

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

(CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE.)

BRIDGETOWN.

Procuras is for sale in Bridgetown by Miss B. Elderkin.

June 5.—Miss Weare went to Yarmouth on Monday en route to Boston.

Mr. James McGivern left for St. John on Wednesday.

Mr. Albert Morris, Miss Morris, Miss Edna Hoyt and H. P. Butler spent Sunday in Windsor.

Mrs. James McGivern and daughter are the guests of Mrs. L. Dearness Granville St.

On Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Weir entertained a number of young people for their daughter Elsie. Among those present were, Mr. and Mrs. Curry, Miss Yor, Miss Hallett, Sussex, Miss Rose Haley, Miss Nellie McGivern, St. John, Miss Marion Dearness, Miss Edna Hoyt, Miss Ervin, Miss Bessie Topper, Miss Madge Morris, Messrs T. R. Farn, H. P. Ruffee, H. Wallace, S. Weir, A. Morris, B. Kenney, Primrose, Parker and William Beckwith, Mrs. Weir received her guests in lawn silk, Miss Weir wore a becoming dress of pale blue silk and down.

Mrs. Curry, fawn, green velvet trimmings.

Miss Fyler, black silk.

Miss Hallett, cream figured silk, natural flowers.

Miss Rose Haley, cream cashmere, down trimmings, lily of the valley.

Miss Nellie McGivern, the belle of the evening looked well in a rich white silk gauze trimmings.

Miss Marion Dearness looked daintily in white muslin yellow trimmings, lily of the valley.

Miss Edna Hoyt looked well in cream muslin and myrtle.

Miss Bessie Topper wore a becoming gown of mauve silk and pascies.

Miss Ervin, cream cashmere, silk and lace.

Miss Madge Morris, looked daintily in white muslin and yellow sash.

Mrs. Weir made a charming hostess and a very enjoyable evening was spent by the young people.

Mrs. (Dr.) Freeman is visiting the home of her parents, Newcastle.

Mr. W. M. Best, Paradise, was in town on Saturday.

Miss Pauline Marshall and little sister Marion, daughters of Dr. M. G. E. Marshall left on Saturday to spend the summer in South Williamston.

Miss Kitty Dearness returned home Saturday from a trip south.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Crowe left for Wolfville on Saturday to attend the closing.

Mrs. N. E. Chute entertained a number of young friends on Friday afternoon from four until seven in honor of Miss Annie McGivern.

Mr. Bud Perkins of Annapolis spent a few days in town.

The many friends of Miss Gladys Reed will be sorry to hear she is ill.

Master Gerald Reed son of Mr. S. Reed of Boston is visiting his grandparents Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Reed.

Messrs. Harry and Charlie Bath of Lynn are visiting their parents Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Bath of Granville.

Miss Hallett, Sussex, is visiting her aunt Mrs. G. H. Dixon.

Mr. H. R. Shaw returned home on Monday from St. John.

Mrs. McGivern and daughter spent Sunday with friends in Berwick.

Mr. Ansley wife and children spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. F. Prat.

Miss Virnie Bent and Jennie Hall drove to Annapolis on Monday.

Mr. Henry Thomas of St. John spent Sunday in town.

Mrs. Huntington and Miss Grace Healey went to attend the closing of the Wolvie Seminary.

Hon. J. W. Longley of Halifax is spending a few days in town.

Mr. Ritchie, Annapolis, was in town on Wednesday.

Quite a number of the Annapolis and Grandville cyclists paid our town a visit on Monday.

A very enjoyable dance was given in the Court house last week.

Mr. A. L. Curry is in Halifax.

Miss Jessie and Master Fred Eckwi's friends will be glad to know they are improving in health.

AMHERST.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

On Saturday Mrs. A. P. Mackinnon gave a large five o'clock tea at her home in LaPlante street that was unusually nice, it being in honor of her mother, Mrs. Morris of Halifax who has been her guest during the past week.

Mrs. Mac Kinnon gave a large children's party on Wednesday from five to eight to her little daughter Miss Sadie who made a splendid little hostess.

The band concert on Friday evening last proved to be the best as regards quality and execution, that they have ever given to the public, being a very rainy evening the attendance was very small which was a very gratifying as the band had gone to a great deal of trouble in getting up their concert.

The Webb quartette of Fackville rendered several selections and another very pleasing feature was the cornet solo by Miss Maude Lowe.



Weak and Nervous

Whenever the body has been weakened by disease, it should be built up by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this:

"About two years ago I suffered with a very severe attack of inflammation of the bowels. When I began to recover I was in a very weak and nervous condition, and suffered intensely with neuralgia pains in my head, which caused loss of sleep, and having no appetite, I

Became Very Thin

and weak. Fortunately a friend who had used Hood's Sarsaparilla with great benefit, kindly recommended me to try it. I did so and a perfect cure has been effected. I am now as well as I ever was, and I would not be without Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house for anything." Mrs. G. KERN, 245 Manning Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Only

True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

Veneers.....



The veneers or outside of the Pratte Pianos are unequalled for fine selections and rich effects. One factor of their beauty is that all are finished in natural wood, in natural color, no stains being used. This heightens grain effects and allows free play of light on the natural figures of the wood. This is expensive. Cheaper grades are stained to hide defects, but the veneers in the Pratte Pianos are of the choicest cuts, and are the best in the market.

It might interest you to come to our warehouses and see specimens of foreign woods, such as Brazilian, Rosewood, Persian walnut, San Domingo Mahogany, Satinwood, etc.

Pratte Pianos
1676 Notre Dame Street.
MONTREAL.

Represented in Halifax by
THE W. H. JOHNSON CO.,
Corner Granville and Buckingham Streets.

The band made its first appearance on the stand for the season last evening and gave an exceptionally good programme, our small but pretty square is looking more inviting than ever and expressions of gratitude are heard on all sides.

Miss Fanny Bliss of Westmorland spent Wednesday in town.

Miss Hattie Black, Miss Cuttin, Mr. Harry Prater and Mr. Chas. Parry are spending the week in Wolfville.

Miss Hillson, Miss Harris and Rev. Geo. Bryant were among those who assisted at the entertainment at Mt. Whately last Thursday evening.

WITTY CRITICISMS.

Some People Who Make Very Amusing Remarks.

The New York Herald prints a collection of sayings, more or less witty, provoked by the long-windedness of tiresome speakers—a fault which too often provokes something worse than a humorous complaint.

A gentleman and a lady came out of a Madison Avenue church at an hour later than usual.

"That was a finished sermon," she said.

"Yes, at last," he answered.

John Corning, when superintendent of the Central Pacific Railway, on the occasion of a visit to his brother, Erasmus, in Albany, was taken to church, and heard a sermon, remarkable for its length.

"What do you think of our preacher?" asked Erasmus, as they left the church.

"He is very fine, but has poor terminal facilities," answered the practical railroad man.

Henry Ward Beecher was once the subject of a cane presentation, and stood while the spokesman of the donors made a speech that ran into an elaborate oration.

"He didn't want me to have the cane until I needed it," said the preacher, to an intimate friend who commented on the length of the speech.

Paul Morphy, a chess-player, once attended church in New Orleans, when the bishop of a foreign diocese was present. The young rector had prepared a sermon in honor of his distinguished visitor, in the delivery of which he tired every one except the bishop, who paid close attention. Part of the congregation left the church.

"Well," said the chess-player, "that preacher is the first man I ever met who hadn't sense enough to stop when he had nothing left but a bishop."

Dr. Elisha Kane, on returning from his great Arctic exploration, was invited to a banquet in New York, where an after-dinner speaker talked an hour.

"Doctor, what did you think of the speaker?" asked a friend.

"He was like an Arctic sunset," answered the explorer.

"What do you mean by that?"

"Bright and interesting, but provokingly long in operation," replied the doctor.

"Spike" Brady, who was a well-known baseball-player in the Mississippi Valley a few years ago, once attended church in Dubuque, Iowa, with his club, which went on special invitation. The preacher, thinking he might not again get a hearing from the boys, made a special effort, that consumed much time.

"Spike" was asked what he thought of the preacher.

"Got round to third all right, but was an ice-wagon in getting home," the ball-player answered.

SAVAGE BIRDS.

Free Fight Between Some Sparrows and a Chipmunk.

A young naturalist who is a close observer of birds tells this little story: "One morning last summer while walking through one of the parks I was attracted by a tremendous chattering from a clump of bushes near the pathway. It sounded as if a hundred birds were having a fight over their breakfast—for sparrows think that a fat worm or juicy bug is worth making a fuss about. I walked quickly and stealthily up to the bushes and pecked in. It was not a worm which caused the commotion, but something bigger. A large flock of English sparrows were flying about screaming as if they had gone mad and pecking savagely at intervals at some small animal, which was running about on the ground. It was a poor little red chipmunk who had excited their wrath. He was running back and forth evidently trying to get away from his tormentors. It was of no use, for he was closely surrounded by them, and he evidently was getting well in the unequal

struggle. So I drove away the sparrows and tried to rescue the miserable little squirrel. When the birds flew away the chipmunk still lay upon the ground and seemed unable to move. I picked him up in my hands. He was in a pitiable condition. The sparrows had pulled nearly every hair out of his tail. One of his eyes was entirely pecked out, and he was covered with pecks and wounds where the pugnacious little sparrows had pecked and beaten him. Poor little chipmunk! He was nearly dead and evidently in such suffering that he had to be put out of his misery. We had Mr. Chipmunk stuffed and put him on the mantel shelf for an ornament. He looks much more happy there than he did the day the quarrelsome little sparrows pecked his life away. But what it was that excited their wrath Mr. Chipmunk never told."

NEW WRINKLE IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

An Old Photograph May be Developed by a New Process.

It has often happened that the only picture remaining of a friend who has passed away is the result of a random "snap shot" out of doors, which was anything but satisfactory. Such a photograph can now be developed into a fine picture by a new process. The usual method when the negative proved available has been to print a glass positive by superposition, or in contact with the negative, and from the resultant positive, which, of course, is the size of the original negative, make an enlarged negative through a camera. Although this method was generally recognized even in the large London carbon establishments, it had the radical fault of enlarging and reproducing the grain, the retouching, and all the striae of the glass. This operation is now reversed by first making a full time positive, the exact size desired for the enlarged negative. The amendments, improvements and changes that can be made at this stage are remarkable. Upon the perfection of this positive, and the work thereon, depends success in the final result. Let the positive be very carefully retouched and improved as suggested. Then place it in a printing frame, of course, with the glass side out, and in perfect contact with a dry plate. Back the plate with black cloth of felt, to prevent halation, and expose it at the distance of say, 4 feet, from a 6-foot burner two or three seconds, depending on the vigor and strength of the positive. It is a good plan to expose and develop a small (4x5) plate as a test of the proper time. If all this is carefully done the resulting negative will compare favorably with a negative made from life.—Denver Republican.

His Occupation was Gone.

A Sailor Who Resented the Introduction of Life Saving Gear.

The necessity, or the apparent necessity of making a living may easily induce a strange habit of thought. If we find it difficult to get bread, we naturally look askance at whatever stands in our way.

Edward Hoare tells in his "Autobiography" of going down to Ramsgate, where he became greatly interested in the English boatmen, two hundred of whom were entirely dependent on the chance of helping ships in distress off the Goodwin Sands.

So poor were they, that it had been with some of them a habit of life to think more of their earnings than of the human beings they saved.

One bitterly cold morning, Mr. Hoare met an old boatman of his acquaintance, and said to him, after passing the greeting of the day:

"And how are you getting on?"

"Ab," said the man, "now that they've got their lights and buoys and chain cables, there's nothing left for an honest man to do."

"What do you mean?"

"Well, here's a case. There we were at the south end of the sands about three o'clock this morning, when up came one of those foreign chaps, and was running as pretty upon the Goodwin Sands as ever you'd wish to see, when, all of a sudden, he saw one of these here nasty stinking buoys. For he belted and off!"

"No one would guess from his tone of disgust that he had spent the best efforts of his life in trying to save from disaster the vessels for which he seemed to court it."

The Cadi's Wisdom.

There is a story current among the Persians, which sets forth the disclosing power of wisdom, whereby a wise man uncovers the thing that is hidden.

A certain Cadi, or magistrate, was called upon to decide a curious case. A woman was claimed by two men as wife; one a peasant, the other a mirza, or scribe. Each of the two men swore to the truth of his claim. The woman, for some reason was silent. The cadi, unable to get any evidence which corroborated the claim of either of the men, ordered the woman to remain for a time with his two wives.

The next day he handed her over to the scribe, and ordered the peasant to be severely bastinadoed, that is, beaten on the soles of his feet. Then the woman broke silence for the first time, and praised the justice of the cadi, but failed to see the grounds of his judgment.

"I told her to milk a cow," said the cadi, "and she could not. Then handing her my writing-case, I told her to put it in order. She took the little silver spoon, and replenished my ink stand with water. Only the wife of a man who could write would have done this correctly. Hence my decision."

The woman's act of replenishing the inkstand with water, instead of with ink, is explained by the fact that a Persian scribe writes with India-ink. A sponge-like ball of silk, full of this ink, is placed in the inkstand and moistened with water to keep it from becoming dry and hard.

The Grey Nuns Convent, Ottawa, has selected and purchased a Pratte Piano for the use of its advanced pupils.

STRANGE LIVERPOOL CARGOES.

One Consisted of Two Hundred Thou and Dead Cats.

Liverpool receives some curious cargoes at times. Cargoes of turtles, and other live and dead animals, casks of leeches, shiploads of bones from battlefields, of human mummies from the Egyptian tombs, and of dead cats from the cat cemeteries in the same country.

The cargoes of dead cats from Egypt are sold chiefly as fertilizers. One cargo which came over in 1890 consisted of the remains of over 200,000 cats, found in a mummified state in a cat cemetery, and supposed to have lain there 4,000 years. They were sold by auction, and realized \$29 per ton. A few perfect specimens brought good sums as curiosities, but the bulk went for manure.

A large quantity of rags is brought to Liverpool, the refuse of European cities; oil nuts of many kinds come from Africa; hair is the staple of many cargoes; cowry shells come in thousands to be ground for enamel; and even blood is imported from the River Plate cattle centers, to be used as manure.

A Forty-Mile Bridge.

The great project of bridging over Palk's Strait, separating the Island of Ceylon from the mainland of India, for which such important advantages are claimed, is said to be again under consideration by the Government of Ceylon.

The strait is some forty-one miles broad at its narrowest point, being double the width of the English Channel, but it is very shallow, in many places being more than six feet deep. The islands, reefs and channels in it have been recently accurately surveyed and mapped, and the cost of the work, extending over sixty-one miles, including the Pamban Channel and the Adam's Bridge Reef, is estimated to reach some 28,000,000 rupees. The plan of work contemplates the connection of the ends by 145 miles of railroad with Colombo, the great harbor of Ceylon, on one side, and by ninety miles of road with Madras, the nearest point of the Indian railroad system, on the other. If narrow gauge is used, as can be done, it is calculated, for 11,000,000 rupees more.

An Old Couple.

One of the oldest couples in the United States dwell at Bethel, Vt., Mr. and Mrs. Whitman Dean. Mr. Dean was born in 1807 and Mrs. Dean 1814. They celebrated their golden wedding in 1882. Mr. Dean can remember hearing the big guns at the battle of Plattsburg. He has read the Bible through several times and it has been a great study for him all his life. In years past ministers came to him to inquire where to find certain passages of Scripture. This aged couple never rode on the steam cars or steamboats and were never out of their own state. They have been blessed with seven children.

A Man's Advantage Over Woman.

A man, fortunately for him, is no such victim to fashion's decrees as a woman. Neatness and comfort are the man's requisites, after that the rest is left to the clothing manufacturer or tailor. Extreme features of any kind are rarely a success, as few men care to make themselves noticeable by any pronounced effect in their costume, and very few changes are made through different season in the cut

of the clothes. A man's advantage over a woman is that he is not so much of a slave to fashion's decrees as a woman. Neatness and comfort are the man's requisites, after that the rest is left to the clothing manufacturer or tailor. Extreme features of any kind are rarely a success, as few men care to make themselves noticeable by any pronounced effect in their costume, and very few changes are made through different season in the cut

of the clothes. A man's advantage over a woman is that he is not so much of a slave to fashion's decrees as a woman. Neatness and comfort are the man's requisites, after that the rest is left to the clothing manufacturer or tailor. Extreme features of any kind are rarely a success, as few men care to make themselves noticeable by any pronounced effect in their costume, and very few changes are made through different season in the cut

of the clothes. A man's advantage over a woman is that he is not so much of a slave to fashion's decrees as a woman. Neatness and comfort are the man's requisites, after that the rest is left to the clothing manufacturer or tailor. Extreme features of any kind are rarely a success, as few men care to make themselves noticeable by any pronounced effect in their costume, and very few changes are made through different season in the cut

of the clothes. A man's advantage over a woman is that he is not so much of a slave to fashion's decrees as a woman. Neatness and comfort are the man's requisites, after that the rest is left to the clothing manufacturer or tailor. Extreme features of any kind are rarely a success, as few men care to make themselves noticeable by any pronounced effect in their costume, and very few changes are made through different season in the cut

of the clothes. A man's advantage over a woman is that he is not so much of a slave to fashion's decrees as a woman. Neatness and comfort are the man's requisites, after that the rest is left to the clothing manufacturer or tailor. Extreme features of any kind are rarely a success, as few men care to make themselves noticeable by any pronounced effect in their costume, and very few changes are made through different season in the cut

of the clothes. A man's advantage over a woman is that he is not so much of a slave to fashion's decrees as a woman. Neatness and comfort are the man's requisites, after that the rest is left to the clothing manufacturer or tailor. Extreme features of any kind are rarely a success, as few men care to make themselves noticeable by any pronounced effect in their costume, and very few changes are made through different season in the cut

of the clothes. A man's advantage over a woman is that he is not so much of a slave to fashion's decrees as a woman. Neatness and comfort are the man's requisites, after that the rest is left to the clothing manufacturer or tailor. Extreme features of any kind are rarely a success, as few men care to make themselves noticeable by any pronounced effect in their costume, and very few changes are made through different season in the cut

of the clothes. A man's advantage over a woman is that he is not so much of a slave to fashion's decrees as a woman. Neatness and comfort are the man's requisites, after that the rest is left to the clothing manufacturer or tailor. Extreme features of any kind are rarely a success, as few men care to make themselves noticeable by any pronounced effect in their costume, and very few changes are made through different season in the cut

of the clothes. A man's advantage over a woman is that he is not so much of a slave to fashion's decrees as a woman. Neatness and comfort are the man's requisites, after that the rest is left to the clothing manufacturer or tailor. Extreme features of any kind are rarely a success, as few men care to make themselves noticeable by any pronounced effect in their costume, and very few changes are made through different season in the cut

of the clothes. A man's advantage over a woman is that he is not so much of a slave to fashion's decrees as a woman. Neatness and comfort are the man's requisites, after that the rest is left to the clothing manufacturer or tailor. Extreme features of any kind are rarely a success, as few men care to make themselves noticeable by any pronounced effect in their costume, and very few changes are made through different season in the cut

of the clothes. A man's advantage over a woman is that he is not so much of a slave to fashion's decrees as a woman. Neatness and comfort are the man's requisites, after that the rest is left to the clothing manufacturer or tailor. Extreme features of any kind are rarely a success, as few men care to make themselves noticeable by any pronounced effect in their costume, and very few changes are made through different season in the cut

of the clothes. A man's advantage over a woman is that he is not so much of a slave to fashion's decrees as a woman. Neatness and comfort are the man's requisites, after that the rest is left to the clothing manufacturer or tailor. Extreme features of any kind are rarely a success, as few men care to make themselves noticeable by any pronounced effect in their costume, and very few changes are made through different season in the cut

of the clothes. A man's advantage over a woman is that he is not so much of a slave to fashion's decrees as a woman. Neatness and comfort are the man's requisites, after that the rest is left to the clothing manufacturer or tailor. Extreme features of any kind are rarely a success, as few men care to make themselves noticeable by any pronounced effect in their costume, and very few changes are made through different season in the cut

of the clothes. A man's advantage over a woman is that he is not so much of a slave to fashion's decrees as a woman. Neatness and comfort are the man's requisites, after that the rest is left to the clothing manufacturer or tailor. Extreme features of any kind are rarely a success, as few men care to make themselves noticeable by any pronounced effect in their costume, and very few changes are made through different season in the cut

of the clothes. A man's advantage over a woman is that he is not so much of a slave to fashion's decrees as a woman. Neatness and comfort are the man's requisites, after that the rest is left to the clothing manufacturer or tailor. Extreme features of any kind are rarely a success, as few men care to make themselves noticeable by any pronounced effect in their costume, and very few changes are made through different season in the cut

of the clothes. A man's advantage over a woman is that he is not so much of a slave to fashion's decrees as a woman. Neatness and comfort are the man's requisites, after that the rest is left to the clothing manufacturer or tailor. Extreme features of any kind are rarely a success, as few men care to make themselves noticeable by any pronounced effect in their costume, and very few changes are made through different season in the cut

of the clothes. A man's advantage over a woman is that he is not so much of a slave to fashion's decrees as a woman. Neatness and comfort are the man's requisites, after that the rest is left to the clothing manufacturer or tailor. Extreme features of any kind are rarely a success, as few men care to make themselves noticeable by any pronounced effect in their costume, and very few changes are made through different season in the cut

of the clothes. A man's advantage over a woman is that he is not so much of a slave to fashion's decrees as a woman. Neatness and comfort are the man's requisites, after that the rest is left to the clothing manufacturer or tailor. Extreme features of any kind are rarely a success, as few men care to make themselves noticeable by any pronounced effect in their costume, and very few changes are made through different season in the cut

of the clothes. A man's advantage over a woman is that he is not so much of a slave to fashion's decrees as a woman. Neatness and comfort are the man's requisites, after that the rest is left to the clothing manufacturer or tailor. Extreme features of any kind are rarely a success, as few men care to make themselves noticeable by any pronounced effect in their costume, and very few changes are made through different season in the cut

of the clothes. A man's advantage over a woman is that he is not so much of a slave to fashion's decrees as a woman. Neatness and comfort are the man's requisites, after that the rest is left to the clothing manufacturer or tailor. Extreme features of any kind are rarely a success, as few men care to make themselves noticeable by any pronounced effect in their costume, and very few changes are made through different season in the cut

of the clothes. A man's advantage over a woman is that he is not so much of a slave to fashion's decrees as a woman. Neatness and comfort are the man's requisites, after that the rest is left to the clothing manufacturer or tailor. Extreme features of any kind are rarely a success, as few men care to make themselves noticeable by any pronounced effect in their costume, and very few changes are made through different season in the cut

of the clothes. A man's advantage over a woman is that he is not so much of a slave to fashion's decrees as a woman. Neatness and comfort are the man's requisites, after that the rest is left to the clothing manufacturer or tailor. Extreme features of any kind are rarely a success, as few men care to make themselves noticeable by any pronounced effect in their costume, and very few changes are made through different season in the cut

of the clothes. A man's advantage over a woman is that he is not so much of a slave to fashion's decrees as a woman. Neatness and comfort are the man's requisites, after that the rest is left to the clothing manufacturer or tailor. Extreme features of any kind are rarely a success, as few men care to make themselves noticeable by any pronounced effect in their costume, and very few changes are made through different season in the cut

of the clothes. A man's advantage over a woman is that he is not so much of a slave to fashion's decrees as a woman. Neatness and comfort are the man's requisites, after that the rest is left to the clothing manufacturer or tailor. Extreme features of any kind are rarely a success, as few men care to make themselves noticeable by any pronounced effect in their costume, and very few changes are made through different season in the cut

of the clothes. A man's advantage over a woman is that he is not so much of a slave to fashion's decrees as a woman. Neatness and comfort are the man's requisites, after that the rest is left to the clothing manufacturer or tailor. Extreme features of any kind are rarely a success, as few men care to make themselves noticeable by any pronounced effect in their costume, and very few changes are made through different season in the cut

of the clothes. A man's advantage over a woman is that he is not so much of a slave to fashion's decrees as a woman. Neatness and comfort are the man's requisites, after that the rest is left to the clothing manufacturer or tailor. Extreme features of any kind are rarely a success, as few men care to make themselves noticeable by any pronounced effect in their costume, and very few changes are made through different season in the cut

of the clothes. A man's advantage over a woman is that he is not so much of a slave to fashion's decrees as a woman. Neatness and comfort are the man's requisites, after that the rest is left to the clothing manufacturer or tailor. Extreme features of any kind are rarely a success, as few