

**A Secret.**  
With complexion like the rose 'mid the snows.  
(He to Campana's Italian Balm we suppose)  
Se is perfect, say the Beaux, from her bonnet to her toes.  
Here's "the secret" then for those with skin woes.  
At a Little of Campana's Italian Balm well rubbed into a perfectly clean skin.

Sets at all first-class druggists. Anywhere by mail, 35cts. The Hutchings Medicine Co.,  
Skville, Toronto.

## WOMAN'S PAGE

Continued from Twelfth Page.

I birds' breasts, wings and the par-  
plumage are still popular. One  
y stunning red hat has a soft full  
m of red velvet in folds, red vel-  
leaves covering the entire crown  
d a decoration of red grapes at the  
sk.

Another rather stylish hat in black  
t has a trimming of Empire green  
velvet, hemmed with black moiré and  
awn through large steel rings in a  
front. Black wings droop over  
e hair at the back.

## HOUSEHOLD CHATS

### THE HANDKERCHIEF GAME.

Here is a game that will give  
ung people as jolly a half hour as  
ey could ask for. It may be called  
"The Elements." The players are  
ually divided, with a captain for  
ch side. The sides take seats op-  
posite to each other, and one of the  
ptains is chosen by lot to begin the  
me.

This he does by taking a knotted  
nderchief and throwing it at one of  
e players on the opposite side, call-  
g out at the same time "Earth!"  
ater!" "Air!" or "Fire!"  
If he calls "Earth," the player in-  
ose lap the handkerchief has fallen  
st name some quadruped before the  
tain can count ten; if he calls  
ater," the player must name a fish;  
"Air," he must name a bird; and if  
"Fire," he must remain perfectly  
ent.

If a player fails to name an animal  
name the wrong one, or speak  
ten he should be silent, he drops  
t of the game, and the captain then  
kes the handkerchief and throws it  
some one else on the player's side.  
If, on the contrary, the player an-  
s properly, he must throw the  
nderchief at some one on the op-  
posite side, calling out one of the el-  
ements, and counting ten, as the op-  
posite captain had done.

The game goes on in this way until  
l the players on one side have drop-  
ed out, when, of course, the victory  
es to their opponents.  
This is a simple game, but it is full  
fun from beginning to end. And it  
is its helpful features, too, for a suc-  
cessful player must be alert and quick  
fitted, and must have his tongue in  
good training as his wits. The fun  
and plenty of it is made by the  
sard mistakes that the necessity for  
ck answering gives rise to.

### CARE OF THE COMPLEXION.

It seems strange perhaps to write  
out a baby's complexion, but there  
is no other word to indicate the skin  
its face, and it is of that I am going  
speak.

Baby's skin is very little under-  
ood and very much neglected by  
e majority of mothers. I see  
abies constantly, every day, whose  
e are irritated, blotchy, too red or  
o shiny. This is because their  
others do not realize that the skin  
the face should have quite different  
from the rest of the body.  
To wash a baby's face with soap  
ater is to expose it to all sorts of  
ptions. The fine, sensitive tissue  
e thus destroyed, and the seeds of  
ture difficulties sown.

The best bath for a child's face  
ade out of cream or milk, diluted or  
e, according to circumstances, and  
ixed with warm water or warm milk.  
Milk alone is an excellent lotion for  
eakness, provided the milk is fresh  
d boiled. Poor children whose skin  
very irritable I advise boiled milk  
ixed with half as much hot water or  
arsh mallow water.

Dip a little absorbent cotton in the  
ilk and rub the face softly with it  
henever it is dirty. Then wipe it  
ftly with dry absorbent cotton. One  
ay also use a crust of bread well  
aked in hot water. That is also most  
easing.

Let me add that all the water used  
n a baby's face should be boiled al-  
ays.

### RIBBON CAKE.

To make it, beat to a cream half  
cupful (a quarter of a pound) of  
utter; add gradually two cupfuls of  
ranulated sugar, the yolks of four  
gs; beat thoroughly; add a tea-  
poonful of vanilla and one cupful

of milk. Beat the whites of four eggs  
to a stiff froth. Add two teaspoon-  
fuls of baking powder to three cup-  
fuls of pastry flour, and sift; add to  
the mixture, and add to it a tablespoon-  
ful of cinnamon, an ounce of choco-  
late, melted, a cupful of washed  
floured currants and a quarter of a  
cupful (about two ounces) of finely  
shredded citron. Grease three sheet-  
pans of the same size; put the fruit  
mixture into one, the other mixture  
into two pans. Bake in a moderately  
quick oven for half an hour.

When done, turn the cakes out on  
oiled paper, spread one light cake with  
a layer of soft icing, which you have  
made while the cakes are baking;  
place the darker cake on top, spread  
it with icing, and on top of this place  
the remaining light cake. Cover with  
a piece of oiled paper, on top of  
which place one of the pans in which  
the cakes were baked. At each place  
a pound weight; stand aside until  
cold, then remove the weights. Ice  
the top with sugar icing, and when  
set, cut the whole into diamonds,  
rounds or squares.

### A GOOD EXERCISE.

If your shoulder blades are too  
prominent, put your hands on your  
hips and try to strike your elbows  
together behind your back, twenty  
times night and morning. Another  
old-fashioned exercise having the  
same effect is that of carrying the  
arms from in front, where the palms  
are brought together, straight back  
until the backs of the hands touch.  
This must be done with the arms carried  
straight, not slanting downward. You  
won't be able to do it for some time,  
but you will find practice making you  
more expert until you can. You will  
find then that you have a full chest  
that is a credit to you, and flat  
shoulder blades that are not always  
too much in sight.

### PROTECTION FOR THE TABLE.

One of the latest devices for table  
mats is to have an embroidered linen  
slip, inside of which is placed a sheet  
of white asbestos. This does not show  
position that the linen gives the effect  
of an embroidered linen doily—  
and still protects the table perfectly  
from any hot dishes placed upon it.

### EMERGENCY CASES.

Choking.—When a person is taken  
with a sudden fit of choking, lift the  
sufferer's left arm as high as possible.  
This remedy will afford relief far more  
quickly than any other, even thumping  
on the back, which so commonly does  
no good, and usually objects to by most  
persons.

In a case of fainting remember that  
fainting proceeds from a disturbance  
of the circulation, by means of which  
the blood is drawn, suddenly  
from the head. The first thing  
to do is to lower the fainting  
person to the floor into such  
a position that the head will be lower  
than the rest of the body. Loosen the  
clothing across the chest and at the  
throat.

Each year the crops are sold by the  
traders at a profit of two in advance  
of harvesting time to the traders at  
Rhine, Epernay and Chalons. The  
Russian wine which has been sold  
to the exclusive order of some of the  
most famous houses in the world, has  
been sold at a profit of two in advance  
of harvesting time to the traders at  
Rhine, Epernay and Chalons. The  
Russian wine which has been sold  
to the exclusive order of some of the  
most famous houses in the world, has  
been sold at a profit of two in advance  
of harvesting time to the traders at  
Rhine, Epernay and Chalons.

## IN THE SUNNY LAND OF CHAMPAGNE.

Delightful Scenes in the Neighborhood  
of Epernay—The Wine An Inven-  
tion of Dom Perignon in the Six-  
teenth Century.

When the grapes are ripening, and that  
first touch of autumn comes slyly  
sneaking under the guise and glow of a  
rich Indian summer, no picture of  
country can be found in sunnier France  
than the "Land of Champagne," with its  
vineyards, villages, and picturesque  
nestling amid a broad expanse of undulating  
hills.

At, of course, you make your pro-  
gram, and Ay will at first sight catch the  
heart out of you. It is itself protected by a  
sheltering vineyard hill, while the approach  
from the sea is barred by a range of  
magnificent chestnut trees, which, in  
turn, give way to straight, tall poplars,  
lacking a "speaking likeness" to our well-  
beloved "Hobnobber." Crossing the canal  
that connects the town with the Rhine,  
you find yourself amid a long, straight  
streets of quaint and low-built houses,  
many of which are old enough to still dis-

play their original Gothic architecture. A  
covered market-place and the ancient clock-  
tower with its chime of silver bells com-  
plete the actual "signs" of little Ay; but  
what lends it its own charm is the "cen-  
tre" of the wine district is its well-  
to-do air of quiet, self-respecting pros-  
perity. The town of vines and cellars  
they abound everywhere, and for but one  
purpose, while every foot of sun-baked  
wall bears its luxuriant growth of trained  
vines, heavy with ripening grapes. Ease  
and abundance would hardly seem the  
distinguishing note of this little town of  
vintners; it is as though some of the  
quaintest qualities that pertain to their  
own peculiar vintage were bubbling forth  
from the very soil, making all things  
"lively" in a quiet and decorous way.

The actual champagne vineyards do not  
include the entire neighborhood of wood-  
famed Epernay, terminating in the south  
in the vine and vintners, and stretching in the  
north up to near Rheims, whence come  
the goodly crops of Vézay and Silvery. Ay  
occupies an exceptional position in the very  
centre of this privileged district, its hills  
being bisected by the great river, the  
Marne, which flows with hollows and ravines,  
this escaping wind and frost, while absorb-  
ing every ray of sun that may bathe the  
countryside.

It is both curious and interesting to note  
how the inhabitants, with that thrift which  
is born of the French soil, have still re-  
tained a portion of the olden vineyard  
even in the town itself. Vines grow at  
every street corner; gardens are converted  
into miniature vineyards, and vines grow  
about the houses, and in the streets, and  
bear its complement of graceful, clinging  
climber. The straight paths lead  
up to the vineyards and past the  
rows of vines and posts set up  
at regular intervals to either side of the  
road. The vines grow to the height of an  
average man, effectively shutting out any  
view there beyond. The further you go  
the more distinctive becomes this  
feature of the country's industry, vineyard  
succeeding vineyard with most monotonous  
regularity. Even after you have scaled  
the slight eminence above Ay, where the  
sight of cool, dark forest trees comes as  
a welcome relief to the eye, you will, while  
travelling down the hill, and, as a matter of  
fact, happen on a patch of trailing vines,  
here even mingling their tendrils among  
the foliage of trees and shrubs. Here  
and there you will light on a hut or shelter,  
painted in gay colors, so as to be  
more readily distinguished from the  
darker buildings of the town. These  
being the vintners' shanties, but  
also for the storage of tools and im-  
plements. All here is quiet, restful,  
and without hurry or bustle. Here  
these people proceed with an air of  
solemn cheerfulness, a subdued animation,  
the very mood of the vineyard.

Scenes less given to promiscuous  
visitors, and the vines grow to the height of an  
average man, effectively shutting out any  
view there beyond. The further you go  
the more distinctive becomes this  
feature of the country's industry, vineyard  
succeeding vineyard with most monotonous  
regularity. Even after you have scaled  
the slight eminence above Ay, where the  
sight of cool, dark forest trees comes as  
a welcome relief to the eye, you will, while  
travelling down the hill, and, as a matter of  
fact, happen on a patch of trailing vines,  
here even mingling their tendrils among  
the foliage of trees and shrubs. Here  
and there you will light on a hut or shelter,  
painted in gay colors, so as to be  
more readily distinguished from the  
darker buildings of the town. These  
being the vintners' shanties, but  
also for the storage of tools and im-  
plements. All here is quiet, restful,  
and without hurry or bustle. Here  
these people proceed with an air of  
solemn cheerfulness, a subdued animation,  
the very mood of the vineyard.

It is true, no denying the monotony of  
the immediate surroundings; but if you wish  
for more varied scenery, you must leave these  
vineyard hills and turn toward Dizy and  
Wendebach, which are more rolling  
and more fertile. The vines grow to the height of an  
average man, effectively shutting out any  
view there beyond. The further you go  
the more distinctive becomes this  
feature of the country's industry, vineyard  
succeeding vineyard with most monotonous  
regularity. Even after you have scaled  
the slight eminence above Ay, where the  
sight of cool, dark forest trees comes as  
a welcome relief to the eye, you will, while  
travelling down the hill, and, as a matter of  
fact, happen on a patch of trailing vines,  
here even mingling their tendrils among  
the foliage of trees and shrubs. Here  
and there you will light on a hut or shelter,  
painted in gay colors, so as to be  
more readily distinguished from the  
darker buildings of the town. These  
being the vintners' shanties, but  
also for the storage of tools and im-  
plements. All here is quiet, restful,  
and without hurry or bustle. Here  
these people proceed with an air of  
solemn cheerfulness, a subdued animation,  
the very mood of the vineyard.

At dusk they reached their camp,  
and found that the night was not  
many yards across. Tall,  
close-set pines and fir rose around  
it like a wall. On one side was a lit-  
tle stream, beyond which rose the  
steep mountain slopes, covered with  
evergreen forest.

The men were surprised to find that  
the night was not many yards across. Tall,  
close-set pines and fir rose around  
it like a wall. On one side was a lit-  
tle stream, beyond which rose the  
steep mountain slopes, covered with  
evergreen forest.

The men were surprised to find that  
the night was not many yards across. Tall,  
close-set pines and fir rose around  
it like a wall. On one side was a lit-  
tle stream, beyond which rose the  
steep mountain slopes, covered with  
evergreen forest.

## HOMICIDES IN ALABAMA.

Largest List in a Year in All the South-  
ern States Except Texas.

In his charge to the grand jury of  
the city court, at Montgomery, Tues-  
day, Judge W. H. Thomas dwelt at  
length on important homicide  
statistics which he had collected  
from the various States and Terri-  
tories. These statistics set forth a  
condition of affairs in Alabama which  
form a sad commentary on the de-  
terioration of life in this State and  
demonstrate the importance of en-  
forcing the laws without fear or favor.

According to Judge Thomas, the  
number of homicides in Alabama  
for a year was 461, the largest  
number reported from any of the  
Southern States, including Texas, which  
reported 1,021. The number of homi-  
cides in Alabama for a year was near-  
ly twice as large as in any of the  
great States of the Union, except  
Alabama, and it must be remembered  
that Pennsylvania's population is more  
than three times as large as that of  
Alabama. The number of homicides  
in this State per 50,000 inhabitants  
was thirteen, that of the six New Eng-  
land States combined only two and a  
half, that of only Texas and Florida  
being larger than that of Alabama,  
while the number in this State per  
50,000 inhabitants is exceeded by that  
of nine States and Territories—Mary-  
land, Florida, Texas, California,  
Nevada, Arizona, Montana, Colorado  
and New Mexico.

Of it was noted that with the  
exception of Maryland and Florida,  
the other States and Territories named  
have long been looked upon as dis-  
tressing in crime, and that as a result  
Alabama has steadily developed  
into a lawless State. Judge Thomas  
made a far better showing for Ala-  
bama than he did for any of the  
other States. Alabama is a striking  
fact, and can be explained only on  
the ground of public sentiment, as  
Judge Thomas suggested. Until  
laws are more rigidly enforced with  
impunity we may expect this ugly  
record of Alabama to remain standing.

The first stand against the  
practice of carrying concealed weap-  
ons in this State, it is believed, will  
be to improve the public sentiment  
growing public sentiment against the  
cowardly and cruel act of hurling one's  
fellow-man into eternity on any kind  
of a flimsy pretense. It is hoped that  
crystalline into effective remedies  
against a dangerous and degrading  
evil.—Birmingham (Ala.) News.

## A MYSTERIOUS ENEMY.

By THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Frontiersmen are not as a rule apt  
to be very superstitious. They lead  
lives too hard and practical, and have  
too little imagination in things spirit-  
ual. I have heard but few ghost  
stories while on the frontier, and  
these few were of a perfectly  
commonplace and conventional type.

But I once listened to a sort of  
goblin story which impressed me.  
It was told by a grizzled, weather-beat-  
en old mountain hunter named Bau-  
man, whose father was a German im-  
migrant, but who himself was born  
and had passed all his life on the  
frontier. He evidently believed what  
he said, for he could hardly repress  
a shudder at certain points of the  
tale; but of course it was impossible  
to tell exactly how accurate was his  
recollection of the details.

When the event occurred he was  
still a young man and was trapping a  
partner among the mountains which  
divided the forks of the Salmon from  
the head of Wisdom River. Not hav-  
ing had much luck, he and his part-  
ner determined to go up into a par-  
ticularly wild and lonely pass through  
which ran a small stream said to  
contain many beaver.

The pass had an evil reputation,  
because the year before a solitary  
hunter who was passing through it  
there slain, seemingly by a wild beast;  
the half eaten remains were found by  
some mining prospectors who had  
passed his camp. The hunter was  
with the two trappers, who were as  
adventurous and hardy as others of  
their kind. They took their two be-  
aver traps and went on to the foot of the  
pass, where they left them in an open  
beaver meadow, the rocky, timber-  
clad ground being thence onward  
impracticable for horses.

Then they struck out on foot through  
the vast, gloomy forest, and in about  
four hours reached a little open  
glade where they concluded to camp,  
as there signs of game were plenty.  
There was still an hour or two of  
daylight left, and after building a  
brush lean-to and throwing down and  
opening their packs, they started up  
stream. The country was very dense  
and hard to travel, for much timber  
was down, and the ground was very  
slippery. The men were surprised to find that  
the night was not many yards across. Tall,  
close-set pines and fir rose around  
it like a wall. On one side was a lit-  
tle stream, beyond which rose the  
steep mountain slopes, covered with  
evergreen forest.

The men were surprised to find that  
the night was not many yards across. Tall,  
close-set pines and fir rose around  
it like a wall. On one side was a lit-  
tle stream, beyond which rose the  
steep mountain slopes, covered with  
evergreen forest.

The men were surprised to find that  
the night was not many yards across. Tall,  
close-set pines and fir rose around  
it like a wall. On one side was a lit-  
tle stream, beyond which rose the  
steep mountain slopes, covered with  
evergreen forest.

The men were surprised to find that  
the night was not many yards across. Tall,  
close-set pines and fir rose around  
it like a wall. On one side was a lit-  
tle stream, beyond which rose the  
steep mountain slopes, covered with  
evergreen forest.

## WISDOM IS THE WOMAN WHO HAS FAITH IN LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

of miles of camp. In the high  
mountain, he rode onward through  
the night, until far beyond the reach  
of pursuit.

Such was his story. Bauman was a  
German ancestor and his childhood  
had doubtless been saturated with the  
ghost and goblin lore of the German  
peasantry, so all kinds of gruesome  
superstitions were latent in his mind.  
As for the tracks, being seemingly  
those of an animal walking on two  
feet, it is perfectly possible that the  
beaver may have been injured by a trap  
or otherwise, in one of its fore legs  
and that in consequence it was apt to  
move about in a peculiar manner, and  
commonly than its brethren, who al-  
ways walk freely in an erect position.

In reconnoitering the camp it may  
have frequently assumed this upright  
posture from mere desire of keeping a  
better lookout; and it may be that by  
chance those places where its tracks  
were clearest were precisely those  
where it happened to rise for a few  
paces on its hind legs.—Youth's Com-  
panion.

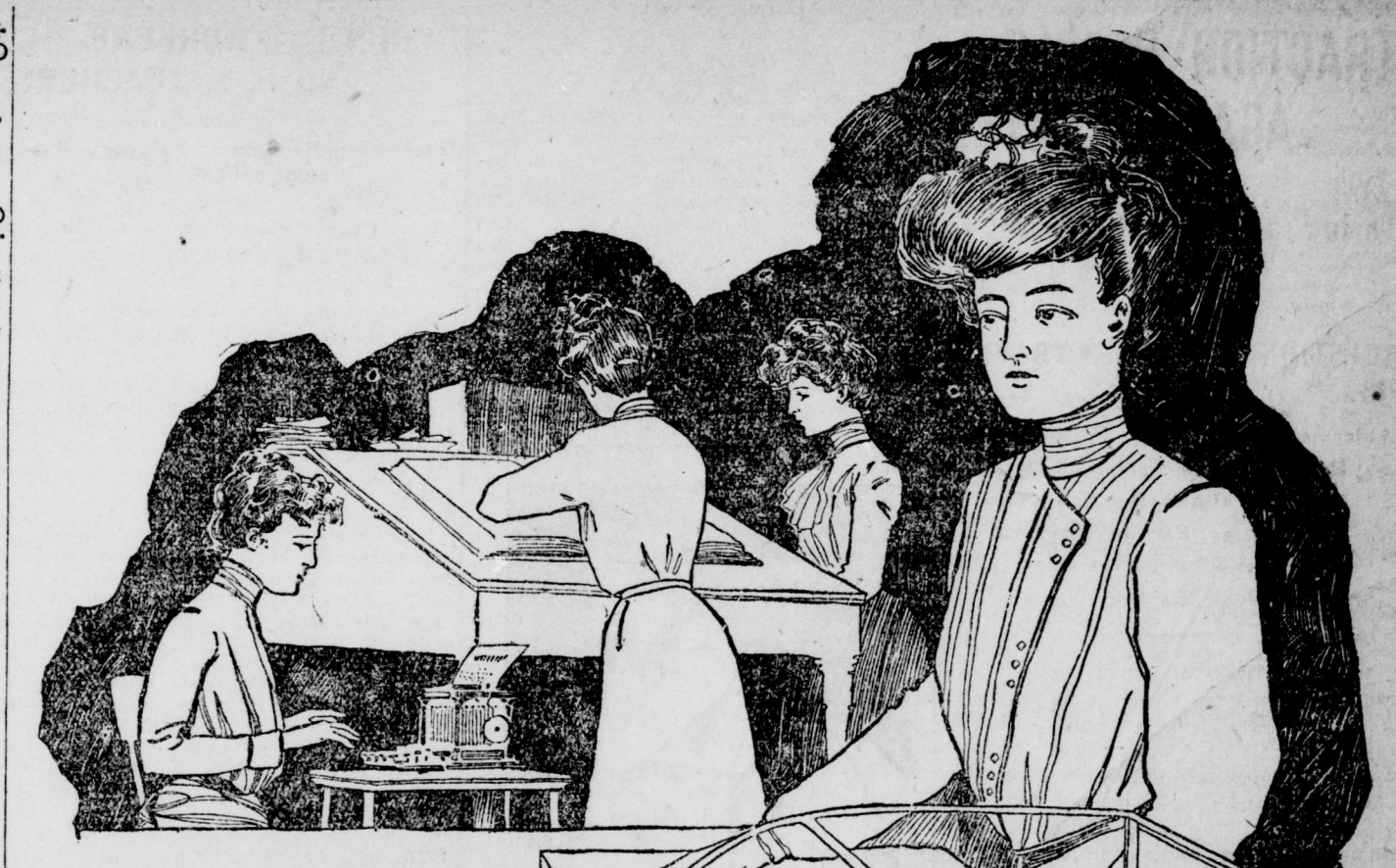
## "TODY" HAMILTON BACK FROM EUROPE.

What the Great Circus Press Agent  
Tells of Europe.

P. F. Hamilton, better known as  
"Tody" Hamilton, arrived in New York  
on the North German Lloyd liner  
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. He had  
been in Europe just five years and two  
days, and every minute of his time  
was spent in keeping the European  
public duly impressed with the size,  
the excellence, the marvelousness of  
the Barnum & Bailey show.

"I have picked up some new tricks  
in the press agent line," he said yes-  
terday. "But, notwithstanding any  
travels, I haven't brought back any  
new languages with me. I have been  
in 800 cities over there, and have run  
up against 800 or more dialects, but  
none of them stuck."

"The trouble was this. I was in  
Paris a few weeks, and was just begin-  
ning to pick up a little when I had  
to move to Berlin, and wasn't there  
more than long enough to feel my way  
about in their language, when it was  
away to some other place. I was in  
Vienna, I never before fully realized that  
I was a total stranger until the first  
morning I got into Berlin. I left  
the hotel to go out for a look around,  
and of all the signs on the street cor-  
ners, on the buildings, in the shops,  
and on the street cars, there wasn't  
one that I could make out. Every-  
thing begins at the back of the Alpy-  
bet, and I don't think that there are  
any vowels in Hungarian. We did a



## Girls Who Work

Girls who work are particularly susceptible to female ills, especially when obliged to stand on their feet from morning until night.

Day in and day out, month in and month out, the year through, the working girl toils; she is often the bread winner of the family, and must work that others may live; whether she is sick or well, whether it rains or shines, whether it is warm or cold she must get to her place of employment and perform the duties exacted from her.

Among this class the symptoms of female diseases are early manifest by weak and aching backs, pain in the lower limbs and lower part of the stomach; in consequence of frequent walking of the feet monthly periods become painful and irregular, and frequently faint and dizzy spells, with loss of appetite, until life is a burden and it is hard work to drag about. All these symptoms point to a derangement of the female organism, and if taken in time can be easily and permanently cured.

## A Cordial Invitation to Every Sick and Ailing Working Girl.

It is to these girls that Mrs. Pinkham holds out a helping hand, and extends a cordial invitation to correspond with her. Her unrivalled record of success in treating woman's ills makes her letters of advice of untold value to every ailing working girl, and from her wide experience and skill she quickly points the way to health. Her advice is free, and all letters are held by her in the strictest confidence. Address, Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. Don't put off writing her until your health is wrecked.

## Grateful Words from Working Girls Who Have Been Helped.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I want to thank you for what you have done for me. I was dreadfully tired, I stand over my work all day, and no one who hasn't tried it knows how it makes your back and sides ache. I couldn't sleep, and had no appetite, but thanks to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I feel entirely different now; it is a wonderful medicine. I do not feel that my work is hard now, and I recommend your medicine to other girls who are always tired."—Miss ISABEL SCROIN, 293 Willis Ave., New York City.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done so much good for me that I wish to recommend it to all girls whose work keeps them standing on their feet all day in a hot store. The doctor said I could not live and I must give up work, and stay out of doors; he did not seem to realize that a girl cannot afford to stop working. My back ached, my appetite was poor and I could not sleep; menstruation was scanty and very painful. One day when suffering I commenced to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it helped me. I soon found that my menstrual periods were free from pain and natural; now my health is fine and every one is surprised at the change in me, and I cannot be too grateful for what you have done for me."—Miss JANET PAINE, 630 West 125th Street, New York City.—\$5000.00 forfeit if originals of above letters proving genuineness cannot be produced.

## WISDOM IS THE WOMAN WHO HAS FAITH IN LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

ponies were still grazing.  
Mounting, he rode onward through  
the night, until far beyond the reach  
of pursuit.

Such was his story. Bauman was a  
German ancestor and his childhood  
had doubtless been saturated with the  
ghost and goblin lore of the German  
peasantry, so all kinds of gruesome  
superstitions were latent in his mind.  
As for the tracks, being seemingly  
those of an animal walking on two  
feet, it is perfectly possible that the  
beaver may have been injured by a trap  
or otherwise, in one of its fore legs  
and that in consequence it was apt to  
move about in a peculiar manner, and  
commonly than its brethren, who al-  
ways walk freely in an erect position.

In reconnoitering the camp it may  
have frequently assumed this upright  
posture from mere desire of keeping a  
better lookout; and it may be that by  
chance those places where its tracks  
were clearest were precisely those  
where it happened to rise for a few  
paces on its hind legs.—Youth's Com-  
panion.

## "TODY" HAMILTON BACK FROM EUROPE.

What the Great Circus Press Agent  
Tells of Europe.

P. F. Hamilton, better known as  
"Tody" Hamilton, arrived in New York  
on the North German Lloyd liner  
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. He had  
been in Europe just five years and two  
days, and every minute of his time  
was spent in keeping the European  
public duly impressed with the size,  
the excellence, the marvelousness of  
the Barnum & Bailey show.

"I have picked up some new tricks  
in the press agent line," he said yes-  
terday. "But, notwithstanding any  
travels, I haven't brought back any  
new languages with me. I have been  
in 800 cities over there, and have run  
up against 800 or more dialects, but  
none of them stuck."

"The trouble was this. I was in  
Paris a few weeks, and was just begin-  
ning to pick up a little when I had  
to move to Berlin, and wasn't there  
more than long enough to feel my way  
about in their language, when it was  
away to some other place. I was in  
Vienna, I never before fully realized that  
I was a total stranger until the first  
morning I got into Berlin. I left  
the hotel to go out for a look around,  
and of all the signs on the street cor-  
ners, on the buildings, in the shops,  
and on the street cars, there wasn't  
one that I could make out. Every-  
thing begins at the back of the Alpy-  
bet, and I don't think that there are  
any vowels in Hungarian. We did a

great business there, just the same."  
Pins cost only a trifle nowadays,  
where once they were expensive.  
Pays the American Exporter. In 1900  
the 75,000,000 people in the United  
States used 66,000,000 gross of com-  
pound pins, which is about 2.5 pins  
per person, or an average of about 425  
pins for every man, woman and child  
in the country. This is the highest  
average made anywhere in the use  
of pins. Ten years ago we used only  
about 72 pins each. The total num-  
ber of pins manufactured in the  
United States during 1900, the census  
year, was 68,899,260 gross. There are  
forty-three factories in all, with 2,353  
employees. The business has grown  
half-rapidly or half-devilish, some great  
factories in 1880, they produced only half  
as much, employed only about half  
the capital, and only 1,077 hands.

**A Kitchen Time-saver**

In the busy kitchen, where every minute is important, a great deal of time can be saved by a modern range.

No other range possesses so many labor, time and fuel-saving devices, and will do its work so well, as the

**"Cornwall" Steel Range.**

Oven is ventilated and lined with asbestos. Has deep fire-box, fitted with "McClary's special" duplex grates. Made with or without high shelf, warming closet, and reservoir. Its rich nickel dress makes the "Cornwall" undoubtedly the handsomest steel range made.

Sold by all enterprising dealers. Write for descriptive booklet.

**McClary's**

Makers of the  
"Sunshine" Furnace  
and "Famous Active" Range.

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.

**CITY AGENTS** (Wm. Stevely & Son, 362 Richmond St. J. C. Park, 663 Dundas St., East London.)