Bagdad Cushion Slips, 29 cents.

WOODS' FAIR

Ladies' Silk Belts, 25 cents.

Ladies' Vests, 3 for 25c.

Ladies' Fine Vests, in white or cream, short sleeves or sleeveless, ribbed, plain or fine double-stitch, lace trimmed or drawing-string neck, value 15c, sale price 3 for 25c

Me'ns Underwear, 33c Garment.

Men's Fine French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, ribbed wrist and ankles, fine sateen trimmed, value 50c garment, sale price, per garment 33c

Men's Underwear, 25c Garment.

Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, all well sewed and trimmed, ribbed wrist and ankles, all sizes, value 45c, sale price, per garment 25c

Ladies' Hose, 15c or 2 for 25c.

Ladies' Fine Black Cotton Hose, perfectly fast color, shaped leg, spliced heel and toe, seamless feet, extra elastic top, sale price, 15c or two pairs for 25c

Children's Hose, 10c Pair.

Children's Black Cotton Hose, seamless feet, shaped leg, perfectly fast color, all sizes, sale price, per pair 10c

Clearing sale of Children's Headwear.

WOODS' FAIR

New Silk Waist at $2 75.

WONDERS OF THE ATOMIC WORLD

Startling Theories of Evolution Suggested by a Son of Darwin.

Cape Town, Aug. 29.—At the first session of the British Medical Association, the president, George Howard Darwin, delivered an address. Mr. Darwin is Plumian professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy at Cambridge. He is the second son of the late Charles Robert Darwin.

President Darwin, illustrating the augmentation of man's power over the forces of nature in the last four centuries, recalled the fact that Bartholomew Diaz, the discoverer of the Cape of Storms, spent sixteen months on his voyage, while a ship of 13,000 tons had just brought his hearers there, in safety and luxury, in little more than a fortnight. If today was less romantic, the lot of man was easier, for he had inherited the accumulated endowment of centuries of genius and labor. Scarcely a year passed without some new marvel of discovery or invention. The rate at which the development of knowledge proceeded seemed truly astonishing, but from a wider point of view the scale of time was relatively unimportant, for the universe was leisurely in its procedure. It must always be profoundly interesting to trace successive cause and effect in the chain of events which make up the history of the earth, and to speculate on the origin and future fate of animals, planets, suns and stars. He would therefore try to set forth some of the attempts which had been made to formulate evolutionary speculation. This choice of a subject had been almost brought to him by the scope of his own scientific work, and was, he thought, justified by the name he bore.

A belief in the gradual and orderly transformation of nature, both animate and inanimate, was of great antiquity, but until recently theories of evolution in both realms of nature were partial and discontinuous, and the chains of facts were correspondingly short and disconnected. At length the theory of natural selection by formulating the cause of the divergence of forms in the organic world from the parental stock furnished to the naturalist a clew by which he examined the disordered mass of facts before him, and he was thus enabled to go far in deducing order where chaos had ruled before, but the problem of reducing the heap to perfect order would probably baffle the ingenuity of the investigator forever. So illuminating had been this new idea that thousands of new facts had been brought to light and placed in due order in the chain of knowledge.

It was not his object, nor was he competent, to examine the extent to which the theory of natural selection had needed modification since it was first formulated by his father and Wallace, but he was justified in maintaining that the general principle held its place firmly as a permanent acquisition to modes of thought. Evolutionary doctrines concerning inanimate nature, although of much older date than those which concern life, had been profoundly affected by this great impulse, and the origin and history of the chemical elements and of stellar systems now occupied a far larger space in the scientific mind than was formerly the case.

The mystery of life remained as impenetrable as ever.

Natural Law in Politics.

His point of view was illustrated by a reference to political history. The degree of persistence or permanence of a species, of a configuration of society or of a state, depended on the perfection of its adaptation to its surrounding conditions. If they traced the history of a state they found the degree of its stability gradually changing, slowly rising to a maximum, and then slowly declining. When it fell to nothing a revolution ensued, and a new form of government was established. The physicist, like the biologist and the historian, watched the effect of slowly varying external conditions; he saw the quality of persistence or stability gradually decaying until it vanished, when there ensued what was called in politics a revolution.

These considerations led him to doubt whether biologists had been correct in looking for continuous transformation of species. Judging by anology, they should rather expect to find slight continuous changes occurring during a long period of time, followed by a somewhat sudden transformation into a new species, or by rapid extinction. The time scale in the transmutation of species of animals was furnished by the geological record, although it was not possible to translate that record into years. The time needed for a change of type in atoms of modecules might be measured by the millionth of a second, while in the history of the stars, continuous changes occupied millions of years. Notwithstanding this gigantic contrast in speed, the process involved seemed to be essentially the same. The study of stability and instability, then, furnished the problems which the physicist and biologist alike attempted to solve.

Theory of Single Base.

The fascinating idea that matter of all kinds had a common substratum was of remote antiquity. In the middle ages the alchemists, inspired by this idea, conceived the possibility of transforming the baser metals into gold. Although even the dissociate stage of the alchemistic problem still lay beyond the power of the chemist, modern researches seemed to furnish a sufficiently clear idea of the structure of atoms to enable them to see what would have to be done to effect a transformation of elements. Natural selection might seem at first sight as remote as the poles asunder from the idea of the alchemist, yet dissociation and transmutation depended on the instability and regained stability of the atom, and the survival of the stable atom depended on the principle of natural selection.

Within the last few years electrical researches had shown that the atom was not indivisible, and a flood of light had been thrown thereby on the ultimate constitution of matter. By various convergent lines of experiment it had been proved that the simplest of all atoms—that of hydrogen—consisted of about 800 separate parts, while the number of parts in the atom of the denser metals must be counted by the tens of thousands. These separate parts of the atom had been called corpuscles, or electrons, and might be described as particles of negative electricity. The mechanism was as yet obscure whereby the mutual repulsion of the negative corpuscles was restrained from breaking by the atom, but a positive electrical charge, or something equivalent, must exist in the atom to prevent disruption. The existence in the atom of this community of negative corpuscles was certain, and they knew further that they were moving in speeds which might in some cases be comparable with the velocity of light, namely, 200,000 miles a second. The mechanism, whereby they were held together in a group, was, however, hypothetical. It appeared that there were definite arrangements of the orbits in which the corpuscles must revolve, if they were to be persistent or stable in their motions. The corpuscles in one community might make thousands of revolutions before instability declared itself, but must disperse or rearrange themselves after the ejection of some of their number.

Durability of Elements.

If the elements were not eternal in the past, was there any reason to believe that they would be eternal in the future? Although the conception of the decay of an element and its spontaneous transmutation into another element would have seemed absolutely repugnant to the chemist until recently, yet analogy with other moving systems seemed to suggest that the elements were not eternal. Thomson conceived that an atom might be constructed after a model he had devised—an electrical miniature planetary system, which was a triumph of mathematical power—that he thought might be made to run for a million years, but it would not be eternal. Such a conclusion was an absolute contradiction to all that was known of the elements until recently, for no symptoms of decay were perceived, and the elements existing in the solar system must already have lasted for millions of years. Nevertheless, there was good reason to believe that in radium, and in other elements possessing very complex atoms, they did actually observe that break-up and spantaneous rearrangement which constituted a transmutation of elements.

It was impossible to say how science would solve the difficulty, but future discovery in this field must prove deeply interesting. It might well be that the train of thought he had sketched would ultimately profoundly affect the material side of human life. Communities of atoms possessed every degree of stability. The existence of some was so precarious that the chemist in his laboratory could barely retain them for a moment; others were so stubborn that he could barely break them up. In this case dissociation and reunion into new forms of communities were in incessant and spontaneous progress throughout the world. The more cases of common salt and of the combinations of silicon. Stability was further a property of relationship to surrounding conditions; it denoted adaptation to environment. Thus salt was adapted to the struggle for existence in the earth, but it could not withstand the severe condition which existed in the sun.

STOP, WOMAN!

AND CONSIDER THE ALL-IMPORTANT FACT

That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience with women's diseases covers a great many years.

You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man—besides a man does not understand—simply because he is a man

Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they ought to have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impels them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probably examinations of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman whose knowledge from actual experience is great.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good-will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice.

When a medicine has been successful in restoring to health so many women, it [illegible]

AMERICANS RUSH TO TEMAGAMI

Yankee Tourists in Large Numbers in Canada's New Playgrounds.

Lake Temagami, Aug. 29.—The trek of the tourist has reached Temagami. And Temagami is worth treking toward. It is one of the most beautiful lakes in Canada, a fact that the American is learning much quicker than the Canadian. I found that 75 per cent of the guests registered at the new Temagami Inn are land-o'-freedom folk, and, judging by the way Buffalo, Cleveland and Pittsburg are daily sending in contingents the percentage bids fair to increase as the season advances.

The camper of former years, who had the vast domain to himself, is fretful under the invasion. "Poisoned with people—fairly poisoned with people already," he complains, and the poisoning process is certainly developing into an epidemic, as one may see by spending a few days at Temagami station and watching the daily human inflow.

As a result scores of tented homes gleam white from many an island retreat or wooded point; canoeists, clad in wonderful garb, penetrate the octopus arms of the great lake; the supply stores do a rushing business; half a dozen steam craft startle gull and loon with their far-echoing whistles, and a small army of guides help to swell the growing population. These latter gentlemen are reaping a rich harvest. There was a time when a guide could be had for a dollar a day, but the Temagami rates have been increased, by reason of the demand, to $2 50 on paper, and as high as $3 50 and $4 in actuality when American tourists outbid each other. Thus the wealthy visitor from the States is spoiling the guide market for the tourist of moderate means.

With the completion of the new Government Railway to and beyond Temagami, and with the Grand Trunk sending through Pullmans from Buffalo and Toronto, this virgin holiday land can no longer be kept isolated. The two new hotels accommodate a large number, but camp life allures the majority to that delectable form of holidaying. Not a few of the visitors of this season are prospecting for islands on which to build permanent summer homes, and there will no doubt be a large number leased under the regulations recently fixed by the Government.

The traveler is struck with the business being done by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. When passenger trains of five or more coaches, including a Pullman or two, steam from North Bay, or when long freights wind through the northern forests, the need of such a line is manifest. The rolling stock is of good quality, the roadbed will be of the best when the ballasting is completed, and the stations are architectural models of neatness. The line appears to be well managed, too, and it must be a source of satisfaction to the people of Ontario to know that it is already doing a paying business.

Thirty miles of rails have been laid by a wonderful track-laying machine, north of Liskeard, to Tomstown, completing 150 miles in all. Some very heavy construction work has been done on this latter section, and a bridge over 600 feet long and 100 feet high spans the Write River Valley. Before we realize it, through trains for the Pacific coast will be running over the Government line, making connections with the Grand Trunk Pacific yet farther north. Beyond lies Ontario's greatest inland body of water, in James Bay, where the terminus of the "T. and N. O." may yet be found.

The visitor is not apt to forget his introduction by train to the twin towns of the north—Haileybury and New Liskeard. At Haileybury a steep clay bank of deadly slipperiness has to be descended from the station platform, and when it is done with arms full of impedimenta, the foot-balancing feat provides unholy amusement for the heartless onlookers. Alighting at New Liskeard, the mile drive to the lively little town is over one of the worst bits of roadway in Canada. Wheels sink to the axles in the unresisting clay, or skid into the ditch as the passengers alternately cling to or bump into each other without formal introductions.

New Liskeard has dropped the "New" of its name, but its newness is nevertheless in evidence. Scores of buildings are being erected, and the sound of the hammer is heard along with the shriek of the sundered log in the waterside sawmill. The hotels are crowded beyond their capacity, and so are their bars, and some of the boys who support them. The Liskeard inns cannot be recommended as rest or insomnia cures, for the clinking of glasses mingles with the outspoken woes of the barroom fiddler till the lights are turned out. One wonders if one man of the noisy crowds goes to bed thirsty. Miners, prospectors and railway workmen are as thick as blueberries. Merchants are doing a rushing business, and prosperity is spelled with a capital P in this most northeasterly town in Ontario. It is, indeed, a bustling little burg. The rival centers also boast of local telephone lines, weekly papers and all-conquering athletic teams. And what more would you have!

PAINS, LIKE THE POOR, ARE ALWAYS WITH US.—That portion of man's life which is not made up of pleasure is largely composed of pain, and to be free from pain is a pleasure. Simple remedies are always the best in treating bodily pain, and a safe, sure and simple remedy is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. You cannot do wrong in giving it a trial when required.

Remarkable fireproofing properties are credited to oxide of titanium by an English dyer. Flannelette treated with it could not be made to burst into flame, and other textiles are claimed to be made equally resistant, while it cannot be removed by dyeing, boiling or washing.

Relieves Itching Heals the Skin

And Does These Two Things Better Than Any Other Preparation—Such Is Dr. Chase's Ointment.

The difficulty of stopping the dreadful itching, burning sensations and of healing the raw and irritated skin, is what has made eczema, salt rheum and running sores seem impossible to cure. But there is a cure for everyone who will persist in the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

There is scarcely a neighborhood in this country where Dr. Chase's Ointment has not produced some remarkable cures, and for this reason we request you to ask your neighbors about it. We publish hundreds of testimonials in the papers, but may not happen to refer to anyone known to you personally.

By its antiseptic influences Dr. Chase's Ointment thoroughly cleanses the sore to which it is applied, then soothes the irritation and heals the skin. It is useful in scores of ways—wherever there is itching skin or a sore that refuses to heal; 60 cents a

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

Tossed by the Bulls, and ripped by the Bears,
Harassed and worried by manifold cares,
With stocks on the whoop that he thought would go down,
And the up-stocks slumping, and all of the town
Roaring and slamming about his ears,
He grabbed his hat, and chased by his fears
That prodded him on with vicious punch,
He rushed away for his noon-time lunch.
He saw men lined at gilded bars,
But he knew that the Fiend of that Cup deals scars,
Smoothing the nerves for a time, perhaps,
But saving a knockout for misled chaps.
But he knew of a cup that has truly cheered,
And around the corner he briskly steered,
And took it brimming, and spicy, and hot,
From the pretty girl of the coffee-pot.
And his soul was soothed, he forgot his cares,
And was ready again for the Bulls and Bears.
Then over the rim of his cup he gazed
At the pretty girl as the draught he praised.
"How do you make it, my pretty maid?"
"Use CHASE & SANBORN'S—that's all!" she said.

AMAZONS FOR KAISER

German Scholar Proposes an Army of Female Soldiers.

Berlin, Aug. 29. — Germany may soon have female soldiers if Prof. Hans Eschelbach succeeds in persuading the members of the Reichstag of the soundness of his opinions.

In the current number of the well-known magazine, Nord und Sued, Herr Eschelbach has written a remarkable article which is being widely discussed all over Germany.

In full earnest he advises to make every young woman serve three years in the army before she is allowed to marry. Every young man has to serve, why, then, should, the women go free, is his way of reasoning. "Woman," he writes, "was for centuries considered an inferior being."

"First treated as a slave, a mere chattel, and afterwards as a doll, she is now emerging from her dependence and demands equal rights with men.

"Slowly, but surely, she has fought against old prejudices, and has conquered them all. She is today the recognized equal of man. She has the same rights, but she escapes one of his most onerous duties.

"We recognize today the right of the state to tear every young man away from his work and make him serve as a soldier for two or three years. That he may be able, in time of need, to fight for his country, he is made to lose his identity and become part of our remarkable military clockwork for that length of time and is forced blindly to obey officers who are not always as agreeable as they might be. Why, then, should woman, who now enjoys every privilege that man has, be exempt from this duty?"

NEW PARK FOR GLASGOW

Gift of Cameron Corbett—No Liquor To Be Sold on the Place.

Glasgow, Aug. 28. — At a meeting of the Glasgow corporation, the lord provist read a letter which he had received from Mr. Cameron Corbett, M. P., suggesting the purchase of a mountain for Glasgow, as a sort of public park. The letter follows:

"I have just agreed to purchase a part of Ardkinglass estate, with the object of handing over the three best farms lying between Lochlong and Lochgoyl to the corporation of Glasgow. The extent of the land is about 9,000 acres. As it is not possible in many cases for the public to have access to mountains in this neighborhood, it would seem to me desirable that our fellow-citizens should have a mountain territory which should be their own for all time.

"My usual clause against the sale of liquor would be a condition of the conveyance. I should also make it a condition that the revenue derived from the property should be diverted to the purpose of making it more accessible to our citizens, whether by ferry or by other means."

Boquets for Roosevelt.

Brussels, Aug. 28. — The opening of the inter-parliamentary congress in the National Palace here today was the occasion for a notable demonstration in behalf of President Roosevelt, and the success of the peace conference at Portsmouth. The session was held in the Senate Chamber of the palace. Large delegations representing practically all the leading parliaments were present.

The congress adopted amid enthusiasm resolutions of thanks, which the secretary was instructed to cable to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay. The congress afterwards discussed the American proposition for a model arbitration treaty. Congressman Richard Bartholdt spoke in favor of it.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over THIRTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's."

No, Cordelia, the woman who is most admired isn't necessarily the most admirable woman.

AN END TO BILIOUS HEADACHE.—Biliousness, which is caused by excessive bile in the stomach, has a marked effect upon the nerves, and often manifests itself by severe headache. This is the most distressing headache one can have. There are headaches from cold, from fever and from other causes, but the most excruciating of all is the bilious headache. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will cure it—cure it almost immediately. It will disappear as soon as the Pills operate. There is nothing surer in the treatment of bilious headache.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Aug. 28.—At New York—Parisian, from Glasgow; Finland, from New York; Astoria, from Glasgow; Rotterdam, from Rotterdam; Koenig Albert, from Genoa.

At Glasgow—Numidian, from New York.

At London—Minnetonka, from New York.

At Dover—Kroonland, from New York.

At Moville—Furnessia, from New York.

At Gibraltar—Princess Irene, from New York.

At Bremen—Barbarossa, from New York.

THE WEATHER TODAY.—Warm.

New Fall Styles in Raincoats.

Autumn, with its cooler weather and numerous rainy days, is almost here. Already the nights are cool enough to make it wise to have a protection of some kind. And what fills the need so readily as a Raincoat—A SMALLMAN & INGRAM COAT? Today we ask your attention to four new autumn styles, exact counterparts of the smart, dressy garments that the fashionable ladies of New York will be wearing this fall. Come in and see them, even if you don't wish to buy now. A little education in the fall modes will do you no harm and it will be a pleasure for us to show them to you.

Ladies' Waterproof in fawn and Oxford, full box coat, belted across back, collar finished with strappings, new style sleeve. Special $6.50

Ladies' Heptonette Waterproof in Oxford and fawn; one of the latest English cuts, full box coat, patch pockets, coat collar....$8.50

Ladies' Heptonette, in olive, full box coat with yoke effect, inverted pleat from yoke in back, patch pockets, coat collar, finished with strapping of cloth and tailored buttons. Very smart style, for....$9.50

Ladies' Waterproof in Oxford and fawn, yoke back and front, with box pleats from yoke, belt all around, new coat sleeve....$9.00

Four Strong Values in Hosiery.

There is nothing in wearing apparel that wears out more quickly than stockings. Perhaps mother and sister may have been a little harder than usual on their hose; holidaying means lots of walking—more wear on the hose. The children have been extra hard on theirs—romping around from morn till eve; and we haven't forgotten that father and big brother will need a few pairs, too. There is a line included for them in the following four strong values:

Good value in Ladies' Plain Black Hose, guaranteed stainless, spliced heel and toe, full fashioned; sizes 8½ to 10. Only, pair 12½c

Special line of Ladies' Plain Lisle Thread and Lace Hose, high spliced heel and toe, full fashioned, Hermsdorf dye; sizes 8½ to 10; pair ....35c to 40c

Children's Fine Ribbed Black Cotton Hose, warranted good wearing qualities, high spliced heel and toe, also double knee, 5 to 10-inch. Prices range from, pair ....25c to 45c

Men's Black and Tan Artificial Silk Hose, spliced heel and toe, Hermsdorf dye; sizes 10, 10½ and 11. Only, pair 25c

Need a New Apron

American Apron Gingham, in navy and white and green and white checks, 7 inches wide, fast colors, a yard 10c

29-inch English Apron Ginghams, in plain blue and white check with bordr, fast colors, a yard, 12½c and 15c

39-inch Heavy Blue and Gold Printed Indigo, with fancy border, extra quality, fast colors, a yard 20c

47-inch Blue and White Check Apron Ginghams, heavy quality; note the width, only, a yard 22c

ALL NEW GOODS.

New Fall Corset Styles.

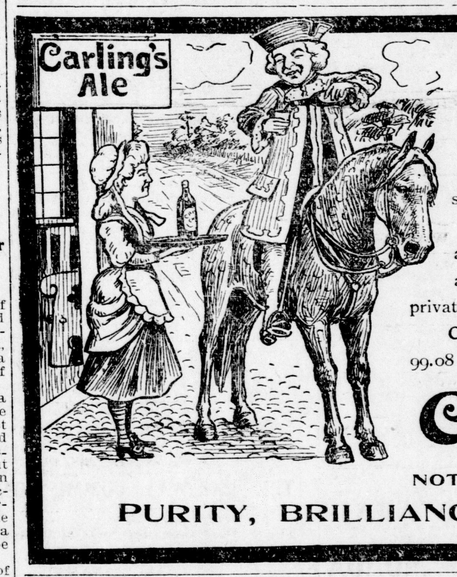
W. B. Nuform Corsets are the newest fall styles. This corset is designed with long, tapering bust gores and is a model of comfort and graceful ease. Prices range from $1 25 to $4 00

W. B. Erect Form Corsets, come in models suitable for all figures. This corset is noted for its shapeliness. Prices range from, upwards, $1 25

Visit our department and have your corsets fitted by expert fitters.

Smallman & Ingram

149, 151 and 153 Dundas Street.



SOLD EVERYWHERE

Even the roadside Inn finds it necessary to stock Carling's Ale.

This beverage has become so popular that it is asked for everywhere—at the smallest Inn as well as the grand hotels, clubs, cafes, restaurants and private homes.

Carling's Ale is made from water which registered 99.08 degrees pure by Government Analysts.

Carling's Ale

NOTED FOR ITS

PURITY, BRILLIANCY and UNIFORMITY

BURIES SON TO CURE

Inhuman Father's Act Results in Invalid's Death.

Florence, Aug. 29. — A 15-year-old boy, the son of a farmer named Emilio Conti, living in the district of Campo di Marti, has met with a terrible death through the ignorance and superstition of his father.

The boy had for years suffered from paralysis and epilepsy, and his father had vainly consulted several doctors, and tried numerous remedies to secure his recovery.

Latterly he was advised by a certain Ernesta Monti, a man of 85, who enjoyed the reputation of being a magician in the locality, to bury the boy in a grave, leaving only his mouth and nostrils free. He was to allow the boy to remain in that position for five days, at the expiration of which he would be cured of his complaint.

Conti accordingly dug a pit at the rear of his house, and in it he buried the lad, who, half-paralyzed and epileptic, made no attempt to resist his father's inhuman deed.

Conti's neighbors, having heard of the affair, remonstrated with him, but to no purpose. He was sure, he said, that the magician could be trusted, and that his son would be cured.

The day following the burial Dr. Frascanti, a local practitioner, who also tried to persuade Conti to extricate the boy from his living grave, informed the commandant of the corps of carabiniers, and a number of soldiers were at once sent to the spot with orders to remove the boy.

On their arrival at the improvised grave they found Conti occupied in rubbing the boy's head and face, the upper part of which was all that appearer above the ground, with brandy.

Three soldiers were immediately set to work to extricate the lad — a delicate operation, as at every attempt to remove him he screamed with pain.

Finally, having been dug out, and the clods of earth and clay removed from his paralyzed limbs, he was conveyed to the hospital, where he died the same evening from shock to the nervous system.

Found After Many Years.

For many long years people had suffered untold misery with sweaty, tender feet and it was a happy thought when Stott & Jury placed on the market that comfort giving remedy known as Foot Elm. 18 powders 25 cents.

HARDING HALL COLLEGE

LONDON CANADA

RESIDENCE AND COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENERAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC AND EXPRESSION

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ADVANTAGES

1—The Strongest Musical Directorate in Canada
2—The Highest Standard in Canada
3—One of the Most Scholarly Faculties in Canada.
4—The Most Logical Courses in Music (A. C. C. M. and F. C. C. M. diplomas)
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6—Twenty free Scholarships worth from $20 to $50 each
7—Full course in Elocution for A. C. C. E. diploma
8—Full Literary courses for M. L. A. diploma
9—Full Physical course; Free Work, Calisthenics, Fencing
10—All the Recitals, Lectures, Rehearsals, etc., through the association of the College and Conservatory.

STUDENTS MAY REGISTER AT ANY TIME — SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CALENDAR

J. J. BAKER, M. A., PRES. — PHONE 1717 — R. P. BAKER, SEC-TREAS.

and CENTRAL CONSERVATORY

Dandruff is a contagious disease caused by a microbe.

Herpicide Will Save It. — Herpicide Will Save It. — Too Late for Herpicide.

Don't Cry Fake!

The mere mention of "hair remedy" throws some men into a fit of unreasonable incredulity. It is true that before the microbic origin of baldness was discovered, that most hair remedies were worthless, but not many of them were designedly so. Chronic baldness is incurable, but its forerunners, dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair, can be cured by stopping the microbic growth with Newbro's Herpicide. It prevents reinfection. Money back if unsatisfactory. Delightful hair dressing. Stops itching of scalp instantly.

Drug Stores, $1. Send 10c, stamps, to HERPICIDE CO., Dept. H, Detroit, Mich., for a sample

NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

The ORIGINAL remedy that "kills the Dandruff Germ."

C. McCALLUM & CO., Special Agents. | Applications at Prominent Barber Shops.

So fashionable is appendicitis in British society circles that, says London Opinion, many women would rather have it "than a three-quarter length photograph in a magazine."

MUCH DISTRESS and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be convinced.

A summons has been brought against chants to restrain them from applying the name "port" to red wines shipped otherwise than from Oporto, Portugal. The firm has been selling a Spanish wine as port.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought