

## London Advertiser

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LONDON, MONDAY, JAN. 13.

### BRITAIN'S NEXT GREAT FORWARD STEP.

When the great Gladstone ministry of 1868-74 was drawing to its close, and having accomplished many tasks, the Government seemed to have little left to do. Disraeli pointed to the cabinet row and designated them with his biting satire as "a range of extinct volcanoes." Nothing like that will be said of the Asquith Government. Much has been done, but ever more looms up to do. This is not a one-man or a two-man Government, but one of many talents.

As soon as the Irish, Welsh and franchise bills are put through, it is announced that a great, sweeping educational reform will be brought down. As the Liberals have followed and improved upon Germany in the matter of national insurance, so they are not afraid to venture in the immense matter of education. For long, Germany has led the way, and it is now a commonplace to attribute her advance in trade and industry largely to her educational efficiency. Viscount Haldane, a keen student of all things German, is especially enthusiastic for the vast reform now projected by Mr. Runciman's department along and transcending German lines.

From called reports of his speech at Manchester, it is evident that education in Great Britain is to be further nationalized. It is to be made more practical, more professional and technical, more democratic and free for all. Not only secondary school continuation is to be provided for all capacities, but the university education in all its manifold phases from machinery to classics and orientals will be opened to all talents by state scholarships and subsidies. Here is work for a live Government to carry through. It is a radical program that has been long contemplated, and is now possible in the tide of Liberal success. It is necessitated by the stern rivalry of Germany. British production must be stimulated and improved, and the right education for all will lead sooner than Dreadnoughts to victory. Great Britain must go her rival one better in the process that has made modern, imperial Germany.

An important feature of the new program outlined by Lord Haldane is a provision for more civic universities, presumably to be aided by the state. Already the more powerful English cities have established universities of their own. The first and perhaps still the greatest of these is that of Manchester, which formerly as Owen College set the new fashion for universities in England. It was fitting that a speech like Lord Haldane's should be delivered in Manchester, the capital of democracy and scientific education. Sir James Whitney might well note the university policy to be pushed forward by the British Government. Local needs must be served by the local university, encouraged, not banned, by an intelligent Government.

A really thorough and democratic educational system which will draw out of all quarters of the nation its latent abilities will do for Great Britain what the revolution of 1789 did for French armies; it will make her irresistible in the fulness of her development and in the impetus of her awakened spirit. A new England is about to be called into being by the hand of triumphant Radicalism. The House of Lords pushed back reform for a moment when it beat Birrell's bill in 1908. A far wider-reaching reform is now in contemplation which no House of Lords can stop, and which will, probably, like the insurance bill, sweep away party lines in the rush of its acceptance.

### AS TO WATERFRONTS.

In a letter favoring the coupling of a flat-rate policy for Niagara power with the electrification of the London and Port Stanley Railway, Mr. F. W. Daly intimates that London has no future unless she can be made practically a lakeport, adding that "if a map of the world is examined, it will be found that nearly all great cities are situated at or near the water."

London has been as close to the lake for many years as she ever will be. If Mr. Daly's theory were correct, London should be Port Stanley, Brantford should be Port Dover, and Winnipeg should be Port Arthur. There was a time when cities depended largely upon their locations on seas or rivers for their prosperity, but this was in the days when small sailing craft were the most advanced means of transportation. Happily today there are other factors in building up communities. Although an inland city, London got a start on every other place in Western Ontario, and has maintained it through advantages of size, situation and railway facilities. Port Stanley was once larger than London. With the lake at its doors, why has it not grown?

No one would be so foolish as to deny the benefits of cheap freight rates between London and the lake. The city

enjoys them now, and no one proposes to deprive her of them. But it is not necessary to spend a million dollars to maintain them. It is also proper to inquire whether the city would get a return for this vast expenditure, and whether existing steam road connections, indispensable to her manufacturing and distributing interests, would be destroyed or impaired.

Before London gets to Port Stanley it must move St. Thomas, and St. Thomas is not exactly thinking of moving, but will be on the highway with its hand out for benefits, some 17 or 18 miles nearer to the lake than London ever can be. St. Thomas stands to gain everything and lose nothing if London plunges into an enormous outlay on the London and Port Stanley Railway.

Mr. Daly might cast his eye over a map of England and see whether any cities are able to prosper without being located on waterfronts. Sheffield, for instance, is the greatest steel centre in the Empire; Birmingham is the third city of the kingdom, a hive of industry; Leicester is famous for its hosiery; Halifax for its carpet works; Bradford for its worsteds. Nottingham, Northampton, Darlington, and scores of other great British cities refute the claim that water transportation is everything. Paris, Madrid, Berlin and Vienna, all capitals, are far inland, and even Paris and Vienna have comparatively little maritime tonnage as river ports, but they are the largest cities in some of the largest countries of Europe. Another glance at the map is recommended to our esteemed correspondent.

### SELFISHNESS EXPOSED.

Some of the big pulp and paper makers of Quebec were among the flag-bearers who professed to scent treason in the reciprocity agreement of 1911, but they are keen for advantages in the American market which they would deny the farmers.

They are infuriated enormously by the one clause of that agreement which the United States put into operation, despite the verdict in Canada.

This clause provides for the free admission of Canadian wood pulp and paper made from pulpwood which may be freely exported from Canada. In Ontario the only pulpwood which may be exported is that cut on private lands—a small proportion of the whole. Quebec adopted the same regulation long after Ontario, but in Quebec the quantity of pulpwood on private lands is much greater than in this province. As a result the pulp and paper mills there which used private pulpwood got a free market for their products in the United States. With this impetus there has been an enormous development in the industry in Quebec.

But this has not satisfied the pulp and paper makers. Some of the largest firms have prevailed on the Quebec Government to remove the restrictions on the export of pulpwood out from public or crown lands. Today all the pulp and paper they make can go into the United States duty-free. Before the election of 1911 they professed to deplore a policy which would enable the Americans to "traverse" Canadian forests. They were not aware at that time that they could secure the removal of the embargo on their supplies of pulpwood on crown lands, which would unlock the American market to their finished products.

Today Canadian pulp and paper are going to the United States at the rate of 125,000 tons a year. The United States paper trust is up in arms, and is pressing Congress to repeal the clause. The paper trust fought the reciprocity pact in company with the United States lumber trust. Failing in the United States, they transferred their energies to Canada. They established a literary bureau in this country with the aid of the anti-Laurier press and paraded the bogey of annexation to scare Canadian simpletons. Articles in the lumber trust organs in the United States, pretending to favor reciprocity as a step toward annexation were reproduced by collusion in the London Free Press and other Canadian dailies, as expressions of disinterested American opinion.

Today these trusts are compelled to fight in the open. Canadians may now see the naked selfishness of the interests not only in the United States, but in Canada, which were arrayed against the farmers of this country.

A free American market for Canadian pulp and paper makers by all means, but a free American market for the Canadian farmers—this is not to be endured.

### LAID FOR HIM.

[Harper's.]  
"As I was sitting in the crowded car coming out home tonight," said Warner at the dinner table, "a woman entered and stood almost exactly in front of me."  
"And you got up and gave her your seat?" queried the wife.  
"No," replied Warner; "another fellow got ahead of me; but I had to wait five minutes for him."

### CANADA'S RELATION TO BRITISH WARS.

[N. W. Rowell.]  
"It is well for us to get clearly in mind the distinction between neutrality and non-participation. As Sir John Macdonald would undoubtedly have said, and as Sir Wilfrid Laurier has repeatedly said, whenever the empire is at war, Canada, as part of the empire, is at war also. In the last 100 years, Great Britain has been engaged in 15 supposed, over a score of wars, and yet in none of these which have occurred outside of this continent have Canadian troops participated, except in the war in South Africa. No statesman of Canada has ever proclaimed the doctrine of colonial neutrality, but what Canadian statesmen have said, and truly said, is that the Government of Canada must decide the character and extent of the participation which Canada takes in the war. It is Parliament which must vote, the supplies. On this

important matter, if I read history aright, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir John Macdonald have taken exactly the same position, except that the Government of Sir John exercised the right to decide by refusing to participate, the Government of Sir Wilfrid by participating."

### LONDON AT DAWN.

[William Wordsworth.]  
Earth has nothing to show more fair;  
Dull would be he of soul who could pass by  
A sight so touching in its majesty:  
This city now doth, like a garment, wear  
The beauty of the morning; silent, bare,  
Ships, towers, domes, theatres, and temples lie  
Open unto the fields; and to the sky;  
All bright and glittering in the smokeless air.  
Never did sun more beautifully steep  
In his first splendour, valley, rock, or hill;  
N'er saw I, never felt, a calm so deep!  
The river glideth at his own sweet will:  
Dear God! the very houses seem asleep;  
And all that mighty heart is lying still!

### FROM THE STORE.

[Sketch.]  
The Doctor—My dear sir, you must masticate your food. What were your teeth given you for?  
The Suffragist (emphatically)—They weren't given me—I bought 'em.

### SLOW EXIT.

[New York American.]  
The ex-Hero—Ah, my boy, when I played "Hamlet" it took me about fifteen minutes to leave the house.  
The Vicarious ex-Comedian (coldly)—Was he lame?

### WORKED HERSELF TO DEATH.

[London Daily News and Leader.]  
The story of a woman who worked herself to death in an effort to keep her husband and children was told at Blackburn yesterday at the inquest on Mary Elizabeth Chambers, 35, wife of a cotton operative.  
The husband is a consumptive, who has not been able to work for four years and there are four children, the oldest boy, aged thirteen, earning 12s. a week.

With the assistance of this lad the wife, by working as a winder at a mill, had kept the family, doing her housework in the evening and nursing her husband. On Saturday night whilst attending to her husband she fell across him on the bed dead.  
The jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes, probably heart failure, brought on by overwork." They presented their fees (to which the coroner added a contribution) to the distressed family.

### TOM BROWN'S SECOND.

[London Daily News and Leader.]  
Another link with life at Rugby School 70 years ago has been severed by the death at Worthing of Mr. John George Holloway at the age of 89. He was a school friend of Tom Hughes while at Rugby, and figured in "Tom Brown's School Days." He was one of the seconds in the famous fight so graphically described in the book between Slogger Williams and Tom Brown, the original of which latter character, the Rev. Augustus Orlibar, died only two months ago.  
Mr. Holloway was in Dr. Arnold's house at Rugby, and played in six schoolhouse matches against the rest of the school.

### THE LAST RESORT.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]  
"Do you believe in Platonic friendship?" she asked.  
"Not," he replied, "as long as there is a chance for anything else."

### A SNOWY WASTE.

[Washington Herald.]  
"Can you imagine," demanded the returned explorer, "the enormous extent of those vast snowfields?"  
"I can," declared the statesman from Wayback. "I had the same sensation the first time I appeared in public wearing a dress shirt."

### THE NEW BEAUTY.

[Manchester Guardian.]  
Eyes of azure, eyes of hazel,  
Ebon tresses, locks of gold;  
Beauty, ocular or nasal—  
These, beloved, leave me cold.  
They are trifles, only skin-deep,  
'Tis nothing they amount to:  
Let us rather enter deep  
To the things that really count.

Here's a chart wherein are written  
Beatings of my love's low heart;  
Never was there seen in Britain  
Such a model of a chart.  
Up and down in faultless rhythm,  
Bearing testimony with 'em  
Of a heart without a flaw.

Charms like this thou hast in plenty;  
I resolved to tempt the Fates  
When I read thy five-and-twenty  
Medical prescriptions.  
Perfect as the heart between 'em  
Are thy lungs, and liver, too,  
While thy matchless duodenum  
Is the best that ever grew.

Doctors rave about thy pharynx,  
They have scarcely words to tell  
All the beauties of thy larynx  
And thy bronchial tubes as well;  
Thy digestive apparatus  
Bids me soul and its love confess—  
Sweet and healthy, whisper, yes!

### MR. FOSTER'S ACHIEVEMENT.

[Acadian Recorder, Halifax.]  
The speech made by Hon. George E. Foster in the naval debate a week ago was certainly a remarkable effort in many ways. Everything that could possibly be said in favor of a policy of contribution was contained in the speech. Likewise everything that could be said in support of a Canadian navy was said by him in a speech made in the House three years ago; and practically every argument made by Mr. Foster a week ago was foreseen and answered by Mr. Foster three years ago. And we have sufficient faith in Mr. Foster's rhetorical and caustic abilities to believe that he could completely and effectively reply to the arguments made in both speeches tomorrow, for the Huddibars.

"On either side he can dispute,  
Confute, change sides, and still con-  
fute."  
He'll run in debt by disputation  
And pay with ratiocination.  
All this, by syllogism true,  
In mood and figure, he can do.  
Whatever skeptics can inquire for,  
For every why he has a wherefore."

### BROKE HIS ARM.

Madrid, Jan. 12.—Don D. Fernando Maria, brother-in-law of King Alfonso, fell from his horse this morning and broke one of his arms. The doctors in attendance report his condition satisfactory.

## CHARACTER IN THE PSALMS

[By Special Arrangement With the Winnipeg Telegram.]

Now that illustrated editions of the Arabian Nights and other ancient classics are becoming so common, it is surprising that no great artist tries his hand at portraying the characters in the Hebrew Psalms. Actual life was the atmosphere in which the Psalms were composed, and the personal experiences of the Psalmist heroes and saints resulted from contact with their fellowmen. Many are the figures, therefore, which cross the fleeting stretches of Israel's songs of the soul. There is no deliberate attempt at character-sketching in the modern sense of the word. The Psalmist is content to make a reference to the divine or human figure, and leaves his appearance to the imagination of the reader. Sometimes, in a vivid theophany, he gives touches of personal description, but, as a general rule, the characters that play their part in the songs of the Psalter are types rather than individuals. The good man is referred to constantly, and he possesses all the vagueness and identity of a race-hero as far as intimate touches of external description are concerned. But the psychological details are numerous and graphic, so that when we observe the career of "the typical good man" throughout the Psalter, we can arrive at a very fair idea of what the ideal good man was supposed to be in the days when these songs were composed.

The wicked man, the adversary, the oppressor, is also a character frequently mentioned, but picturesque details are few; he remains a type. But we cannot assert that the characters drawn by the Psalmist poets are mere abstractions; it is true they lack the analyzed richness of the hero or villain of the modern Meredith novel, but it is surprising how deftly and how clearly the Psalmists in a single sentence illuminate human character. A Psalmist often tears a man's secret from his heart in a simple sentence, for instance, one poet says, "The fool hath said in his heart there is no God." Nothing else is known of the man who the Psalmist had in mind, but we have got at the heart of his life; we have the key to his whole character. The Psalmists are usually vague in their treatment of human character, but they tell us the useful word concerning the hero or villain, although there are no extremely odd or peculiar people in the Psalter, common, everyday traits of human nature are not altogether blotted out. We catch glimpses of individuals who have swung into the life-stream of the poet and have been caught like flies in the amber of his song of sorrow or of joy, and more often still, the poet opens up his own quivering heart to our inspection, and in a cry of anguish or of trust reveals himself to us in few words, but with a frankness and directness that make him live for us, a man whom we have met and who has interested and influenced us, by claiming our sympathies and ennobling our lives.

In reading and re-reading the Psalms we are impressed over and over again with the fact that these Hebrew poets knew life, understood human nature, and if they had thought it needful or advisable to lift more than a corner of the cloak on their character, their hero or their villain, their prince or their pilgrim, their exile or their warrior, the Psalms would have been made still more entrancing with added color and movement and realism from Israel's tragic story. But the modern zest for character dissection did not prevail in those fictionless days, when real life was stirring enough without going to the romancers and character artists for matter with which to captivate the mind dulled and deadened by the monotony and commonplaceness of life.

We must be content, therefore, with our partial knowledge of characters which the Psalmists studied, and which they have described for us in quick sharp strokes, which are more suggestive than illuminating. In studying the characters mentioned in the Psalter, the types and the individuals, we must read into the Psalms our own first-hand information and experience regarding human character, remembering that no character is wholly good, and no character is altogether bad in real life, and allowing our imaginations to fill in the meagre outlines supplied by the ancient poets.

This fine engraving is of the sensational two-year-old, "Hide-Row," sired by Kilowatt, dammed by Cataract.

This colt has a mark of 1.17, registered with Glau-bitz, the great clocker, and has gone halves in 42 on the 1 and P. S. R. (electrified) "Hide-Row" is a bad starter, and has to be kicked around a good deal, but he finishes like Creases, and is hailed as a fit successor to "The Heel." The only trouble with the colt is that he is in too fast a field usually. He "quit like a dog" when matched with that old campaigner "City Gas" and "City Gas" can show a certificate that he has "Hide-Row's" stable bluffed. Someone recently wrapped "Hide-Row" in wet blankets and his mind was affected. In spite of this he is progressing save for a few chills and fevers. The colt is not as big an ass as he looks in the above picture. The picture was taken under adverse circumstances, the colt having strayed from his stable at 931 Wellington street, and was cropping leaves at Antheist's rink when our photographer approached. He will be one of the cracks of the season, and should cop the simoleons at Belmont, Hyde Park, Kelly's Sliding, Gobles and Leicesters this fall. "Hide-Row" is being trained by the Jeer's Correspondence School, run by that famous trainer, Mr. A. Skate.

MR. BECK HAS NOT YET EX-PLAINED.

His private steam power plant and the throwing out of hydro-electric motors. His action in blocking all Grand Trunk improvements in London, after having eaten salt with the road's officials.

His association in the present instance with a Cataract Power Company, a newspaper and a newspaper that does not use hydro.

His attempt to haul coal at cost and make a \$60,000 profit out of it. (Perhaps he's going to throw in a little sawdust.)

His latest scheme to give coal at less than cost, in order to give coal 43 cents cheaper to himself and his friends.

The reason Adam Beck has three or four log trucks near his cigar box factory on Albert street, and he is so busy that he needs them to keep his fingers in the woodpile.

Citizen—It was a sore touch to show that the Cataract Power Company was really the money influence behind the London Free Press.

Second Citizen—Do they not love Adam?

First Citizen—Yes; they are yearning for their affection for him with a pile driver.

Ald. Richter is the only man on the Port Stanley Board who wanted income tax, and a match for all the rest of them.

What ails the Free Press? Oh, didn't you hear? It's suffering from Cataract and Parrot-tonitis.

There was a mysterious move in the anti-Richter camp, to keep the finance minister off the finance committee. Somebody was playing with dynamite.

This talk about "boosting our city" will be much heard at this season. But it's works, not conversation, that the citizens would like to have this year. Mr. Mayor and Council.

One western town uses three pages of newspaper space to let the world know that the Canadian Northern is building a branch line to its borders. The London Free Press has printed 50 pages of matter trying to keep the C. N. R. out of London.

But then, you know, the Cataract Power Company is directing this campaign, and the scalp of Adam with five years is the trophy that newspaper is after.

"Put London on the lake." And first move St. Thomas out of the way.

A copy of that apologetic letter sent by the Cataract Power newspaper to the City Gas Company, for having in a moment of reckless responsibility placed the Gas Company (Major Beatrice, vice-president), in the list of private interests opposed to electrification, would add to the sideglances of the situation.

Yes, gentle reader, that hydro surplus is a wonderful evidence of high financing. Mr. Stephen Grant could raise the assessment of everyone in London, and achieve the same sort of a "surplus," one that would quickly

earn him the title of "wizard of finance."

Turf Note.  
Hydro, that sensational two-year-old, now in winter quarters at 931 Wellington street, has a mark of 1.17.

Overheard at 931 Wellington Street.  
"Say, Ardie, if we hadn't spent that \$1.17 on hydro, we might have been able to buy hammer and spikes to nail Adam's scalp to the barn-door this spring."

CONTROL SECURED FOR STEEL TRUST

Majority of Stock in Two Chief Companies Said To Be Under Option.

STUPENDOUS PROMOTION

Montreal Dispatches to Boston Believe New Corporation's Capital Is Being Underwritten.

Boston, Jan. 12.—The Evening Transcript says:  
Special dispatches from Montreal and Ottawa indicate that steady progress is being made in the effort to amalgamate the Canadian steel companies and several of the largest independent companies in the United States into a giant concern to be incorporated under the federal laws of Canada as the International Steel Company. Charles M. Schwab, the first president of the United States Steel Company, is said to be at the head of a syndicate of American capitalists, who are trying to effect the combination.

According to Montreal advices, the companies which it is desired to unite are the Dominion Iron and Steel Corporation and the Steel Company of Canada, the latter concern, which include most of the Canadian plants, and the following United States companies: The Bethlehem Steel Company, the Youngstown Steel and Tube Company, the Sidvale Steel Company, the Pennsylvania Steel Company, the Cambria Steel Company, the Laclede Iron Works, and other independent companies.

Accepted as True.  
Reports of effort to make such a combination as is outlined above have gained circulation heretofore and been denied. At present the reiteration from numerous points and the report is accepted in certain Canadian quarters as true. Although the details of the immense scheme are still in an embryonic stage, it is understood in Canadian circles that holders of Dominion Steel will probably receive around the 80 mark for the common stock, while Steel of Canada will be brought into the organization at an equally attractive figure.

It is said in Montreal that the option on the Canadian stocks desired now reach 63.9 per cent, in the Steel Company of Canada, and 53.1 per cent, of the common stock issue of the Dominion Steel Corporation.

According to the plans the capitalization of the new company will be made up as follows: Preferred stock, \$500,000; common, \$400,000,000; and a bond issue of \$200,000,000.

This makes a total capital of \$1,100,000,000, which compares with \$621,554,300 bonds, \$360,251,100 preferred stock and \$508,302,500 common stock, or a total capitalization of \$1,490,237,900 for the United States Steel Company.

Underwriting in Progress.  
It is stated that the underwriting is already under way by one of the largest financial houses in New York. A report that J. P. Morgan & Co. would look after the underwriting is characterized as absurd, owing to that house's connection with the United States Steel Corporation.

It is reported that while the new company will make a determined effort to secure a good share of the ever-increasing business in the United States and Canada, the greater part of its energy will be spent in developing trade in the Orient. One object will be to hold the Canadian business in view of the plan of the United States Steel Company to build a \$200,000,000 plant in Canada.

Montreal reports say that the prospective head of the new organization will be E. M. Campbell, whom Mr. Schwab has designated the foremost steel producer of the world. With Mr. Campbell will be associated on the directorate men whose names are synonymous of financial power in the United States and Canada.

Boston financiers, who ought to know something of this combination, if it has made as much progress as is reported from Canada, claim to have no official information and are inclined to discredit the reports.

DIES IN 100TH YEAR.  
Montreal, Jan. 12.—In her hundredth year and in full possession of all her faculties, Mrs. Mary Teakey died yesterday at her residence, 967 Upper street. Deceased was born in Cote St. Michel, Quebec, in 1813.

Any woman who is troubled with falling hair, or who has lost her hair, or who has thinning hair, or who has balding hair, or who has receding hair, or who has any other hair trouble, should use PARISIAN Hair Dressing. It is the only certain destroyer of the dandruff microbe, the cause of most hair troubles.

PARISIAN Hair Dressing is most daintily perfumed. It is an ideal preparation not sticky or greasy. It does not contain poisonous sugar of lead or sulphur or any dye.

It is a magnificent dressing for women who desire luxuriant lustrous hair that compels admiration and for men and children nothing can compare with it.

It does away with terrible scalp itch over night and causes the hair to grow in abundance.

And a large bottle of PARISIAN Hair Dressing costs only 50 cents at all drug and toilet goods counters.

All druggists and toilet goods counters guarantee it.

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