

## WOMAN'S WORLD.

## THE FASHIONS.

The New York Post says: There is a persistent effort in certain fashionable quarters to carry on the rather feeble revival of early Victorian fashions. In Victorian styles of the bodice and of dress skirt trimmings a few have been taken up; but in these days of severe criticism, and the keen American eye to the ridiculous, this far-reaching poke bonnet has had and will have a hard time of it with its huge wired frame, short back, and little Charlotte-Rosse crown. It may do most charmingly for a beautiful matron or a flower-faced girl at a garden party, but it will never again be the rage for the general work-a-day world at large as it was in days long past, when modes and methods were wooden and the type and style for one was the type and style for all. And the revived Victorian coiffure, with the hair parted in the middle and brushed out and brought down over the ears, is a most trying style. It makes some women with fuzzy hair look wolf-like. Other women there are who have very low foreheads to whom the graceful Pompadour style of hair-dressing is the one mode they can become elegantly elect for; but women with long, slender faces and high, meaningless foreheads look frightful with their hair so dressed.

The dominant note of Parisian fashions is the lavish use of transparent textiles of every color, wave, and design.

Finest French organdie in Marie Antoinette devices is decidedly one of the marked favorites of fashion, and has this summer a prominent place among her chosen materials. Batiste in lace efforts and embroidered patterns figures largely in combination with foulard silks for revers, fichus, collar-ettes, and other portions of the bodice and sleeves.

Sleeves of diaphanous gowns are still very elaborately frilled, tucked, shirred, wrinkled, etc., from wrist to puff, to match the decorations of the gown itself, but the very latest French sleeve has simply no garniture; it is merely a plain, well fitted coat shape, increasing in size in proportion to the arm. There are neither puffs, frills, nor draperies at the top, but the ultra plain effect is relieved by elaborate shoulder-knots and bows of ribbon and by lace ruffles falling on the sleeve-top from a bertha or fichu en suite with the gown.

Flemish lace wrought on delicate net grounds are much used to trim muffs, organdies, ceru lawns, and similar transparent fabrics. With these toilets late in the afternoon, at various summer resorts, are very pretty little pleated ruffles made very full and wide and formed of silk batiste chiffon or net in black and white. In many instances these are finished with long medium-wide scarf-like ends edged with ungathered or very lightly gathered rills of the Flemish lace.

Three light puffs of hair deftly arranged around a bunch of short, airy curls is gaining favor both here and abroad among evening coiffures and also for fashionable afternoon entertainments. The rest of the hair is waxed and lightly dressed, a cool loose effect being the latest expression of Parisian taste for the summer regarding hairdressing. This coiffure is arranged in the centre of the head at the back, but where it is found particularly becoming, a soft wide braided coil of hair is substituted for puffs, and this encircles the light curls, which must number either three or five, one or two being considered "dowdy."

White mohair still holds its own among favored summer textiles. A white mohair gown worn upon the beach by a very pretty young lady from Philadelphia is made with a blouse bodice, the front in pleats, but not at all baggy. Over this is worn a large sailor collar of white batiste edged with fine ceru guipure. The sleeves are extremely tight to the elbow and fastened up the outside of the arm with tiny stitched silk straps and little pearl and gold buttons. The gown skirt is lined with green taffeta and stitched pieces of white silk trimmed with the buttons, starting from the belt ended in points at different points on each side of the front breadth. A white sailor hat, banded with ceru ribbon, a pounce parasol lined with green, and ceru suede gloves complete this dainty afternoon costume.

The favor which the new double-faced French cashmere textiles received last spring will be greatly increased the coming season. This fabric, like all soft wools, lends itself most admirably to the making of gowns as they are now fashioned. Cashmere looks best in natural colors, and pale lawn, tan, and all the varied tints in gray are considered the most elegant and artistic. A stylish French model of French cashmere in soft lawn color is combined with lustrous lawn silk dotted with damask red satin, and relieved on the bodice with dark damask velvet. This combination is made with artistic French taste, and the gown is exceedingly effective. A handsome costume formed of the same material has a simulated underskirt, sleeve puffs, jewel-trimmed yoke and pointed vest of olive green faille with arched collar and leaf shaped cuffs of olive velvet.

## A SENSIBLE TROUSSEAU.

CLOTHES SHOULD BE CHOSEN SUITABLE TO POSITION IN LIFE.

Isabel A. Mallon writes of "A Bride's Moderate Trousseau" in the August Ladies' Home Journal. "The girl who has a fortune at her command needs no suggestions," she says, "but the girl who has to think out her trousseau is the one who asks for advice. Taking it for granted, then, that you will live a more or less social life, having your day at home and visiting your friends, and going occasionally to hear good music, you can decide exactly what you will need. First of all, freshen all the gowns you possess, then you know their possibilities; then I would advise one hand some silk dress, combined perhaps with

velvet, and having to go with it two bodices—one for wear when you are visiting, the other to be used when rather more elaborate dress is required. Have one simple, but smart-looking, wool dress for street wear; if required, you might better omit your visiting costume than this. A black skirt, either of moire, silk or satin, will be useful, since with it there can be worn any number of elaborate bodices. Then you will want, also, a comfortable wrapper, to wear in no place except in your own room; two pretty, well fitting, house dresses; a coat suited to the season; a wrap that is a little more elaborate, if you can afford it; but do not make the mistake, so often made, of buying clothes that are not suited to your position in life, or what is equally as bad, of buying such an elaborate wardrobe that it will go out of fashion."

## THE HOUSEHOLD.

The hardy, free-blooming, climbing single rose is one of the most graceful plants for decorating the table. The sprays may be laid upon the cloth in any manner desired or draped from the chandelier to the table. The blossoms will remain fresh for some time.

A small clean white broom kept in the clothes basket is the most convenient to use for dampening clothes. Dip the broom into a bowl of clear water and very lightly shake the water over the clothing. In this manner the work is done more evenly and quickly than if the fingers are employed to sprinkle the water about.

One of the most useful articles for cleaning cooking pots and pans is a wire chain dishcloth. It is now made fastened to a long, smooth, wooden handle, which allows one to use it without putting the hands into the water.

Now the time has come again for preparing the little cucumbers for pickling do not forget to add a little horseradish root to the vinegar the cucumbers are put in; it helps to retain the strength in the vinegar, and prevents mould from coming over the top of the liquid. The horseradish leaves, too, are excellent for laying over the top.

No particle of cheese, no matter how small, should be thrown away or allowed to mould and thus go to waste, for it may be used in many different ways besides the usual rarebit or dish of macaroni and cheese. White, crisp lettuce with a dressing and a little grated cheese scattered over the whole is very fine. Try grating a little cheese upon a dish of stewed potatoes.

There are two new coffee pots for next season's campaign, and to the delight of housekeepers and coffee drinkers, both pots are good. They both measure up to what is claimed for them; they make good coffee. One comes to us from Germany, and the other, it is said, was until this season manufactured only in France.

The German pot is of copper, an egg-shaped affair, swinging in an oval frame, with an alcohol lamp beneath. This lamp has no wick, and holds just enough alcohol to make the water in the pot boil the requisite length of time. The coffee grounds are put into a perforated tin box, situated in the cup-shaped lid of the pot, with a long tube attached. The pot is filled three quarters full of cold water, and the tube and box are put in place. Then the coffee maker sets fire to the alcohol and waits until it burns out. Then the coffee is drawn off by means of a faucet at the bottom of the pot. As the water boils it forces itself into the box by way of the tube, and runs through the ground coffee and out of the perforations into the bottom of the pot, having been changed from clear water to coffee of a rich brown color and a delicious flavor.

Those pots made after the French model are especially desirable for making black coffee. They are more ornamental than the German model, and can be had in copper, brass, or nickel plated. From an economical standpoint the nickel plated are the most desirable, since they are less easily tarnished and are cleaner looking. The method of coffee making is very much the same as in the German pot, the only difference being that the water is forced through the grounds twice instead of once and less of the steam is allowed to escape. The result is strong coffee, very black, and it is claimed the natural taste of the bean is more perfectly retained than by any other pot. This result, according to the dealers, is reached because so little steam escapes, and whenever a pot is inverted where all the steam can be held the result will give a perfect coffee in flavor as well as color.

Nothing is more delightful or more appetizing than a meal out of doors; that is, the right sort of meal spread in the right sort of place, which does not mean, for very often, picnic hard-boiled eggs and equally hard-boiled seats. But very few summer homes are nowadays found without the broad piazza that may easily be turned into a comfortable as well as an airy eating spot for an occasional light meal—luncheon or tea. The first thing to consider, after the piazza curtains that are a necessity if there are not sufficient sheltering vines at hand, is a four-part screen of light frame and covering to hide the scene from any chance intrusion. As the ideal piazza is far enough removed from the culinary department to avoid offensive odors of cooking, a menu should be planned that is sufficiently hearty to obviate the necessity of carrying, for so late, many separate dishes. A meat salad—chicken, lobster, or tongue—is desirable with dainty but substantial sandwiches, hot coffee, unless the weather is very warm; wheniced tea or Austrian coffee would be a wiser choice, with fresh and small cakes for a finale. As no meal is perfectly healthful without some one warm article of diet, when the cold drink is preferred, bouillon or clam bisque

served with such bread should begin even this slight repeat. Austrian coffee, which is made by adding just before serving, to strong drip coffee, already chilled after being sugared and creamed, a spoonful of vanilla ice cream to each cup, is a delightful beverage for a hot day. Some novel small cakes, which may be fashioned by an ordinary cook when one is beyond the easy reach of first-class confectioners, are hickory-nut macaroons made as follows:—One pound of powdered sugar, one pound of nuts, chopped, whites of five unbeaten eggs, a half cup of flour, and two small teaspoons of baking powder; and also small confections hardly thicker than a knife-blade made from lady-finger dough, every two stuck together with a layer of pineapple or orange marmalade.

A very successful amateur rose cultivator says that, as soon as the June profusion is over, he cuts all of her plants back nearly one-half, has them enriched with rotten manure, and their roots kept carefully mulched with the cut grass from the lawn. All through July and August she pinches off every bud that appears, a proceeding which seems truly stoical when one knows that one day recently seventy buds upon a single rose bush were sacrificed in this way. How ever, a long experience has convinced our amateur that her course is wise throughout, as every September she is sure of a great crop of roses almost equal to the June display.

To those contemplating the erection of special dining apartments we would say:—A dining-room that is finished in antique oak, with a plain timbered ceiling, is happily embellished by the addition of a broad frieze of rich-colored tiles set above the high wainscoting.

## WOMEN AS PIANO-TUNERS.

A new profession for women seems to be open in piano-tuning. This business pays well and offers many inducements to women in preference to others. There is a very much more pronounced demand for piano-tuners in the country districts than in the cities, particularly in this country. Tuning is an art easy to acquire, and the learning of this profession requires neither time nor great expense. Any piano-maker of a woman's acquaintance will be glad to explain to her the intricacies of the piano, and make her familiar with its construction, particularly when he thinks she might in return be able to sell some of her customers a piano, for which, by the way, she would get a commission. Small repairs are also easily taught; the stringing of the piano and the leathering of the hammers can be done by anybody clever with tools, and, after a short course of practice on some old piano standing in the back of a store, a piano-tuner can start out on her career. What is absolutely necessary is a good ear. That cannot be purchased, nor can it be acquired by instruction. The tools necessary will not go into money very much. A key, a tuning-fork, a few pieces of hard felt covered with leather to place between the strings, and a few ordinary tools, like hammer, tongs, pliers, screw-driver, etc., are all that are necessary, and can be carried in a small satchel. Piano-tuning does not demand great strength, and without doubt it can be made to pay well, since, according to the condition of the piano, from \$1 to \$3 are paid for putting the piano in order, and three hours on the outside is all the time necessary to put the piano in perfect condition.—Philadelphia Record.

## A HAPPY GIRL.

MISS AMINA KELLY TELLS OF HER ILLNESS AND SUBSEQUENT CURE—A STATEMENT THAT SHOULD BE READ BY EVERY GIRL IN CANADA.

Miss Amina Kelly, a well known and much esteemed young lady, living at Maplewood, N.H., writes:—"I consider it my duty to let you know what your wonderful medicine has done for me. In April, 1896, I began to lose flesh and color; my appetite failed, and on going up stairs I would be so tired I would have to rest. I continued in this condition for three months when I was taken suddenly ill and not able to go about. Our family doctor was called in and he pronounced my illness chlorosis (poverty of the blood). At first his treatment appeared to do me good, but only for a time, and I then began to grow worse. I continued taking his medicine for three months, when I was so discouraged that I was about to give up. I then tried a liquid medicine advertised to cure cases like mine, but did not obtain the slightest benefit. I had become terribly emaciated and weak. There was a constant terrible roaring noise in my head; my feet and ankles were swollen and I was as pale as a corpse. One day while in this condition my father brought home a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and asked me to try them. In less than a week I could sit up, and in a couple of weeks I could walk quite a distance without being tired. My appetite returned, the roaring in my head ceased, I began to gain flesh and color, and before I had used a half dozen boxes I was as healthy as I had ever been in my life. My friends did not expect me to recover and are now rejoicing at the wonderful change Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have wrought in me. If my statement will be the means of helping some other discouraged sufferer you are at perfect liberty to publish it.

The above statement was sworn before me at Maplewood, York Co., N.B., this 14th day of May, 1897.

TIMOTHY W. SMITH, J.P.

To ensure getting the genuine ask always for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all substitutes and nostrums alleged to be just as good.

## RUSSIA'S POPULATION.

A census has been taken of the population of Russia. It shows that that country is the most populous of any in Europe. Still it does not overbalance the rest of the continent. The Tribune says: "The notion that Russia is so great in population and resources as to menace the remainder of Europe with Cossack

rule is seen to be an unsubstantial dream. The population of Russia proper is a trifle more than 94,000,000. This is a little more than that of Germany and Austria-Hungary, and much less than that of Great Britain, France, and Germany. If we add the 9,400,000 of Poland, the 9,700,000 of Canada, and the 2,500,000 of Finland, the total is still much less than that of Great Britain, France, and Germany, or of the triple alliance states. The entire empire, including the 5,700,000 of Siberia and Saghalien, the 3,400,000 of the Steppes, the 4,200,000 of Central Asia, and the few thousands settled in Khiva and Bokhara, totals up a grand total of 129,211,113. That is enormous. But it does not nearly equal that of the other five great powers of Europe, or that of any four of them, while if, instead of numbers, quality be considered, the inferiority of Russia is much more marked." Still Russia is at present the pre dominant force in European politics.—Catholic Review.

## A PECULIAR INCIDENT.

A Convict's Qu-rr Attempt to Escape—Escorted by Marshals, He Paddled His Sepulchral Canoe.

Some curious details of the life of the French convicts at Cayenne, Guyane, and the Safety Islands are given by M. Paul Mirmade in a volume which he has just published in Paris, entitled "Forcés et Promis." After describing all the most famous criminals at present in the penal colonies, the author deals with marvellous escapes and attempts to escape.

Perhaps the most remarkable of them all is that of the assassin Lupi, who went to sea in a coffin. He managed to get some nails, tar, and cotton, and one dark night he got into the coffin shed. He selected a fine, stanch, and seaworthy coffin, fastened the lid, in order to turn it into a deck, leaving a cockpit sufficient to enable him to crawl in. He calked all the joints as well as he could, and when this work was finished he made a pair of paddles out of two planks. Then he brought out his craft with great precaution. Without much difficulty he reached the water's edge. There he launched his bark and crawled on board. Assisted by the tide, he paddled his sepulchral craft. Silently and slowly he proceeded, in the hope of reaching either Venezuela or British Guiana.

Now, 150 nautical miles in a coffin did not constitute a very tempting enterprise, but Lupi was full of confidence. At the penitentiary it was soon discovered that he was missing. No boat had been taken away. The boats are always well guarded, and nobody ever dreamed for a moment that any man would go to sea in a coffin. It was thought that he had either committed suicide or concealed himself somewhere near by.

Fortunately, or unfortunately, for Lupi, the steamer Abeille, returning from the Antilles, off Paramaribo, came close to him. The Captain noticed an object that looked like a piece of wreckage around which a flock of seagulls were circling and screaming. Naturally that excited his attention. He steered the boat in the direction of the object. As he came close to it his curiosity was increased. The thing which at first he took to be a piece of wreckage turned out to be a coffin, and in addition to its noisy winged escort it was accompanied by two guards that travelled on either side of it like mounted escorts at the doors of an official carriage. These two guards were enormous sharks, whose great dorsal fins from time to time seemed to touch the sides of the box. The Captain of the Abeille stopped the vessel and ordered a boat to be launched and manned. When the boat approached the coffin the birds continued to hover about, but the sharks went down. The men in the boat looked into the box, and what was their astonishment to find a man in it half drowned and almost in a fainting condition. They hauled him into the boat and took him on board the vessel, and a few hours later he was in irons in his cell.

Unseaworthy boats are sometimes called coffins, but Lupi is perhaps the only man who ever went to sea in a genuine coffin.

## THE AMERICAN HAY CROP.

The New York hay crop is larger than that of any other State in the Union, but this year the recent heavy rains have damaged part of it. Swollen creeks and other water courses have overflowed much meadow land and injured the quality of the hay by submerging it.

New York State hay always has the commercial advantage of access to market. The value of the New York hay crop is \$50,000,000 a year, and what is called "State hay" (New York State hay) is placed on the same common rail plane as Kentucky whiskey, Maryland tobacco and Vermont maple sugar. The hay product of New York last year was 3,500,000 tons, of Pennsylvania, 2,800,000, and of Ohio, 1,000,000. Maine and Vermont are hay States to a considerable extent, while Connecticut and New Jersey yield but little. Usually it may be stated as a safe rule in respect to the prices paid for agricultural products that when the crop is large the price is low, and a small supply adds to the market value of what is offered for sale. Such, however, has not been of late years the rule in respect to hay.

In 1893 the total American product of hay was 65,000,000 tons, and the average price by the ton was \$8.68. In 1894 the product was 54,000,000 tons, of a value of \$3.54, or 14 cents a ton less. In 1895 the product was 47,000,000 tons only, and the value was \$3.35, and in 1896 the product was 41,000,000 tons and the value \$3.10. Hay is now selling in this market for—prime May hay, it is called, from 77 to 80 cents a hundred pounds, or at a rate lower than prevailed for the same grade last year. The reason for

the anomalous decline in the price of hay corresponding with the reduction in the product, is the steady decline in the demand for hay and oats consequent upon the increased use of steam power and electricity for traction purposes, further enlarged this year by the introduction of horseless carriages. With the decline in the number of horses in use and the need of homes there has been a corresponding reduction in the demand for fodder; but it is expected that the steady rainfall of July in these sections of the State in which hay is produced will have the effect of starting an upward tendency in the price, and it may be, maintaining it. In 1878 the yield of hay increased almost abruptly 25 per cent, over what it had been the year before, and the price fell more than \$1 a ton. The next year the yield fell off again and the price jumped \$2. But there were no trolleys in those days.

## COST OF TROLLEY POWER.

A table, taken from the annual reports of the railroad commissioners of New York and Massachusetts or nearly all of the street railway properties, shows the cost of the electric power required to run a car one mile under average conditions of load, etc. The table gives the number of cars owned, the car mileage per year, and the cost of the electric power, per mile and per passenger. Of the nineteen companies operating less than 250,000 car miles four are obtaining power at a cost of less than 2 cents per car mile between 2 and 3 cents, five between 3 and 4 cents, one between 4 and 5 cents, and three at more than 5 cents; of the five companies operating over 500,000 car miles per year one obtains the power for less than 1 cent per car mile, three between 1 and 2 cents, and one between 2 and 3 cents; other similar figures are also given, between these limits. The Brooklyn Heights Company has the cheapest power, 0.85 per car mile, followed by the Binghamton with 0.94, the cost of power for Massachusetts roads includes repairs and depreciation of the station plants, which is not the case of the New York roads.—Street Railway Journal.

## YOU AND YOUR GRANDFATHER.

Are removed from each other by a span of many years. He travelled in a slow going stage-coach while you take the lightning express or the electric car. When he was sick he was treated by old fashioned methods and given old fashioned medicines, but you demand modern ideas in medicine as well as in everything else. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine of today. It is prepared by modern methods and to its preparation are brought the skill and knowledge of modern science. Hood's Sarsaparilla acts promptly upon the blood and by making pure, rich blood it cures disease and establishes good health.

## O'CONNELL'S INCOME FROM THE BAR.

Appropos of the 50th anniversary of O'Connell's death, it will be interesting to recall some incidents told of him by the late Mr. O'N. Ill Dunt. Questioned once as to his progress in his profession, O'Connell said to Mr. Dunt: "The first year I was at the bar I made £58; the second about £150; the third £200; the fourth about 300 guineas. I then advanced rapidly, and the last year of my practice got £9000, although I lost one term." This practice he gave up in order to devote himself solely to the interests of his native land. Was it any wonder the people loved an annual tribute to repay him even in a small way? The very Orangemen constantly employed him though there was no man they hated more cordially. An Englishman once dubbed him "a brogueish Irish fellow" to Sir Robert Peel, who at once revealed to his snobbish acquaintance his opinion of the great Irishman. "If I wanted an eloquent advocate," said he, "I would readily give up all the other orators of whom we have been speaking

provided I had with me 'this same brogueish Irish fellow.' It is generally known how he was deliberately entrapped into fighting a duel with O'Estere, and how the latter paid the dread penalty for his rashness. It is not so generally known that he had also a like engagement with Sir Robert Peel, but some sensible friend intervened, and got the police official to stop it.

## IRELAND'S BURIED TOWNS.

Slumbering beneath many a slumbering cornfield in Ireland are buried villages which once stood in the heart of the primeval forest, engirdled by the waters of some stagnant, peaty lake. The Irish farmer of today turns up with his plough the wooden piles upon which these lake dwellings rested; they are black with age, but you can yet trace the mortise holes which the ancient Celt made with his primitive flint chisel. The archeologist, sniffing such a find, brings along his navvy with trowel and spade, and presently the buried "Crannog" is exposed to daylight. There is a circle in the stockade of piles which kept the artificial islet together. Inside are layers of cross-bones, hurdle-work, brushwood, clay, peat, and other matters, which formed the excessive floors of the dwelling, continually renewed, perhaps as they slowly subsided into the peaty bottom of the lake. Today the lake and its water are represented by a layer of peat, in which these relics lie well preserved, together with spades, axes, and axes—stone, bronze, or iron, according to the period of the civilization. The Irish "Crannog" was a modification of the lake dwelling of Central Europe. Upon the topic of the lake dwelling ages—which were quite pre-historic ages, being practically the same as the ages of stone and bronze. Dr. Munro, the Secretary of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries, is a profound authority. The people who thus elected to keep themselves aloof from their enemies were, according to Dr. Munro, pastoral farmer immigrants from the far west of Europe. They were of a high degree of civilization, for though their weapons and tools were but of stone and bronze, they could use them well.

Altogether, so far as we can glean any idea of the life led by these pre-historic inhabitants of Central Europe, it must have been a fairly quiet and peaceful one, comparing very favorably with modern peasant life. The lake age came to an end when iron found its way, says Dr. Munro, far surpassing in its influence on human life any development that either steam or electricity has brought or is likely to.—Exchange.

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## FOREIGN NOTES.

Gold enough has been found in the Swiss canton of Valais for the Bernese mint to strike from it thirty 20 franc pieces.

So many Belgian pilgrims go to Lourdes yearly that King Leopold has found it necessary to appoint a Vice-Consul in the town.

King Humbert and his Queen have accepted the German Kaiser's invitation to be present at his military manoeuvres next September.

Dr. Sacchi, the physician of the Botteghe expedition, massacred by the Abyssinians near Lake Rudolf, is safe, but a prisoner in the hands of Ras Menen, who is treating him well, as he is two other survivors of the expedition, lieutenants Vannutelli and Citerri.

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