Fashion ....Talk

THE NEWEST COATS.

In the matter of coats, it is already pretty evident that a change has come o'er the spirit of the dream for whereas we have been accustomed to see none but the shortest and loosest of coats now for many seasons past, we shall be required in the immediate future to transfer our affections to coats that are moulded closely to the figure both back and front, and that measure, a long three-quarter length. Many very smart traveling gowns have been made already with these long coats, while one of the most striking frocks included in the trousseau of a recent bride was made entirely in white broderie anglaise, with a plain skirt finished at the hem, with a narrow flounce of broderie, and a tight-fitting coat of the same material, in a three-quarter length, with long revers and gauntlet cuffs of white Irish poplin, covered with Irish crochet lace.

Another long coat of the same description was made to wear with a very chic gown in dark brown taffetas mousseline shot with heather purple. The skirt of this gown was trimmed near the hem with three gathered bouillonnes of the same silk. The coat was made with long basques, fitting smoothly round the figure below the waist, but having the bodice part closely gathered down the centre of the front, and fastened there with dull gold buttons. The sleeves of this coat were also noteworthy, as they were made in the old leg of mutton shape, and arranged with a considerable amount of fullness between the shoulder and the elbow, while from the elbow to the wrist, they were wrinkled lightly round the arm, in a quaint but very becoming fashion.

In the case of the cloth coats for wearing with tailor gowns, the sleeves will be smaller, and of a much more simple form—a fact which argues that, of necessity, the sleeves of the bodices will also be considerably less voluminous as time goes on. With these longer coats, many of which will be made with full basques, smaller sleeves will be a foregone conclusion, if any kind of graceful proportion is to be preserved to the figure.

MODES FOR AUTUMN.

Jealously guarded as the secrets of the coming fashions always are, certain lines have been already laid down for the immediate future, by the great ecuturies in London and in Paris, and it is scarcely likely that any great deviations will be made from these during the next few months. Walking skirts will remain short and very full, and there are those even among the oracles who hint at a lining of buckram in the hem at first, to be succeeded afterwards by whalebone, with possibly steel, as a last resource. Between a steel-stiffened skirt and a crinoline there is little more than a verbal difference, although one can but hope that if we are to have crinoline at all, it will remain in a modified form unsuspected by the majority, and so cleverely insinuated that its existence will be rather hinted at than emphatically expressed.

Full skirts will be worn also in the case of those gowns that are intended for smart occasions, although the pleats and gathers will be more simply arranged than has hitherto been the case, while the flounces and frills will be fewer in number than they have been lately. In many cases, where soft fabrics like crepe de chine and colours mousseline are being used the skirts will be allowed to fall in long, straight folds from waist to feet, the bodices being also very simply but picturesquely arranged with full folds coming from the shoulders and crossing in front, under a deep waist-belt of soft silk or satin ribbon.

A large collar of the very fine Irish crochet lace or Venetian guipure will be worn with a bodice of this kind, while the full sleeves, drooping off the shoulders, will be drawn into Vandyke cuffs of lace to correspond. The tendency of all the newest bodices will be toward fitting closely to the figure, many of them being arranged with long points in front, draped slightly as they reach the region of the waist so that they give the effect of a belt, and worn, of course, outside the skirt. For tailor gowns and coats plain smooth materials will be worn, some of the newest bodices being made to fasten like a riding habit, straight down the centre of the front.

JUST WHAT HE'D LIKE.

Sarcastic Father—"Julia, that young man Smily has been here three nights in succession, and it has been nearly midnight when he left. Hadn't you better invite him to bring his trunk and make his home with us?"

Innocent Daughter—"Oh, papa! may I? It is just what he wanted, but he was too bashful to ask you. He'll be delighted when I tell him this evening."

SCHOOL GARDENS.

It is said that no fewer than 7,769 school gardens exist in Austria, not including the sister kingdom of Hungary. They are connected with both private and public schools, and are used for purposes of practical instruction in horticulture and tree-growing.

GENERAL HEALTH DAY.

The State of Utah has established a holiday in honor of germs. It is called General Health Day, and is the first Monday in October. On this day all theatres, churches, public halls, hotels, boarding-houses, and so forth, must be thoroughly disinfected.

IN MODERN DAYS.

THE WAYS OF DOING THINGS HAVE GREATLY CHANGED.

No Branch of Science Has Made Greater Advancement Than That of Medicine—Thousands of Lives Prolonged by Modern Discoveries.

"Few things have developed as rapidly during the past quarter of a century as the science of medicine," said a well known practitioner recently. "And undoubtedly the most striking phase in its progress is in the treatment of the blood. In the old days it was thought that opening a vein and letting the blood out was a cure for most diseases. The utter fallacy of that theory was discovered after a while. Then the symptoms of the disease were treated and the blood disregarded. That also has been shown to be a wrong practice, for, though driven away for a time, the symptoms always return if the cause is not removed, and the disease is worse than before. It is the root of the disease that must be attacked, and the most important developments of modern medical science has been in discovering that, in most diseases, this lies in the condition of blood. If the blood is thin and poor, the nerves and vital organs cannot receive their proper nourishment, the system becomes run down and in a condition to invite disease. Build up the blood, restore the worn-out nerves and you remove the cause. When the cause is gone the disease will vanish."

An instance of the truth of this is given by Miss A. M. Tuckey, Oxdrift, Ont., who says:—"I do not know what would have become of me had it not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. My blood seemed to have turned to water, and I was troubled with dizziness, headaches and general prostration. I tried several medicines but instead of getting better I was gradually but surely growing worse. I became so weak I could no longer work, and it was while in this condition I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After using the pills for a few weeks I began to gain strength; my appetite returned, the headaches and dizziness vanished, and before long I was enjoying as good health as ever I had done in my life. I cannot thank you enough for the good the pills have done me, and I hope they will long continue to help other sufferers."

Indigestion, neuralgia, heart trouble, anæmia, kidney and liver complaints, rheumatism, the functional ailments of women, and a host of other troubles are all a disease of the blood, and that is why they are always cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which actually make new, rich, red blood, thus reaching the root of the disease and driving it from the system. The great success of this medicine has induced some unscrupulous dealers to offer pink colored imitations. You can protect yourself against these by seeing that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is printed on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all medicine dealers or may be had direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

THE BOW AND BATTLEAXE

GREATER SLAUGHTER THAN WITH FIREARMS.

Comparison of Casualties Suggests That Gunpowder is a Beneficence.

The horror of war increases pari passu with the advance of civilization, and the value set upon life has arisen proportionately with our ability to appreciate its pleasures, its mutuality and associations, says The Pall Mall Gazette. Partly the sentimentalism of up-to-date journalism partly our own sensibility of nature, has disposed us to regard any battle losses over 1,000 as "terrible." But the strange truth is that as we go back in the history of war we shall notice an extraordinary increase in the proportion of losses to the numbers engaged, until we begin to realize that the longbow and clothyard shaft of our ancestors were much more deadly weapons than the modern magazine rifle, with its small bullet and high velocity.

Such facts would doubtless have confounded M. Bloch, whose favorite contention it was that, owing to the deadliness of modern weapons, war was rapidly becoming impossible. A closer study of history would have taught him that the discovery of gunpowder was in reality a beneficent invention, which has enabled an armed struggle to be decided without the former necessity for prolonged close-quarter fighting and the deadly weapons of the melee.

It cannot be charged that men are less courageous now-a-days when they are called upon to face much more terrifying instruments of warfare. But the fact remains that the Lee-Enfield the Mauser, quick-firing artillery and high explosive shells are productive of nothing like such slaughter as the long-bow, the battleax and the sword in the hands of our fighting ancestors.

SOME BATTLES COMPARED.

If we take battles like Colenso and Kinchau since the employment of magazine rifles and quick-firing artillery, and compare them with engagements such as Crecy, Poitiers or Agincourt, we cannot fail to be impressed with the astonishing discrepancy in the casualty lists. In Gen. Buller's attack on the Boers at the battle af Colenso, his men presented as fair a mark for the action of the modern firearm as our enemies could have desired. Yet, as a result of several hours' hot fighting, during which many brave deeds were done by officers and men, who recklessly exposed themselves to a storm of bullets and shell fire, our losses were not more than 1,100 men out of a force of 25,000 to 30,000, while those of the Boers were probably far less.

Compare such a casualty list with the slaughter at Agincourt in 1415, a battle which lasted for not much longer than three hours between an English force of 14,000 men under Henry V. and 50,000 French led by their Constable. It was the longbow and the clothyard shaft which broke the French army and was the most potent agent of destruction on that great day in our military annals. Over 10,000 French were slain outright, and two or three times that number were wounded.

With the result of this three hours' battle it is interesting to contrast the sixteen hours' struggle in Kinchau between the Russians and Japanese, where both sides were armed to the teeth with modern weapons and the position was taken after successive assaults in the face of an apparently murderous fire from heavy artillery and magazine rifles. At the end of this prolonged contest the losses of the victors, compelled to advance through the fire-swept zone in front of Nanshan, were no more than 4,000 men, of whom only 750 were killed; out of a total force of about 60,000.

How infinitely more terrible again was the work of the bow and the battleax at the battle of Crecy in 1436 when our Edward III. and his son, the Black Prince, routed the great army of Philip of France. The English army numbered 30,000 men, that of Philip 120,000. Again the longbow proved its terrible effectiveness. The French were utterly unable to sustain the heavy fire of its yard-long projectiles, against which armor was but an indifferent protection, and were routed with the loss of 1,200 knights, 1,400 esquires and 31,000 men, of whom no less than 30,000 were killed outright. The same casualty lists were noticeable at the battle of Poitiers, where 12,000 English defeated 60,000 French; and so terrible was the execution done by the English bowmen that 11,000 of their enemy were slain outright. Both Hastings and Banneckburn bear additional testimony to the formidable and deadly character of these old battles. At the former 30,000 men fell on both sides, while the latter resulted in total losses of 38,000 in both cases a heavy percentage of the combatants

LISTS MUCH SMALLER.

As we gradually approach our own time we shall find not only that the proportion of those actually slain in battle to the number of those who are wounded shows a sensible decrease, but the total casualty lists are almost invariably smaller, in proportion to the numbers engaged, in spite of the fact that the weapons of war are always described as growing more and more deadly.

In the campaign of Marlborough there was still much hand-to-hand fighting, for, although artillery had taken its place in the battlefield the infantry firearm was possessed of little range or accuracy. Accordingly, at Blenheim and Malplaquet two of the most bloody struggles of later times, although the slain show a decreasing ratio, the losses on both sides, out of a total of about 150,000 combatants, were, in the former engagement, 44,000 killed wounded and prisoners, while the cost of driving the French from a strong position at Malplaquet was 20,000 killed and wounded out of a force of 90,000.

Although in the larger armies of more modern times losses have reached in many instances a high figure, yet the percentage of slaughter, especially of killed to wounded combatants, has shown a remarkable decrease from the horrible figures of ancient battles and sieges, before the discovery of gunpowder and the increasing perfection of firearms as it may appear—began to diminish the butchery which invariably attended the encounter of armed battles in olden times.

The explanation is that fighting is now carried on at such a distance and in separate bodies of infinitely great manoeuvring that the least tactical advantage becomes instantly obvious, while the abandonment of armor and the ponderous weapons of the melee has endowed bodies of troops with superior mobility, both in advance and retreat.

In old days, when the effective range of the longbow was not more than 18 to 20 score yards, a battle could only be decided by armies coming to close quarters at an early stage of the combat. The consequence was they become so intermingled that they could with difficulty be separated, and, indeed, the victor was often quite unable to feel assured of success until he found no more of his opponents to slaughter. Moreover, it was much more difficult to make effective use of cover then than now, and the bowman of Agincourt was debarred from the use of his weapon in the prone position adopted by his successor, the rifleman of to-day.

A certain restaurant has become famous for its high prices. At the entrance a man just leaving paid his bill, was recently overheard to ask the waiter, "I say—do you charge anything for going out?"

Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion and kindred ailments, take wings before the healing qualities of South American Nervine. Thomas Hoskins, of Durham, Ont., took his preacher's advice, followed directions, and was cured permanently of the worst form of Nervous Prostration and Dyspepsia. He has recommended it to others with gratifying results. It's a great nerve builder.—12

"Hullo, uncle," exclaimed the nephew, as he warmly grasped the old man's hand. "Glad to see you looking so well. How is my dear aunt and all my charming little cousins—" "Here, my boy," interrupted the wise old gentleman, as he pulled out his purse, "how much do you want this time?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc

Teacher—I suppose you know, Harry, that in keeping you after school I punish myself as well as you? Harry—Yes, mies' that's why I don't mind it.

A Pleasant Duty—"When I know anything worthy of recommendation, I consider it my duty to tell it," says Rev. Jas Murdock, of Hamburg, Pa. "Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder has cured me of Catarrh of five years' standing. It is certainly magical in its effect. The first application benefited me in five minutes. 50 cts."—9

Mr. Hardup—"Look here! you've made a mistake with my washing. You sent home four ar five handkerchiefs that don't belong to me, and nothing else." Washerwoman—"They ain't handkerchiefs; that's your last shirt, sor."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Samkins—"It is impossible for us to see ourselves as other see us." Timkins—"Ever try to get into Parliament?"

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." 22—40

Toddy—"Papa, every now and then I see something in the papers about the 'ruling passion.' What is it?" Papa (after a cautious glance around)—"It's a disease your ma is badly afflicted with, my son!"

Itching, Burning, Creeping, Crawling Skin Diseases relieved in a few minutes by Dr. Agnew's Ointment. Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves instantly and cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eczema, Ulcers, Blotches, and all Eruptions of the Skin. It is soothing and quieting and acts like magic in all Baby Humors, Irritation of the Scalp or Rashes during teething time. 35 cents a box.—7

"I'd like to see the master of the house," said the canvasser. "The baby's aslape, sor!" snapped the kitchen-maid, slamming the door in his face.

SETTLERS LOW RATES WEST

Via the Chicago and North Western Railway, every day from Sept. 15th to Oct. 15th, settlers one way second class tickets at very low rates from Chicago to points in Utah, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, also to Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Rossland and other points in the Kootenay District. Correspondingly low rates from all points in Canada. Full particulars from nearest ticket agent or B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King Street, Toronto, Ont.

HEALTHY BABIES.

Healthy babies are always happy babies. If the stomach and bowels are kept right the little ones will be healthy and happy. Baby's Own Tablets are the best thing in the world to accomplish this purpose. The Tablets are the favorite prescription of a doctor who for years made the ailments of little ones a specialty. They are used in thousands of homes, bringing health to little ones and comfort to mothers. The Tablets reduce fever, break up colds, expel worms, check diarrhœa, cure constipation, promote indigestion, allay the irritation of teething and bring sound healthy sleep. Ask any mother who has used these tablets and she will tell you there is no other medicine so safe and effective. Good for the new born baby or the well grown child, and guaranteed to contain no opiate or harmful drug. Medicine dealers everywhere sell the Tablets or you can get them by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CHANGE FOOD.

Some Very Fine Results Follow.

The wrong kind of food will put the body in such a diseased condition that no medicines will cure it. There is no way but to change food. A man in Mo. says:

"For 2 years I was troubled so with my nerves that sometimes I was prostrated and could hardly ever get in a full month at my work.

My stomach, back and head would throb so I could get no rest at night except by fits and starts, and always had distressing pains.

"I was quite certain the trouble came from my stomach, but two physicians could not help me and all the tonics fai ed and so finally I turned to food.

"When I had studied up on food and learned what might be expected from leaving off meat and the regular food I had been living on, I felt that a change to Grape-Nuts would be just what was required so I went to eating it.

"From the start I got stronger and better until I was well again and from that time I haven't used a bit of medicine for I haven't needed any.

"I am so much better in every way, sleep soundly now-a-days and am free from the bad dreams. Indeed this food has made such a great change in me that my wife and daughter have taken it up and we are never without Grape-Nuts on our table now-a-days It is a wonderful sustainer, and we frequently have nothing else at all but a saucer of Grape-Nuts and cream for breakfast or supper." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek Mich.

Good food and good rest. These are the tonics that succeed where all the bottled tonics and drugs fail. Ten days' trial of Grape-Nuts will show one the road to health, strength and vigor. "There's a reason."

Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

FIRST DOSE WENT RIGHT TO SPOT

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER TALKS OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Gives Valuable Advice to These Who Use the Railroad Train Frequently.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 19.—(Special)—Mr. J. H. Ireland, one of the oldest and best known commercial travellers on the road, has come out with a statement for the benefit of his fellow travellers.

"It is with pleasure," says Mr. Ireland, "that I endorse Dodd's Kidney Pills. While on a trip through the Maritime Provinces Dodd's Kidney Pills completely cured me of a severe pain in my back that had bothered me for some time. The first dose seemed to go right to the spot and removed the trouble so effectually that it has not and is not likely to return.

"Dodd's Kidney Pills are just as advertised," Mr. Ireland concludes. "They cure to stay cured."

Travellers, railroad men and others who ride on the railway a great deal are subject to Kidney Troubles. They will find Mr. Ireland's statement valuable reading.

WATER FOR FIRES.

The quantity of water used for the purpose of extinguishing fires in the County of London last year, according to an official return, prepared and issued by the London Fire Brigade, was 27,000,050 gallons, or nearly 12,516 tons. Of this about a quarter was taken from the river, canals, and docks, and the remainder from the street pipes.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Dear Sirs,—Your MINARD'S LINIMENT is our remedy for sore throat, colds and all ordinary ailments.

It never fails to relieve and cure promptly.

CHARLES WHOOTEN.
Port Mulgrave.

ENOUGH SAID.

"Did your father object to our engagement when you told him I couldn't live without you, darling?" "No, he didn't exactly object. He only said he hoped you were prepared to die!"

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

Boads—"When he called you a fool what did you say?" Street—"I told him that some folks didn't know enough to keep their opinions to themselves. I think I had him there."

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart acts directly and quickly, stimulates the heart's action, stops most acute pain, dispels all signs of weakness, fluttering, sinking, smothering, or palpitation. This wonderful cure is the sturdy ship which carries the heart-sick patient into the haven of radiant and perfect health. Gives relief in most acute forms of heart disease in 30 minutes.—11

"My boy, I forgive you for running away with my daughter." The Groom—"But I can never forgive you for letting me!"

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

WOMAN SMOKER'S RECORD.

Attributing her long life to the use of tobacco, Mrs. Judith Moyer, of Kutztown, Pennsylvania, declares, at the age of ninety-six, that she smokes twenty-four pipes of tobacco a day.

Do you catch cold easily? Does the cold hang on? Try

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

It cures the most stubborn kind of coughs and colds. If it doesn't cure you, your money will be refunded.

Prices: 25c. 50c. $1 S. C. WELLS & CO. LeRoy, N. Y., Toronto, Can. 303

TIME TO BE CAUGHT.

There was a solicitor in a certain town who weaved pretty dreams all day instead of looking after the interests of his clients, and he was so engrossed in this occupation a day or two ago that he made no response to the gruff "Good morning" of a big man who entered.

"I said 'Good morning,'" repeated the visitor.

"I heard you," answered the solicitor; "but there are many different ways of saying 'Good morning.' There is the cheery 'Good morning' and the depressing 'Good morning,' there is the friendly 'Good morning' and the churlish one. Yours was churlish and I didn't care to answer it."

"Well, mister," answered the big man, deliberately, "as you're so very particular, you shall teach me how to say 'Good morning' in the right way. There'll be plenty of time to learn. I'm the bailiff, I am, and I've come to stop with you!"

If you are tired reading Blue Ribbon Tea advertisements take a cup of the tea itself and you will be in a good humor again.

TRADE MARK

USE—— "ISLAND CITY" HOUSE AND FLOOR **PAINTS** Will Dry in 8 Hours. On Sale at all Hardware Dealers

P. D. DODS & CO., Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver.

Potatoes, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Apples

Let us have your consignment of any of these articles and we will get you good prices.

THE DAWSON COMMISSION CO, Limited
Cor. West Market and Colborne Sts., TORONTO

LOWER PRICES — USE EDDY'S FIBRE WARE — BETTER QUALITY

Pails, Wash Basins, Milk Pans, &c

CAN BE HAD IN Any First-Class Grocer Can Supply You.

INSIST ON GETTING EDDY'S

"Have you asked papa?" "Yes, I telephoned him." "He said he didn't know who I was, but it was all right."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

Amateur gamblers soon reduce the art of losing to a science.

Eat What You Like—Give the digestive organs some work to do. These functions need exercise as much as any part of the human anatomy, but if they're delicate, give them the aid that Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets afford and you can eat anything that's wholesome and palatable—60 in a box, 35 cents.—8

A REMARKABLE CAT.

Carried 85 Miles in Basket, But Returned Safely.

What is probably another record has been created; this time by a cat, which has walked from London to Overslade, near Rugby, England, a distance of 85 miles.

"Jummy," as the "tramp" is called, belongs to Mrs. Mark Robinson of 9 Belsize grove, Hampstead, and is just an ordinary, medium-sized cat. Although 7 years old, "Jummy" had never before displayed any nomadic tendency, his previous rambles having always been confined to the neighborhood of its home.

About the beginning of June Mr. Robinson brought the cat from Overslade to Hampstead, and it was at once apparent that "Jummy" like the Rev. Mr. Spalding, didn't like London. The climax came when some furniture was moved into the house. This was too much, and "Jummy" took his departure.

Nothing more was heard of it until about a fortnight ago, when news came from Overslade that "Jummy" had returned, its coat a trifle rough, its limbs a trifle thinner, but "Jummy" nevertheless. As the cat was brought to London in a closed basket, its achievement in walking back is really remarkable.

WHAT STONE BALLS MEAN.

In ancient times it was the custom of the victors in a battle to decorate their doorposts with the skulls of the vanquished. With the advance of civilization, Britons, of course, no longer carry it out, but the custom has not been allowed to drop altogether, as is seen by the stone balls which often set on gateposts—a relic of a barbarous idea of long ago. In certain parts of Africa the skulls are still used as decorations; whole villages may be seen with the door posts of the houses surmounted in this gruesome fashion.

Old whalebone, which has become bent and useless, should be soaked in hot water, and then laid on a table to dry. In this way it is straightened out and has a new life of usefulness before it.

Flies Carry Contagion

Wilson's Fly Pads

Kill the flies and disease germs too.

Dominion Line Steamships
MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.
Moderate Rate Service.
Second cabin [illegible] Liverpool, or $42.50 [illegible] Liverpool, London, [illegible]
For all particulars apply [illegible]
DOMINION LINE, 41 King St. E., Toronto.

FEATHER DYEING
Cleaning and Curling also done. Feathers can be sent by post, express or [illegible]
BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO. MONTREAL

H.B.K. **BIG SHIRT**

Made big enough for a man to work in [illegible] Has more material [illegible] than any other brand [illegible] in Canada. Made on the H.B.K. scale it [illegible] to 42 yards per dozen [illegible] common shirts have [illegible] to 33 yards.

That's the reason why the H.B.K. "Big" Shirt never chafes the armpits, never gets tight at the neck or wristbands, is always full and comfortable and lasts well.

Each shirt bears a tag that tells the whole history of the "Big" Shirt, and also contains a notarial declaration that the H.B.K. "Big" Shirt contains 36 to 42 yards of material per dozen.

Sold at all dealers but only with this brand:—

H.B.K. BRAND

HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO.
Montreal Winnipeg Dawson