Wife of Iowa's Governor Says "Know Thy Child"

Would Have Boys and Girls Look Facts of Existence in the Face—Head of 2,000 Organized Women.

WASHINGTON TIMES: It was a famous philosopher who took out a patent on the greatest text ever manufactured for graduating essays and valedictory addresses, the good old slogan, "Know thyself." Now, here comes Mrs. Carroll, wife of Governor B. F. Carroll, of Iowa, and goes him one better, for whether you are a mother or a crabbed old bachelor, she gives you a gentle and indulgent look, speaks the motto, "Know thy child," and then proceeds to preach a charming sermonette on the need of mothers becoming more closely acquainted with their offspring.

As for the children themselves, she brings them also a message, for has she not stumped the State of Iowa time and again, talking to school girls and boys, and calling her little lecture by the pretty title, "My Possible Self"? They all know her, and they all love her, "the governor's wife," and though it looked at one time as if she were going to stand in the way of her husband's being elected, there's not even a Democrat in Iowa today who wouldn't like to see Mrs. Carroll herself governor of the state.

"If I have any message at all," she says modestly, "it is a plea for franker relations between the parent and the child. The mothers don't know their little ones. The children are unacquainted with their parents. There is a certain false modesty abroad in the world which has taught these mothers that the most sacred and vital things of life should be veiled and hidden from the child.

Would Teach Children Principles of Life.

"The impurity by which I mean the immorality, in the world results more largely from ignorance than from any other one source. And this ignorance results from the thoughtlessness, the indifference, or sometimes from the cowardice of the parent. Let the children, be taught, in school and at home, the fundamental principles of life and birth. Let them look upon the great facts of existence without shame and without prurience."

This is the doctrine which Mrs. Carroll was preaching to the women's clubs, the mothers and the teachers of Iowa two years ago, when she Innocently caused a furore throughout the state. Shortly after her husband's announcement of his candidacy for the office of governor, Mrs. Carroll found herself the storm centre of the political fray, and during the campaign received more columns of publicity than the press of the state gave to either candidate.

"She advocates the teaching of sexology in the public schools," was the cry raised by the political opponents of her husband. Mrs. Carroll was represented as the arch-enemy of childhood, while still others portrayed her as striking at the very foundations of the home and society.

Mrs. Carroll held her ground with an *imperturbable* spirit, and continued *to educate the* mothers of her state. *Within the* last two years she has served as president of the Iowa Mothers' Congress, an organization of about 2,000 women. She has travelled over all the state several times, and never goes to an Iowa town that she does not stay long enough to speak to the high school girls, and later to the boys. She gives to these enthusiastic juvenile audiences the little lecture, "My Possible Self," in which she holds before them the rose-colored and stimulating ideals to which extreme youth is most susceptible

"I am an advocate," said Mrs. Carroll, "of the identical standard of morals for both boys and girls, men and women. In my work for the young people of the state I have done my poor best to impress this upon our mothers. Let them teach their sons the same standard of virtue that they teach their daughters, and within two generations the whole of society will have profited thereby."

Advocates Franker Teaching of Children.

"Do I advocate the franker teaching of children in the public schools? I do. But not the teaching of them collectively. I think the same methods should be pursued by teachers that would be chosen by any wise and loving mother. Let them lead the child gently and discreetly into a fuller knowledge of himself, and of his fellow-beings. How else can the youth of our country be made to fully realize the value of right living?

"I believe that the 'circles' of the Mothers' Congress are today the greatest medium for the carrying of my message, for they are small groups of mothers banded together for the purpose of studying the best methods of rearing the child. And as president of the Mothers' Congress in our own state, I manage to keep in touch with the mothers as well as the boys and girls.

Mrs. Carroll subserves her society interests to her philanthropic work, though as wife of the highest official in the State of Iowa, many social duties devolve upon her. During her husband's administration, she has entertained extensively on public occasions, and is one of the most popular hostesses in the city of Des Moines.

Mrs. Carroll wears always a small gold pin. Its design is that of a map of Iowa, surmounted by the letters "L. L. L.," and surrounded by a wreath of wild roses.

Only Organization of Its Kind in the United States.

"It is the pin of the Legislative Ladies' League," she said, "and I do not know of any other organization in the country like ours, though I think women of other states might read of it with both pleasure and profit. Year before last the wives of the members of our Iowa Legislature and state officers organized for the purpose of enjoyment and self-improvement. Our meetings are so successful that no member ever wants to be away, and we have not only gotten abundant pleasure out of them, but have done some good work in the way of reading and study. We are going to purchase soon a statue for one of the niches in the new building of the Historical League, and we are hoping that this is to be a precedent which our successors will follow until all the niches in one of our most beautiful public buildings are filled with worthy pieces of statuary. Not a bad idea, is it?"

Governor and Mrs. Carrol have two sons, Paul and Jean. Mrs. Carroll came to Washington to attend the Second International Congress on the Welfare of the Child, and was one of the speakers on the programme.

And she is known by her slogan, which is "Know thy child."

Parliament Where Women Sit Is Doomed to Extinction

Finnish Diet, Which Must, Before Long, Be Abolished by Russia, Has Proved to the World the Capacity of Women as Legislators, Administrators and Patriots—Women Are as Steadfast as the Men in Resisting Russian Despotism—Remarkable Group of Female Legislators, Some of Whom Sit Side by Side With Their Husbands.

HELSINGFORS, Apl. 27—Within a few weeks Europe's first experiment with women as legislators will have come to an end. The Finnish Diet is doomed. A "law" passed by a minority of the Russian Duma on June 30 last deprived it of all power by declaring that in 50 different questions (going down to telephones and street cars), the Diet has henceforth only consultative powers. In practice that means that the Diet must cease to exist, for it refuses absolutely to accept the unconstitutional "law," and firmly stands for its rights against the despotic Stolypin. Stolypin retorts in his newspaper Fosslya with threats that the Diet, which has been thrice dissolved in vain, will now be abolished altogether. And that means that not only will Finland cease to have a parliament, but it will cease to be a model of progress and order to all Europe. And incidentally, it will cease to have fourteen woman members among its two hundred, whose industry, talents and practical capacity are a standing justification of the claims of feminists all over the world.

The success of these fourteen woman members of the Diet is evidence of the extraordinarily advanced position of woman's emancipation in remote, obscure Finland. Any country, however, backward, could give its women the right to sit in parliament, but only a really progressive country could produce a large number of women who are in every respect equipped to sit.

Yet that is the character of the women in the Finnish Diet; and there is now no man in Finland who would consent to see them excluded. They are good speakers in no way given to "oratory," specialists and practical workers in social legislation, and above all, believers in work and enemies of unconsidered sentiment. They have not fulfilled the dread of the anti-suffragist that women lawmakers would disrupt family life. Many Finnish women voted for parties which their husbands opposed; others kept in line with their families. But in no case was anything heard of family differences due to politics. The sex question did not enter into the elections at all. Men voted for woman candidates and women for man candidates entirely upon political and social grounds, and it is these grounds, and not the sex issue, upon which men and women vote in the Diet today.

The Finnish woman members of the Diet do not form a woman's party, nor do they all belong to any particular party. Every party — Swedish, old Finnish, young Finnish, and Socialist —has at least one woman member. The Socialists have nine, the Swedes two, and the other two parties each have one. The preponderance of Socialists is not due to any particular female love of Socialism, but to the fact that the Socialist party is by far the largest in the Diet. The Socialist women members were elected by both man and woman voters. One of the most important of them is Mrs. Hilja Parssinen, who has been a member of the Diet since 1907, the year in which the law was passed permitting women to occupy offices in Finland. Mrs. Parssinen, who is the daughter of a Lutheran clergyman, is a talented teacher, journalist and poetess. She has published a volume of lyrical poems, written much on women's suffrage, motherhood insurance, and other social matters. Social legislation generally is the strong point of the Finnish woman legislators, as it is of the men.

Mrs. Parssinen has another characteristic of the Finnish woman legislator. She is a real and active, not an ornamental politician. She has introduced into the Diet bills on motherhood insurance and education, and on compulsory primary education for all classes of children. She has also mothered bills to prevent the overworking of clerks and shopgirls, to prevent the employment of children in street selling, and to mitigate the too severe punishments hitherto inflicted in case of infanticide committed while in a state of frenzy.

A type of the active Finnish organizer and agitator is Miss Tekla Hultin. To Miss Hultin's credit are due two remarkable Finnish achievements, one in the domain of woman's emancipation, the other in that of the emancipation of Finland from Russian tyranny. The first was that Miss Hultin, who was born in 1864, was the first Finnish woman to obtain the difficult degree of doctor of philology.

That was achieved in 1897. Shortly afterward she appeared in politics, where she was destined to play a role as patriot. She developed into a political pamphleteer and journalist, and became editorial writer on a Finnish newspaper. The paper was stopped by the Russian Governor Bobrikoff, who afterwards was assassinated by a Finn. Then came the stirring events of 1905. Although Bobrikoff was dead, and a much better governor, Obolensky, sat in his place, the Finnish constitution was at its lowest ebb. The Finns saw only one chance of getting back their freedom from Nicholas II. This was that the Russian revolution should succeed. In October the Russians made their great general strike. Not only artisans and laborers, railway men and factory hands, but also even officials, lawyers and doctors stopped work in protest against the Czar's corruption and despotism.

The Finns saw their chance. They too, proclaimed a general strike. Perfect order was kept, but the Russian governor was practically deposed, and had to take refuge on a warship. In Russia the strike led to a complete surrender of the czar and to the proclamation of the constitution of October 30, and Finland also got back its liberties and constitution. Naturally, when Nicholas II again felt safe in the saddle he took back his promises, and that is the cause of the trouble today.

In this liberationist movement Miss Hultin took a historic role. She was elected by the people to the general strike committee, helped to direct the victorious operations, and since then she has been a heroine to all Finland.

Miss Hultin had been a strong woman suffragist. When woman suffrage was gained she entered thediet as a member of the young Finnish party. There, as practical politician, she plays a dominant role. Wherever a social committee of the diet is appointed to solve some particularly knotty problem, Miss Hultin is elected a member. Lately she was commissioned by the Government to carry out an official inquiry as to the effects of night work on women. She acquitted herself brilliantly. Both as patriot in great crises, and as legislator and reformer in everyday life, she holds as high a position as any Finn of male sex.

Another female doctor of philology who sits in the diet is Jenny af Forselles, teacher of history in the girls' intermediate school, and editress of an important woman's review. She is a Swede by race and a member of the Swedish party. In social matters she is indefatigable. She is an authoress of a bill protecting children from exploitation and ill-treatment. Her colleague, Miss Vera Hjelt, is even more notable because she has shown that Finnish women are quite as efficient in industry as they are in sociology. Miss Hjelt has sat in the diet since 1908. She belongs to the Swedish party, sits on many legislative committees and is one of the most prominent stateswomen in Finland.

Like most other Finnish women politicians, Miss Hjelt was trained as an elementary school teacher. She afterward completed a Sloyd course at Naas, in Sweden, and when she returned opened a Sloyd school at Helsingfors. Her plunge into industry GREAT PEACE- THREE b/w noinfaw was the starting of a sawmill and jointers' workshop, and this enterprise flourished so brilliantly that it was soon dignified into a public company, with the foundress as technical adviser. Miss Hjelt is an indefatigable publicist. She takes a great interest in women's welfare, and has written numerous works on various phases of the subject. As a lecturer she has a high reputation. Political economy and labor questions are her chief specialties. She holds the position of factory inspector of women's work; finds time to direct many philanthropic enterprises, and is a great favorite with every one who knows her.

One of the woman members of the diet is an aristocrat. This is the Baroness Ida Yrjo-Koskinen, who was born in 1857, directed a girls' school in Tavasthus before her marriage, and for the last ten years has been a teacher at schools of political economy and a school on co-education principles at Tammerfors. The baroness is a Finn and a strong propagandist of Finnish culture. She has translated many books into the Finnish language, and for years past has been president of the local branch of the Finnish Women's Association. Baroness Yrjo-Koskinen in her family relations is a marked instance of the universality of the Finnish women's movement. Of her three daughters, one is a doctor of medicine, another a student of mathematics and the third a law student. The baroness was appointed recently by the government to organize schools of political economy. She belongs to the old Finnish party and is one of the members who has also a husband sitting beside her in the diet. Whether she ever votes against her husband is not on record, but if she has no one has remembered the fact.

The diet in which these five remarkable women play so conspicuous a role is now awaiting its fate. No man doubts what the fate will be. It cannot surrender to Russia. Were it to surrender it would be stoned to death by every man, woman and child in Finland. This is not because the Finns are against compromise. What Russia demands is absolute submission; and the right to flood what is perhaps the best governed state in Europe with an officialdom which is beyond all doubt unsurpassingly the worst. The Finns, therefore, stand steadfastly; and certain as they are of destruction, no man will give way. And among them will stand firmly their fourteen women legislators.

So that if Finland's parliament will soon cease to exist as living proof that women are fit to legislate and rule, it will perish in a way which will give noble testimony that women equally with men are ready to sacrifice themselves for legality.

FIRST GAELIC DICTIONARY READY.

A marvel of lexicographic industry, in the shape of a Gaelic dictionary, the first complete work of its kind, will presently be available for those comparatively few enthusiasts who never weary of singing the praises of that language and its ballad literature, states the Dial. Dr. Edward Dwelly, of Herne Bay, in Kent, has for thirty years been gathering much material, in the native habitant of the Gael, for this "magnum opus" of his. Twelve hundred pounds, saved in ten years from his modest earnings as a London clerk, have been cheerfully devoted to the great work; and for lack of a publisher bold enough to undertake its issue, the compiler has provided himself with a hand-press, learned the mysteries of typesetting, stereotyping and printing, and at last the final sheets have been struck off and the book itself, in three volumes, and containing a vocabulary of more than 80,000 words, is on the point of becoming an assured fact. A touching tale is told of the inexorable necessity that forced Mr. Dwelly to part with his painfully-acquired Gaelic library in order to complete the printing of the dictionary. It is also reported that he receives a civil list pension of £50 a year, and it has been suggested that he be knighted. He certainly deserves the honor.

London's Fashions for Men

Return of Frock Coats Predicted, But None Yet in Sight.

FASHION continues to halt at the frock coat problem," writes the London correspondent of the Haberdasher. "But the remarkable and suggestive fact about it is that all the frock coat talk is talk about the future. One is constantly hearing that at some future date variously placed at and before the King's coronation, frock coats will again become essential in full dress.

"But no one pretends that frock coats are being worn now. If there were any real certainty of the frock coat becoming universal again, men would be wearing frock coats already, because, although the remark may seem paradoxical, a future fashion never exists until it has begun. I mean by this that if frock coats were going to be worn by everybody in June frock coats would be worn by somebody now.

"The morning coat has much the best place at the present time. Tailors would like to see the frock coat come in in place of it, for a very good reason. A frock coat gives much less trouble than a morning coat. If the cutter does not hit the fit and cut successfully the first time with a morning coat, the garment is sure to want alteration, perhaps more than once, and frequently proves an unsatisfactory affair in the end.

"A frock coat, though it is not so easy to cut as some critics appear to suppose, does not force its faults upon the attention of observers with the same insistency as a morning coat does. The only new suggestion about frock coats is that these, when they come in and if they come in, will be braided. But morning coats are tnedding less to be braided than plain now. For a little while the movement was the other way, but the plain edged morning coat is decidedly the fashionable wear just now.

"Jackets are still very often cut long, but the most advanced fashion shortens them, and I am perfectly certain that the end of the year will see the end of the excessively long cuts in jackets which held the field in spite of excessive uncomeliness for a good time.

"Trousers show less tendency to be cut than the fashion plates and writers on fashion suggest. The orthodox trade view is that trousers should have the pegtop shape. Our fashion pictures, indeed, look very much like yours of last season. But I do not find that men in clubland are wearing these loose trousers, nor yet wearing trousers that have the pronounced pegtop cut.

"On the contrary, the cut of trousers is just about what it has been for some years—fairly loose over the thigh, but sharply reduced below the knee, not in a taper form at all that anybody can see when a man wears them. An attached belt buckling over the hips is put on some trousers, especially those which are ordered for country wear, and I think the fashion in tennis, boating and outing trousers, generally made in flannel for the summer, will be to have this very convenient attachment.

"Fancy waistcoats are talked of as a device for giving smartness to jacket suits at coronation time, but it does not seem very likely that this will go much further than talk, and a scheme that got into the daily papers has been so much laughed at as to give a fresh push doanward to the fancy waistcoat idea. This is the idea of trimming waistcoats with cotton net. The idea seems to be to cover the cloth with a black lace net over dark colors and with a white net over pale colors. The effect is described as rich and artistic, but the cruel public persisted in regarding it as merely funny and the truth is that it is worse than funny, it is womanish for a man to wear.

"Evening waistcoats show a tendency to be black instead of white and I think there is a reaction at work here from the grey and otherwise colored evening waistcoats worn with the now obsolete soft evening shirt. Where the evening waistcoat does not match the coat it is sometimes made of black watered silk, though I do not like the effect myself.

"A black velvet evening waistcoat has been made by one very fashionable West End tailor for some of his customers, but I do not think they were the most fashionable customers of that fashionable tailor. A white waistcoat in corduroy also met my eye the other night at a club. It was worn with a dinner jacket and I hear that dinner waistcoats are to be a feature of the season. They will be of velvet and corduroy or watered silk and will only be worn with the evening jacket."

Luby's

That "Thin" Spot on top of your head will soon be covered with thick, healthy hair if you use Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer. You will be glad you tried it when you see how quickly and thickly it makes the hair grow. At all druggists, 50 cents a bottle. R. J. DEVINS, LIMITED, Agents, Montreal.

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Most Delicious Of Nut Chocolates

Here's something new—something smoother, richer, more tempting than **Nut Chocolate** has ever been before.

It's a new delight from the famous chocolate works of Tobler & Co., at Berne, Switzerland. Tobler's **"Amanda"** does not contain Walnuts, Peanuts or other cheap nuts.

It is made of Tobler's exquisite Swiss Milk Chocolate and the **most expensive table Almonds.** These choice Almonds are carefully washed and boiled, then chipped, before being blended with the chocolate.

If you want a real treat in **"Nut Chocolate"** insist on having Tobler's **"Amanda".**

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SOME GIANTS IN EUROPEAN ARMIES

A Russian Who Was 8 Feet 5 Inches High—England's Big Grenadier.

THE distinction of being the tallest man in the British army belongs to Private H. Barter, who has just joined the First Battalion Grenadier Guards. Barter, who is only eighteen years of age, stands 6 feet 8½ inches in his stockings, and is still growing. Barter thus beats Major Oswald Ames, of the Second Life Guards, who reaches the height of 6 feet 7½ inches, and who formerly held the record for the British army, by three-quarters of an inch.

They are both dwarfs, however, compared with Loushkin, the Russian giant, who was no less than 8 feet 5 inches in height, and who at one time was a drum major of the Imperial Regiment of the Russian Guards, and served in the wars of Circassia with such distinction as to obtain three medals. A model of Loushkin was exhibit I for a number of years in Mme Tussaud's exhibition.

But even Loushkin's record was surpassed by that of Machnow, who appeared at the London Hippodrome six years ago, who was 9 feet 3 inches in height, and who weighed over 320 pounds. Some idea of the inconvenience of being such a tall man as Machnow may be gathered from the fact that he was obliged to travel in a specially constructed van, while the cloth used for one suit of clothes for him was sufficient to have made suits for six ordinary individuals.

Mention of Machnow recalls Miss Mariedl, the Tyrolese giantess, who appeared at the Hippodrome in 1907, and who stood 8 feet 3 inches high. She was 27 years of age, and her physical attractions were such that while appearing at the Hippodrome she received a proposal of marriage from a Mr. Darral, the son of a wealthy Australian farmer, who stood no less than 8 feet 8 inches high in his boots, and was broad in proportion. Mr Darral was reported to have two sisters in Australia, each of whom was 7 feet 6 inches in height, while his father, one of the tallest men in Australia, stood 8 feet 3 inches in his socks.

Another giant whom London had an opportunity of seeing a few years ago was Constantin the Great, a giant standing 8 feet 1 inch in his stockings, with a chest girth of 53 inches. "Nineteen years of age and still growing" was the remarkable information supplied to the writer regarding Constantin, who to satisfy the needs of the inner man, partook of five or six meals a day on an average, consisting chiefly of stewed fruit, apples, prunes, and milk, except at lunch time, when the menu consisted of about 1½ pounds of roast meat and a couple of pints of beer.

Another giant from the Land of the Crescent was Hassan Ali, who stood 7 feet 11 inches in his socks, and was capable of consuming 7 pounds of beef or mutton for dinner with perfect ease; five or six cups of tea, together with fifteen or sixteen slices of bread and butter, were needed to satisfy his hunger at breakfast, and a similar amount at tea time.

A few years ago the American giant, Lewis Wilkins, who stood 8 feet 2 inches in height, went 86 inches round the chest, weighed 26 st., wore 21 inch collars, and could span two octaves on the piano, was to be seen in London, while in 1907 Marie Fassauer, who stood 8 feet high, arrived in the Metropolis. Chan, the Chinese giant who ended his days at Bournemouth not many years ago, was a man of enormous size, standing over 8 feet in his socks, and turning the scale at 26 st. But he used to declare that he had a sister at home in China who could easily look over his head. This remarkable lady was 8 feet 4 inches in height, weighed 23 st., and had a hand with a span of 2 feet.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

MESSAGE OF CHEER FOR TIRED WOMEN

MRS. GEO. BUTLER FINDS RELIEF IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Farmer's Wife who was Weak, Nervous and Suffering from Backache, tells her Suffering Sisters how to Become Well.

Paquetville, N.B., May 12 (Special.)—It is a message of cheer that Mrs. Geo. Butler, the wife of a well known farmer living near here sends to the tired, nervous, run down women of Canada.

"My trouble was brought on by hard work," Mrs. Butler states. "For four years I suffered from pain in the back. I was always tired and nervous. My head ached and I had dark circles under my eyes, which were also puffed and swollen. I had flashes of light and floating specks before my eyes, and was generally in a run down condition.

"I was feeling very bad when I began to take Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I can only say I found relief at once. "To all who are suffering from pain in the back I recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills. They will find relief."

The health of the women of Canada depends on their Kidneys. If the Kidneys are right all else will be right. If the Kidneys are wrong sickness and suffering must ensue. Dodd's Kidney Pills always make the Kidneys right.

An Encouraging Message

I have a message of hope and good cheer, of encouragement and inspiration to every suffering woman. I have endured the torture due to female troubles and the consequent despondency and mental agony almost to the point of despair, and I have been restored from this condition to a state of vigorous health, and to the happy, exhilarating frame of mind which accompanies physical well being. This change has been brought about wholly by the use of ORANGE LILY.

In addition I have had the privilege and pleasure of inducing multitudes of other suffering women to give ORANGE LILY a trial, and have received thousands of enthusiastic acknowledgments of the blessings it has brought to them. The following is a sample:

Truro, N. S., April 5, 1909.

Dear Mrs. Currah.—Your very kind letter was received yesterday. In reply to your question about my health, I am thankful to say that I am very well. As I have never given you a statement of my case you may be interested in it.

For several years I have suffered untold agony. This suffering was continuous, but I would have violent attacks every few weeks, each attack lasting several days. The first Sunday in November, I felt the pain increasing and so did not go to prayers. The rest of the family did go, and soon after the forcing down pains seized me and I had to remain on the floor until their return. I was in great pain all night and was very sick for a whole week.

Then Mrs. L. came to see me and told me of your wonderful medicine. I got my husband to send for it right away, as I was too sick to write myself. (My doctor could do nothing for me.) I have used 5 boxes of ORANGE LILY, have had three months of good rest, and am now well, never better in my life. I have not had the old pains since. I often ask my husband if it is myself that is going around and doing my own work. I can scarcely believe it. It brings tears of joy to my eyes. I could shout it to all the world. I cannot speak enough in its praise.

Your friend, MRS. E. H. F.

Receiving, as I do, dozens of such reports each day, I feel impelled to make known to my suffering sisters the merits of ORANGE LILY. It differs from other so-called remedies in that it is not taken internally. It is a strictly local treatment, and is applied directly to the affected organs. Its curative elements are absorbed into the congested tissues, expelling the stagnant foreign matter which has been irritating the membrane and oppressing the nerves, and a grateful feeling of physical and mental relief is noticeable almost from the start. It is a positive, scientific remedy and even if you use no more than the Free Trial treatment you will be very materially benefited.

FREE TRIAL OFFER

I want every reader of this who suffers in any way from painful monthly periods, irregularities, leucorrhoea, inflammation or congestion of the womb, pains in the back, etc., to send me their addresses, and I will forward at once, without charge, 10 days' treatment. If your case is not far advanced it may entirely cure you, and in any event it will do you much good. I am so earnest in making this statement, and so positive that it is true, that I trust every sufferer who reads this notice will take advantage of my offer and get cured at home, without a doctor's bill. Address, enclosing 2 stamps, MRS. FRANCES E. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

ORANGE LILY IS RECOMMENDED AND SOLD IN LONDON BY ANDERSON & NELLES.

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Baby Blaney was brought up on Neave's Food. At 7 months, he was 30 inches tall, weighed 30 pounds and had 7 teeth. He has always been splendidly healthy.

Mrs. S. M. Bennett of Bristol writes:—"My daughter Eileen has been fed on Neave's Food from birth, has never had a day's sickness, and never have I had occasion to give her medicine".

NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS

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The French press is perturbed over the statement that there are twice as many pictures by Rembrandt in the United States as there are in Holland and more than there are in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Roumania, Spain and Switzerland put together