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LONDON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29.

MR. HOSSACK'S ARRAIGNMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

There are eight principal counts in Rev. D. C. Hossack's indictment of the Ontario Government:

1. The Premier's Betrayal of His Liberal and Independent Supporters. Mr. Whitney in his speeches immediately before the election, invited Liberal assistance, and dwelt on the virtue of independence of thought and action. After his victory he issued a message to the public, saying that he "fully and gladly appreciated the fact that Liberals in large numbers" had contributed to the result. The Government had such a majority that it was independent; the people, Liberal and Conservative, had given it the power to resist sinister influences, and it was supposed that it would be free from party bias. For a time the Government did well, but after a time complaints were heard. It was charged that, forgetting appeals for Liberal support and the acknowledgement of generous treatment by Liberals, the spoils system was being introduced. Dismissals were numerous and certainly some of them seemed unnecessary. It began to appear that the Government had obtained office by false pretences and did not differ from the ordinary Government of party prejudice.

2. The Redistribution Bill. The unbiased observer, says Mr. Hossack, will call this measure a gerrymander. He condemns the plan of electing two members in Toronto constituencies on separate ballots as tending to discourage independence and strengthen party lines. On Jan. 26, 1905, Mr. Whitney published his "glad appreciation" of the fact that "Liberals in large numbers" supported him. In 1908, apparently with the expectation of losing Liberal support. Mr. Whitney's appreciation is expressed by hiving the Liberals. "There were a grim humor in the situation," adds Mr. Hossack, "did it not savor so strongly of the very ordinary commonplace and tricky politician."

3. Law Reform. Mr. Whitney declared for a measure of this kind on Dec. 22, 1904, but nothing has been done during nearly four years of office. There has been a conspicuous failure, and the people are disappointed.

4. The Three-Fifths Clause. Mr. Hossack describes the Government's legislation as reactionary. In every state of the union in which local option prevails, the majority vote is considered sufficient. Under the Government of Mr. Ross local option could be carried by a majority. This Government, says Mr. Hossack, has tampered with rights founded upon a sense of British justice and equality

5. The $130,000 Gift. The Larose mining interests received during the closing hours of the session $130,000. There was no time for investigation. The explanation of the transaction was extraordinary. The members of the Government were not obliged to decide this case; the courts could have done that. Having constituted themselves judges, the members of the Cabinet should have exercised that sense of honor and of the fitness of things which usually characterizes our judges. A judge only a few days ago declined to hear a case in which his son-in-law was a witness. In the Larose case the brother-in-law of one of the ministers was a claimant, and $130,000 was given to him and his associates. The explanation is that the recipients of this large sum furnished valuable information to the Government. What was the information? The people paid for it and should know what it is. If the ministers are to act as judges their transactions should be public, as our courts of law.

6. Niagara Power. Mr. Hossack asks why Mr. Beck was not consulted when Mr. St. Aubyn went to the door of the Cabinet virtually looking for a purchaser for the plant of the Electrical Development Company. The sinister figure and compelling personage to whose need of $2,500,000 the legislature, so readily yielded, snapped up what Mr. Whitney would not take for the province or give the city of Toronto the chance of acquiring.

7. The Canadian Northern Guarantee. Mr. Hossack regards as suspicious the fact that this legislation was enacted in the closing hours of the session. Mr. Whitney had on former occasions strenuously objected to bringing down railway subsidies at the close of the session. It is said that the explanation of this suspicious affair is a campaign fund. But with forty majority why should a campaign fund be required?

8. The Growth of Expenditure. In the last three years Mr. Hossack points out there has been an increase of per capita expenditures equal to the increase of the preceding thirty-two years of Liberal Government.

Mr. Hossack complains also of the star chamber financial management of the University of Toronto; of the appointment of a member of the legislature to public office; of the growth of the lobbying system, and the tendency to shirk responsibility by handing work over to commissions. The present duty of the hour, he says, is to elect independent representatives, and return a really strong and capable Opposition.

Mr. Hossack is one of many thousands of Liberals and Independents who thought in 1905 that it was time for a change. He is now one of many thousands who have had a revulsion of feeling, and have been bitterly disappointed by the broken pledges of the Whitney Government and its deeds of omission and commission.

A PROGRESSIVE IMMIGRATION POLICY.

Next to the beneficent results of the Government's fiscal policy, nothing disturbs the Opposition at Ottawa so much as the immigration returns. These official figures show them that while in 1896, the year they left office, only 16,835 immigrants arrived in Canada, in nine months of 1907-8, no fewer than 235,328 newcomers settled in the Dominion, while in every intervening year there have been substantial increases.

To attack the Government's methods of securing these immigrants and belittle their results was the object of Mr. Monk's resolution, the prolonged debate on which ended last week. But, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier pointed out in the course of his speech winding up the debate, the attack utterly failed of its object. The resolution urged the abolition of the salient feature of a system which has brought under cultivation lands long dormant, and now, perhaps, the most important part of our national development. The last two census returns show that Canada scarcely retained its own native population, particularly in the older provinces.

It was the wise immigration policy carried out by the state legislatures that brought about the wonderful development of the neighboring republic during the past century. In Canada, the Dominion is doing itself what over there was left to the states, and there is every indication that the results will be scarcely less satisfactory as to the quantity of immigration and infinitely more satisfactory as to the quality.

Today there is no such thing as an exodus, while there is the authority of the New York Sun for the statement that nearly 300,000 people have left the United States and crossed the line to make homes in Canada since the beginning of the century.

Authorities quoted by the premier show that the value of the immigrant is not only in the money he brings into the country, but in the worth of his labor. On the reasonable estimate of one dollar a day as the average earnings of immigrants, the 200,000 odd immigrants received in Canada last year added to the wealth of the country $60,000,000. In addition to this they brought into the country in two years goods and cash to the value of very nearly $100,000,000.

The present immigration policy, while not intended as a permanent one, will be continued for some time yet, for, as Sir Wilfrid said, "under existing circumstances, with a population of 80,000,000 in the country to the south of us and our population of only 6,000,000, the time has not come for a revision of that policy." It is a policy of progress, and, as such, has the approval of the vast majority of the Canadian people.

WILL IT BE TAFT?

Public interest in the United States just now centers on the approaching Republican national convention at Chicago.

At the present time, while a strong element of doubt surrounds the situation, the nomination of Secretary Taft as the party candidate for the presidency seems probable. Of the 980 delegates making up the convention, 590, or considerably more than one-half, have been chosen. The number of these upon whom Mr. Taft can absolutely depend is not exactly certain, but an impartial estimate places it at 270. This gives him a strong lead over the other aspirants for the nomination, but while it may have the effect of drawing those whose first desire is to be on the winning side, it may also serve to spur his opponents to greater effort.

To secure for their candidate the nomination on the first ballot Mr. Taft's managers may be expected to direct their best energies, but to secure at the outset the necessary 491 votes may not prove an easy matter. Already they have met with disappointments. Out of 48 delegates thus far elected in New England not more than 20 are for Taft. The prediction was confidently made that he would have at least 52 out of the 82 to which those states are entitled; it now looks as if he will not get more than 34.

Fifteen other Republican or doubtful states, with a total of 256 votes, have yet to hold conventions. Of these Pennsylvania's 68 are known to be for Knox, so that to secure the nomination on the first ballot, Mr. Taft must receive all the others and additional support from the Southern States as well. In several of these latter, the Republican party cuts a very poor figure, and Mr. Taft has made it no secret that a nomination which depended upon such support would be far from his liking. What he desires above all things is that his nomination shall come through the votes of delegates from Republican states.

Two of the Southern States will hold conventions within a week or so, and if they go for Taft a strong impetus will be given his candidature. Should they go against him, it may be taken for granted that it will require more than one ballot at the national convention before the choice of a candidate is made.

This change of weather is another warning against "taking 'em off," but the pilgrim Doukhobors refuse to take the hint.

The electors in 1905 gave the Whitney Government plenty of rope. It proceeded to hang itself, as its opponents predicted.

The Conservative press now insists that Rev. D. C. Hossack is a man of straw; but even a straw shows which way the wind blows.

The best and first thing to do with a fire is to put it out. That's the virtue of the high-pressure system, and the water commissioners have done well to include it in their scheme.

That was a peculiar Conservative meeting in Chatham last night. Mr. Phil Bowyer, M. P. P., denounced the Government's guarantee of the Canadian Northern bonds,and Mr. Gamey, M. P. P., defended it.

The water scheme now before the public has the element of permanency. It will give this generation of Londoners spring water only, and the next generation may drink filtered river if it wants to. Londoners of today emphatically do not want river water as a beverage.

A correspondent, signing himself "London Old Boy," may have a reasonable amount of space to reply to Kipling's letter on Asiatic immigration, if he will disclose his identity. Needless to say this journal does not hold itself responsible for Kipling's opinions merely because it publishes his letters. His views on the Asiatic problem are certainly not those of the majority of Canadians. In his next article, which will appear in Saturday's edition, he keeps off debateable ground. It is an inimitable description of the spirit and growth of the Canadian West.

ON THE LINKS.

[Life.]

She (watching clergyman on the golf links—There's one thing I admire about the Rev. Mr. Holdforth. He always says what he means.

He—Oh, no, he doesn't. When he misses the ball he generally just grits his teeth!

HANDICAPPED.

[Yonkers Statesman.]

"Now, just tell the story in your own way," said the lawyer to the witness. "But I'm under oath, ain't I?" replied the frank witness.

THE DREADED TIME

[Baltimore American.]

I am sitting on the fence, Mary,
I'm sitting on the fence;
And no one in the world, dear,
But you can bid me hence.
I know not what to do, Mary,
To flee from what I can,
Or stay at home whate'er betide
And face it like a man.

You're going to house-clean, Mary,
You said perhaps next week;
I shudder at the words, Mary;
For I, alas! am weak;
I thought of scrappy dinners, dear,
I thought of carpet men,
I thought of stovepipes, and I swore,
For I was selfish, then.

Romance is dying hard, Mary,
But must it not be dumb,
When carpets you are taking up
And hammer hard your thumb?
When we men fall in love, Mary,
Life's an idyllic dream!
But when it comes to cleaning house
'Tis only one long scream!

BRITISH NAVAL DISCIPLINE.

[Hamilton Herald.]

It is clear that the disastrous collision between the British cruiser Gladiator and the American liner St. Paul was one of those marine accidents which no human foresight could have prevented.

Profoundly regrettable as the disaster is, the loss is not without its accompanying compensation. The world has had another object lesson in the quality of British seamen and the perfection of British naval discipline. With death in sight and apparently about to overtake them, the whole crew of the Gladiator, officers and men, took their places, obedient to the word of command, and no man moved until his turn came, and he received orders, though the ship was rapidly sinking. The captain was the last man to leave his ship. As one of the passengers on the St. Paul said, "It was like a moving picture." There was no disorder, no nervous hurrying. Everything was done systematically, coolly, quietly.

The incident recalls the magnificent exhibition of discipline by British sailors and soldiers at the sinking of the troopship Birkenhead on Feb. 26, 1852. When the ship struck a rock off the South African coast and began to sink, the soldiers were lined up on deck, while the crew was at work getting the women and children into the boats. Not a man moved from his place; and as the ship went down three rousing British cheers came from her deck—the soldiers' farewell to their friends in the boats, and their assurance that British soldiers knew how to die. Of the 638 persons o the ship, 454 went down with her.

Big battleships and big guns are needed, of course, for the defense of the island empire; but her best guarantee of safety is, after all, thte courage and discipline of her defenders. That the traditional courage and discipline of British seamen can still be relied on was splendidly attested by the disaster off the Isle of Wight on Saturday afternoon.

MUM'S THE WORD.

[Toronto Star.]

Inspector James H. Hughes told a woman's rights meeting last night that women don't have votes because they can't bear arms. Can't bear arms, eh? What has women's waists to say to this?

RAINY DAY LIMERICK.

[Buffalo News.]

The new "Widow" hat, wide and nifty,
Appeals to a man who is thrifty—
He can crawl under that
And spare his own hat
From the wet, and save two dollars fifty!

THE SEASON'S TRIUMPH.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

Hat,
Widespread and flat,
What
Have they got
Fixed to your frame,
Bees,
Sections of trees,
Birds all aflame!
Flowers,
Wonderful bowers,
Plants in the pot.
What
Have they put on this hat?
Gosh!
What have they not?

BOIL IT DOWN.

[Toronto Star.]

William Mackenzie, the doyen of the Ottawa Press Gallery, has taken a job as secretary of imperial and foreign correspondence. As an old newspaperman, one of Mr. Mackenzie's first instructions to his staff of distinguished correspondents will be to boil it down.

ILL EFFECTS OF WASHING.

[Philadelphia Inquirer.]

Dolly—No, I won't wash my face!
Grandma—Naughty, naughty! When I was a little girl I always washed my face.
Dolly—Yes, and now look at it!

A HAPPY CHANGE.

[Toronto Star.]

The United States Senate has ratified the treaty with Great Britain. These friendly hands-across-the-sea documents are now signed with as much pleasure by American patriots as was once the Declaration of Independence.

COUNTING A BILLION.

[London Spectator.]

Suppose you undertook to count a billion, how long do you think it would take you to do it?- A billion, according to the French notation, which we follow, is a thousand millions. If you had before you a pile of silver dollars containing a million, and could count one every second for eight hours every day, it would take you thirty-five days to complete the task. But suppose you undertook to count a thousand of those million-dollar piles—you would be at work eight hours a day for thirty-five thousand days, or about one hundred years.

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S REPARTEE.

[New York Post.]

Mr. Churchill showed himself an excellent campaigner, keen, vigorous and energetic, besides being quite imperturbable when under fire. At one of his meetings a man in the gallery called out, "Rot!" "The gentleman who says rot," responded Mr. Churchill instantly, "no doubt expresses very well what is in his head.' When the speaker said that he felt confident of success, the gallery disturber replied, "I dont." "Well," said Churchill, "I have fought four elections, which is more than the gentleman in the gallery has." When Churchill asked what would be the consequence of his defeat, the gallery hecklers responded, "Beer." "That," answered Churchill, "might be the cause. I am talking of consequences."

JEROME INQUIRY ON

Accusers Say the District Attorney Throttled Investigation.

New York, April 28.—At the hearing on the Jerome charges before Commissioner Richard L. Hand today vouchers were put in evidence which, in the opinion of the King committee's attorney, cinch the charges of jury "fixing" and bribery of the court attendants which have been made against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Some of these vouchers, which came accidentally into the hands of the King committee, show "queer" payments by the Metropolitan in some of the very cases in which William H. Tillinghast confessed he had accepted bribes as a juror. Tillinghast, after he had confessed, was sent to prison by District Attorney Jerome, but none of the alleged bribegivers were convicted.

Mr. Jerome objected to the admission of these vouchers on the ground that neither he nor any of his assistants knew of their existence and he therefore could not be held to account for what they disclosed. Commissioner Hand allowed the vouchers as part of the King committee's evidence that crimes had been committed by the Metropolitan, but he stipulated that the committee's counsel, Franklin Pierce, would ultimately have to show that Mr. Jerome knew of these vouchers or that the circumstances were such that he ought to have uncovered the conditions which would show that Mr. Jerome, instead of inquiring into the conditions, actually throttled the investigation started for that purpose.

TO RUN FOR DUNDEE

Churchill Accepts an Invitation to Contest That Seat.

London, April 28.—Winston Churchill, president of the board of trade, who was defeated in his old constituency, the northwest division of Manchester, has accepted an invitation to contest Dundee, where there is a vacancy, caused by the elevation of the Right Hon. Edmund Robertson to the peerage.

This is one of the safest Liberal seats in the United Kingdom. Mr. Churchill's chief opponent will be Sir George Baxter, a Unionist, but it is not likely that the Labor and Prohibition parties will have candidates in the field.

POLITICAL GOSSIP

Sault Ste. Marie, April 28.—Hon. A. G. MacKay's Liberal campaign in New Ontario was inaugurated here yesterday with two meetings. The convention for the riding was held in the afternoon, when Mr. C. N. Smith, M. P. P., was again unanimously selected as the candidate. It was one of the best-attended conventions ever held here.

Mr. MacKay stated something of his policy towards the settler. He was still singing "the song of everything for the settler," he said. He believed in building up Ontario, and he expected to see two or three more lines of railway running north to connect with the Grand Trunk Pacific, bringing trade to older as well as newer Ontario.

"Bring in the settler, and when he comes treat him right," he added.

A CONSERVATIVE JOLT.

Chatham, April 29.—The Conservative machine in Kent County received a severe jolt today, when it became definitely known that T. A. Smith, who was last year beaten out by Geo. W. Sulman for the Conservative nomination for the Ontario Legislature, had announced himself as an Independent Conservative candidate.

The result is that Sulman's slim chances are still more slender, and the ire of the party machinists is unbounded.,

It is variously estimated that T. A. Smith will control between 100 and 200 votes in the county at the outset of the coming contest, and everyone of these votes would probably have gone to Sulman.

Besides this, Sulman, to even up with Fred Stone, the Liberal candidate, would have to go some to even up on the majority left him by Archie McCoig in the last Provincial election. At all events the outlook of the Conservative party in Kent is extremely dark.

In East Kent, R. L. Gosnell's chances are looking brighter every day. Mr. Gosnell's firm and unwavering stand on public questions, a stand that is in striking contrast to the picturesque vacillations of his opponent, P. H. Bowyer, who, though claiming to be an independent in thought, does not seem to be such in action, is steadily enhancing him in the estimation of the voters. Disgruntled Conservative voters are being manufactured in East Kent almost daily.

Same Old Gamey.

E. E. Gamey, M. L. A., M. P. P. of Manitoulin, was the chief speaker of a Conservative meeting held in the Opera House here last night. It had rained during the day, and the roads were execrable, so that the audience consisted mostly of city people, who did not succeed in more than half filling the theater. Mr. Gamey delivered his customary hoary harangue that age does not seem to wither.

RISK LIFE FOR SERPENT SERUM

Deadly Viper Is Forced To Yield Virus for Medical Purposes.

New York, April 28.—For the first time in 60 years and the second time in the history of the science of medicine, an operation for the extraction of venom from the deadly lance-head viper, said to be the most poisonous of all known reptiles, was performed at the Bronx zoological park today.

The operation, which was directed by E. W. Runyon, of this city, through whose efforts the snake was captured and brought to New York, was a complete success and as a result science once more has a plentiful supply of the serum, which has been found almost invaluable to the treatment of extreme cases of insanity and also of many of the malignant diseases.

Enough for 50 Years.

The extremely powerful nature of the lance-head's venom can be no better described, probably, than by the declaration of one of the scientists who witnessed the operation today. When the perilous task had been completed and the precious fluid obtained had been carefully weighed and found to be less than a third of an ordinary teaspoonful in quantity, he announced that the supply was ample to meet the demands of the world for at least half a century.

He explained at the same time that this would provide for the most widespread use of the serum in all the malignant diseases, such as typhoid and scarlet fever and diphtheria. So powerful is the action that it is prescribed only in the most minute quantities, the largest potion commonly used containing one-ten-trillionth part of a grain. From that point the trituration continues down to a point where figures would be useless in attempting to describe it.

Today's operation was the culmination of years of painstaking trouble, in the course of which many obstacles which appeared almost insurmountable were finally overcome. So great is the dread of the reptile among the natives around the head waters of the Amazon, where it is to be found, and among sailors who know of its dangerous character, that it was only with the utmost difficulty that a specimen was captured and brought to New York.

Carries Snake on Wire.

Those who participated in the operation today were Dr. Raymond L. Ditmars, curator of reptiles at the park; Dr. St. Clair Smith, one of the leading homeopaths of the country; Head Keeper Charles B. Snyder, of the reptile house, and Mr. Runyon. Those who had gathered around the table expecting to see the deadly viper brought into the room securely caged were thrown almost into a panic when Head Keeper Snyder appeared at the head of the passageway bearing the writhing monster at arm's length on a piece of slender wire. They were assured a moment later, however, when the snake had been placed on the table, his head cleverly pinioned and Dr. Ditmars seized him in a firm grip.

Holding the reptile close to his body with the head pointing outward, Dr. Ditmars gave the signal and Keeper Snyder thrust into the snake's mouth the receptacle which had been prepared to receive the venom. It was glass, of unusual strength, and the wide aperture at the top had been covered with a piece of medicated gauze and securely fixed in place. When the receptacle was at a point less than half an inch from the viper's nose, there was a lunge forward so quick that the eye scarcely could follow it; the mouth was thrown open, the lips which covered the cruel fangs were curled back and with a snap the fangs tore through the cloth, the jaws closed sharply and the polson, enough to kill a dozen men, spurted harmlessly into the glass

The snake will be kept in captivity, and if he survives, it is likely that other operations will be performed from time to time and the future supply of the serum made secure, possible for centuries It is hardly likely that the viper will live long however. This specimen has not eaten since he was captured in the wilds of Brazil, more than a month ago, and the experts at the zoological park say that unless he soon accepts nourishment he will languish and die.

A commission agent in the Paris fruit markets recently shipped a basket containing 63 selected peaches to London. The price paid for the lot was $540, or about $9 each.

Present operating costs for the movement of every car and engine in the country total $1,400,000,000 in one year. By electrification this would be reduced by about $250,000,000.

The imports to this country of tropical and subtropical products will amount this year to at least $600,000,000.

PALE, WEAK WOMEN

GAIN NEW HEALTH AND STRENGTH THROUGH DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Anaemia is just the doctor's name for bloodlessness. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People actually make new blood. Can any cure be more direct or certain? Blood is bound to cure bloodlessness. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure anaemia just as food cures hunger. They cured Mrs. Clare Cook, a young English woman who recently came to this country from Portsmouth, England, and is at present residing at Prince's Lodge, Halifax County, N. S. She says "I am as enthusiastic believer in the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a cure for anaemia. I had suffered from the trouble almost from childhood, but a few years ago it developed into a severe type of the trouble. My skin was pale and waxy; my lips seemed bloodless, and my entire system was run down. I suffered from headaches, dizziness and weak spells and my friends feared that I was going into a decline. I tried tonics and emulsions, but without benefit. Then a friend who had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the same trouble advised me to try them. In a short time they began to help me and in a couple of month I was quite well, the color having returned to my face, my appetite improved, and I had gained in weight. I can strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all anaemic girls and women."

The pale, anaemic person needs only one thing—new blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do only one thing — they make new blood. They won't cure any disease that isn't originally caused by bad blood. But when Dr. Williams' Pink Pills replace bad blood with good blood, they strike straight at the root and cause of all common diseases like anaemia, headaches and backaches,, rheumatism, indigestion, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, kidney trouble, and the secret troubles that every woman knows, but none of them like to talk about, even to their doctors. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2 50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

"SPRING FEVER"

The need of a spring medicine seems to be universal. This is due to the fact that during the winter the blood becomes impure on account of the hearty food eaten, This causes that tired, weary, all-gone, don't-care-to-work feeling, which is so prevalent at this time of year

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

That Tired Feeling.

Mr. F. H. Leard, Saskatoon, Sask., writes: "I have used Burdock Blood Bitters as a blood builder and think it an excellent remedy. Everyone should take it in the spring to cure that tired feeling that comes to so many at this time of year."

Uses It Every Spring.

Mr. H. Langley, Hamilton, Ont., writes: "I have used Burdock Blood Bitters as a spring tonic, and I find it the best thing I can take. It builds me right up and I use it every spring. It is excellent for the blood."

"SPRING MEDICINE"

COMING

SWITCHES
POMPADOURS,
CLUSTER-CURLS
CORONET-BRAIDS,
TRANSFORMATIONS,
WAVES, WIGS, ETC.

PROF. DORENWEND
of TORONTO
the greatest Hair Goods Artist the world has ever known, is coming with

HAIR GOODS
Will be at
City Hotel, London, on Monday, May 4

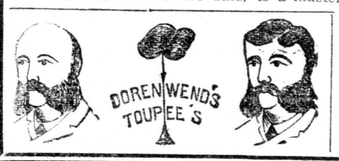
During this visit we will be showing the very latest Parisian and New York styles, and you are particularly invited to inpect and try on any of these creations.

We give you the same choice selection and satisfaction as you would get at our Toronto establishments. In a word, we bring our store to your door.

Dorenwend's Patent Toupee

for gentlemen who are bald, is a masterpiece of scientific hair construction securely adjusted. Comb and brush them just as your own hair. Absolutely indetectable. They protect you from colds, catarrh, neuralgia, etc., and will make you look 10 years younger. Over 90,000 of our toupees are now in use.

Don't fail to see them.



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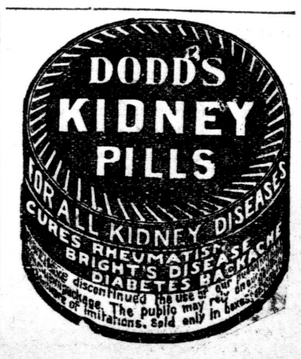
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