

The Evolution of Clothes From the Fig Leaf to Modern Fashions

All Garments a Development of the Hip Rag—The Modern Man of Fashion Requires a 40-Piece Outfit—Kings Who Complicated Clothes.

(By Prof. Edgar James Banks in the New York World.)

We are told that Mother Eve plucked a fig-leaf and thus became a creator of fashions for all future ages. We may imagine our common mother standing on the shore of the Euphrates, leaning far out over the water and studying her reflection in the stream, which was her only mirror, while she arranged and admired her costume.

The fashion which she then inaugurated differed little from that first employed by all peoples whose eyes have been opened as they emerged from their savage state to feel the need of dress.

Undoubtedly leaves—perhaps fig-leaves, because they are large—were

upon local conditions. Every Babylonian Arab still wears a horsehair string about his waist. Why he does so he does not know. It has no beauty or religious significance.

We must assume that primitive man, until he became sufficiently civilized to form from stone and clay images of the human form, was naked, or with a narrow covering about his loins. When he learned to draw pictures or to mould the clay he began to leave a record of the evolution of his dress, and those fashion plates have survived. The Babylonian arrived at that stage as early as 4500 B. C., or nearly 6,500 years ago.

At that date he had outgrown the little band of leaves or fibers; he had learned to stitch his braided or woven bands together, and the little cover-

Blamya yielded a beautifully engraved marble cosmetic vase which a Babylonian woman of more than 6,000 years ago employed. In one of its cells traces of the red, and in the other traces of the black, still appear. Although the men shaved their faces and their heads, the women of that age wore their hair long. It was knitted upon the head and held in place by a single huge bronze hairpin, somewhat longer but thinner than a railroad spike. Its head was decorated with a large lazuli bead.

The next Babylonian fashion plate of antiquity comes from 3750 B. C., and the person whose dress it represents in Naram Sin, the son of the famous Sargon of Agade, who ruled during the golden era of early Babylonian history. For several centuries previous to his time there had been a remarkable growth in civilization, and of weaving had been discovered, and the simple skirt of King David, which was little more than a hip rag, had developed into a garment concealing the greater part of the body.

The enlargement was made by the addition of one or two folds at the top, and a cloth which was thrown over the left shoulder and the left arm, leaving the right shoulder and arm free. To this costume of 3750 B. C. should be added a small round cap closely fitting the skull. The fashion of shaving the face had passed away, and Naram

long after it was discarded by mankind.

KINGS WHO COMPLICATED CLOTHES.

Hammurabi, the long-bearded king, has upon his head a skull-cap, and a tunic thrown over the left shoulder, leaving the right arm free, but the skirt hangs evenly and gracefully to his ankles, and here and there are pleats or lines of embroidery.

Have we pictures of the costumes of the following centuries we should find that the dress soon developed into the square toga, which is precisely the outer garment of the modern desert Arabs, and the square toga is like a huge meal sack with a hole in each bottom corner for the hands. Among the Babylonians the square toga grew narrower until it fitted the body, and the arms were added to cover them, strips of cloth were added to form sleeves, which in time grew longer and narrower, and the sleeves of a modern coat. The Babylonians were more than 2,000 years in developing the costume.

A large bas-relief of one of the last kings of Assyria illustrates this fashion. The dress now fits the body, both shoulders are covered and the arms are provided with sleeves. The garment and the sleeves are decorated with bands and there remain the modern coat, the trousers, and the shirt. The thing entirely covers it is extremely rich. Long fringe borders the edges of the skirt, and a girdle encircles the waist. Sandals had now appeared, and a skull cap had grown into a rimless hat. Upon the right arm is a large bracelet.

The development of the costume thus became complete. In general it cut resembles that of a long nightgown, with front, with some sleeves or sleeves covering the arms. It is precisely the undergarment of the Arab of today.

The evolution of the dress thus extends over a period of more than six thousand years. To us who are accustomed to observe the rapid changes in fashion this slowness of growth seems almost incredible. We now see vast changes in the costume of a single season. Yet on the other hand, during the past few centuries the costumes of both men and women have varied only in detail; the general type has remained the same, and that type is the one which evolved slowly for six centuries in the patient and almost stationary east.

The Horse Still Here.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, in answering the questions of a correspondent regarding the predicted disappearance of the horse, says: "We don't believe a word of it, friend. The horse has never been made of, and the horse will never be made of. The horse when railroads first came into use has been made since the introduction of the automobile. But look at these figures, friend. The United States Department of Agriculture, and represent the number of horses in the United States and their value for the past fifteen years:

Year.	Number.	Value.
1880	4,535,357	\$ 93,015,357
1881	4,656,750	94,233,222
1882	4,688,140	1,007,183,626
1883	4,688,140	992,225,185
1884	4,688,140	789,274,799
1885	4,688,140	558,730,590
1886	4,688,140	600,140,136
1887	4,688,140	452,649,396
1888	4,688,140	478,362,407
1889	4,688,140	611,015,315
1890	4,688,140	603,969,442
1891	4,688,140	885,260,188
1892	4,688,140	980,533,178
1893	4,688,140	1,030,705,958
1894	4,688,140	1,136,949,226
1895	4,688,140	1,229,210,400
1896	4,688,140	1,329,210,400
1897	4,688,140	1,429,210,400
1898	4,688,140	1,529,210,400
1899	4,688,140	1,629,210,400
1900	4,688,140	1,729,210,400
1901	4,688,140	1,829,210,400
1902	4,688,140	1,929,210,400
1903	4,688,140	2,029,210,400
1904	4,688,140	2,129,210,400
1905	4,688,140	2,229,210,400
1906	4,688,140	2,329,210,400

An increase in number of over three millions, and in value, of something like \$222,000,000. How does that strike you?

Pathos in a Name.

A speaker at one of the sessions of the Philadelphia Conference tells this story, which, he says, was related to him by Bishop Hartwell: "The bishop, while on a southern tour, met a darky who had a child of sixteen, the youngest of whom was a child, and he was on his way to the States Department of Agriculture, and represent the number of horses in the United States and their value for the past fifteen years:

"You don't mean to tell me that that is really his child's name, do you?" asked the bishop.

"Indeed, I do, sah; ain't dat a scriptural name?"

"Yes, but do you know who Judas Iscariot was?"

"Course, I does, sah; but don't dat Scripture say it would have been better for Judas Iscariot if he had never been borned?"

"Yes, but what has that to do with this poor little chap?"

"Dat's just it, sah; dat's jest it; it would have been better for dat poor little chap if he had never been borned, and dat's why we call him Judas Iscariot."—Philadelphia Record.

These Medical Facts You Can Study With Profit.

How few realize that twenty-five per cent of all disease has its origin in some interference with the function of elimination.

The body exists by reason of the transference of fluids through its component parts.

Up to a certain point the body has power to object to destructive elements, but this power is limited.

When it happens that the body is loaded with wastes and poisons which it can't eliminate, fermentation, decay, and germ life run riot through the blood.

Serious illness is the result unless nature is assisted by a cleansing tonic like Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which are purely vegetable, contain no mercury, no bismuth, no injurious metallic ingredients of any kind.

Such a medicine is the greatest possible assurance to every man and woman of health, spirits and contentment.

Grand results are achieved and famous cures made every day by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, as this letter proves:

From Newfoundland, Miss Lillian Anthony, of Upper Gully, writes: "In praise of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, I must say that I have used them with grand success for three years. They never fail to cure me of indigestion or constipation. Formerly my face was full of pimples, but now my complexion is clear and healthy. In more ways than I care to mention have Dr. Hamilton's Pills helped me; they would be good for every woman to use."

Insist on having only Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c per box, or five boxes for \$1.00 at all dealers, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., or Kingston, Ont.

PRESBYTERIANISM IN THE NORTHWEST

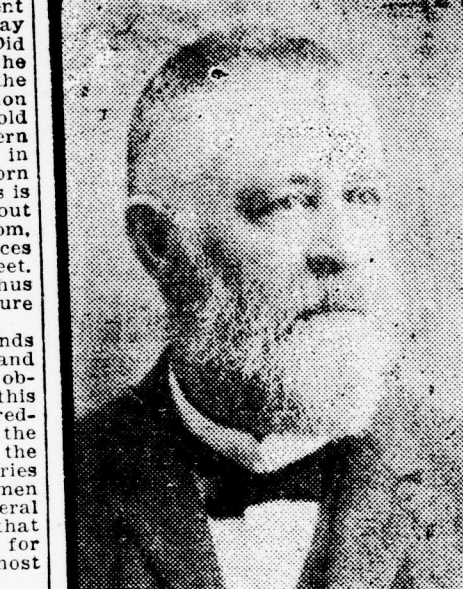
SIR THOMAS TAYLOR, ON CHURCH AND MANSE BUILDING FUND.

[By Sir Thomas Taylor, formerly Chief Justice of Manitoba.]

The Presbyterian church and manse building fund for Manitoba and the Northwest owes its origin to the far-seeing wisdom of the late Rev. Dr. Robertson, and in any notice of the work done by his honored name must have mention. Home mission work had been carried on in the Northwest for a number of years before the fund was started, but with a then scanty, widely-scattered population, much of it was of an itinerant rather than a settled character. Dr. Robertson was, soon after going to Winnipeg, recognized as a home mission leader, traveling far and wide, visiting existing fields and opening up new ones.

Appointed superintendent of missions in 1881, he early saw the need of assistance to erect churches, and that year got the Presbytery of Manitoba to vote the General Assembly to raise a fund for the purpose. The proposal was referred to the home mission committee, and being favorably reported on, next year a board was appointed to raise and manage the fund, with power to apply for incorporation.

In 1883 an act (46 Vict. ch. 97), was



SIR THOMAS TAYLOR.

obtained, creating Rev. C. B. Pitblado, Rev. James Robertson, and others, with their successors to be appointed by the assembly, a corporation empowered to acquire and hold money, property for the use of any particular congregation or mission station connected with that church. At first, the operations of the board were confined to Manitoba and the Northwest, but the dispute between Manitoba and Ontario as to territory, being the territory, finally awarded to Ontario. On this account a further act (51 Vict. ch. 107), was got in 1888, extending the area of the board's operations over all that part of the Dominion then within the bounds of the Synod of Manitoba and the Northwest. So now, the field of the board's operations covers the whole vast region lying between Lake Superior and the Pacific Ocean.

The management of the fund is entrusted to a board of 15 members—the superintendent of missions, the convention of the home mission committee, viceroy of that committee, and 12 appointed annually by the assembly. Assistance is given by loan, for a term of years at moderate interest, or by way of grant. A loan cannot exceed \$1,000, or more than one-half the cost of the building. Grants are made to new and weak stations out of the interest paid on loans, and payable only when the building is ready for use, and cannot exceed one-fifth of the cost. Before a loan or grant is made, the board is recommended by the Presbytery of the bounds, but the final determination both as to making it, and as to amount, rests solely with the board. In every case the board must be satisfied as to the title to the property.

The board's power to hold property, for the use of particular congregations or mission stations, has been of great benefit. Among a shifting population suitable trustees are not easily found, but that difficulty is overcome when congregational property is vested in the board, and thus effectually secured to the church. So also, where new town sites are laid out, the board has often got, by gift or on easy terms of purchase, lots suitable for the site of a church or manse, and has held them in advance of a congregation being formed.

In the earlier days of the fund, high hopes were entertained throughout the Northwest, of an immediate influx of population, and speedy development of the country, an optimism not unattainably shared by some of the board. So loans were, in some cases, made after insufficient inquiry as to local conditions.

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When the Liver is out of Order

calomel, cascara, salts, strong liver pills and purging mineral waters won't do any permanent good.

When a person is bilious, the liver is not giving up enough bile to move the bowels regularly—and some of the bile is being absorbed by the blood. In other words, the liver is in a weakened, unhealthy condition.

Now, purgatives don't act on the liver at all. They merely irritate the bowels, and afford only temporary relief. But FRUIT-A-TIVES are the one true LIVER TONIC. They act directly on the liver—strengthen and invigorate this vital organ—and put it in a normal, healthy condition.

FRUIT-A-TIVES also stimulate the glands of the skin—and regulate the kidneys and sweeten the stomach. When skin, liver and kidneys are normally healthy, there can be no biliousness, no constipation, no kidney trouble, no impure blood, no headaches.

No other medicine known to science is so reliable and so effective in curing Biliousness as these fruit liver tablets.

FRUIT-A-TIVES are fruit juices with tonics added—and are free from alcohol and dangerous drugs. A box of 6 for \$2.50, or 12 for \$4.50. Receipt of price, if your druggist does not handle them.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, OTTAWA.

BOILS ALL OVER HIS FACE AND NECK

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS DID FOR HIM WHAT FOUR DOCTORS FAILED TO DO

KEEWATIN, ONT., July 23rd, 1906. MESSRS. THE T. MILBURN CO., LTD., TORONTO, ONT.

DEAR SIR:—I am writing to let you know what Burdock Blood Bitters has done for me. I am a young man, twenty years old, and a year ago last March I began to feel dull and sick, and was greatly troubled with boils coming out on my face and neck, mostly on the latter. I would not sooner get rid of one than I would have, perhaps, two or three more appear.

I had four doctors trying to cure me but they had very little success. They would not give me a month or six weeks and then they would be as bad as ever again.

Almost every patent medicine, advertised to cure boils, I could get hold of, tried, and still without success. At last one day, last spring, someone happened to say: "Why not try taking Burdock Blood Bitters for the blood?" I was willing to try anything and immediately sent for a bottle, but as I was taking it I began to feel better, and I was kept taking a few bottles, but not nearly such bad ones. I did not miss any work, while others, used to miss, sometimes a week out of 18 months. I kept on taking the medicine until I had taken six bottles, and needless to say, I was not sorry I did so when I tell you I have not had a boil appear for the past three months. Every body was surprised when they heard that Burdock Blood Bitters had done for me what four doctors failed to do. If any sufferers are afflicted with boils, would you please them to use B.B.B. It makes you feel like a new man. I always keep a bottle of it in my house, now, as I think it is a medicine that should be in every household.

Yours truly, HENRY A. SMITH.

to seal it so that no germ can enter to cause disease—and the whole thing is over.

The cans are then ready for shipment to the Arctic Circle or the Equator—to feed the searchers for the North Pole or the Yankee bridge builders in the wilds of Africa or South America, or anybody else, anywhere upon the earth, who may be hungry.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicists.

The number and the nationality of labor immigrants to Hawaii from 1852 to 1905 were as follows: Koreans 6,909; Chinese 44,494; Japanese 11,187; South Sea Islanders 2,448; Norwegians 815; Germans 1,279; Italians 84; Australians 872; Portuguese 11,449; Porto Ricans 6,000; negroes 200; white Americans 100; Russians 110, total 184,187.

KNOWN TO THOUSANDS—FARMER'S Vegetable Pills regulate the action of the secretions, purify the blood and keep the stomach and bowels free from deleterious matter. Taken according to direction they will overcome dyspepsia, eradicate biliousness and leave the digestive organs healthy and strong to perform their functions. Their merits are well known to thousands, who merit by experience how beneficial they are in giving tone to the system.

City Bindery

Removed to 355 Richmond St. H.P. BOCK.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

MAKES YOUR CAKES LIGHT. MAKES YOUR BISCUITS LIGHT. MAKES YOUR BUNS LIGHT. MAKES YOUR LOAF LIGHT. MAKES YOUR EXPENSES LIGHT.

Order from your Grocer. E.W. GILLETTE COMPANY LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

When these machines have prepared the different articles, the cans are lowered into the great cooking boilers, the cover of the boiler is closed, and the steam turned on.

There is a little hole left in the top of each can for the escape of air and steam. When the cooking is finished the cans are hoisted out of the boiler; a drop of solder is placed on the hole

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FORTY THINGS WORN BY A WELL-DRESSED MAN OF TODAY

- 1 Hat,
- 1 Pair Eyeglasses,
- 1 Collar, 1 Tie,
- 1 Scarfpin,
- 1 Coat, 1 Vest,
- 1 Top Coat,
- 1 Trousers,
- 1 Shirt,
- 1 Undershirt,
- 1 Drawers,
- 2 Socks,
- 2 Shoes,
- 2 Garters,
- 2 Spats,
- 1 Suspender,
- 2 Gloves,
- 2 Cuffs,
- 1 Handkerchief,
- 2 Cuff Links,
- 2 Sleeve Studs,
- 2 Shoelaces,
- 3 Shirt Studs,
- 2 Collar Studs,
- 1 Watch,
- 1 Watch Fob,
- 1 Walking Cane.

THE EARLY DRESS OF THE HUMAN RACE

The early dress of the human race, and they remained so until the invention of man taught him to braid the fibers of plants or to weave them together to form a more satisfactory covering.

DRESS OF EARLY TIMES STILL WORN.

The dress of early man in the Garden of Eden, or, in other words, in ancient Babylonia, where excavations have brought to light the earliest known traces of civilization, differed little from the dress of the wildest tribes of semi-tropical countries. The first natural dress of all peoples was the hip rag, but whether it was braided or woven, or whether it consisted of a cord about the waist from which leaves or feathers or other objects were suspended, depended upon local conditions.

No One Doubts It.

Strong claims are made for "Nerviline."

It is the best family liniment made. Age adds to its popularity; testimonials by the score tell of its power. "Without Poison's Nerviline," writes James B. Cottam, of Macon, N. S. "If you have rheumatism, soreness in the muscles, or in fact any need of an honest liniment, 'Nerviline' fills the bill. I can recommend it highly because I have proved one rubbing with Nerviline better than a whole bottle of ordinary liniment."

Your dealer has Nerviline, 25c per bottle. Nuff said.

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