ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

HOUSEKEEPER.—You will find potato water, that is the water in which potatoes in their jackets have been boiled, an excellent thing for removing black lace or black goods of any kind. I have found it better than dipping in the ordinary dyes that come so strongly recommended. It does just as well to use the water in which the skins only of the potatoes have been boiled if more convenient.

STAY-AT-HOME.—If you can visit the Falls just after a snow storm or even a light fall of snow you will find the scenery more charming.

INFIDEL.—Read the 12th, 13th, 14th and 47th chapters The Imitation and read them often.

LORETTO.—Miss Zoisler played at a concert on the occassion of Nora Clench's first appearance in Toronto after the completion of her studies abroad.

SUFFERER.—You will find listerine an excellent thing for gargling the throat. It is also claimed for it that using it as a wash for the teeth preserves the teeth. Dilute in plenty of water. Use an atomizer and spray the nose passages perseveringly.

LOVER OF LITERATURE.—It was of S. Augustine it is stated that while striving to fathom the mystery of the Trinity as he walked along the sea-shore at Civita Vecchia he saw a beautiful child who brought water from the sea in a shell that he might fill a hollow he had made in the sand. Augustine smilingly asked the child whether he thought that tiny hollow capable of holding the ocean "And why not," replied the child, "it would be far easier for it to do so, than for thy mind to contain the incomprehensible ocean of the Blessed Trinity." A church dedicated to S. Augustine marks this spot.

CARME (1).—The forty days of Lent accords with the forty days fast of Moses and of Elias and more especially of Our Saviour in the wilderness of Judea. Ash Wednesday and the three days following were added to the six weeks of Lent about the seventh century. The Sundays are not included in reckoning the number of days in Lent, Sundays not being fast days. When the period consisted of thirty six days it was regarded as a penetential tithe of one's life rendered to God.

(2) Public penitents only originally received the ashes on Ash-Wednesday from their bishop when their penances were given them, and they were excluded from the church until Easter Day. Friends of the penitents out of humility and affection, though not in the same condition, expressed in their outward guise a similar contrition, and offered their foreheads also to be sprinkled with ashes. The number of these persons gradually increased until at length the administration of the ashes was extended to the whole congregation and the rite took its present form.

QUERIST.—A marriage between a baptized and an unbaptized person is invalid.

F. A.—Pure toilet water when poured into water turns milky white and then clears quickly. Should the water not clear the toilet water is not a first-class article.

E. S.—Lastare Sunday or Mid-Lent is the fourth Sunday of Lent—sometimes called Refreshment Sunday.

RUTH.

THE BEST PILLS.—Mr. Wm. Vandervoort, Sydney Crossing, Ont., writes: "We have been using Parmelee's Pills and find them by far the best Pills we ever used." FOR DELICATE AND DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS these Pills act like a charm. Taken in small doses, the effect is both a tonic and a stimulant, mildly exciting the secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor.

Funeral of Mrs. Kelly.

GUELPH, Feb. 12.—The funeral of the late Mrs. B. Kelly took place on Tuesday morning, to the Church of Our Lady. The requiem Mass was said by Father Kavanagh, S.J. The pall bearers were John Kelly, Bert Kelly, J. W. Kelly, T. W. Purcell, C. Purcell, S. J. Holland.

McShane's Bell Foundry.

We are in receipt of a handsome illustrated catalogue from the McShane Bell Foundry, Baltimore, Md., which should be in the hands of all intending purchasers.

Our cares are the mothers not only of our charities and virtues, but of our best joys, and most cheering and enduring pleasures.

A Highly Respected Citizen Makes a Sworn Statement of the Cure of an Extremely Bad Case of Eczema.

Province of Ontario, County of Wentworth, to wit:

I, Wm. Marsham, of the City of Hamilton, County of Wentworth, Province of Ontario, engineer, do solemnly declare that I live at 242 Catharine-street north, and am seventy-three years of age. I suffered most intensely from eczema for about two years, and it covered my whole body. I tried several kinds of medicine was in the City Hospital for six weeks and was told there that they had done all they could for me, and was discharged a year ago last December as incurable. After leaving the Hospital I was under the care of a Hamilton physician for a long time, but got no relief. So bad was my case that before I could lie in my bed I had to procure silk underwear, the weight of the clothes being unbearable. With the mercy of God and four bottles of Dyckman's Kidney Cure I am now well and entirely cured of eczema. The medicine is a grand tonic and a wonderful blood purifier, I recommend it most heartily.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

(Signed) Wm. Marsham.

Taken and acknowledged before me at the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, this 9th day of January, 1896. (Signed) W. Fred Walker, a commissioner for taking affidavits, and notary public.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Oats need to be well covered. The seed should be at least three inches below the surface. The young plants will be safer with this deep covering, for a hard frost that might be fatal to plants, the roots of which are near the surface will not hurt those deeply covered roots. The crop is also safe against such a dry period of weather as often happens early in the Spring.

It is good farming to take all possible precautions. It is good business in every way and under all circumstances to leave nothing to chances, especially when the most of these are against the farmer. The farmer, then, is to study the nature of everything in his work, learn all about it, the risks of it, and the advantages to be gained by this or that precaution. It is unwise to run risks when there is no necessity, and the seed, whatever kind it may be, that is deep in the soil up to the proper limit, is safe against all kinds of accidents, dry weather or wet, frost or excessive heat; and when in the ground and safely covered with soil amply filled with plant food, it then becomes the subject of the ancient promise, that seedtime or harvest shall never fail. For it should be very clear that such a promise as this has not the remotest connection with the farmer who does not take every opportunity of making this promise effective, and who avoids whatever may stand in the way of its accomplishment.

Figures and facts go for very little in estimating the profits of any kind of farm work, and especially in the rearing of sheep. It depends on the man more than anything else, for, if the man is incompetent, every favorable condition goes for nothing, while one who has the tact or experience to manage well, instinctively, as it may be said, will succeed where such disadvantages exist as would wholly prevent success with ordinary men. Fairly good stock sheep may be bought at present for about $2.50 a head, and at such cost there is good profit, in spite of the low price of wool. The most profit is made from a small, well-managed flock on a farm, as a part of the business, as the sheep will consume much that would otherwise be wasted, and there is no special expense in caring for the flock. In this case the lambs will pay all the expense, and the wool will pay a good interest on the money invested, together with the sale of the old sheep for mutton when they are fatted. An inexperienced man should begin in a small way and grow up with the flock as he gains experience. An excellent book for a beginner to study and follow is The Shepherd's Manual, by H. Stewart. Any local bookseller can procure the book, which costs $1.50.

The little Spring pigs may be pushed ahead rapidly by a little attention in feeding. From the first they should be got acquainted with, so as to come to hand without difficulty. Then a shallow baking pan is set down before them with a little sweet cow's milk in it. They will soon learn to drink the milk, and will look for it. Then a part of the yard is fenced off with spaces in the fence for the little pigs to come through to get the milk. Soon some meal or ground oats may be given with the milk, and then dry. But all this should not lessen the feeding of the sow who will still be the mainstay of the litter.

Following this method of keeping the little pigs' bellies full and their digestive organs at work, it is not difficult to get them weighing forty or fifty pounds at six weeks old, or half this weight at four weeks, at which time, when fat, for roasters, they will be worth $3 or $4 each. A litter of ten pigs sold at this rate, and two litters in a year, will make a good brood sow worth a capital sum, estimated for the income of it, of $1,000. This is an example of the profit of some special products which may not be available for the whole farm, but will be a goodly addition to the income of it, at very little cost.

The plant going by the common name of the artichoke is not the real artichoke, a garden vegetable, having large, thick, fleshy heads, that are cooked and eaten much in the same way as the cauliflower is. The artichoke referred to is a species of the sunflower family, and has a flower like a small sunflower, growing at the top of a tall, thick stem. The root is tuberous, and grows deeply in the soil. It is eaten as the potato is, and resembles that tuber quite closely. It is however, of much less value than the potato, as the tubers grow too deeply to be gathered except by digging with a spade. Many attempts are constantly made by distinct persons to mislead the public that is not aware of the facts into spending money for seed under grossly inaccurate statements of its value. It is worthless for all practical purposes, and, worse, for once planted, it occupies the ground permanently as a pernicious weed. Tubers lying too deeply in the ground to be got out, making the plant grow year after year in spite of efforts to eradicate it. It is in no sense of the word a substitute for the potato.

The scab on the apple is easily prevented by spraying the trees when the fruit is quite set with a mixture made in this way: Four pounds of copper sulphate is dissolved in four gallons of water, and six pounds of lime in another four gallons of water. The two liquids are strained and mixed together and then diluted by the addition of sixteen gallons more of water. This is sprayed on the trees when the fruit is as large as marbles. By adding a pound of paris green to this liquid, the various insects that infest apple trees will be destroyed. The scab, of course, is only killed or prevented where the spraying touches the fruit, so that the work is to be done thoroughly.

Kind Words from the Fred Victor Mission Bible Class.

On behalf of the Fred Victor Mission Bible Class I wish to express our gratitude to you for the box of Chase's Ointment which you supplied in aid of our charitable work to the infant child of Mrs. Brownrig, 162 River street. Ten days ago the child was awfully afflicted with scald head, the face being literally one scab from forehead to chin, and in that brief time a complete cure has been effected. Surely your gift was worth more than its weight in gold.

EUGENE ENION,
264 Sherbourne St., Toronto.

DOMESTIC READING.

If thy own little room is well lighted the whole world is less dark.

A Man's word is himself; if it is false or vain or vile, he is so.

The true way to gain influence over our fellow-men is to have charity towards them.

The secret of success in life is for a man to be ready when his opportunity comes.

The greatest happiness which we can feel in this life is that of comforting others.

We all have in the heart seeds of virtue and vice. The main point consists in keeping down the one and unfolding the other.

Men reflect little; they read carelessly; they judge hastily, and they receive opinions as they receive money, because it is a current coin.

A common day seems often to us a blank; and indeed often we make it so. It is void of interest because void of endeavors. But if common days must be often more dull than we would have them, they may be usually less dull than we suffer them to become.

Idleness is the burial of a living man—an idle being is so useless to any purpose of God and man, that he is like one that is dead, unconcerned in the changes and necessities of the things of the world; and he only lives to spend his time and eats the fruits of the earth, like a vermin or a wolf.

It will be a day of reversing many an unequal lot, when Christ shall distribute the rewards of His kingdom, not according to our thought and judgments, but according to the spiritual and universal condition by which He has proved His own elect. "Many that are first shall be last, and the last first."

I often think of those words of some good thinker, "Have a guard over thy tongue in public, and over thy thoughts in private." Many times the quick, impatient answer or reprimand, does not follow from outward causes altogether, but arises from bitter, unpleasant thoughts.

Who cries for more in truth may least require:
Who most demands risks exhibit his desire;
Who most devours is oft the lankest grown;
Who grasp God all finds all, at last his own!
End then the endless, graceless, fruitless strife—
Who findeth loseth, loseth findeth, life!

In all Divine works the smallest beginnings lead assuredly to some result; and the remark in spiritual matters that the kingdom of God cometh without observation is also found to be true in every work of divine providence, so that everything glides quietly on without confusion or noise, and the matter is achieved before men either think or perceive that it is commenced.

Listen to the inner voices—ask what you ought to do, as well as what you would like to do; face dangers and pain rather than do base and shameful things; love the wise and noble sayings of the men of old, and stand by the wise and noble of your day in all their efforts to set wrong things right, and to make right things loved by all.

To have no sense of the poetical is, so far as the imagination is concerned, to lack the happier and larger interpretation of all that is around us. A merely prosaic version of human life is far from being the true one. Were it such, the Father of Lights, Himself the Living Father, would not, in creating man, have constituted the imagination one of his most powerful faculties; neither would He have taught by parable.

The secret of health and of long life, says Der Familienarzt, lies in the following very simple things: 1. Breathe fresh air day and night. 2. Take sufficient sleep and rest. 3. Work like a man, but never overwork. 4. Avoid passions and excitement. The anger of an instant may be fatal. 5. Do not strive to take the whole world on your shoulders. Trust in our good destiny. 6. Never despair. Lost hope is a moral malady.

Do not complain that there are too many collections and too many charities. But rather rejoice that it is in your power to remove suffering, and to soften the hard lot of those whom misfortune has oppressed. If heaven has granted you a sufficiency, it is expected that you will divide with your less favored neighbor. Through you heaven wishes to extend a sufficiency to those who cannot earn it for themselves.

To advance in virtue is the object of our days. To love God, to keep His commandments, to overcome nature with grace, to do good to others, to practice self-denial, to lay up treasures in heaven—of prayer, of fasting and of alms-deeds, of indulgences, of Communions, of visits to the Blessed Sacrament, of the Stations of the Cross, of the Rosary, of visits to the sick, to the poor and to the imprisoned, of instruction of the ignorant to justice—this is practical religion and growth in holiness. The more we become like Christ—holy, doing the will of the Father, mortified, beneficent, and suffering—the more worthy we become to be admitted into heaven.

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup stands at the head of the list for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It acts like magic in breaking up a cold. A cough is soon subdued, tightness of the chest is relieved, even the worst case of consumption is relieved, while in recent cases it may be said never to fail. It is a medicine prepared from the active principles or virtues of several medicinal herbs, and can be depended upon for all pulmonary complaints.

There is one thing that can make all our descendants great as their inheritance, and it is an inheritance that will always bring joy and never sorrow; it is an inheritance that no one can alter—the inheritance of a blameless name, of a wholesome character, of an elevated nature.

"To My Life's End."

Old age brings many aches and pains which must be looked after if health is to be maintained. This depends more than anything else on the kidneys. "I am 85 years old," writes A. Duffin, farmer, Aultsville, Ont., "and have had kidney trouble five years. My son advised Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and I obtained immediate relief. I shall use them to my life's end." You will find Chase's Pills equally effective for that lame back.

FIRESIDE FUN.

A Champion of a Kind.—First Cyclist: Do you see that gentleman yonder? He holds the largest number of prizes and medals ever possessed by any one man. Second Ditto: What, that fellow? He doesn't look a bit like a champion. First Ditto: It is just as I tell you. He is a pawnbroker, you see.

A Mean Advantage.—Jess: Why, if you hate Jack, did you accept him? Bess: It was raining, and he said if I refused him he'd let the umbrella drip on my new hat.

Housekeeper who has been describing the fire in the country house, and the destruction of all the books and family pictures &c., &c. Yes, my lady, every single picture burnt to ashes! But I've one thing to tell you that will please you: I managed to save all last years jam.

The Way to Learn.—The beggar had a sign up, "Deaf and Dumb," and the passing philanthropist stopped in front of him. "I'd like to give this man something," he said to his companion, "but how am I to know he is deaf and dumb? Read the sign, sir," whispered the beggar cautiously.

Mrs. Growler: Now, grocer, you have charged me for things I've never had. What do you mean by such items as one handful of raisins, one pocketful of almonds, two mouthfuls of sugar—eh? Grocer: It means this, Mrs. Growler, that ladies who will bring their children with them when they do their marketing has got to pay for all they gets.

All Right in this Case.—It was 11.30 o'clock Saturday night, and the lovely young heiress of $500,000 said to her adorer: "Harold, papa looks with favor upon you—but I think it best to tell you that—that he is a firm advocate of Sunday closing." And Harold reached for his hat.

Maude: "Has your fiance a moustache?" Marie: "Yes, indeed I." Maud: "Is it dark or light?" Marie: "It's—it's well, the fact is I really don't know, except that it's just too sweet for anything."

A Western editor apologises to his readers somewhat after this fashion: "We expected to have a death and a marriage to publish this week, but a violent storm prevented the wedding, and the doctor being taken sick himself, the patient recovered, and we are accordingly cheated out of both."

Miss Amy: "I don't think I would ever marry a very handsome man. I should be so jealous if my husband was an Apollo." Mr. Verisophit: "Don't say that, Miss Amy. You web me of my last hose."

The lodger on the top floor was before the Court on charge of assault. "Why," asked the judge, "did you strike the man?" "I did it in self-defence, your honour." "In self-defence! Why, the testimony shows you went into his room, next to yours, where he was playing the piano, and struck him with a stick. Is it true?" "Yes, your honour; and so would you, if you had ever heard him play."

Numes of the Gaiety Theatre in Paris one night played a trick on Roumain, his fellow actor, which created no little amusement. In one of the scenes in the third act of the "Carbonniere," Roumain, after standing awhile in dumb despair with his hands to his face, suddenly turns toward the audience, displaying his pale, haggard features. To produce the degree of "palidness" required, Roumain carried in his pockets a quantity of white face powder, which he rubbed on the palms of his hands when the proper time had arrived. Now, Numes had secretly removed the white powder and substituted a handful of charcoal dust. You can imagine the result. The spectators laughed till they were blue in the face. But Roumain swore vengeance—dire vengeance—and some of these days we may expect to hear of another "pleasant evening," but at Numes expense this time.—Libre Parole.

Hens and cocks are droll at times. As for cats, no one who has not made a study of them could conceive how eccentric they are at times, or what they can do. I had a cat who caught fish and brought them home regularly, and rooks as well. He could swim and dive as well as any otter. Cats will nurse young chickens, but it is seldom we hear of a hen nursing kittens. Let Alice again speak:—"Some years ago we had a hen which insisted on making a nest in a hay rack, and industriously incubating nothing. Two cats selected the same rack as a suitable abode for their infant families. Then the hen promptly appropriated all the kittens, and the mothers were hardly allowed to attend to the juvenile pussies. The hen looked very odd with kittens' heads popping out from her feathers. The same lady sends me anecdotes of dogs, one about a fox-terrier who hated cats. The little thing had puppies, and all drowned but one. This was cruel. Being probably in pain, she went and stole a kitten, and reared it with her own puppy. The best Pomeranian ever I myself possessed was reared by my celebrated cat Muffie.—Gordon Stables, M.D.

Mr. Thomas Ballard, Syracuse, N.Y., writes: "I have been afflicted for nearly a year with that most-to-be-dreaded disease Dyspepsia, and at times worn out with pain and want of sleep, and after trying almost everything recommended, I tried one box of Parmelee's Valuable Pills. I am now nearly well, and believe they will cure me. I would not be without them for any money."

Trust him little who praises all, him less who censures all, and him least who is indifferent to all.

Next in importance to freedom and justice is popular religious education, without which neither justice nor freedom can be permanently maintained.

THERE IS NOT a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL—a pulmonic of acknowledged efficacy. It cures lameness and soreness when applied externally, as well as swelled neck and crick in the back; and, as an inward specific, possesses most substantial claims to public confidence.

CHATS WITH THE CHILDREN.

TORONTO, Feb. 12, 1896.

MISS MIXIE CHATS—Several letters and compositions have followed us—the pioneers—in your column. You will find enclosed an anecdote written in three different handwritings, and the writers names appended. Should you consider the item worth publishing in your column, kindly select the writing that most pleases you.

The anecdote referred to in the foregoing note is written by John O'Halloran, Harry Haines and James McCafry. Master O'Halloran shall have the honor of knowing that his "copy" went to the printers, being the neatest. The other lads write bold, legible hands, and there is hardly a choice between them. The anecdote runs:

MY DEAR MISS CHATS—Here is an anecdote I heard told in school a few days ago. I have called it—

HOW THE MEN ESCAPED.

A certain city had rebelled against its sovereign. The latter surrounded it with troops, thus preventing the entry of supplies and the exit of the besieged. After a long and desperate resistance the city was conquered. Enraged at so stubborn a fight, the king decreed that all the inhabitants should be put to death, not excepting even the women and children. Great consternation prevailed in the doomed city. The men gave way to the darkest despair. A deputation of the women represented their sad condition to the king. They begged him to spare themselves and their children, who had taken no part in the rebellion.

Moved almost to tears at their distress he granted their request, and moreover allowed each to carry out of the city as much property as she could take with her.

The next day an immense crowd of women and children leaves the city. To his amazement the king sees each woman carrying her husband on her back. In a towering rage at seeing the rebels escape the sword, the king was about to order a general massacre, when on being reminded of his promise, he permitted children, women and men to escape.

JOHN O'HALLERN

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"Chats" in acknowledging the following contributions hopes the examples of these bright young writers will be followed by others:

RELIGION.

Between fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, parents and children, rulers and subjects, there exist various relations, and the social good and happiness of each depends on the maintenance of these relations. For instance, between fathers and children there exists a paternal relation; between mothers and children, a maternal relation; between brothers and sisters, a fraternal relation; and between men and angels, an intellectual relation; and each of these relations beget certain rights on the part of one, and certain duties on the part of the other. For instance, the relation between parents and children, beget on the part of the parents, the right to educate, clothe and feed their children; and on the part of the children, the duty of being obedient, loving and respectful to their parents. The relations between rulers and subjects beget on the part of the rulers, the right to make laws, and on the part of the subjects, the duty of obeying such laws. Now although children and subjects have certain duties to perform, they also have in return, certain rights which must be respected. As for example, children have a perfect right to expect proper food, treatment, and clothing in return for the love they bestow, and the help they give to their parents; and subjects have a perfect right to expect protection in return for their obeyance of laws. But man's relations with God differ from all his various other relations. To God as Supreme Creator, he owes all his love, worship, praise, thanksgiving and adoration, while he has nothing to expect in return, as God owes him nothing. The theoretical and practical recognition of this relationship, and the fulfilment of all our duties towards Almighty God, in consequence of which He opens the gate of His heavenly mansion to us, is called religion. The word religion comes from the Latin word religare, meaning to bind, therefore religion means a binding or union of man with God, by which men love and serve God on earth, and in return for such service Almighty God gives them after death the eternal kingdom of Heaven.

LILLIE LANDY,
St. Joseph's High School,
De la Salle.

***

THE OFFICE OF GRAMMAR—THE SOUL TO BE EDUCATED.

When God created man He took slime of the earth and out of it formed the body of man, but deeming this insufficient as He wished man in some manner to be liken to Himself He breathed a soul in him. This soul is a God-like attribute, and it is so in three ways, namely by the intellect, the memory, and the will. But He did not give us these powers so that we might abuse them, on the contrary he gave us them so that by the proper use of them we may be enabled to obtain our salvation. The will is trained by religion and virtue. They assist us in controling our free will and keeping it from drifting into the darkness of sin, for it must be remembered that the will-power plays an important part with regard to our eternal destiny. The intelligence and memory are properly cultivated by truth which enables us to distinguish between good and evil and thus form correct ideas. The expression of our thoughts by the correct use of words and phrases constitutes grammar. Hence grammar is absolutely necessary, for without it we could not disclose to others the thoughts that enter our intellect, nor could we understand what others tell us.

JOHN O'CONNOR

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old, and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pains, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Women are notoriously careless of their health—even more so than men. Much of their trouble comes from chronic constipation. That makes poor appetite, billousness, dyspepsia, causes distress after eating, dizziness, coated tongue and sallow complexion. It's such a common thing that people are careless about it—so careless that more serious sickness ensues and frequent visits to the doctor become necessary

It really seems strange, when the remedy is so easy, that so many people will allow themselves to remain subject to such troubles. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets *cure* constipation. That means that they are good for billousness, sick and billous headaches, indigestion, sour stomach, liver troubles, windy belchings, "heart-burn," flatulence and dyspepsia. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules that the merest child will take readily. They are mild, gentle, quick and efficient. They are of purely vegetable composition and work in strict accord with nature. They cause no griping and are as pleasant in their action as they are pleasant to take. Their help *lasts*. Therefore you don't become a slave to their use as with other pills. Once used they are always in favor. One little Pellet is a laxative, two are mildly cathartic. One Pellet taken after dinner will promote digestion and to relieve distress from over eating they are unequaled.

CAUTION.—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. It's an easy name to remember. Don't let a designing druggist talk you into "something just as good." He makes more money on the "just as good" kind. That's why he would rather sell them. That's why you had better not take them.

For a free sample (a 7 doses) of "Pleasant Pellets," address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Granite and Marble Monuments,

Mural Tablets, Fonts, Etc,

524 Yonge st., opposite Maitland st.

—Telephone 4249.—

TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE.—During the month of February, 1896, mails close and are due as follows:

	Close.	Due.
	a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.
G. T. R. East	6.00 7.45	7.20 9.40
C. and Q. Railway	7.45 8.00	7.30 7.40
G. T. R. West	7.30 3.25	12.40 pm 8.00
N. and N. W.	7.30 4.15	10.10 8.10
T. G. and B.	7.00 4.30	10.55 8.50
Midland	6.25 3.35	12.35 pm 9.20
C. V. R.	6.30 3.00	12.35 pm 8.50
G. W. R.	a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.
	7.30	12.10 9.00 9.00
	2.00	7.50
	6.30 4.00	10.45 8.30
	9.30	
U. S. N. Y.	a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.
	6.30 12.10	9.10 5.45
	4.00	10.45 pm 10.50
	9.30	
U.S. West'n States	6.30 12.10	9.00
	4.00	8.30
	9.30	

English mails close on Mondays, Thursdays and on Saturdays at 9 30 p.m., and on Thursdays at 7.15 p.m. Supplemental mails to Mondays and Thursdays close occasionally on Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m. noon. The following are the dates of English mails for the month of February: 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27.

N.B.—There are branch post offices in every part of the city. Residents of each district should transact their Savings Bank and money Order business at the local office nearest to their residence, taking care to notify their correspondents to make orders payable at such Branch Postoffice.

T. C. PATTERSON, P.M.

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TELEPHONE 679.

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M. J. McCABE,

UNDERTAKER.

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545 Queen St. West, Toronto, Ont.

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