Where in the Bible are the following words first found, DEEP, High. WIDE.

To the first porson sending in the correct answer to these questions will be given number when the these questions will be given number one of these rewards—the plane. To the next one of these rewards—the plane, and so on ill all these rewards are given away. FIRST REWARDS.

iii all these rewards are given away.

First, One Fine Upright Piano.

Next three, each a fine Family Sewing
Machine, \$50.

Next three, each a Ladies' Fine Gold
Watch, \$50.

Next three, each a Fine Triple Silver
Plated Tea Set & pieces) \$50.

Next twenty-one, each a set of Dicken's
Works, Beautifully bound in Cloth, 10
vols., \$20.

Next five an an elegant Ohlna Dinner
Service, of 101 pieces, by Powell, Bishop
& Stonier, Hanley, England.

Next dive, each a fine French China Tea
Service of 68 pieces, specially imported, \$40.

Next seventeen, each a complete set of
George Eliot's works bound in cloth. 5
vols, \$15.

Next seventeen, each a handsomely bound
volume of Bore Bible Gallery, \$5.

Next eighteen, each a handsomely bound
volume of Bore Bible Gallery, \$5.

Next five, each a Ladies Fine Gold Watch
\$50.

Next five, each a Ladies' Solid Gold
Gen Ring, \$7.

Next twenty-nine, each a Complete set of
Dickens' Works, Handsomely Bound
in Cloth, 10 vols, \$20.

Next even, rach a beau full bound copy
of Dore Bible Gallery, a choice gift
back.

Next seventeen, onch a Ladies' Fine Gold
Gen Ring, \$7.

Next twenty-nine, each an imitation seel
engraving of "Asking a Blessing".

190

Next even, rach a beau full bound copy
of Dore Bible Gallery, a choice gift
back.

Next even, five dollars cash.

Next eventy-nine, each animitation seel
engraving of "Asking a Blessing." \$1

To the person sending the middle correct
mawer of the whole competition from first to
east will be given the one hundred dollars in
cash. To the sender of the next correct answer
following the middle will be given one of the
ten dollar amounts, and so on till all the middle
rewards are distributed.

MIDDLE REWARDS.

First one, One Hundred Dollars in cash., \$100

Family Bible, beautitary mistrates;
\$10.

Next seven, each a Gentleman's Fine
Gold Open Face Watch, good movements \$60.

Next nineteen, each an Elegantly Bound
Volume in Cloth and Gold, Mitton's
Paradise Lost, \$7.

Next eleven, an Elegant Upright Plano by
celebrated Canadiah Firm.

Next eleven, each a Fine Quadruple Plate
Individual Salt and Pepper Cruet.new
deskip. design ...
Next five, each a beautiful Quadruple Silver Plated Tea Service, (4 pieces) \$40.
Next twenty-five, each a well bound copy
of Dr. Naphey's Middical Book, \$2...
Next sleven, each a Gentleman's Open

Next fifteen, each a ladies' fine gold gem ring, \$7.
Next tory-one, each an imitation steel engraving, itosa Bonhour's Horse Fair, \$2.



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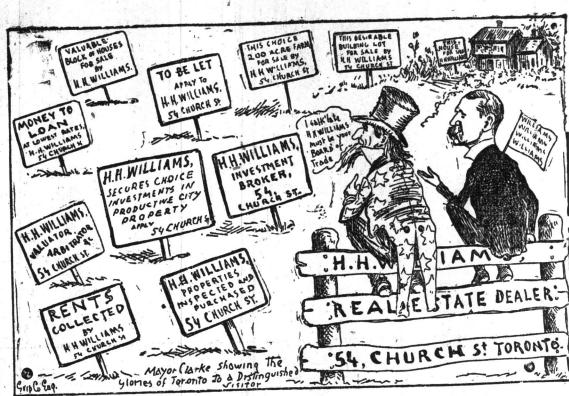
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Jacob H. Bloomer of Virgilla, N. Y., write above the Curker of the Stomach by Burdock Blood Bitters cure Dyspensia. Liver combaint, Billousness, Constipation, Burdon abandy swell about the bouse are acquired and policy in the control of the combaint, Billousness, Constipation, by the use of neck and sore throat on mity son in forty-ciph thours one suplication also removed the jain from a very sure lost my wife's foot was also much inflamod—ao much so tabled the oil burdon and the sure of the



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Yours truly,

HAMILTON COTTON CO.

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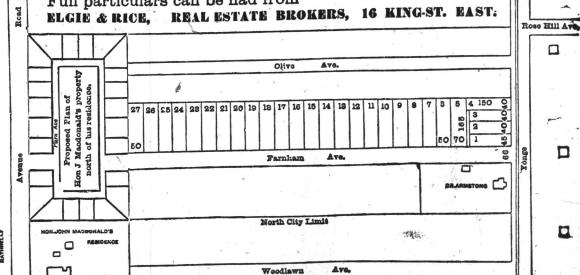


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WHAT STYLES

Gracefal i for Af Many o are but m their elde prettiest f see many more tho tractive of

with fancy the back a fined to th pendent fi young mis the stylish and lapels consists of For full attire belo for the tim

little aigret gave to En the statelin Louis XV. with three buds set in The newest

The high are in carr with flower puried span an color. There how sleeves are

The skirt cream cold long siashe look very e

Silver o pockets, an be ad English dr would try winter fand them dext bows, or an row ornar ionable. were recei form of a

with he in The two b mended b

healthy for 'Only be Dyer & Co.. GENTLEME