VALANTANIA PROPER AV

of Delicious "SALADA" Ceylon Tea (Black, Mixed or Natural Green) will be sent to any person filling in this coupon and sending it to us with a 2-cent stamp for Write Plainly and mention Black, Mixed postage.

Address .... Address "SALADA" TEA CO., Toronto.

### TALK IN MILLIONS.

What it Costs to Float a New Brand of

The American Tobacco Company brought out a brand of plug cailed "Battle-Ax." The very mention of the name will probably recall to readers the time when the name stared at one fromtevery dead wait

nd fence. Money was poured out in rivers, and even with the enormous sale developed by advertising there was a heavy deficit, but this did not trouble Mr. Duke. He was fighting not only for trade but for trade supre-macy, and he knew that the bill would be settled later on. Al man prominently connected with the tobacco business is my author-ity for the statement that Mr. Duke

said to him:

"We sank \$4,000,000 in making 'Battle-Ax' known and getting it established, but since then we have mu'o \$11,00',00') from it."—From the Tobacco War, by E. Mayo, in Leslie's Monthly for March.

ARE WE FARMERS BIAND? The Detroit Journal recently is-

sued a special export number. It contained an article written by Mr. H. C. Morris, the United States Consul in Windsor, Ontario. Among other things, he said:

"It is commonly known here that some of the larger concerns in the United States, in order to undersell competitors here, have shipped into Canada machines of a former and older pattern. The American farm-er will buy nothing that is not strictly up-to-date, and at the end of every season there are left over some machines that will be a year old the next season, and these machines may lack some new innovation but will do the work and are just as good as the up-to-date machine; and these machines-back numbersare shipped into Canada at a much reduced invoice value, thus saving duty, and they are just as acceptable to the Canadian farmer as any ma-

So, according to no less a person than a Consul of the Republic to the south of us, we farmers who buy United States machines are really buying the obsolete machines gathered at the United States implement agencies and shipped into Canada. It is not to be wondered at that the United States machines shipped into Canada do not wear or give satisfaction like the Canadian implements. One could hardly expect this to be the case under the rather extraordinary conditions cited by Mr. Morris.

A Brave Struggle.

Madge-Dolly is having a struggle between duty and inclination since she joined the new women's club.

Marjorie-So I thought. The last time I saw her she was wearing high heeled shoes with a rainy day skirt .- Town Topics.

ONE-WAY RATES. To many points in the States of Cali-

fornia, Oregon and Washington. EVERY DAY. The Union Pacific will sell One-way Colonist Tickets at the following rates from Missouri river terminals \$25.00 to San Francisco, Los Angeles and many other California points. Tickets on sale Feb. 15 to June 15, 1903.

\$20.00 to Ogden and Salt Lake City. \$20.00 to Butte, Anaconda and Hel-\$22.50 to Spekane and Wanatchee

\$25.00 to Everett, Fairhaven and New Whatcom, via Huntington and Spokane. \$25.00 to Portland, Tacoma and Se-

/\$25.00 to Ashland, Roseburg, Eugene, Albany and Salem, via Port-Tickets on sale Feb. 15 to April

30, 1903.
For full information call on or address H. F. CARTIER, T. P. A., 14 Janes Building, Toronto, Canada, or F. B. CHOATE, 125 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich

One Satisfaction. "Remember," said the proverb-mon ger "that the burnt child avoids the

fire." "Yes," answered the sneerer,

the burnt child has the satisfaction of proving to the world that its family is still able to buy coal."
"How many lives have you?" she asked pitilessly, for she knew something of his previous "affairs," and naturally reasoned that this form of that haves no nogely to him. death was no novelty to him.

The Frost 10 Wire and 6 Stay Fence

is the strongest and heaviest wire fence made-good openings

for good agents; write us at once for terms. Ask for catalog.

THE FROST WIRE FENCE CO.. . WELLAND, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. X. MARCH 8, 1903.

Paul at Ephesus.-Acts 19: 13-20. Study

Verses 8-20. COMMENTARY .- 1, Paul's preach ng and miracles, vs. 8-12. Paul went into the synagogue and spake holdly for three months. During this time no opposition was offered to him, and the apostle was permitted to speak with the utmost freedom and holdness. But a crisis finally arrose and a division took place. The majority of the Jews hardened their hearts against the truth, and at length, the leaders proclaimed their host. Itty and reviled Christian-ity unblick in the synagogue. This ity publicly in the synagogue. This conduct induced the apostle not on-ly to renounce, on his own part, all reliowship with the synagogue, but also to withdraw the whole number of the Christians from it. He then chose the lecture room of a man named Tyrannus, as a suitable place for his religious teaching. main named Tyrannus, as a such a she pace for his religious teaching. During these years in Ephesus Paul made a profound impression and all Asia was stirred. "Aided by his faithful fellow ministers, and perhaps by his consecrated twelve (vs. 6, 7), he could not only thunder the law and the gospel from the academic hall of Tyrannus, but in the surrounding rural territory and even the other great Asiatic cities. Thousands who came to Ephesus to worship in the temple of Diana, came to hear the gospel of the Saviour in the school of Tyrannus. Other thousands heard that same gospel from the apostle's faithful missionaries; so that literally all Asia heard the word of the Lord Jesus."

II. Vogabond Jews defeated (vs. 18.

of the Lord Jesus."

II. Vagabond Jews defeated (vs. 13-17). 13.—Vagabond—strolling— They were similar to modern gypsies and fortune telers. "Certain Jews who went about from place to place professing by charms and spells to cure diseases." Exorcists—Men, who, by the authority of the name of some powerful being solemnly assumed to require the demon to depart so effectively as to be obeyed.—Whedon. Call over them.—Knowing that Paul cast out demons through the name of east out demons through the name of fesus, they thought that by using Jesus, they thought that by using the same name they could produce the same effects. Adjure you — We hind you by an oath; we command you as under the solemnity of an oath.—Barnes. Whom Paul preached.—No doubt they had often heard Paul proclaim the divinity of Christ, in the hall of Tyrannus.

11. A chief priest—"Chief priest in

14. A chief priest—"Chief priest in the New Testament usually refers to men of the priestly order who were also rulers in the Sanhedrin.

also rulers in the Sanneurin. This man was a Jewish chief priest of distinction and had held the office of a ruler."—Barnes.

15. Evil spirit answered—The evil spirit in the man spoke through the man. Compare Mark iii. 11. Jesus I brown to The the control of th man. Compare Mark III. II. Jesus I know etc.—That is, I know His, power and authority and I know Faul as His servant. Who are ye—You have no power or authority, you are not His followers, and so only pretenders in the use of His name.

up in belief in magic that it seemed necessary to show that the Gospel was mightier than these other powers, which came from Satan, the father of deceit." Was magnified—
The transaction showed that the miracles performed in the name of the Lord Jesus by Paul were real and proved the doctrine he taught. Impostors could not work such miracles, and those who pretended to do so only exposed themselves to the rage of the evil spirits."

He kept at the work in milistry. He kept at the work in single spirits."

This is doubtless one very good reason why at last the Word of God HII. Many converted (vs. 18-20). 18

III. Many converted (vs. 18-20). 18. That had believed—These were either professed Caristians whose conversion had not been gequine, and whose sion had not been geuulne, and whose consciences were now so powerfully wrought upon that they were led to confess their sins; or new converts to Christianity who, before this time, had not received the light on these things. Came and confessed—When the conscience is truly awakened there will always be a humble confession of sins committed. Declaring their deeds—They to'd how they had been connected with superstitions practises, and had indulged in witcheraft and sorcery, which were not consistent with Christianity.

19. Curious arts-Arts of practices 19. Curious arts—Arts of practices requiring skill and cunning, such as magic and sleight of hand, which are practised so extensively in eastern countries. Such arts were very populification of the countries of

lar at Ephesus. The celebrated "Ephesian letters" were small slips of parchment in silk bags, on which were written strange words and sentences, and were carried about on the person as charms or amulets to shield from danger, or to procure good fortune.—Schaff. Books—There were no books then such as we have now; these books were parchment rolls which contained their mysteries and described their heathen practices. Burned them, etc.—Confession is cheap, but reformation is often costly. A false penitence would have sold these books, and kept both the money and the credit for piety.—Whedon. Such a burning pile must have attracted great attention and caused a commotion in Ephesus. Before all men—Publicly. Fifty thousand pieces—The sacrifice was very great. "The 50,000 pieces of silver, if reckoned in Jewish money (shekels), would be about \$35,000; if in Greek (drachms), as is more probable, about \$9,300."—Vincent. "But this gives no idea of the purchasing power of the money." A day's wages then

about \$9,200"—Vincent. "But this gives no idea of the purchasing power of the money." A day's wages then was only a penny, and at the rate of wages here, the sum would amount to from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

20. So—This one word "so" is a divine "amen," a testimony of approval coming from heaven—Lange. Mightily—"With overpowering force and strength which nothing could resist." Grew—The truth grew in favor with the people, and there were many

WE HAVE THE RIGHT TO SAY Impure blood is the breeding place for innumerable illnesses. When we see anybody suffering from rheumatism, limping on crutches, or find on our way a person covered with sores, we feel tempted to call out to them, as well as to those suffering from anaemia, scrofula: "Poor man, the help is within your reach, and you still continue to suffer!" We have the right to say that, since we have known the history of this popular medicine; hardly any other medicine has succeeded in achieving such remarkable and thorough cures innumerable illnesses. When we

medicine has succeeded in achieving such remarkable and thorough cures as Dr. August Koenig's Hamburg Drops. Facts are eloquent. Thousands of testimonials bring news of cures by these "life drops," as a grateful patient named them, and every day the list of them is increasing. It must be further said in praise of Dr. August Koenig's Hamburg of Dr. August Koenig's Hamburg Drops that they are prepared from plants and roots, without any ad-mixture of mineral substances, such as mercury, zinc, etc., and there-fore do not have the unpleasant affore do not have the unpleasant after effects resulting from the use of other so-called blood purifiers and purgatives, which often remove small ills and cause much greater ones. We are often asked. "When should the system be purified." This must be left to personal judgment, and we can only reply: When nature demands it. The spring is generally considered the proper time for purifying the system. We do not want to upset that theory, but we must point out that blood should be purified also at other times, when there are signs that it is not clean and wants regulating.

conversions and accessions to the hurch. "The word of God grew in lower and intensity and led to mar-celous deeds of self-renunciation as vell as to the manifestation of great

solemnity and joy." And prevailed— it prevailed.
Thoughts.—The faithful and per-Thoughts.—The faithful and persistent preaching of the gospel brings results. Those who oppose Christ or His gospel will ultimately suffer defeat. Those who would be true followers of Christ must be ready to make great sacrifices for Him, even to suffering the loss of all things. Among the worst things in the world are bad books, and the sooner they are compilied to the books and immodest and unchaste poems often find their way into the libraries of professed Christian peo-ple, and in all such cases public bonfires would still be in order.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Boldness. Paul's ministry at Ephe was characterized by bolde enders in the use of his name.

16—Both of them—It appears that only two of the seven sons were present on this occasion. Prevailed—The had a glorious message and he was 16—Both of them—It appears that only two of the seven sons were present on this occasion. Prevailed—The may in whom the demon was raging tore off their clothing and wounded their bodies, so that they fled in disgrace from his presence.

17. This became known—Gradually the news was spread abroad. Fear efell—This occurrence caused a great sensation, and produced a fear of that mysterious power which was sacribed to the name of Jesus.—Lange, "The Ephesians were so bound up in belief in magic that it seemed and take a back seat. No, he esting and take a back seat. No, he esting opportunities to deliver it. He pushed through doors that were very energy of his ministry compelled men to near. 1. Boldness in it attention of mankind. 2. It evokes the admiration of men, when it is exhibited in any tonder of the auditors upon the particular principles that are espoused in itself a dynamic force that is calculated to increase con-

Persistency. This was a valuable element which entered into Paul's ministry. He kept at the work in Ephesus for more than two years. This is Goubtless one very good reason why at last the Word of God grew and mightily prevailed.

grew and mightily prevailed.

Tact. This was another important element in Paul's work at Ephesus. There is a world of meaning in the three words, "disputing and persuading." One class of individuals is specially fond of argument and can never be fully persuaded until firmly convinced. Paul recognized this fact and no doubt disputed boldly and persistently. Another class is much more likely to be reached through the emotions and sympathies. These he won by the "divine art of persuasion." 1. Disputation and persuasion may both be safely employed in winning souls. 2. Both may be required before individual souls are won for Christ. 3. Either may, at

of the Spirit. Spirituality. This was a powerful element in Paul's work. When other men were weak he was strong. Men everywhere recognized the fact that God was with him. He himself ex-God was with him. He himself experienced profound satisfaction and deepest solace in this blessed assurance. God was his "refuge and strength." No wonder that he was able to cenfound all his enemies. Working in harmony with God's will, he found that God's kingdom was working in him and for him. The glorious presence of the Holy Spirit, 1. Gave warmth to his affections. 2. Powerfully stimulated his intellect. 3. Gave cogency and polish to his reasoning powers. 4. Fired

his imagination. 5. Quickened his memory. 6. Energized his will. 7. Kindled within him the altar-fires

The usual marks of a great revival. The usual marks of a great revival.

1. Earnest and persuasive preaching.

2. Hardening of hearts among the impenitent.

3. Opposition by the same class 4, Special manifestations of power among God's people.

5. Healing of both soul and body in particular cases.

6. Recognition of God's power and working even by those possessed of evil spirits.

7. The complete defeat and confusion of those who seek to imitate God's work.

8. Thorough confession of evil deeds among the penitent.

9. Intense conviction among all classes of people.

10. Thorough reformation among all who "use cirious arts."

11. Progress of the work in mighty power.

Paul the revivalist. This remarkable servant of God lived in the atmosphere of blessing. He enjoyed the happiness of holiness, the rapture of heart purity. He felt profoundly stirred and moved by the spirit of holiness. His words, his looks, his acts were all instinct with the spirit and the power of truth. He could preach, he could pray, he could weep—all in the Spirit.

## The Markets.

Toroit Farmers' Markets Nov. 2.-The receipts of grain were Nov. 2.—The receipts of grain were very dult to-day in consequence of the rain. One load of gooss wheat sold at 68c; one load of barley at 50c, and 100 bushels of oats at 37

to 37 1-2c. Eggs in fair supply, with new laid selling at 18 and 20c a dozen, and held eggs at 11 to 12c. Butter steady

held eggs at 41 to 12c. Butter steady at 20 to 22c for pound rolls, and 18c for large rolls."

Hay and straw nominal at quotations.

Dressed hogs are firm. Small lots of light selling at \$8 to \$8.25, and heavy at \$7.75 to \$8.

Following is the range of quotations; Wheat, white, bushel, 72 to 72½c; do., red, bushel, 72½ to 73½c; do., spring, bushel, 69c; do., goosebushel, 67 to 68c; oats, bushel, 37 bushel, 67 to 68c; oats, bushel, 37 and 37%c; peas, bushel, 75, and 78c; barley, bushel, 47 and 51%c; buckwheat, bushel, 50 and 51c; rye bushel, 523c; hap, timothy, per ton, \$12 to \$15; do., mixed, per ton, \$6 to \$9; straw, per ton, \$7 to \$9. Seeds, per bushel—Alsike, No. 1, \$6.75 Seeds, per bushel—Alsike, No. 1, \$6.75 to \$7.25; do., No. 2, \$6.00 to \$6.50; red clover, \$6.50 to \$7.50; timothly, \$1.75; to \$2.50; apples, per barrel, \$1.00 to \$1.75; dressed hogs, \$7.75 to \$8.25; eggs, new laid, 18 to 20c; butter, dairy, 16 to 20c; do., creamery, 21 to 25c; chickens, per pair, 75c to \$1.25; ducks, per lb., 10 to 12c; turkeys, per lb., 15 to 18c; 12c; turkeys, per lb., 15 to 18c potatoes, per bag, \$1.25 to \$1.30.

Leading Wheat Markets. Following are the closing quotations at important wheat centres to-day:

to-day:

New York ... ... 81 1-4 78 5-8
Chicago ... ... ... 77 2-8 73 5-8
Toledo ... ... 77 79 1-2 75 7-8
Duluth No. 1
Nor. ... 76 77 1-4 77

British Live Stock Markets. London, March 2.—To-day Canadian cattle are unchanged at 10 to 11½c per lb, dressed weight; American cattle, 11½ to 13c per lb.; sheep, 14 to 15c per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9½ to 10c per lb.

ator beet, 3% to 103	ber.	10.		
Toronto Live S	stock			
Export cattle, choice cwt \$	4 40	to	4 50	
do medium	3 40	to	4 00	
do cows, per cwt	3 30	to	3 70	
Butchers' picked	4 10	to	4 40	
do good to choice	3 90	to	4 25	
do fair to medium	3 00	to	3 55	
do rough to common	2 00	to	2 70	
Bulls, export heavy	3 50	to	4 25	
do light	3 00	to	3 50	
Feeders, short-keep	3 90	to	4 15	
do medium	3 60	to	3 90	
do light	3 23	to	3 50	
Stockers, choice	3 25	to	3 40	
do common	2 25	to	2 75	
	30 00	10	55 00	
Export ewes, cwt	3 75	to	4 25	
Bucks, per cwt	3 00	to	3 50	
Lambs	4 50	to	5 60	
Calves, each	2 00	to	10 00	
Hogs, select, per cwt	6 00	to	0 00	
do fat, per ewt	5 75	to	0 00	
do light, per cwt	5 75	to	0 00	
	61		. 506	

Bradstreets on Trade. Trade conditions at Montreal healthy and continue to show

healthy and continue to show expansion in many departments. The wholesale trade of the country in fact is in a generally prosperous condition. This is reflected by the satisfactory conditions of collections by the large distributing houses here; Spring trade has opened up very ricely. A number of country buylers were in Toronto this week and many more are expected next week for the spring millinery openings. Although the baying from travellers for the spring millinery openings. Although the baying from travellers since the first of the year has been on a liberal scale, current orders are large and well distributed. Business in general at Quebec during the past week has been fairly good. At Hamilton this week there has been a steady flow of orders to the wholesale trade for spring and summer goods. Shipments continue on a large scale, giving ample evidence of the city as scale, giving ample evidence of the growing importance of the city as a distributing centre. Values of staple goods as reported to Bradstreat's are firmly held and in cases where the wholesale trade have to repeat they will, as in the case of firms in other trade centres, have to ask blobs arises. in other trade centres, have to ask higher prices for some leading sta-ple lines. This is stimulating the demand from retailers who wish to get orders placed at current prices. In London this week there has been a good demand for staple goods. Orders are large and well distributed.
At Victoria and Vancouver current business is reported to be fully up to that of former seasons at this time and the outlook for trade is very promising. Business at Winnipeg is moderately active. The wholesale trade is now busy making spring shipments which are heavier than ever before at this season. Wholesale the winters at Ottoms, business. sale business at Ottawa is quite active. The sales of spring and summer goods have been large and the sorting trade in these lines continues very brisk.

"All things come to him who Thus muttered the waiter in the fashionable restaurant. Then he razed at three duces sitting at his table and repeated his previous re-





Where Miscegenation is Prohibite time between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four months. After another pause of two to four months, california, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Flor-A marriage between whites and persons of negro descent are prohibited and punishable in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virgiana, and West Virginia. Marriages between whites and Indians are void in Arizona, Nevada, North Carolina; Oregon and South North Carolina: Oregon and South Carolina. Marriages between whitee and Chinese are void in Arizona, Cali-fornia, Nevada, Oregon and Utah.

# GOOD NEWS FROM

W. J. Dixon Cured of Rheumatism by Dodd's Kidney Piils

He Could Hardly Walk or Sleep, But is now Strong and Hearty Once More Rarwick P. O. Rainy River, Feb 16.—(Special)—The hardships endured by the settlers of a new country so often bring on Rhenmatism that any well authenticated cure is eagerly discussed and carefully investigated in this neighborhood. For this reason the recent cure of William John Dixon has created a sensation. He was a familiar fig-ure limping around with his stick and his cure was so speedy and complete that it is little wonder complete that it is little wonder people are looking on Dodd's Kidney Pills as something to swear by.

"I had an attack of Typhold Fever," Mr. Dixon says in telling his story, "and after I got over it and started to work Rheumatism set in. I had pains in my back and in my right hip so bad that I had to use a stick to walk and I had no comfort in sleeping. I could no more than dress myself for nearly two months, and for three or four months I could not lace my right shoe or put my right leg on my left kase

"A brother of mine advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, and after

try Dodd's Kidney Pills, and after taking three boxes I began to walk around and do my work and lace up my shoes.

"Six boxes cured me completely."

How Baby Gets His Teeth. When haby gets his first tooth

is, and always has been, a great occasion in the family. But just when this wonder of the world should appear is not known to the young father and mother. been born with teeth and have been healthy youngsters at that. According to physicians a healthy haby may cut its first tooth before it is four months old, or it may be quite toothless at the age of eight or nine months.

Generally, however, at birth, a baby's gums are smooth, firm, and of a light pink color, the edges rather hard and sharp. After a few months the edges of the gums grow broader in front, as the teeth to reach the surface, and they become rather more prominent, but when teething is processing in a normal way they do not become red and inflamed. The gums only remain in this condition for a month or so previous to the eruption of the first tooth.

The teeth should always make

ite order, but this is very much subject to variation, so anxious mothers need not worry if the mothers need not worry it the teeth do not always make their ap-pearance in the order given in the took. There are twenty temporary, or milk teeth, and their "cutting" constitutes the first dentition.

or milk teeth, and their "cutting" constitutes the first dentition.

The permanent teeth are thirty-two in number. These begin to appear at the age of six, and consist of four incissors, two cannes, four hicuspids and six molars in each jaw. The teeth are cut in distinct groups, with an interval between the eruption of each, so that the child is free from time to time from the irritation of teething.

The milk teeth first to make their appearance are the bower central incisors, which make their appearance at about the age of seven months, though they often emerge earlier than this. After an interval of from three to seven weeks the four up-

than this. After an interval of from three to seven weeks the four up-per incisors make their appearance. The two central teeth appear first, and these are closely followed by the two lateral incisors. There is now a second interval, lasting from one to three weeks, followed by the one to three weeks, followed by the eruption of the third group of teeth—the two lower lateral incisors and the four alterior molars— which make their appearance somewhere between the twelfth and the fif-

#### TO ENTERTAIN YOUTH.

A Composite Picture Game That May be Made Very Interesting.

You need not suppose from the name of the game that it requires any knowledge of drawing on the part of the players. On the contrary, the less they know about drawing the more amusing and successful the

Let the players seat themselves in a circle, each to be provided with a sheet of note paper and a pencil. The back of a book may be used as a lap

pad to write on. Each player should fold his sheet of paper twice, thus making the creases divide it into three equal sections, but, of course, the paper is not to be cut. Then he draws in the upper section a comic head of a person,
a birs or an animal of some kind,
extending the neck down over the
first crease, part of the way to the
middle section.

He then folds the first section over

who receives the paper draws a body of some kind on the middle section. or some kind on the middle section, connecting it with the neck that the first player has left for that purpose. Of course he does not know what kind of a head the first player has drawn, and he draws any body that strikes his fancy, bust heginning the legs his fancy, just beginning the legs down over the edge of the lower sec-

Then he folds back the section on which he has drawn the body and hands the paper to his right-hand neighbor, with only the lower section showing. The player then draws the legs and that completes the figure. When the papers have been collected and opened the most grotesque and absurd combinations will be seen. Men, birds, animals and fishes will be wired. mixed up.



Miss Alice M. Smith, of So. Minneapolis, Minn., tells how woman's monthly suffering is permanently relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"I have never before given my endorsement for any medicine, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has added so much to my life and happiness that I feel like mak-ing an exception in this case. For two years every month I would have two days of severe pain and could find no relief, but one day while visiting a friend I run across Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, she had used it with the best results and advised me to try it. I found that it worked wonders with me; I now experience no pain, and only had to use a few bottles to bring about this wonderful change."—Miss Alice M. Smith, 804 Third Ave., South Mis-

M. SMTH, 804 Third Ave., South Minneapolis, Minn.—\$2000 forfelt if original of
above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Many women suffer silentlyand see their best gifts fade away.
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable
Compound makes the entire female organism healthy.

FREE ADVICE TO WOMEN Mrs. Pinkham will give every alling woman expert advice en-tirely free. She has helped thou-sands. Address Lynn, Mass.

In repairing a floor in a church at Tampico, Ill., the workmen re-moved a register in the aisle and athe two lower lateral incisors and the four alterior molars — which make their appearance somewhere between the twelfth and the firteenth mouth.

The teeth of the third group are not all cut in one unchangeable order, nor are they all cut simultaneously, although the anterior molare in the upper jaw often come first, and are followed by the incisors and then by the molars of the lower jaw. There is again an interval of two for three months, no more teeth making their appearance until the age of eighteen months, when the eye teeth are cut. These are, however, somewhat uncertain in making their appearance, erupting any

Wear! That's "the greatest thing in the world,"-in anything that's worn. You get style, fit and finish too, in

-But the one thing we emphasize is their

Wearing Qualities. "Granby Rubbers wear like iron."