

It is difficult to ascertain the real facts of the situation in northeastern China growing out of the revolt of the Society of the Great Sword, or Boxers, which first came into notice in October last. It is known that they have laid waste nearly 40,000 square miles in western Shantung and the neighbouring parts of Pechili, and that the menace to foreigners and the destruction of foreign mission property has been the most serious and extensive that has occurred in years. It is stated also that the powers have notified Peking that the society must be suppressed, a statement apparently borne out by the issuance in February of an imperial proclamation calling on the authorities to check the agitation, and warning the people against any maltreatment of missionaries and converts.

But there is no definite information as to the measures being taken for the dispersion of the armed bands of Boxers, though a despatch noted the fact that a body of 10,000 of them had been attacked by the imperial troops eighty miles southwest of Peking, which killed sixty and took many prisoners. This, with the statement that owing to the threatening outlook elsewhere, troops had been sent to protect the foreign residents, would seem to indicate the intention of the government to put an end to the disorders, though there is no doubt that the reactionary policy of the Empress Dowager has given a good deal of encouragement to them. Indeed, it is said that but for the belief of the former governor of Shantung that the Peking authorities were willing to ignore or tacitly encourage the Boxer movement in order to keep alive an anti-foreign sentiment among the people, it might have been suppressed before it became formidable. It appears that in November the governor was notified from Peking to suppress the society, but that acting on this belief, he gave a perfunctory order to the troops to attack the Boxers, which, however, was carried out literally, over a thousand of the latter being killed in the engagement which followed. Enraged at their act, he degraded the officers in command, excusing himself to Peking for doing so, on the ground that they had attacked the common people, action which at once encouraged the Boxers and nullified the efforts of every minor official in the disturbed district.

The governor was subsequently removed, but meantime the Catholic mission centres had been so largely destroyed or plundered, and the Catholic converts looted and scattered, that the work carried on by them has been practically suspended. The Protestant missions have suffered in less degree, but buildings and property belonging to both have been wrecked and carried off, as have been the houses and property of converts unable to pay blackmail. The escape of those thus able to pay, and the attention given to plundering, show that the motive of the Boxer movement is not so much hatred of the foreigner and of those who adopt his beliefs as desire for gain, that the society is first of all a great band of robbers. The opportunities for plunder afforded by the numerous missionary enterprises in that part of the Middle Kingdom and the excitement caused by the survey for the German railway through the disturbed region to the Hoang-ho and beyond, have, of course, contributed greatly to its growth.

Lifelike.
Sir Robert Peel was once going through a picture collection with a friend where there was a portrait of a prominent Englishman who was famous for saying sharp things.
"How wonderfully like," said the friend, "You can see the quiver on his lips."
"Yes," replied Sir Robert, "and the arrows coming out of it."—Youth's Companion.

Caught a Right.
Professor John Snelling Popkin was professor of Greek at Harvard some years ago, and he was not without a nickname, which he accepted as a matter of course from the students, but, hearing it on one occasion from a man of dapper, jaunty, unacademic aspect, Professor Popkin exclaimed: "What right has that chap to call me 'Old Pop'?" He isn't a student of Harvard college.

When a man has a day to himself, he can't recall any of the things he longed to do when he was busy.—Acheson Globe.

Good fortune sometimes comes to us in a very shabby looking carriage.

A German tailor who died at Breslau in 1887 had such keen sight that he was able to see two of Jupiter's four moons with the naked eye.

Halfstones in India are said to be from 5 to 20 times larger than those in England or America.

Agricultural

WHAT HUMUS DOES.

How can one expect his soil to yield larger crops each year if he does not replace the plant food taken off by the previous year's crop? When a forest, where the leaves, weeds, twigs, etc., have decayed for centuries, is cleared away we say the soil is in its virgin state. Let us see what some of the advantages would be if occasionally we should supply humus by plowing under a heavy crop of field peas or clover. We mention these leguminous plants, for while they supply the much-needed humus they also gather from the atmosphere one of the most costly fertilizers, nitrogen, when brought as a commercial fertilizer.

Humus aids in many ways to increase the yield of farm crops; among them may be mentioned the resting of the soil by returning to it all that was taken from it and sometimes more, producing a better medium for bacteria to live in. Bacteria are useful in aiding to tear down the soil particles and liberate potash and phosphoric acid, two of the elements essential to plant growth. Decaying vegetable matter in the soil tends to loosen it, allowing plenty of air to circulate and prevents sourness. Plant roots need air as well as water, and both of these are supplied more bountifully on loess than in compact or baked soils. The water will percolate down, surrounding soil particles, and what is not used finds its way down through small openings that were made by the decay of roots from previous crops, and is deposited in a subterranean reservoir where it awaits the dry season. When drouth prevails the water trapped by the loose surface is pumped up by capillary attraction to within reach of the roots, but here stops, the capillary tubes being too large in the surface soil to carry it further and surface evaporation is prevented. Thus the plants may be kept fresh, green and growing throughout a severe drouth. Often the failure of a crop can be traced to the lack of table matter—or humus—aids in the retention of a portion of each shower allowing less to escape overland by ditch, creek and river.

In the spring crops are backward, in starting, and the soil stays cold. Now, if there was an abundance of humus in the soil this would be different. This substance gives to the soil a dark color, and the greater the amount of humus the darker the color. Our muck beds contain more humus than any other soil and such soils come nearest the virgin state, although they are usually more or less deficient in the mineral elements necessary to plant growth. Dark substances absorb more heat than those of lighter color, so the more humus the more heat is absorbed, if properly drained, and the soil will be warmed earlier in the spring. Seeds require warmth in order to germinate, therefore for early seedbeds provide abundant humus. If we observe nature and follow her plans, we will supply plenty of humus for our soils, not only to furnish plant food, but also to improve mechanical conditions necessary to the welfare of our crops.

EXPERIMENTS WITH DAIRY COWS

Professor Brandt of Germany conducted three experiments with light and heavy dairy cows, each lasting four weeks, the second commencing 70 days after the close of the first. Thirty of the heaviest milkers in the herd were separated into lots of five cows each, according to live weight. The cows were kept under similar conditions to feed and care during the trial, none being bred after the beginning of the experiment. The average weight of the heavy cows was 1,205 pounds and of light cows was 979 pounds. The leading conclusions from the experiments are:

The milk of the small cows is richer in fat than that of the large ones. Large cows eat a greater amount of feed than small cows; per 1,000 pounds live weight they eat less. Small cows produce less milk than large cows, absolutely and relatively. When in thin flesh, small cows may produce more per 1,000 pounds gross weight than any large cows. Large farm cows are more persistent milkers; on the other hand, small cows show a greater tendency to fatten on the same feed, with a decrease in the milk flow. The loss in selling ten of the large cows amounted to five guilden per head, on the average, after having been kept nearly a year, while the loss for ten small cows was 12 guilden per head.

FATTENING CATTLE.

The relative merits of quick and slower feeding have not yet by any means been determined, notwithstanding its importance. A great gap consequently exists in the practice of feeders, writes Thomas Shaw of Minnesota.

The argument in favor of quick fat-

tening is in substance as follows: Feed the animals all they will eat of foods that are highly carbonaceous in character. Finish the animals in the shortest possible time, and there will be a saving effected in the food of maintenance. There will also be something saved in labor. For instance, if one animal is fattened, in the one instance in 90 days, and in the other instance, in 150 days, it is argued that the food of maintenance in the former instance for 60 days will all be saved, and also the labor of feeding the same.

The arguments in favor of slower feeding are somewhat as follows: If the animals are fed all the concentrated food they will take, some of them at least will eat in excess and cloy the appetite, and all of them will eat more food than they will properly digest and assimilate. Much of the food therefore, will be wasted, since it will pass through the animal unappropriated. Much of the food will in this way be lost, and it is maintained that the loss in food will more than offset the saving effected in the food of maintenance under forced feeding.

Dreaded Meal Time.

THE STORY OF A DYSPEPTIC WHO HAS FOUND A CURE.

There is an Intimate Connection Between Good Health, Happiness and Good Digestion—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Bring About These Conditions.

Without good digestion there can be neither good health nor happiness. More depends upon the perfect working of the digestive organs than most people imagine, and even slight functional disturbances of the stomach leaves the victim irritable, melancholy and apathetic. In such cases most people resort to laxative medicines, but these only further aggravate the trouble. What is needed is a tonic; something that will build up the system, instead of weakening it as purgative medicines do. For this purpose there is no medicine equal to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They enrich the blood and strengthen and stimulate the digestive tract from first dose to last. In proof of this assertion the case of Mr. Thomas A. Stewart, the well known and general proprietor of the Oriental Hotel, Deseronto, may be quoted. To a reporter of the Tribune who mentioned the fact that he was suffering from dyspepsia, Mr. Stewart said: "Why don't you take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills?" Asked why he gave this advice Mr. Stewart continued: "Simply because they are the best medicine for that complaint. I know of. For years I was a great sufferer from indigestion, and during that time I think I tried a score of medicines. In some cases I got temporary relief, but not a cure. I fairly dreaded meal times and the food that I ate gave me but little nourishment. On the recommendation of a friend I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a little over a year ago. I soon experienced relief and no longer dreaded meal time, but as I was determined that the cure should be permanent if possible, I continued taking the pills in light doses for several months. The result is every vestige of the trouble left me and I have as good an appetite now as any boarder in the house, and my digestive organs work like a charm. I may also add that my general health was greatly improved as a result of using the pills."

"Do you object to my publishing this in the Tribune?" asked the reporter.
"Well, I have no desire for publicity," said Mr. Stewart, "but if you think it will help anyone who suffers as I did, you may publish the facts."
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. If your disorder does not keep them, they will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE DAY AFTER.

Mrs. Mixer—Tell me the worst doctor, is my husband's condition serious?
Doctor—There is no cause for alarm, madam; he is now out of danger, although suffering acutely from enlargement of the cerebral glands.
Mrs. Mixer—But, doctor, how do you suppose it was brought on?
Doctor—On a tray, probably.

THE MEAN THING.

Miss A.—When I'm asked to sing I don't say, "No, I can't sing," nor wait to be coaxed, but sit right down at the piano and—
Miss B.—Leave it to the company to find it out for themselves.

IN THE BAKERY.

Jags—Did you ever see a cake-walk?
Wags—No; but I've seen a cracker-box.

SALADA

CEYLON GREEN TEA
will captivate the taste of any Japara tea drinker.

A Story of Amos Cummings.

One summer a number of years ago Amos Cummings passed two weeks on a pilot boat and took Ernest Jarrold, the author of "Mickey Finn Idylls," with him for company. One day a great storm arose, and the pilot boat was tossed about on the waves like a chip. Every minute a wave would dash over the deck and threaten to carry everything away and swamp the boat. Cummings and Jarrold were in the little cabin, the former lying in a bunk intently reading a book on the French revolution. Jarrold poked his head out to look at the storm, when a mountain of sea water fell with a boom on the deck and filled his eyes with spray. The boat gave a fearful lurch and careened until it seemed that she must turn completely over.

"This is awful, Amos," said Jarrold. "I'm going to put on a life preserver, for I don't think the boat can stand it many minutes longer."
"Oh, keep quiet, and let me read, Mickey," said Cummings, never lifting his eyes from the page. "The men on this boat draw a regular salary to keep her afloat."—Saturday Evening Post.

Appropriate.
At Chalfont, St. Giles, England, stands a remarkable monument, erected by Sir Hugh Palliser to his friend, Captain Cook, the celebrated navigator. One of the most singular visits to this monument occurred in 1865 when Queen Emma of the Sandwich Islands went in company with Bishop Willberforce. People in the district still recall, with amusement, how the village band, wishing to greet her majesty with an appropriate tune and not knowing the Sandwich Islands national anthem, toothed forth "The King of the Cannibal Islands."

The First Umbrella.
To prove at what date the first umbrella was made is a seemingly hopeless task, but we find records of their use among the Greeks and Romans not alone as a protection from sun or rain, but as a distinguishing mark of royalty. By the time of Queen Anne's reign they had become quite common simply as a protection, but they were all imported until about 1802, when the manufacture of them was begun in England.

Knew His Pop.
"A little fellow," says the Kennebec Journal, "the oldest in a family of little ones, whose father worked away from home winters, had occasion to visit his grandparents for a few days. On his return he found another little member. His remarks will show that he was both surprised and indignant: 'Well, if you haven't gone and got another god darned kid! Won't my father be mad when he hears of it?'"

GREEDY MACKEREL.

A Gorging Feast and the Way It Was Managed.
I once enjoyed the privilege of seeing an army of mackerel successfully corner a shoal of small fry in a rocky shallow pool which was a cul de sac. The mackerel swam behind their victims in serried ranks, a company of hungry, determined creatures, intent upon a gorging feast to which there need be no limit. They had followed the fry for miles maybe, merely swallowing one here and one there to keep their appetites whetted. Now they had cornered them where there was no escape for their victims. No alert fisherman on the lookout for just such an opportunity was at hand to convert their triumph and feasting into captivity and lamentation. They might feast at will.
And, ye gods, feast they did! No one who has not seen it would believe that the cubic capacity of a mackerel could possibly deal successfully with the number of small fish he actually swallows. The way he conducts the operation of feasting is unique. Opening his mouth wide, the mackerel darts in among the small fry, some of which are perhaps one-third of his own length. In an instant one of these is to be seen sticking half in and half out of his mouth. Then the mackerel gives one gulp, and the victim has disappeared. Without a moment's delay the process is repeated and repeated so many times that the spectator cannot fail to be concerned for the immediate future of the particular mackerel he has watched. Yet nothing happens.
As for the fry, their helpless anguish is somewhat heartrending. The whole shoal of them boils and churns the water in an agony of fear. High into the air they leap in order to avoid their voracious enemies, landing themselves often enough upon the weed covered rocks which skirt the pool and panting their lives out there rather than leap back into the seething mass of their harassed companions beneath.—Longman's Magazine.

Comprehensive.
On a tombstone in an old New England churchyard there is an epitaph which never fails to bring a smile to the face of the reader:
"To the memory of Ann Sophia and Julia Hattie, his two wives, this stone is erected by their grateful widower, James B. Rollins. They made home pleasant."—Woman's Journal.

In the Swim.
A flat dweller returned home the other Thursday afternoon to find under her door a card, "Miss Mary X. Chisholm."
"Who can she be and what did she want?" speculated the flat dweller to herself. "I don't know any Miss Mary X. Chisholm." The mystery remained unsolved until the return of the flat dweller's negro maid from her "afternoon out." "She am a lady fren of mine," explained the maid, grinning at the card, which in engraving and all other respects was irreproachable. "She led her cyard under de do' when she finds I was not ter home, same as yo' lady frens."

A Letter to the Candidate.
We are permitted to give a copy of a letter received by a Georgia candidate.
Dear Sir—In view of the fact that you are in the race for office I want to know if you would care for the vote of my Settlement. As I goes, so goes that Vote. The Settlement Swains by you, and what I tells 'em to do they does. It is a white and colored vote mixed, but it is an intelligent vote. If it does say "It Myself." It is a vote that kiss read, rite and count. If you wants that vote, let me know. If you don't want that vote, I know who does.
—Atlanta Constitution.

MONTREAL FREE.

No Longer Any Fear of Bright's Disease Since Dodd's Kidney Pills Came Into Use.

All Kidney Diseases Have Been Rendered Harmless—Marta Guimond's Case of Rheumatism—Her Gratitude for Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Montreal, May 21.—Another cure by Dodd's Kidney Pills is reported in this city. This time it is Rheumatism which that excellent remedy has conquered. There have been scores of similar cases this winter, few of which have reached the press. Rheumatism is so common in this city—as it is indeed throughout the province—that every day Dodd's Kidney Pills are coming more and more into general use. In Montreal alone there have been dozens of cures of Rheumatism by Dodd's Kidney Pills reported since last fall.
Rheumatism is seldom curable as treated by the majority of physicians and at hospitals. But more than one doctor has confessed of recent years that he has cured Rheumatism by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills celebrated as the first and only cure ever known for either Bright's Disease or Diabetes.

That this latter claim is true has been proved over and over again in Montreal. In fact Bright's Disease is no longer the dreaded malady it was ten years ago when to be seized by Bright's Disease meant certain death. Now Dodd's Kidney Pills are well known and by their use Bright's Disease is thrown from the system. Dodd's Kidney Pills are just as efficacious in the treatment of maladies resulting from disordered kidneys as they are for local kidney diseases themselves. Here is an instance:
"I have followed the treatment of the first doctors of Montreal for Rheumatism from which I have been suffering for six years, but I got no relief from it. I have taken seven boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I am completely cured. I am telling all my friends of the excellence of this remedy, and I think it a thousand times a day."

Yours truly,
Marta Guimond,
St. Flavie.

NO SATISFACTION.

Mrs. Newcomb, to little Willie—I'm afraid you must be sick, dear, you make so little noise.
Willie—No, mamma; it's 'cause grandpa and Aunt Ruth aren't here to hear me.

ONE OF THE CURIOSITIES.

Cholly Choker—Yaws, Miss Peppah, I think I'll go the Exposition, don't you know. Aw, wouldn't you advise me?
Miss Peppah—By all means. I am quite sure you would take a first premium.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dread disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, it requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.
Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

THE REASON.

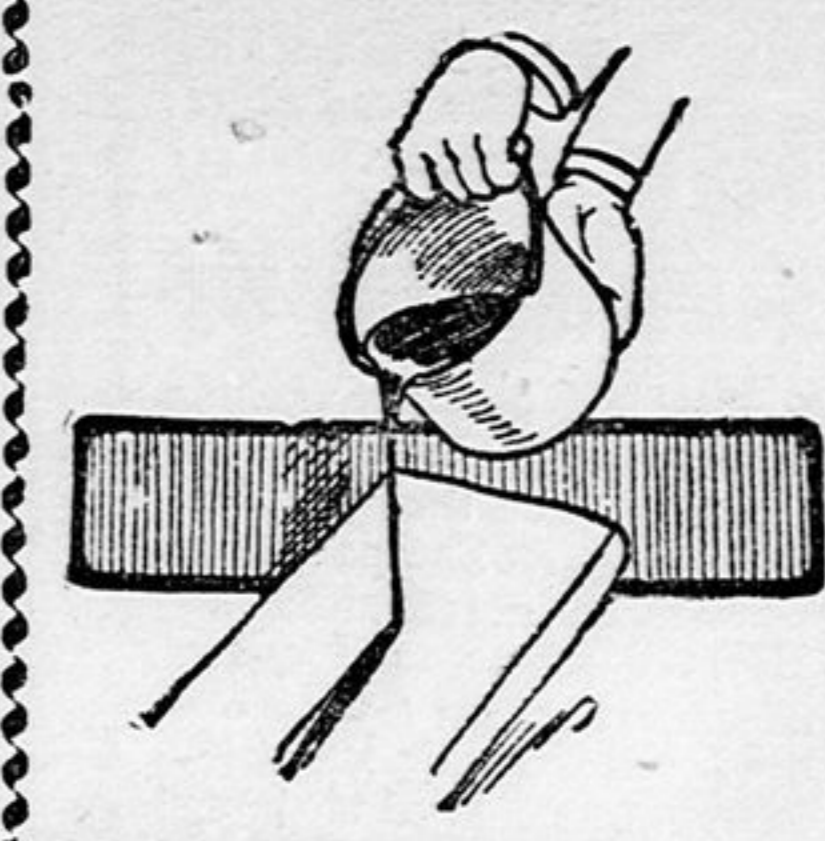
Braylot was just complaining to me that he finds it almost impossible to get any subscriptions to that hospital he's interested in.
I'm not surprised the chump announced publicly that the list would not be published.

NO USE FOR MORE.

They say time is money.
Yes, but you never heard of a clock striking for more time, did you?

Wisdom in buying tea consists in buying the best—
LUDELLA
CEYLON TEA. Lead Packages. 25, 30, 40, 50 and 60.

IT ISN'T QUANTITY THAT COUNTS...



It is only with the cheap paint that the quantity is required to make a show and then you lose in time and labour putting it on. One gallon of

Ramsay's Paints,

will "cover" more surface and do it better than two gallons ordinary paint, and when it's on, it stays on, and gives you something for your time, labour and money. It's "quality," that counts. Ask your dealer.

R. Ramsay & Son, Montreal. Paint Makers.

Mohair in both dark and light shades is very much used this season. Stylish travelling gowns are made of it, pretty afternoon dresses in the light colors sometimes striped with white, and for skirts to wear with light waists it is very desirable. Belts are either very wide or very narrow, no medium widths being admissible if you would be up to date.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by mothers for their children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, relieves pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

A LIVELY GAME.

Mrs. Wiggles—Mrs. Rachel played whist with us this afternoon.
Mr. Wiggles—Is that so? What score did she make?
Mrs. Wiggles—Three hundred and eighty words a minute.

O'KEEFE'S MALT

Invigorates and Strengthens. LLOYD WOOD, Toronto, GENERAL AGENT.

SOMETIMES HAPPENS SO.

Biggs, opening his envelope on pay day—I see I have got my entire week's salary in one bill.
Higgs, opening somewhat larger envelope—That's nothing. I have here one bill for my entire week's salary.

THE MOON'S INFLUENCE.

Upon the weather it is accepted by some as real, by others it is disputed. The moon never attracts corn from the tinner, acting spot. Putnam's Pain-killer Corns in three or four days. This great remedy makes no sore spots, doesn't go fooling around a man's foot, but gets to business at once, and effects a cure. Don't be imposed upon by substitutes and imitations. Get "Putnam's," and no other.

THE POINT OF VIEW.

Dixon—I haven't seen your friend Mixer for some time. Is he sick?
Hixon—Yes, he's been ailing for a week or more.
Dixon—That's too bad. I knew he'd been bearing for quite awhile, but I wasn't aware that he had switched to ale.

MONTREAL HOTEL DIRECTORY.

The "Balmoral," Free Bus Am. Plan. Family Hotel rates \$1.50 & up per day.
AVENUE HOUSE—McGill-Collège Avenue. Family Hotel rates \$1.50 & up per day.
ST. JAMES' HOTEL—Opposite G.T.R. Depot. First-class Commercial House. Modern improvements.—Rates moderate.

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Yes, but you never heard of a clock striking for more time, did you?

ONE OF THE COMMON PEOPLE.
Have you reason to be proud of your ancestors?
I don't know. I'm too busy trying to give my ancestors reason to be proud of me to pass judgment on them.

W P C 1025

CALVERT'S

Carbolic Disinfectants, Soaps, Ointment, Tooth Powders, etc., have been awarded 100 medals and diplomas for superior excellence. Their regular use prevents infectious diseases. Ask your dealer to obtain a supply. Lists mailed free on application.

F. C. CALVERT & CO.,

MANCHESTER ENGLAND.

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Catholic Prayer Books, Rosaries, etc.

Religious Pictures, Stations, and other Ornaments. Educational Works. Mail orders receive prompt attention. D. & J. SADDLER & CO., Montreal.

Dyeing & Cleaning!

For the very best and your work to the "BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO." Look for agents in your town, or send direct. Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec.

POULTRY, BUTTER, EGGS, APPLES,

and other PRODUCE, to ensure best results consign to The Dawson Commission Co., Limited, 607 West-Market & Colborne St., Toronto.

ROOFING and Sheet Metal Work.

Red or Green SLATE ROOFING SLATE, in Block, Pulver and High School, Toronto. Roofing felt, Putnam's Pain-killer, etc. ROOFING FELT (a New City Building Co. Toronto, done by our firm). Metal Ceiling, Corrugated Iron, etc. Estimates furnished for work complete or on materials laid to any part of the country. Plans and specifications. Apply to R. M. PIERCE, 100 West Bay City, Mich. or J. W. CURTIS, Whitestar, Mich.

Michigan Land for Sale.

8000 ACRES GOOD FARMING LANDS—ARENAC Co., Mich. On Michigan Central, Detroit & Mackinac, Toronto, Lake Huron, at prices ranging from \$500 to \$1000 per acre. These Lands are Class B. For particulars apply to J. HERBERT MASON, 494 St. Paul street, Montreal.

FURS. FURS.

Importer and exporter of Raw Furs and Skins. Commissions solicited. Highest prices paid for grading. H. JOHNSON, 494 St. Paul street, Montreal.

CANADA PERMANENT

Loan and Savings Company.

INCORPORATED 1855.
The Oldest and Largest Canadian Mortgage Corporation.
Paid-up Capital \$2,600,000
Reserve Fund 1,200,000
Head Office—Toronto, St. Toronto.
Branch Offices—Winnipeg, Man., Vancouver, B.C.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED. Interest allowed.
DEBENTURES ISSUED FOR 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 years, with interest coupons attached.
MONEY LENT on security of real estate mortgages, Government and Municipal Bonds, etc.
For further particulars apply to J. HERBERT MASON, Managing Director, Toronto.

PACKARD'S Shoe Dressing

A VE SOFTENING SHINE SHOE ALL COLORS FOR ALL LEATHERS. For sale by all first-class SHOE DEALERS. L. H. Packard & Co. MONTREAL.

The Canadian Heine Safety BOILER CO.

Esplanade, Toronto
Opp. Sherbourne St., Toronto
High Class Water Tube Steam Boilers, for All Pressures, Duties and Fuel.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE. Toronto Electric Light Co., Limited. The F. Eaton Co., Ltd. The Massey-Harris Co., Limited. The Gesta Percha Rubber & Pipe Co. The Wilson Publishing Co., Limited. All of Toronto, where boilers are to be seen working.

If you wish to enjoy a cup of really delicious tea try Blue Ribbon Ceylon.