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HONOR FOR HONOR.

Lieutenant-governorships have pointed many jests not always inappropriate or undeserved. Yet it is an office honorable in itself and that can both give and take honor. But if on occasion certain of its occupants have failed to reach to the full measure of its duties and requirements and if conspicuous success has not been commonly attained, there always have been and will be individual instances where the qualities that make for deserved reputation are found harmoniously compounded.

It is not easy in a democratic community and under the peculiar political conditions that are unfortunately found in Canada, to wear a brief authority with dignity, to observe the rule of impartiality and to be regardful of the limitations equally with the powers and privileges that attach to the executive head of a self-governing community. This is as true of the provincial microcosm as of the federal or the imperial cosmos. If the affairs are not so great and intricate, the desiderated qualities of temper and judgment are nearly akin.

Ontario has had in Sir Mortimer Clark a lieutenant-governor of exceptional ability and excellence. Not only has he well and faithfully discharged the executive duties incumbent on him, but on the social side he has exhibited unfailing courtesy and that rare instinct that enables the right thing to be said in just the right way. Sir Mortimer has had to speak often and on many topics, but always with deftness and to advantage, while the hospitable functions that bulk so largely in a lieutenant-governor's daily round have gained much from his genial bonhomie. The honor which has come to him will be regarded by his fellow-citizens as but a return in kind.

CHAMPERTY.

A short time ago a man in Prince Edward County had his eye put out under circumstances which made a corporation liable for his injury. This man had no money, but he induced a lawyer at Picton to take his case on what was equivalent to a percentage basis. He recovered a verdict and the corporation appealed the case and it had to be argued before the court of appeals at Toronto. For this the lawyer contracted with him for $200 additional.

Now the lawyer is in trouble and has been ordered by the court to pay back all the money that he received from his client.

Thus is applied the old doctrine of Champerty, which was designed to prevent wealthy and powerful men from buying up fictitious claims and getting judgment upon them thru cowardly judges and juries. This doctrine is now construed so as to protect the strong from the weak instead of protecting the weak from the strong. It virtually prevents a penniless man who is injured, from collecting damages. Such damages are collected in fact, but as a rule the lawyer who takes the case puts his gown in jeopardy.

Calling lawyers "ambulance chasers" does not change the situation. When a man is crippled or blinded and has no money, shall he go without compensation if he has been injured thru the carelessness of another? Apparently he must do so, unless our present laws against champerty are repealed or unless he can find lawyers skilful enough to evade them.

WAS IT UNLUCKY?

The Detroit Journal, under the heading "EXTRA: THIS IS IMPORTANT," records the fact that Col. William J. Bryan "lost his nightshirt on a Missouri, Kansas and Texas train out of St. Louis several days ago."

This railway, it may be said parenthetically, runs an express known as the "Katy Flyer," an obvious pun on K.T. It is a Gould road and, perhaps, the gallant colonel suffered from that fact.

But is he not to be congratulated?

It is a matter of history that within the past ten years a member of congress from West Virginia was defeated for re-election because it was discovered that he wore a nightshirt. He stopped over night with a constituent at Horse Neck, W. Va., and the accommodations for the family and guest being confined to a one-room log cabin, his peccadillo in this respect was patent, and it led to his defeat.

In Kansas, not long ago, Jerry Simpson was elected to congress because he wore no socks, and "Sockless Simpson" has passed into history.

Let Col. Bryan now make the announcement that this nightshirt did not belong to him—that he does not use any garment of that character, and his chances for the White House will be improved immensely. He can then say, not without reason, that his life is devoted to

"days of labor and nights devoid of ease."

Thus will Jeffersonian democracy return to the republic, too prone to ape the mannerisms of an effete civilization.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP IN GERMANY

Here in Canada, so far as public ownership and operation of utility and service franchises are concerned, we are accustomed to regard Britain as occupying a remarkably advanced position. Yet nothing struck the party of British journalists that recently toured Germany more than the fact that the fatherland was so incredibly ahead of the United Kingdom in municipal development. In the words of one of them, "every city and state owns all the monopolies—docks and tramways, gas and water, electricity and railways, and, above all, land."

When a Frankfort banker was told that all this was denounced by some people in England as socialism he laughed, and said: "Well, we Germans believe in socialism of that sort, you know—state socialism. It is either that or anarchy. How is it possible for individuals to be allowed to exploit public necessities?"

Properly understood, public ownership of monopolies is not socialism. It is merely the declaration that what should be administered for the common good must not be diverted for private profit. In Prussia the visiting journalists were told that "the profits from the state railways are equal to the interest on the national debt." And that, despite the fact that the railways are there run for the straight benefit of German commerce and industry.

Yet what the Germans have done has simply been to pursue British ideas to their logical conclusion. "We get our great ideas, our great principles from you," said a German scientist, "and then we work them out." Many hundreds of communities in Germany, we are told, have no rates at all. All the public charges are met by the public ownership of land. The new communities of Canada can get the same benefit if they will.

MARK TWAIN'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

The University of Oxford has had the good sense and appreciation of international relations to honor Mark Twain with a degree. Even universities at times can appreciate humor. Mark Twain is now well past the threescore-and-ten year mile-post, and in his own way makes light of that fact. We imagine that he will leave some memorial to his fellow-countrymen—certainly he is as much entitled to leave a farewell address as was George Washington, and perhaps his farewell address would receive even more attention than that of the Father of his Country. And if he leaves an address it should be couched in his own style and in his own language. The political, moral and economic situation in the United States to-day is well worthy of that kind of satirical treatment which Mark Twain could give it, and as Aristophanes still lives by reason of the shafts he let fly at the public and social life of the Greeks, so might Mark Twain go down to posterity by a parting shot at the weaknesses of his fellow countrymen, and these weaknesses are not few, nor are they growing less in number.

THE STAGE OF SHAKESPEARE.

In the course of an article on "Elizabethan Scenery," in the current Fortnightly Review, Miss Charlotte Stopes offers some interesting evidence tending to show that the theatre for which Shakespeare wrote was not so void of stage illusion as has been hitherto commonly supposed. Miss Stopes has instituted a search into the literature of the day, and into various extant documents of account relating to plays performed before Queen Elizabeth. Among the properties charged for is "a chariot 14 feet long and 8 brode, with a rocke upon it and a fountain therein for Apollo and the Nine Muses." Another item bears a payment to "William Lyzarde for painting a castle, the Rock in the Castle, pillars, Arcaterye frieze, cornieshe, the roof gilt with golde and fine silver, the armes of England and France upon it, etc." Still another charge is that of Henry Callaway for "provision and carriage of a trees and other things to the court for a Wildernesse in a play, tymber for the forest, for poles and to one that gathered moss." Miss Stopes, however, has been unable to find any evidence that the scene was changed during the action of any one play, so that, after all, the older theory is not very much affected.

A TRAVELER COMPLAINS.

Editor World: The Elora branch of the C.P.R., in the humble opinion of the writer of this letter, exhibits the worse piece of railway management in Ontario.

There are four trains from Toronto to Elora, and two of them are mixed and two otherwise. None of the trains on the Grand Trunk are mixed trains. The comparison of the service furnished people of this district by the Grand Trunk with that furnished them by the C.P.R. leaves much to be desired on the part of the C.P.R. The only good thing that can be said for the C.P.R. service in this branch is that it has a good coach on its trains, but otherwise the equipment is poor and altogether not in keeping with the splendid service furnished other parts of Canada by this railway.

I do not know what you can do, Mr. Editor, to urge the C.P.R. to give a little more attention to the people of this district, but if this letter can be the means of bringing to the attention of the officials the disgraceful service we have to suffer, then my aim will have been achieved.

Disgusted Traveler.

THE HIRED MAN AND HIS BATH.

Farmers' Advocate: The agricultural Editor of The Toronto World has run up against a snag—a sunken, twisted, knotty pine-root snag. A correspondent wrote him, discussing the awkward question of hired men's ablutions, and put the matter in a pointed way: "Where can the hired man wash his feet?" This was a poser. The World man was stuck, confessed the corn, and called on ministers of agriculture, with their deputies, officials of various rank, and the editors of The Farmer's Advocate and some other weeklies to help him out.

Such Spartan spirit deserves support, and we find ourselves involuntarily rallying to the call, not that we have any panacea for difficulties of this kind, but the problem appeals to our sympathy, having served an apprenticeship in the humble but worthy lot of hired man in more than one province.

The toughest experience we recall was in Manitoba, on one of the great harvest excursions. The first job there was with a settler who lived in a 12x18 foot, storey-and-a-half house, with one room downstairs and one above. The lower room was kitchen, dining-room, pantry and parlor combined, and was the day-time living-room of a family of five, besides two hired men and a pup. Upstairs were two beds and a shakedown. A bath-room was a superfluity, for none of the family would have used it if there had been one. We have a vague impression that the wife did sometimes bathe the children with a basin, and once, after a hard week's threshing, the good husband and father soaked his feet in the horse-watering pail. As for the hired man, he held to the view that bathing with alkali water was injurious. Incidentally, he also had a theory that it was possible for some men to "make" vermin by a process of spontaneous generation. We never understood how he could be sure of this, for, according to his own telling, he was never without them, and would seem to have lacked an opportunity to put his theory to the test.

It will be admitted that here was a situation as trying as most hired men are called upon to face, and yet we have it to record that the embryo editor never missed his weekly bath and change of underwear. To be sure, the employer did sometimes look upstairs while the operation was going on and gently insinuate that it was hardly the thing to use the kitchen basin to wash one's feet; but the bath was always accomplished, and the good man swallowed what scruples he may have had with becoming grace—at least, so far as we remember, he never missed a meal. We will be pardoned for adding that on leaving this place, the writer carefully examined every article of clothing, and, to his great relief, found everything O. K., so that the eastbound train carried only one passenger on the ticket for his berth.

But Manitoba is not the only place where such nice situations may be met. The eastern provinces also have some farmers whose standard of cleanliness and hygiene is not quite up to the mark. Some of them, perhaps, might take a lesson from the hired men they employ, altho, in the majority of cases, it devolves upon them to set the laborer an example and encourage him to keep his person clean, so as to be a fit member of the household, a decent companion for the children, and an object of self-respect to himself. The hired man who will not make use of reasonable facilities for keeping his body clean and clothes neat is not fit to have around, no matter how scarce help may be. On the other hand, it is rather disheartening to a respectable young man to learn, as the editor did at one place, that there was a bath-room in the house, but it was not for the hired men. Such instances are liable to raise bitter thoughts in the lad's mind, on the subject of Christian charity.

To sum the matter up, we must express a doubt whether there is any place in rural Canada where a hired man cannot be cleanly and decent if he is determined so to do. On the other hand, the farmer and his wife have a duty to themselves, to their families, and to the hired man within their gates, to see that he is given every encouragement and reasonable convenience in the way of bath vessels obtainable for the purpose in the sleeping-room, if at present there be no bath or wash rooms in which to attend to the keeping of the temple of the soul. The golden rule works in well here, and every father and mother should endeavor to regard their helpers as they would have their son treated by another boy's parents, probably in a distant land.

THE POPULAR SONG AT PLEASURE RESORTS

It is in Everybody's Mouth and is Invariably Pronounced "Lovely."

The World Man, when visiting the island and Scarboro Beach during the past week, heard everywhere the following words, entitled "Rest for the Weary," being sung to the old and beautiful refrain, "Penelope Parland":

When hot and weary
I want a drink
That quenches thirst,
'Tis then I think
Of "Cola-Claret."
The drink of kings;
Of all the joy
And rest it brings.
It soothes my nerves,
Relieves fatigue,
Gives heart and tone—
Just what I need.
Ah, "Cola-Claret"
I love thee best.
Thy praise I'll sing
In thee is "Rest."

The World Man, out of curiosity, was led to "test it," being an expert on flavors. Now he, too, sings it, tho he never could sing before, and always drinks "Cola-Claret." In bottles and at all good fountains, 5c.

JOHN M. ALLEN SUCCEEDS AS DEPUTY HARBORMASTER

Harbor Board Opposed to Extension of Windmill Line—To Raise Resolute.

John M. Allen succeeds the late Capt. Hall as deputy harbormaster, the appointment being made at a meeting of the harbor board yesterday morning.

There were a dozen applicants for the position, the number including Ed Hanlan, ex-champion oarsman, and Capt. J. Conahan. Mr. Allen has been check clerk on the city dredge for the past five or six years, and the new appointment will be in the nature of a promotion. The salary attached is $940.

The commissioners expressed themselves as being opposed to the proposition to extend the windmill line, south, as this would have the effect of materially reducing the area of the harbor.

In a discussion concerning the wrecked Resolute it transpired that this boat is at least 22 feet below the lake surface, so that she presents no immediate danger to shipping. However, Haney & Miller have been notified that she must be removed. The harbormaster was also instructed to have the stonecutter, F. Cole, which sank in the harbor near Polson's last fall, removed at once.

The harbormaster reported a big increase in local shipping business. Arrivals to June 26, 1907, 957, almost a hundred more than for the same period last year. Dues collected, $2000, an increase of about $700.

P. J. McSherry, lightkeeper at Gibraltar Point, has received a letter from the deputy minister of marine stating that the department had decided to retain the light and, incidentally, his services. Harbormaster Postlethwaite was in receipt of a telegram yesterday from Ottawa to the same effect.

MORE ON OPERATIONS.

Editor World: The letter of Querist, in your issue of Thursday, June 13, headed, "Appendicitis, Operation, Death," was most timely in view of the number of deaths reported from week to week, as the result of operations, many of which are unnecessary and would not be advised by doctors, were it not for the larger fees demanded for their so-called surgical skill. Did anyone ever hear of a doctor acknowledging that an operation had been unsuccessful? They are always pronounced successful, even if the patient dies the next day, or a few days after, and the deaths are attributed to diabetes, or something else. I hold that no operation is a success unless the patient recovers.

But why operate at all, except in very extreme cases? That modern bug-bear, appendicitis, can easily be treated with medicine, and, in nine cases out of ten, what is diagnosed as that is simply the accumulation of gas in the bowels, due to constipation, and when this is removed the patient at once recovers. The opportunity of using the knife, however, is too good a one to be lost, and the unfortunate appendix, a useful organ for lubricating the bowels, is removed, with the result that the patient never regains his previous health again. No organ in our body is useless unless we make it so, and doctors might as well remove an end of a finger as cut out the appendix.

To the credit of the homeopathic branch of the profession (with a few exceptions), be it said that they discountenance operations, and the record of their treatment by medicine of appendicitis and other human ills, for which the knife is almost the only prescribed remedy by their allopathic brethren, has a very high percentage of successful results. Then there is osteopathy, looked upon as a fad by many people, but which is gradually growing into favor on its merits as a successful treatment, without medicine or operations, of the larger number of ills to which the human body is subject, and which has restored to health many who had despaired of ever enjoying life again. As one who, without any hope, underwent osteopathic treatment for stomach trouble of many years' standing, for which medicine was of no avail, I would like to tell my fellow-sufferers of my restoration to health.

G.

WHAT DIFFERENCE DOES IT MAKE?

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

Somewhere the sun is shining,
Somewhere the skies are blue,
Somewhere there may be people
Whose cares are very few.

Somewhere there may be laughter
And somewhere ne'er a frown;
But you don't care much, do you,
When she has turned you down?

JAMES M'DONALD DEAD POPULAR UNION OFFICER

Business Agent of Street Railway Employes Succumbs to Pneumonia.

Business Agent James McDonald of the Toronto Street Railway Men's Union died at his home, 272 Logan-avenue, yesterday morning of pneumonia.

The funeral will take place on Monday morning. Service will be held at the house at 9 o'clock, and the remains will be removed to St. Joseph's Church, where high mass will be chanted prior to the interment in St. Michael's Cemetery.

On account of deceased's activity and popularity in labor circles, the funeral will be largely attended by labor men. So far as possible, the Street Railway Men's Union will attend in a body, while the board of business agents, the board of management of the Labor Temple Company, officials of the District Trades and Labor Council, the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Ancient Order of Hibernians will be strongly represented. W. D. Mahon of

JAMES McDONALD,
Business Agent of Street Railway Employes' Union, Who Died Yesterday of Pneumonia.

Detroit, international president of the Street Railwaymen's Union, will also attend. Tributes have been placed upon the casket by the labor organizations mentioned.

Mr. McDonald had been dangerously ill since a week ago last Thursday, when he was seized with a chill and pneumonia developed. Prior to this attack, he was down with rheumatic fever. He contracted a cold at an all-night meeting of the street railway employes in April, which developed into pneumatic fever. A few days before the by-election in ward one, caused by the death of Ald. Wilson, who, by the way, was also prominent in labor circles, Mr. McDonald was sufficiently well to be out on the street. His name was mentioned as a probable candidate for the vacancy, but he retired and announced that he would run in January.

Mr. McDonald was born 47 years ago at Thornhill, Ont. His first connection with the street railway was in the time of the old horse cars, when he was engaged for several years in Toronto as a driver. He left the Street Railway Company's employ about seventeen years ago for the United States, returning to the Toronto Railway Company's employ two years later, as motorman.

Six years ago he was discharged because of his alleged activities in the organization of the Street Railwaymen's Union. Since that time he has been engaged as business agent for the union, and a prominent figure in the District Trade and Labor Council. On several occasions he was a delegate to the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, and once represented the street railway men at the international convention.

Mr. McDonald was married a year ago to Miss Catharine Fitzgerald of Brooklyn-avenue. He leaves no children.

Olive Oil as an Antidote.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

One of the hardest drinkers in Brooklyn boasts truthfully that he never gets drunk. His friends marvel at his capacity and his apparent immunity from the intoxicating effect of alcohol. He can drink a quart of whiskey in an evening and go home sober. The strangest thing is that he is always at his business early every morning, looking bright and fresh.

"It's not my physiological condition of immunity," he explained the other day. "It's just olive oil. Maybe you've noticed that I mix a little oil in my drinks occasionally. Whenever I find that whiskey is beginning to produce more than a good stimulating effect I take olive oil with every drink and an occasional hooker of the oil by itself."

SWEET CAPORAL

CIGARETTES

STANDARD OF THE WORLD

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

To-day, as on each Saturday of June, July and August, this store closes at 1 o'clock. And will remain closed till Tuesday morning.

Two Low Prices on
Men's Suits

For 4.69: Light or dark all-wool domestic tweeds—serviceable materials—smart patterns. Italian lining and strong interlining. Stylish single-breasted cut. Sizes 36 to 44. Tuesday..... 4.69

For 5.00: Outing Suits of light homespun tweeds—stylish gray shades. Thin summer materials. Single or double-breasted coat, half lined. Trousers have belt loops and cuffs. Sizes 34 to 44. Tuesday..... 5.00

MAIN FLOOR—QUEEN STREET.

AT OSGOODE HALL

The court of appeal gave judgment yesterday in a number of cases. The appeal by Edward C. Hargrave and The White Silver Company, from the judgment of Chancellor Boyd in the action of Attorney-General of Ontario against Hargrave, was dismissed with costs. The action was over certain patents for mining lands in Coleman Township, which the crown allege were obtained by fraud and conspiracy.

The Pure Color Company's appeal in their action against Thomas J. O'Sullivan, over a promissory note for $3692.50, was dismissed.

Thomas Crawley, who, while working as a deckhand on the Macassa, had a foot cut off by getting it entangled in a line, recovered $1800. The company's appeal is dismissed without costs.

Forbes Moir, in April, 1906, obtained a judgment against the C.P.R. Company for $2000 for the death of his father. The company's appeal is allowed, and the action dismissed with costs if demanded.

The appeal of the C.P.R. against a judgment of $10,000 to the relatives of John McKay is dismissed, with costs, Justice Meredith dissenting, with the view that there should be a new trial.

The action brought by The Hamilton Steamboat Company against R. O. and A. B. MacKay, over the use of the James-street slip, Hamilton, is dismissed.

John Harris sued the London Street Railway Company for personal injuries, and was awarded $1500. The appeal of the company is allowed.

Janet McMartin and William Graham brought action, claiming they were the purchasers of certain burial lots in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Martintown, and entitled to a right of way. At the trial the action was dismissed, and the appeal also has been dismissed.

Plaintiffs' appeal in the action of The Deschenes Electric Company against The Royal Trust Company is dismissed.

Using the Premises.

George Edward Kingsley has issued a writ against The Toronto Liquid Carbonate Company and Thomas Davies, claiming $580 for use and occupation of the plaintiffs' premises, and to remove chattels.

Claims For Work.

Thomas Madill of Pickering has begun an action against William Birkett and other executors of the estate of Charles McAvoy, claiming $700 for work and attendance on the late Charles McAvoy.

Commission on Sales.

J. M. Wallace & Co. are suing F. W. Brown of Cobalt for $622.96 for commission on the sales of certain shares of mining stock.

Mr. Arnoldi's Bill.

The action of Frank Arnoldi, K.C., against G. R. R. Cockburn was again before the court yesterday. Robert McKay, counsel for Mr. Arnoldi, appealed from the order of Master-in-Chambers Cartwright, directing particulars of the bill rendered.

Getting Rid of the Money.

The Canadian Order of Foresters obtained from Judge Riddell an order allowing them to pay into court $400 insurance moneys on the life of William Charles Whiston of Shakespeare Township. Lyman Lee of Hamilton made the application.

Mr. Maher Loses.

Patrick Maher, liveryman, of Toronto, is defendant in an action brought by George M. Boyd, a horse dealer of Owen Sound, over the sale of a horse named Torrington Hotspur, claiming $1000 damages. The action was to have been tried at Owen Sound, but Maher wanted the venue changed to Toronto. The motion is dismissed with costs to Boyd in any event.

Settled.

The action brought by Henry Misbaum against D. Rosenberg has been settled, and upon consent an order obtained from the court dismissing the action.

Suing Toronto Railway.

Matthew McGowan and Rupert Edlin have issued writs against the Toronto Railway Company, claiming, for injuries received, $2000 damages, in the case of the former, and, in the case of the latter, unstated.

THE CEDAR AND THE PINE.

Recent Investigation Proves Them Sprung From Same Stock.

Recent study of the structure of the celebrated cedar of Lebanon is regarded as proving that it has come from the same parental stock as the pines, and that it represents the most primitive form of the Abietinae subgroup of cone-bearing trees. The great geological age of the Cedrus family has long been known, and now it has been shown that the wood of the cedar root possesses vestiges of the peripheral resin canals, which are a characteristic mark of the pines, whereas the cedars are characterized by a median canal.

Money cannot buy better Coffee than Michie's finest blend Java and Mocha, 45c lb.

Michie & Co., Limited

COACHING PARASOLS.

Exclusive Designs That Appeal to the Well Dressed Woman.

Quite as important as her gown, in the opinion of the well-dressed woman and of the man who observes and criticizes her more closely than she imagines, very often, are the accessories of the toilet, the gloves, the shoes, the hat, the sunshade. Not the least of these accessories is the sunshade. Every woman knows what an effective background for her head and face the sunshade is, if it is of just the right color, and even the fan is not a more useful implement of coquetry.

The truly happy woman is she who can, whenever she has a new out of door gown, send a bit of the cloth to the proper shop with the order, "A parasol to match this." For the woman with a limited income some pondering upon the subject of parasols is necessary. If her summer outfit cannot include more than three, she will generally find it wise to have a black one, a white one and a utility parasol of blue, green or whatever color harmonizes with her principal walking suit.

Coaching parasols are slightly smaller this year, and come in every conceivable shade of brown, from madder to cream; all the blues, including Nattier; in the hunter and pastel greens, supposed to be so restful to the eyes, and in infinite combinations of black and white. The smartest of these parasols, which are of taffeta, are absolutely plain, and their long handles, pointed or crooked, are of natural wood. Sometimes the coverings are finished simply with hemstitching, and sometimes they are composed of a series of graduated tucks and bias bands entre deux. In the coaching class the natural colored pongee parasols appeal to the woman of limited income, as tan harmonizes so well with any simple street costume. They are perfectly plain, sometimes polka dotted or embroidered lightly, and their handles are of natural wood. The more expensive are on gilt frames, and have tassels on their handles, instead of ribbon bows.

With the simple linen costumes so much worn in the mornings pongee and linen coaching parasols are much used. A few of them are decorated with a little embroidery, but, as a rule, they are on the same lines as are the taffetas. Very great favorites are the white coaching parasols, which come in taffeta, pongee and butcher's linen. Most of these are simply mounted, but a few have gilt frames. Very ornate ones, loaded with handwork and lace insets, and having handles of white wood with gold or silver or mother-of-pearl tips, or Dresden tips, offset by silken handles, come to accompany hand embroidered and lace trimmed lingerie frocks.

Then there are the gorgeous creations of white chiffon, voluminously frilled and ruffled, or of embroidered filet, bebe Irish or Italian—sometimes all three of these costly laces cleverly combined. The frames of these are of silver or gilt, and they are mounted over white of a delicate tint of silk matching the color scheme of the costume.

With an all black costume, of course, the black sunshade is the correct thing. Very smart some of them are, but unquestionably sombre among the host of delicate tinted sunshades carried with colored costumes in the afternoon. These parasols come in the palest, daintiest shades of pink, blue, green and yellow, and are embroidered in self-colored silks. They have hemstitched edges and lace insets and are profusely trimmed with tiny pinked or stitched ruffles or edged with chiffon frillings and ruchings. Some of these afternoon parasols are as exquisite and dainty as a hothouse flower.

Mother's Problems

Every mother knows that the happiness or misery, the success or failure of her children largely depend upon their physical strength.

Ability to study, and the equipment for the battle of life must be founded on a firm health basis.

If the boys and girls are weak, bloodless, easily tired, what chance have they in the strenuous struggle for advancement or place.

Weakness spells failure, and that means falling behind in the race, and often premature death.

Ferrozone should be taken to give youth the vigor that clear, red blood will confer.

Ferrozone helps youth to sleep soundly, and gives the power of strength that clear, strong brains and vigorous nerves will afford.

Give the listless girl, the pale, lazy boy Ferrozone—and watch how it quickens the power of both body and mind.

Ferrozone gives appetite, brings bright color to the cheeks, makes them strong—it not only brings health but preserves it.

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