

WOODS' FAIR

Big Values This Week in Swiss Embroideries in Lace Dept.

Ladies' Underskirts, \$1.25

Ladies' Mercerized Satin Underskirts, full-gored and deep-pleated flounce; trimmed with narrow frills in vandyke style. Colors navy, green, and gray. Sizes 38, 40 and 42. Extra special, Thursday \$1.25

Ladies' Kitchen Aprons, 50c

Ladies' Aprons made of heavy American Print, in pink, blue and gray. Hubbard style, with full around sleeves, and belt around waist; full skirt. Price 50c

Also MAIDS' WHITE APRONS in three styles. Price, each 25c

Ladies' Vests, 20c

Ladies' Long-Sleeved Vests, in pink, white; fine quality; taped neck. Price 20c

Corset Department

The Princess Corset, in particular, ought to interest every lady in London that demands something good in the 50c corset. They are the best made to retail at that popular figure; drab, gray; with suspenders. Sizes 18 to 26. Price 50c

Style 240

Style 240 Corset in white or drab. Coutille, habit hips, and suspenders on front and sides; lace and baby ribbon trimmed; All steel fitted. Price 75c

Cashmere Hose, 35c

Ladies' Fine Wool Cashmere Hose, seamless feet, high-shouldered, full-fashioned; per pair 35c

UNBLEACHED TABLE LINEN, 1 1/2 yards wide. Regular 35c. Sale price 27c

Special Prices in Table Linen on Thursday.

\$1.25 Table Linen for \$1 Yard

Extra quality fine full-bleached Table Linen, 72 inches wide, heavy weight and very pretty patterns. Our regular price is \$1.25 per yard. These were bought before the advance, and are worth more now, but on Thursday we cut the price at, per yard \$1.00

75c Table Linen for 65c

Full-bleached, extra good weight, 72 inches wide, and a variety of nice patterns. Special Thursday. Price 65c

45c Table Linen for 39c

Semi-bleached, all quality, 72 inches wide, a very serviceable piece and specially adapted for table purposes. Special price 39c

J. M. THOMSON

CANADA THE LAND OF THE FUTURE.

Her Progress During the Past Twenty-Five Years Gives But a Hint of What Her Development Will Be in the Next Quarter of a Century.

[Montreal Gazette, Feb. 28.]

Earl Grey made an epigram which will live, when he said "the 19th century belonged to the United States, the 20th belongs to Canada."

It is not national egotism, nor even pride, which prompts this view. The Dominion is a country of enormous possibilities, and our cousins across the line have been quick to appreciate this fact. They realize that it pays, and pays well, to have their own factories right on the ground. The great "American invasion" of England some years ago, taught the manufacturers in the States one wholesome lesson—that loyalty and patriotism are factors which must be reckoned with in the struggle for trade supremacy.

Canada has thrown off provincialism. The American business men recognize this, and today they put Canada on a commercial plane with England, Germany, France and other continental countries, by forming Canadian companies to finance their projects and by equipping Canadian factories to produce their wares for the Canadian trade.

In all our large cities, and in many of the smaller ones, some of the most imposing plants are those making various articles already well known all over the United States. This shows what shrewd men to see of the future. The American business men, present and future, this commercial invasion enables us to buy the best American products at the same prices they sell for in the States. It also brings millions of dollars to Canada to be invested in buildings and machinery, and paid out in wages. It enables our men and boys to learn profitable trades and gives them the chance to go into these modern mills and factories as unskilled operatives, and, by training and study, to become managers, superintendents and even partners.

Among the many popular American articles which have been introduced into Canada, and are being made here, none have met with more success than the Gillette Safety Razor. The Gillette Safety Razor Company have found it a wise and profitable investment to install and operate a purely Canadian factory.

The new Canadian home of the "Gillette" is in Montreal, and the razors that issue from this plant are "Made in Canada," and are purely Canadian as the oldest riskers on the oldest inhabitant, when the "Gillette" will shave as easily as it will the eighteen-year-old boy.

The delicate work of producing by hand sharpening, a uniformly keen saving edge, has been proved an impossibility. No man can write his name twice exactly the same. Therefore, how can he put precisely the same microscopic edge on thousands of razors?

ors? This problem is solved in the Gillette factory by machinery.

One will readily understand the fineness of quality in the steel used in the Gillette blades when he realizes that it costs nine times as much as the old style razor steel.

In making the blades, the first blanking process is done on presses. The crude blade is fed into a hardening or tempering machine. A moment after, it comes out cold, black and so near in hardness to the diamond that it will cut window glass. This unusual hardness is due partially to the paper thickness of the blade (1/1000 of an inch thick), as the thinner the blade, the harder it may be tempered. This paper thin blade is a feature of the Gillette, patented by this firm, and is found in no other razor.

In sharpening, the grinding, honing and stropping machines are accurately set to always level and sharpen precisely the same width of edge. One of the wonderful features of these machines is that when they have ground the blade exactly right, they stop of their own accord. After these machines have done their work, the blades are carefully tested with human hair for seven defects and each blade must split hanging hair before it can pass muster. The blades then visit the sterilizing oven in the same envelopes in which they reach the consumer. It would require too much space to describe the equally human machines by which the various parts of the razor handle are cut from the metal, the processes of silver plating and burnishing, etc.

The Gillette people were quick to see the many advantages they had achieved over all other razors, and that the surest and quickest way to bring them before the whole people was by the liberal use of printers' ink, and the razor is in daily use by millions of people from kings, emperors and presidents, down. It has been said that man invents machines to do what man himself cannot do. But there must always be the man behind the machine and the organization. The man in charge of the Canadian factory of the Gillette Safety Razor is Mr. A. A. Bit-ties, who installed the Gillette plants and systems of manufacture in Europe. (In passing, it is worthy of remark that the Gillette repeated, England, France and Germany, the enormous success it achieved in the United States.) He is the kind of American that Canada appreciates—the man who does things. Mr. Bit-ties has made the Canadian factory one of the most efficient in any country, and gives a personal supervision to the output, which guarantees uniform excellence.

BURNS SCORED.

London, March 3.—The Sportsman prints a long article this morning protesting against Tommy Burns' "abundant challenge" to fight British boxers in batches. It says that nobody disputes "his right to the title of champion of the world," but such tactics are "not sports" and would only degrade and place in peril the sport of boxing, which with great difficulty has been raised to the position of a legal pastime.

BARRIE'S PLAY REVIEWED.

London, March 3.—J. M. Barrie's "The Admirable Crichton" was revived last night at Charles Frohman's Duke of York Theater with a strong cast, before a distinguished audience, which received it with the greatest enthusiasm.

Lyn Harding played the part of the butler and Miriam Clements that of Lady Mary. Gerald du Maurier appeared in his original part and Eric played the earl, all brilliantly.

THE LEGISLATURE GETTING TO WORK

Features of Foy's Controverted Elections Act—Consumption's Awful Death Rate.

Toronto, March 4.—The Legislature buckled down to real work yesterday, and put in some solid labor on the contents of the order paper. The result was that many measures were thrashed out and advanced. A considerable portion of the afternoon session was put in on Mr. Foy's two bills, one regarding controverted elections, and the other respecting the Legislative Assembly. The most interesting feature was Mr. Foy's announcement that the crown, which assumes all other expenses in connection with provincial elections, will relieve the municipalities of the burden of paying for polling booths.

Premier Whitney, who was evidently suffering from the reaction following his banquet Monday night, was more than ordinarily brusque and snappy, even with his own followers, ordering one to speak louder while making an important motion, and jumping severely on the bill of another.

Mr. Neely (East Middlesex) introduced a bill extending time for beginning and ending the North Midland Railway which is to run north from London, via St. Marys and Stratford.

The White Scourge. Hon. Mr. Whitney informed the House that it had been the intention of the Government to take up the motion of Dr. Godfrey regarding the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis in connection with Mr. Downey's bill on the same subject. The latter was not prepared to move the second reading of his bill and the Premier proposed that Dr. Godfrey ask his resolution and then leave its discussion over until Friday.

Dr. Godfrey stated that consumption every year caused one million deaths, or 3,000 a day. In Ontario, in ten years, there had been 20,000 deaths from this disease. Authorities state that it costs on an average \$35 to carry a patient from time of infection to the time of death, while a cure could be effected by modern methods for \$25. Since 1905 the Government had spent \$15,000 on sanatoria. He quoted statistics as to what had been done in other countries. In Germany combat tuberculosis, the Government must be wise and the people willing, and this condition obtained in Ontario at the present time.

5,000 Contagious Cases in Ontario. There are now 5,000 contagious cases in Ontario, and 2,000 people were constantly exposed to infection. Dr. Godfrey did not agree with Mr. Downey's notification, for he thought provision should be made for treating such cases before the victims were ostracized by reason of publicity. If all the sufferers from consumption could be marshaled into a deputation to visit the Parliament Buildings the Government would act quickly. Mr. Godfrey then asked for a ruling on the adjournment of the discussion.

"That whereas the prevalence of pulmonary tuberculosis demands that action be taken by the Legislature of this province, to afford relief from existing conditions, and whereof the medical profession of this province as well as that of the press; therefore be it resolved, that in the opinion of this House, a commission of three persons, two at least of whom shall be physicians who have given some study to the question, should be appointed to investigate the conditions existing in the province in this regard, and the advisability and practicability of the establishment of a provincial sanatorium; such commission to report to this House at an early date."

London Western University.

Mr. Hodgins (North Middlesex) introduced a bill respecting the Western University at London. It provides for changing the university from a non-denominational institution; allows the City of London to grant municipal funds to the arts department; prescribes the power and duties of senate and board of governors, and makes amendments to the charter.

When the House went into committee on Mr. Monteith's bill amending the shops and factories acts, Mr. Preston (Brant) and Mr. Studholme again voiced their disapproval of the fact that the recommendations of the committee on child labor had not been more fully adopted. The first bill raises the minimum age for children working in shops from 10 to 12 years. Mr. Preston urged that the age should be made uniform with the school age of 14 years, if not now, then in two years. The truancy act was not properly enforced, partly because of this provision, which allowed children to work at an age below the legal school age.

Hon. Mr. Whitney replied that uniformity was not a magic word which would provide a full remedy. Mr. Studholme spoke strongly against the bill because of its failure to include the committee's recommendations. He was informed by Mr. Whitney that the Government and not a committee was the responsible body. Mr. Studholme wanted to make the age limit for shops 14 years, but he was out of order and the bill passed the committee.

The Factories Act.

The amendment to the factories act makes the age limit for youths 16 years, the same as for girls, and prohibits the employment of children under 12 years in canning factories. Mr. Morrison (West Hastings), and Dr. Jessop (Lincoln), thought children should be employed in canning factories.

HOW TEDDY LOST THE BEAR.

They say a sore corn interfered with his speed. Always apply "Putnam's" Corn Extractor. For 50 years it has been curing corns and warts. "Putnam's" never fails. Use no other.

les, as it kept them off the streets in the summer holidays. Mr. Studholme said the children should be allowed to play in their school-grounds.

The committee reported the bill without amendment. The bill introduced by Mr. Clark (Center Bruce), providing that a borrower under chattel mortgage shall not give a mortgage on goods exempted from seizure, found no friends on either side of the House.

Hon. Mr. Harcourt (Monck) claimed it would injure rather than help the man in extremis, who might need money desperately. It also interfered with the right of private contract.

Mr. Studholme didn't quite understand the bill, but he knew it was "agin the workingman!" so, adopting Ottawa tactics, he said he would keep the House till midnight rather than see it pass.

The Premier said he was unable to see why the bill should pass, and ponderously applied the axe. Mr. Clark withdrew the bill.

Mr. Studholme having objected to some big words used by Hon. Mr. Harcourt, a waggish member dispatched a page boy for a big dictionary, which was laid on the Hamilton member's desk amid laughter.

Mr. Hendrie's bill amending the Ontario railway and municipal act, was read a second time. It gives the railway board more power in ordering changes in rolling stock and in deciding disputes between street railways and municipalities over pavements.

Mr. Crag's bill providing for the rectification of errors in voters' lists was sent on to committee with the Premier's sanction.

Municipal Act Amendments.

Mr. McCoy's amendment to the municipal act, that ratepayers in a township municipality residing in an adjacent town or city may vote at the nearest township polling place instead of at the poll where property was situated.

Mr. Hanna disapproved of the bill, but Mr. MacKay defended it, and the Premier said it was worth consideration.

Mr. Kohler's bill extending the time for the erection of tag coats Houses of Refuge was sent to committee.

The House spent considerable time in committee on Mr. Foy's bills respecting controverted elections and elections to the Legislative Assembly, which were given slight technical amendments.

Mr. Foy announced that he would introduce an amendment which would be welcomed by the municipalities. In future the crown will pay for the polling booths used at provincial elections, instead of saddling the cost on the municipalities.

Civil Servants.

Mr. Foy also presented an amendment removing deputy clerks of the crown and crown lands agents from the list of those disqualified from voting. Mr. Brown (Oxford) asked the Government intended to disfranchise members of the inside customs service. The Premier replied that as such officials were often sent on special duties, and as they were frequently in receipt of pay, it was better that they should not have votes. They were in a different position from public servants doing purely clerical work.

Mr. McDougall (Ottawa) thought a finer distinction should be drawn between civil servants who should vote and those who should not. He knew of a case where civil servants were warned that if they voted the law would be invoked against them. The consequence was that some voted while others were afraid to.

The Premier's reply was that it would not be wise to make too definite a distinction.

Mr. Studholme's Slip.

The sensation of the evening session was the absence of Mr. Studholme. The Labor member had evidently understood the House to have adjourned, for he followed his usual practice of taking the train for home, and this unwittingly transgressed his own act, which forbade members should be in his seat during every minute the House is sitting.

On resuming after dinner the House again went into committee on Mr. Foy's bill. Mr. Clark (Center Bruce), contended that other persons besides clerks and school teachers should have the privilege of voting in their former abiding places, provided they had removed not less than three months before.

Premier Whitney said the line had to be drawn somewhere, and it was inevitable that some individuals must lose their votes.

Mr. Chas. Smith (Soo), raised an interesting point by urging that hiring of rigs by candidates on election day should not be made an offense, but should be counted a legal expenditure.

He was supported by Mr. Clark (Con. C. Bruce), and Mr. MacKay. The clause stood in the original form.

Thursday's Programme.

Mr. Sutherland—Bill to amend the assessment act.

Mr. Sutherland—Bill to amend the ditches and watercourses act.

Mr. Brower—Bill to amend the municipal act.

Mr. Macdonald—Bill to amend the municipal act.

Mr. Preston (Brant)—Order of the House for copies of all correspondence with the Government, or any member thereof, relating to the removal of Mr. Thomas Woodruff from the office of police magistrate of the city of Brantford; also, copy of report of commissioners appointed to investigate certain charges preferred against said Woodruff, and statement of aggregate cost of said commission.

Mr. McMillan—Inquiry of ministry: 1.—Does one Charles Burns occupy the position of home inspector in the department of Public Health?

2.—What salary does he receive?

3.—Is the Government aware that he has been for several months actively engaged in canvassing that district as a prospective candidate for the Commons in the Conservative interest?

Mr. Craig—Bill to amend the public schools act.

Mr. Craig—Bill to amend the assessment act.

A horse in good condition can exist about 25 days without food, so long as he has plenty of water to drink.

Weather:
Probs:
FAIR AND
COLD.

Smallman & Ingram
THE SATISFACTORY STORE PHONE 655

Wednesday
March 4

STORE NEWS TODAY.

The Great Question—What Are The New Styles in Ladies' Spring Suits?

ANSWERED, by the first showing in our Ready-to-Wear Department, a few of which are now on display in East Window.

We ask your particular attention to the high-class tailoring, also the great variety of styles we are showing at popular prices. The butterfly sleeve is one of the features which mark them with a stamp of newness, and make the garment of today differ so materially from the one of yesterday. The materials are Panama, Venetian, taffeta cloth and broadcloth, in plain, also narrow and hairline stripes. Come, if only to satisfy yourself as to what the new and correct styles are for spring season, 1908.

Spring Suit of Taffeta Cloth, \$40.00

Silk lined, hip length, light gray, three large tucks over shoulder, giving the Gibson effect; collar and cuffs trimmed with applique; skirt full pleated. One of the nobly new styles. Suit \$40.00

Spring Suit of Venetian, \$22.50

A very attractive style, in navy and green Venetian, hip length, mercerized lining, strapped seams and trimmed with braid and buttons; skirt pleated. Suit \$22.50

Spring Suit of Panama, \$15.00

The "Prince Chap" style, in brown, navy and black, mercerized lining, skirt full pleated and neatly tailored. Suit \$15.00

We describe these three only to give you an idea of the range of prices. You'll find many other styles at various prices, and on all the tailoring and workmanship is backed up by the Smallman & Ingram guarantee of satisfaction.

Suit Department, Second Floor.

36-inch

Hydegrade
HEATHERBLOOM
TAFFETA

50c Yard

The New Material For Drop Skirts

Lustrous enough to deceive the most careful observer as to its nature, and durable enough to outlast many skirts of the real taffeta silk, and without that harsh rustle, which has become so distasteful to the smartly-gowned woman.

If you have not tested the virtue of "Heatherbloom" Taffeta, for drop skirts, ask to see it at our Lining Department. We have yet to hear the first complaint from any who have given it a trial.

COLORS NOW IN STOCK: Royal, Light, Copenhagen, Dark and Light Navy Blue, Brown, Tan, Fawn, Reseda, Light and Mid Gray, Olive, Cardinal, White, Cream and Black. Thirty-six inches wide. Per yard, only 50c

Store Closes at
6 p.m. Daily.
Saturday
Included.

Smallman & Ingram
THE SATISFACTORY STORE PHONE 655

149 to 153
Dundas
Street

POSES, CADOVERS
MODEL COLLAPSESVictim of Horrifying Experience
Almost Crazy By Her Surroundings.

Chicago, March 3.—Miss Franc Kingsnorth, an artists' model, was led blindfolded into a room filled with cadavers yesterday afternoon, and was photographed for a picture to be entitled "Asleep With the Dead." She fainted when the bandage was removed and her eyes opened on the gruesome, grinning hulks of human forms that surrounded her.

Her collapse was followed by hysterics, in which she screamed and struggled to free herself from what seemed to her a living tomb, until she fell in an unconscious heap on the floor of the John H. Drake Company's anatomical laboratory on Ogden avenue, near Honore street.

For hours after her experience, she was in a precarious condition at the home of Dr. John B. Wilcox, 221 Lincoln street, whither she was removed following the scene created as the result of an effort to obtain a photograph that would eclipse all the imaginative horrors conceived by art.

Dances With Skeleton.

Miss Kingsnorth, who resides at 3531 Indiana avenue, agreed to dance with human skeletons before the camera in the Drake Laboratory, but did not bargain to lie down with the hulks of the dead in order that the cravings of "medics" for the morbid might be satisfied.

She had perched herself to waltz with an articulated skeleton, and to pose with the same bony remnant of a departed personality upon her lap.

In accordance with this agreement Miss Kingsnorth accompanied Robert Carson, a photographer for the John & Oliver Engraving Company, to Drake's establishment yesterday morning.

"Now, they won't hurt me, will they?" she nervously asked as Mr. Drake showed her the polished white skeletons with which she was to familiarize herself preparatory to the ordeal before the camera.

The sight at first unnerved her, but she soon overcame her fears and several pictures were taken, to be reproduced later for general circulation.

Prepared for Horrors.

After that ordeal she was informed that another picture was to be taken and that she would be led into the room blindfolded.

"What for?" she demanded. "Well, you have never been in an anatomical room like this one," said Mr. Drake, "and we want to take a picture of you, might not you enjoy it?"

So she went in and when she took the handkerchief off just keep your eyes shut."

Miss Kingsnorth yielded without further explanation. A handkerchief was fastened over her eyes. A white gown was draped around her. She was then led into a room occupied until then only by the embalmed bodies of the dead. Dead men leaned against the walls around the room. The heads of human beings were perched on shelves here and there. It was a room full of cadavers. In the center was a couch. Miss Kingsnorth was led to the couch and told to assume a position as though asleep. When she was posed, Drake set the camera. Above were placed human heads, all contributing to a scene of horror of which Miss Kingsnorth had never dreamed.

Asleep With the Dead.

"Asleep with the dead" was the setting. Miss Kingsnorth was far from asleep, but her eyes were blindfolded and she could not see the company that had been thrust upon her.

"Now keep your eyes shut when I take off the handkerchief," Drake said to her, as the photographer prepared to take the picture. The handkerchief was removed and Carson took one flashlight picture.

Then he tried another.

As he did the young woman's eyes opened. Staring into her face she saw the figure of a dead man. At her feet she saw another. All around were the terrified specters.

She uttered a terrified scream and fell back. She rallied before the scenario could be removed.

"O, let me out, let me out," she screamed, struggling to free herself. Drake and the photographer were alarmed. As rapidly as possible they removed the cadavers and Miss Kingsnorth rushed frantically around and around the room, screaming at the top of her voice.

Efforts to restrain her were futile and she finally fell exhausted. Drake summoned Dr. Wilcox. When the latter reached the laboratory the woman was in a dead faint, from which she did not rally for hours.

In remote villages of the Salzkammergut, Hungary, the mania for things English is so strong that the postboys frequently remove English stamps from letters and substitute Hungarian, thus delaying the delivery of the letters.

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Leaning over the face of Miss Kingsnorth a cadaver was placed, its hands outstretched, its eyes peering into hers. Another was at her feet, the lifeless hand clasping her toes. Beside her, a skeleton was stretched.

All around the couch were posed cadavers, some kneeling, some reclining on the couch. Above were placed human heads, all contributing to a scene of horror of which Miss Kingsnorth had never dreamed.

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Dr. Ernest A. Allard. My many thanks for Psychine and Oxomulium. I have used them with very great satisfaction both in my own case and in that of my friends. It affords me much pleasure to recommend a remedy which is really good in cases for which it is intended. I am yours very truly,

DR. ERNEST A. ALLARD.

Doctors recognize that Psychine is one of the very best remedies for all throat, lung and stomach troubles and all run down conditions, from whatever cause. It is the prescription of one of the world's greatest specialists in diseases of the throat, lungs and stomach, and all wasting diseases. Ask your druggist for it, at 50c and \$1, or T. A. Slocum, Limited, Toronto.