

Britain Breathes Easy Again:

—By—
CHANTE CLABRE.

Relief Felt at the King's Progress—Pictur- esque Scenes in City of London—The Fashions of Paris—Canadian-London Notes.

London.—Rejoicing and thankfulness should give my causerie to-day a colour of rose tinge, for we—and the world with us—must feel a spasm of relief at the confident flat of the great London doctors. "Out of danger; on the road to recovery." Surely, never in the annals of English history, ancient or modern, have the verses of the National Anthem carried a more solemn and earnest meaning than during the last fortnight, which began so gloomily and tragically. It has seemed a keen wish on King Edward's part that as far as possible there should be no further postponement of the coronation feasts and fetes. The wish met with an echo on all sides, for after the first anxiety all felt able to show practical gratitude for the King's steadily improved health, and eagerness to carry out the smallest wish of the royal sufferer. Everything has so far gone off with verve and éclat. For the time being, it is the royal ladies who have belonged to the "work-classes," for have they not worked faithfully and energetically to give pleasure to those who do not get very much fun or frolic out of life? It is delightful to see the Queen looking

Her Sweet Calm Self
Once more as she drives in the park. At first people were inclined to be anxious about her, and shake their heads and mutter that there was a queer thing that there was little or no mention of her in the London dailies during the first few days after the operation. In this "wicked, wicked world" even a royal sick-room is not entirely exempt from gossip and scandal. The mere omission of the Queen's name and the mention of the King's asking immediately for "George" was quite enough to set tongues wagging and to give her name was not to the fore. It is an odd thing how "Russian scandal" spreads! Very true the German doggerel:

"Then the room could hold it,
So the busy tongues rolled it,
Till they got it outside!"
All goes well.

But now all goes well, and people are satisfied that the royal pair are the best of friends. She has had so much to do, and so many of our lovely Queen. I remember one of the chaplains telling us of her tragic grief over the death of Prince Eddie. He described her as such a sad, pathetic figure, who sat by the hour on a low stool, with folded hands, and as he added, in his naive, masculine way, "all in black, with no collar or cuffs!" I presume he meant, with no speak of white about her, he said.

The Looked Like a Slight Girl
rather than the mother of a grown-up family, she was so very human, and feminine, too, in her grief. I believe a great many people in this enlightened land, those of the unreflexing, human jelly-fish tribe, have an idea that kings and royal families have all they want and lead a sort of strawberry-and-cream idle existence, doing nothing to amuse themselves. I think this illness and its results will open the eyes of many of the King's subjects. I heard a poor woman say, solemnly, "Well, I think this will make us more content with our own lots, for we see the Almighty doing respect persons, when even the King gets ill." So, perhaps good will come out of seeming evil, and anyway, people have begun to know and value their Sovereign more than they ever did before. But—what a sermon for a fashion lecturer!

Picturesque Scene.
I think the most picturesque and impressive part of the festivities we have had so far has been the magnificent show made by the assembling of the princes on mules, in all their splendid raiment, jewels and accoutrements. It reminds one of the "Arabian Nights," and makes ordinary "white trash," in prosaic, English tailor clothing, look so tame and colourless. All the same, I think European garments carry off the palm for comfort and ease. I believe those turbans are a terrible business—to say nothing of the weight of the jewels and golden embroideries. The death of the

Young Earl of Arundel
removes a sadly pathetic figure from the ranks of English nobility. I suppose no one has suffered more than our Premier Duke, I believe he simply killed his poor afflicted boy, and then it is always said when the title passes in an indirect line. His mother was a bigoted and austere individual, who spared no money to benefit her church and creed, and herself.

I have seen the outside of the select little nunnery she built at Arundel. Its "raison d'être" was to ensure constant never-ending prayers for the soul of the duchess. A handful of Carmelite nuns are immured there, and take it in turns to pray. I believe the "conversion of England" is also a devotional subject with them, but quite a secondary affair. When the edifice was opened and the Order inducted, Monsignor Capel addressed the Religious, and gave them their rules of life. They were never to see a human being outside the walls, never to go beyond the gates, never to lie down; when they fall asleep from sheer weariness it must be sitting up in their chairs, and they must take it in turns to pray for their patroness. I believe they live very short lives; they are almost beyond endurance, but as one poor soul drops out another enters the prison, and so it will go on. "The an odd world, my Masters!"

I ran down for a week end to Torquay the other day, it was looking so gay and bright with the sixty odd ships of the fleet in Tor Bay, where they had assembled after Spithead. The searchlight were most picturesque each night, and with the brightly illuminated piers made a most charming scene. The only celebrity I ran across was Lord Rosebery, who came in his yacht on Sunday to go to church.

The great topics of interest this week end are
Lord Kitchener's Home Welcome
and the Queen's huge bazaar, at which so many Canadians are helping. For the former the lovely Canadian arch, which I have heard so many commentators remark upon as the most artistic and original of all, is entirely routine, at the cost—"on dit"—of \$2,500, and the inscriptions altered to suit the occasion. The bazaar in the Botanical Gardens began with éclat in spite of the cooling showers, which fell fitfully all day. The Canadian stall had maple leaves on its green trellising; the American, Virginia creeper. The Queen, pale but pretty, and wearing her pet mauve, had a brilliant following—like Psyche and her entourage of butterflies! It included the Princess of Aosta, the girl of whom Prince Eddie was so devotedly fond, and to whom his mother has seemed to cling ever since. There surely never was such an assemblage of fair women as London is at present enjoying, and never was clothing more suitable for enhancing their charms. It is all so graceful, airy and delicate-hued, butterfly-rament indeed!

The feminine world is much taken up, of course, with the summer sales, which are in full swing. The very air breathes bargains and reductions! I think the shopkeepers will have soon little left in their hands, if even the supply be at all equal to the demand, for our fair U. S. cousins have well-nigh swept the board, and come down on the bargain counters like so many pretty but wideawake locusts. Well! this year they are having their innings, and one grudging nothing to such good-tempered and straightforward shoppers. They know what they want, and they get it! The greatest drawback I see to laying in stocks of dress materials is that it is difficult to find good tailor to turn them into smart frocks. Dressmakers—cela va encore, but tailors are "kittled" and few, very few, will make up ladies' own materials. It may not be too late to

Tell the Hamilton Ladies
whose return home is delayed on account of the postponement of the coronation, of an excellent man whose style is not only first-class, but French, as he has worked with the best Parisian houses. M. David, 42 south Molton street, New Bond street, will, during August and September, make up ladies' own goods. He starts at five guineas for a simple, well-cut coat and skirt, all lined silk. This is wonderful, and for eight guineas you may have a charming (dear to those who expected the interest and picturesqueness of the regatta, which was prettier than ever, with the crowds of foreigners and visitors to grace the scene. As Revolt—Chante Clair

About Fashions.
I must now give you a few French fashion hints, fade of the moment. Nearly all the elegantes seen driving in the Bois or sitting under the acacias, wear an elegant light-hued cloak, or rather loose coat, with big Japanese sleeves. A pretty one is in silvery grey cloth with bordering and tracery in silver thread. Another in dust color had bands of antique Japanese embroidery. They are very chic, thrown open to display their own lovely linings and the summer raiment beneath. Sometimes the mantles are in big Spanish cape of pale cloth, with carpet and deep mousseline cuffs of another tone, or in old gauloise. There are tabs, and a high collar of velvet, and some antique jewelled buttons as a finish. For the grown women with their soft, delicious voile still holds full sway, as it did three months ago. A pretty white one had wide spreading breaths, joined together by open Irish lace over pale crepe tulle. The blouse corsage was velvet in this lace, the 1830 collar and cuffs were embroidered in pale green, and there was a mouse sash to match in livery silk. A pastel blue voile had two wide empire bouffants, hemmed with flet insertion, placed upon

Black and White Striped Silk.
The bodice was crossed with insertions, and there was a big collar and short, full sleeve, made of flet over the silk. The bit was of black and white also. Lots of sashes are being worn, of painted gauze or printed grass lawn; they are passed through a wide paste buckle in front and tied with a bow and long ends behind. A chou to match is generally pinned to the corsage. Pretty little boleros, which smarten up a half-worn bodice wonderfully, are in black or white chiffon, scattered over with small motifs of lace, the fronts forming long, wide yokes of white embroidered velvet, and fall in a point at the back, low over the skirt; there are graceful drapings on the shoulders, the shawl being allowed to hang in long points again in front. With these shawl frocks of delicately tucked and inserted muslin are seen over some pale color, especially sky blue. For the open air concerts in

embroidered and fringed, are being resurrected, they are mounted on a round yoke of white embroidered velvet, and fall in a point at the back, low over the skirt; there are graceful drapings on the shoulders, the shawl being allowed to hang in long points again in front. With these shawl frocks of delicately tucked and inserted muslin are seen over some pale color, especially sky blue. For the open air concerts in

the Champs Elysees, every second woman has her Perrot ruffie, many with flower petals sewn along the hems of the frills, or inserted between the rows of tulle or chiffon. Others have tiny pink-tipped daisies or briar roses hanging by their stalks. The flat stoles of white marabout and ostrich feathers mixed, also enframes a pretty face entrancingly.

Another quaint conceit seen at these all fresco entertainments is the pretty little fern fan with a long handled lorgnette attached to it. The pale blue feathers of the jay or perouquet are mounted in tortoise-shell, which also enframes the eyes. The French are more than ever this summer afflicted with "motorites"! Many have had most luxuriously fitted up autos built for them for summer touring or camping out parties. There is a perfectly arranged "cuisine," which goes into next to no space, and ample pigeon holes for clothes and other necessities of life; for, you don't find the French going in for roughing it, except through dire necessity! They realize how much happiness depends on being provided with normal comforts. It is made, as far as possible, a bed of roses, for their motors and their motor "toggery" are all just as perfectly patented as French wit can devise. Their

Exquisitely Kept Roads
make the pastime the poetry of motion, and the lovely scenery would



A PARISIAN SUMMER HAT.

charm the eye of an ascetic of the most pessimistic type. There will soon be a great rush to the holiday resorts, Trouville, Cabourg, Deauville, etc., as well as to those smaller "locales," Etretat, Dives, Gonfreville, etc., where the famous half-way houses, "La Maison Ernestine," "Hotel Guillaume le Conquerant," (dear to the Americans), and the "Hotel de Paris," attract such crowds of sojourners every August. The hotels are filled with souvenirs of artists, authors, comedienne, and aristocrats, which make the quaint old hosteries with their clean rooms, good cooking, and sweet old gardens, delightful old places to visit.

The Boat Races.
But let us re-cross the channel! Henley was somewhat disappointing this year to those who expected the Argonauts to come out conquering heroes! The English papers also spoke so flatteringly of them beforehand, and gave such favorable criticisms of their style, that one had great hope of their success; but they evidently had not the tough staying powers of John Bull and his sons. Or were they perchance overtrained—stale? Anyway they added to the interest and picturesqueness of the regatta, which was prettier than ever, with the crowds of foreigners and visitors to grace the scene. As Revolt—Chante Clair

BANISHING A DOUBLE CHIN.

Here is a new prescription for the woman with the double chin to follow. One who has tried it claims that the double chin, hard as it is to remove by home treatment, can be modified if this "cure" is persisted in. Grasp as much of the chin as can be held between the thumb and forefinger, and twist until it slips out. Do this many times, on both sides of the chin. One can form the habit of doing it when reading. Placing the hands on the cheeks, let the thumbs meet under the chin, and draw them backward, pressing hard and flattening the chin. One must not press

against the windpipe, but only against the under part of the jaw. In fact, all, clamp the hands upon the forehead and bend the head slowly forward, resisting it all the time with the hands. Bend till chin rests on chest. When this motion is first used a painful sensation will be felt in the cords of the neck. This is only because unused muscles are being exercised, and will soon pass away. Relax thoroughly after each motion; do it four or five times, then go to something else, and come back to it. Five minutes daily given to these three motions will begin to show results in six weeks. The flesh will leave the lower edges of the cheeks first, removing the old, heavy look which it always gives the face. Though the obstinate double chin may not be removed entirely, it will be modified and kept down.

A LAUNDRY NOTE.

Practical Directions in Regard to the Shirts, Collars and Cuffs.
Must the maid-of-all-work act as laundress? It is unreasonable to expect her to be proficient in this part of the household labor unless she has had special training. Write out these facts for her frequent reference:
Shirts, collars, cuffs—everything, in fact, that needs to be stiffened and polished—should be washed perfectly clean and allowed to dry thoroughly before they are starched. Let them soak before washing in luke-warm water, long enough to thoroughly soften the old starch. If a shirt bosom dries dragging slantwise, the several thicknesses pulling about, no after-effort will achieve quite the proper smoothness and solidity.
With cuffs and collars it is much the same. Squeeze them out straight and hang them so that warp and wool pull true.
When shirts are ready for the line be sure to hang them on it properly—that is, with the shoulders lightly laid over it, the bosom hanging smooth and straight between.

Tongue Saisd.
Boil, skin and trim a tongue, cut

"John," said she, when he came home from the office, "I wanted you to go on an errand for me to-day. Did you hear me knocking on the window for you when you went out this morning?"
"Probably I did, my dear," replied Mr. Slangman; "but I've gotten so accustomed to your knocking lately that I don't pay any attention to it."

A wife is called the husband's better half—and some husbands are so mean they don't care how the other half lives.

"There's a lady pianist at the museum who plays with her toes."
"Umph! that's nothing; my baby does that!"

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. VII.
AUGUST 10, 1902.

Nadab and Abihu—Temperance Lesson.—Lev. 10:1-11.

Commentary.—Nadab and Abihu.—These were the eldest sons of Aaron and nephews of Moses. They were next to Aaron in position and rank. They had just been inducted into the priestly office, and their first acts as priests brought them to a most tragic end. Censer—A small vessel used for burning incense. Incense—The sacred perfume offered to God by burning. It was composed of fragrant spices (Ex. xxx, 34-38), and was a symbol of prayer. Strange fire—Instead of taking fire which the Lord Himself had kindled, from off the altar of burnt-offering, they took common fire which was expressly forbidden.

2. Fire from the Lord—Fire from the Lord had just consumed the burnt offering and the fat upon the altar (ix. 24), in token of divine complacency and sacred nearness and the acceptance of human worship, and that same fire went out from the Lord and consumed the audacious priests.—Parker. The very fire which they had sinned was now the instrument of their destruction. So God's truth is a savor of life unto life or of death unto death.

3. Sanctified, etc.—"I will be made to appear holy by those who administer in my name." This refers directly to the priests. They had received solemn warnings as to the cautious and reverent manner of their approach into the divine presence. Before all the people, etc.—Indefinitely at the altar will inevitably begin irreligious in the tents. An impious priesthood cannot train up a pious people for the heritage of God.—Steel. Aaron held his peace—He submitted in silent resignation to what he saw was "the righteous judgment of God."

4. Out of the camp—The burying place of the Jews was without the camp.
5. In their coats—Burying them in their priestly robes was a sign of their irreverent weariness.

6. Uncover not your heads—They were to use no sign of grief or mourning. Because those who were employed in the service of the sanctuary should avoid everything that might unfit them for that service. Because the crime of their brethren was so highly provoking to God, and so fully merited the punishment which He had inflicted on the sinners, they might be considered as accusing the Divine Justice of undue severity.

7. Shall not go out—"They were not to come in contact with secular affairs by abandoning the affairs of the tabernacle." Let ye die—Many a Christian minister has suffered spiritual death by voluntarily going forth from the tabernacle to enter upon secular matters. The anointing oil they had been consecrated to the divine service (xiii. 30), and this required their attendance at the tabernacle worship.

8. Spoke unto Aaron.—This command was immediately given to Aaron to restrain himself from any token of regard; and because the Lord would not leave it appear as if Moses had not sympathized in his affliction, and had intended to charge him with criminality in this respect.—Scott.

9. Do not drink wine, etc.—This strongly implies that Aaron's sons had sinned through excess of wine, and "had attempted to celebrate the divine service in a state of inebriation." "This wine" in Hebrew "yayin," the most general term for this beverage, especially when it is intoxicating. In seventy-five out of a hundred and thirty-five passages it is spoken of with condemnation by reason of its disastrous effects.

"Strong drink" is applied to all fermented liquors, except wine. It included beer and cider, and the fermented juices of various other fruits and vegetables.

Drinking wine and strong drink is one of the greatest evils in the land to-day. It is the parent of many other evils. It causes pauperism, disease and crime and death. Alcohol paralyzes and deceives those who use it. Do slavery was ever so exacting, or bondage so bitter, as that endured by the subjects of king alcohol.

10. May put difference—"To be able to distinguish between what was sacred and what was common. Wine draws a film over the spiritual eye and confounds moral distinctions."

11. Teach the children—"The priest was the proper person to teach, and if he were addicted to drunkenness he would be indeed very unfit to teach people God's laws or statutes, for two reasons, namely, because they who live after the flesh can not have an experimental knowledge of the things of the Spirit; and because they would, by their example, destroy all their own teaching.

Teachings—It is dangerous to disregard any of God's laws. God's laws are to protect his people from their sin. Those who teach his truths should be temperate and holy. We should be careful and not profane God's worship, or be irreverent in sacred things.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.
This lesson opens with the sad spectacle of two young men, sons of a pious father and priests of God's holy tabernacle, being suddenly

stricken down by the fire of God's wrath while engaged in the service of the sanctuary, and at a time of general rejoicing because of the manifest presence of Jehovah.

There is in this awful and instant punishment a solemn warning to all against regarding any disobedience as small or unimportant, and also that the Lord does take strict account of the meanest matters. A superficial reader might think the punishment more than adequate for the trifling sin committed; to such we call attention to a few points: "1. It was wilful disobedience. 2. It was committed by those in high position. 3. It was an evil thing done in the holy place and before the very face of God. 4. It was disobedience in connection with the public worship of Jehovah. 5. One signal mark of high displeasure might be mercy as well as justice, inspiring them with awe and saving them from similar transgressions."

The Lord must uphold His holiness and authority in the eyes of the people. If Nadab and Abihu are permitted to insult God and defile His tabernacle with impunity, all respect and reverence for the service of the sanctuary will soon die. The unseemly conduct of the ministry may be responsible for much of the irreverence for holy places and holy service which we see to-day. Flippancy and jesting in the pulpit and feasting and revelry in the assembly will soon dissipate all earnestness and devotion to the new.

The case of these sons of Aaron seems to be one of such wilfulness and stiffening of the neck as to call for sudden destruction. "They found no place for repentance, as they died before the Lord, in the presence of the mercy-seat, but finding no mercy."

The mischievous effects of wine and strong drink upon the priesthood in unfitting them for service, is referred to. "The probabilities are in favor of supposing that Nadab and Abihu had indulged in wine and strong drink immediately on their elevation to the priesthood, and in consequence were incapacitated for distinguishing between the holy fire and its unholy counterfeits."

We should avoid all indulgences and excesses that unfit us for the exercise of our holy calling. Even the most moderate indulgence in anything so fatal to piety and purity as wine and strong drink is not avoiding the appearance of evil nor setting the best example before the world. "Lest ye die."

THE MARKETS.

Toronto Farmers' Market.

Aug. 2.—There was only one load of eggs received on the street market to-day. They sold at 82c per bushel, an advance of 1c over yesterday's price.
Hay—Was steady for old, two loads selling at \$16 to \$17 per ton; new hay was easier, eight loads selling at \$9 to \$11 per ton.
Straw—One load of rye straw sold at \$10 per ton.
Wheat, white, 72 to 85c; red, 72 to 80c; rye, 55 to 62c; barley, 67 to 80c; 60c; feed, 53 to 54c; oats, 52c; 50c; 74c; hay, timothy, old, \$16 to \$17; new, \$9 to \$11; straw, 10c; butter, pound rolls, 15 to 17c; crocks, 12c to 14c; eggs, new laid, 16 to 18c.

Leading Wheat Markets.
Following are the closing quotations at important wheat centres to-day:

	Cash.	Spt.
New York	77 1/4	77 1/4
Chicago	70 1/2	70 1/2
Toledo	71 1/2	71 3/4
Duluth, No. 1 north	74 1/4	70 1/4
Duluth, No. 1 hard	76 3/4	

Cheese Markets.
Stirling, Aug. 2.—At Stirling cheese board to-day 900 cheese were board. Sales: H. J. Jenson, 315 at 9-16c; Walker, 18c; 9-16c; Cook, 210 at 9-16c; Magrath, 210 at 9-16c. Remainder refused at 9-12c.
Woodstock, July 30.—Woodstock cheese board to-day 847 white, 9-12c bid, and 1,546 colored, 9-12c bid, no sales.

Toronto Country Produce.
Butter—The recent wet weather has been very hard on the butter business. Wet soggy grass and unpalatable pasture and has poor butter-making capabilities. As a result the quality of the dairies offering Bright, dry butter would soon remedy this. There is a good demand for anything choice either in dairy or creamery and prices are steady. Creamery prints, 19 1/2 to 20 1/2c; solids, 19 to 19 1/2c; dairy tubs and pale choice 15 to 16c; medium 18 to 14c; pound rolls, choice, 15 to 16c; cuts, 12 to 12 1/2c.

Eggs—The hot weather has weakened the public's craving for eggs and prices are 1-2c easier. Offerings are liberal. Selected fresh are quoted at 15 1/2c and ordinary run of candled stock is quoted at 14 1/2c. Potatoes—are only steady at the reduced prices. Offerings are plentiful. Local dealers quote 55c for potatoes out of store.

Poultry—Offerings show signs of increasing, but there is only a moderate demand. Prices are steady at 70c to 80c for ducks, 60 to 75c for chickens and 40c to 45c for old hens. Baked Hens—Is steady with a fair demand and liberal offerings, at \$10 on track here for No. 1 timothy.

Baked Straw—There is only a slight demand and trade is quiet. Prices are steady around \$5.50 for cars on track here.

Toronto Fruit Markets.
There were large deliveries this morning and the demand was good. Cherries are becoming scarce. Raspberries are offering freely and Canadian peaches, plums and Bartlett pears are coming. We quote: (Canadian tomatoes) basket, 85c to \$1; cherries, per basket, \$1.10 to \$1.25; California apricots, \$1.50 per case; California peaches, \$1 to \$1.25 per case; Canadian plums, per case, \$1.25 to \$1.37; California pears, per case, \$3.75; watermelons, 20 to 30c; gooseberries, 60c to \$1 per basket; red currants, per basket, 50 to 60c; black currants, per basket, \$1; red raspberries, per box, 6 to 8c; black, 7 to 10c; muskmelons, per crate, \$1.50 to \$2; huckleberries, per basket, 80 to 90c; apples, per basket, 20 to 30c; Canadian peaches, basket, 60c to 75c; plums, 75 to 90c; pears, 60c.

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