FIT-ANY-FORM IMPROVED MATERNITY SKIRT

Patented, May 9th-11

A boon to prospective Mothers. Prof. Pawlicy said in his works that being the second chief cause of infantile mortality Fit-any-Form Skirt has no lacing or draw-strings. It is a wonderful garment endorsed by Maternity Hospitals and promoted by leading physicians as a relief to women in delicate condition and a revelation to mother-hood. Can be worn at all times at home, the street, and theatre. Simple to adjust from 25 to 36 waist, drapes evenly in front as waist increases, and grants freedom to the abdomen because the new improvements the Elastic belt relieves the pressure on waist band and eliminates the weight of skirt. Made in several styles at prices of ordinary skirt. Send for our Illustrated book Fit-any-Form Maternity Skirt tells all about the skirt and valuable information to Expectant mother. Free may woman writing for it. In order to advertise our improved Maternity Skirt we make a special offer of a $10.00 skirt in panama and serge black or navy at $7.50. All we require is the front length of skirt and we will express prepaid skirt ordered. After a trial of 5 days and you find skirt not as represented, we will cheerfully refund every cent paid.

REMEMBER that the improved Fit-any-Form Maternity skirt is without question the very best skirt on market in Canada and U.S. at 25% less than substitutes offered. Fit-any-Form Skirt Mfg Co.,

Dept. E507, St. Paul St., Montreal.

Dr. de Van's Female Pills

A reliable French regulator; never fails. These pills are exceedingly powerful in regulating the generative portion of the female system. Refuse all cheap imitations. Dr. de Van's are sold at $5 a box, or three for $7. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

For sale at Mahood's Drug Store.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

ANY PERSON WHO IS THE SOLE head of a family or any male over 18 years old may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Land Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price, $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

SEALED TENDERS, ADDRESSED to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Retaining Wall at Owen Sound, Ont.," will be received at this office until 4 p.m. on Tuesday, September 26, 1911, for the construction of a Retaining Wall at the Town of Owen Sound, County of Grey, Ontario.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of J. G. Sing, Esq., District Engineer, Confederation Life Building, Toronto; H. J. Lamb, Esq., District Engineer, London, Ont., and on application to the Postmaster at Owen Sound, Ont.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Aug. 29th, 1911.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

Taken Ill at Selby.

Selby, Sept. 7.—School re-opened on 5th inst., with Mrs. A. Wood as teacher. A number from around here are attending the Toronto fair. J. Grange and Miss Lockbridge, of Hinch, were married, on Tuesday, and, on Monday, T. Manion and Miss McNeil, of Kingston, were united in marriage. Mrs. F. Wood and children returned home on Monday, after visiting friends in the United States. G. Paul and F. Knapp left, on Tuesday, for the west. Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Amey were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. Rooks, Slash Road. Miss L. Anderson left, on Saturday last, to visit at Belleville. A. Irish, of Xarker, visiting at his uncle's, G. Lucas, was taken ill with appendicitis, and was removed to the general hospital, on Tuesday, to undergo an operation. Visitors: Mrs. R. Anderson and son, at E. Anderson's; Dr. Lucas and wife, at C. Lucas'; Miss Rankin, at G. Sexsmith's; Mrs. English, at I. Anderson's; Mr. Robertson, at Rev. Mr. Doun's.

The Hat Question.

Solve it with one of Campbell Bros.' nobby $2 or $2.50 derbies, or soft hats.

Spend Sunday in Watertown.

Good going Saturday or Sunday, returning Monday, $1.65 return.

There are times when a silent witness is an unspeakable witness.

The more questions a woman asks the fewer answers she remembers.

Carter's Hair Renewer is not a dye, but restores gray hair to its original color and beauty. It kills the dandruff germ and promotes hair growth. 50c. bottle, at "Prouse's Drug Store."

SIFTON VERSUS SIFTON

A Speech That Was Made by the Ex-Cabinet Minister in St. Paul.

Two Nations Said to Be Shaking Hands---A Change in the Sentiment of the Men---What Brought It About?---A Former Canadian and His Comment.

St. Paul Morning Paper, January 11th, 1903.

Mr. Hill introduced Minister Sifton. The Canadian minister was greeted with a round of Minnesota applause, for which he returned his Canadian thanks. Owing to the fact that Mr. Sifton's admirable address came later in the evening it is impossible to give his remarks verbatim. He felt, he said, that he was not wholly on unfamiliar ground, as he had often been in the city. When his parents removed to the North-West province of Canada, the journey was by the way of St. Paul. The city had about 35,000 inhabitants at that time. Mr. Sifton frankly admitted that his tour through the states had been for the purpose of visiting the agencies of the Canadian government, established for the purpose of inducing citizens of the United States to become citizens of Canada.

Mr. Sifton thanked Mr. Hill for the sentiments he had expressed regarding the desirability of Canada as a neighbor. He regretted that the countries were not better acquainted with each other, and in his tour through the United States he had found that there was a great lack of information on Canada and Canadian institutions. In Omaha, a few days ago, a gentleman had asked him what the fiscal relations of Canada were to Great Britain, and when told that Canada paid no taxes into the British exchequer it required quite an argument to convince the Omaha man that such was actually the case. "Never since 1776," said Mr. Sifton, "when the thirteen united colonies quit paying taxes to England, has the British government attempted to collect taxes of its American colonies."

Relation to England.

The only relation which Canada bears to England is that of good will and mutual support. The Canadians manage their own affairs, and from the mother country have only the assurance of her backing in time of trouble or danger. The government of Canada, as outlined by Mr. Sifton, is a purer democracy than that of the United States. The Canadian House of Commons carries out the will of the people who elected them, and the upper branch of the legislature, and the dominion government never think of not agreeing with the commons.

Mr. Sifton admitted that in material progress Canada is a long way behind the United States. He felt no discouragement on that score, however. He analyzed the influence which had brought about those conditions. After the war of the rebellion the United States possessed every advantage of free land and golden opportunity to attract immigrants from other countries. It was a land of promise, and Canada contributed its share toward filling up the states. In Massachusetts Mr. Sifton said, he had found 375,000 Canadians, 55,000 in Chicago, and thousands in all the other states. The contribution of Canada of the flower of her young men to the United States had worked against the progress of Canada as it contributed to the upbuilding of this country.

Going to Canada.

The tide has now changed, said the minister. Last year Canada received from the states of the union about 35,000 people, who took up the free lands of the North-West provinces and will become good Canadian citizens. As good land on this side of the line becomes scarcer Canada will receive more and more of the overflow of the United States. Because of this immigration to Canada, Mr. Sifton argued, there should be no jealousy on the part of the United States. Canada is simply getting back a part of what it gave.

On the subject of reciprocity Mr. Sifton spoke freely. He endorsed all that Mr. Hill had said on the subject, and expressed himself in favor of any treaty that would give the citizens of both countries equal advantage. He had no sympathy, he said, with those Canadians who expected the United States to give something for nothing, and that he thought as little of the Americans who expected the Canadians to do the same thing. The Canadians expect to give 100 cents for every dollar they get.

Mr. Sifton was particularly severe on the American and Canadian newspapers that print articles that irritate the other side. Most of such writing, he declared, is done in utter ignorance of the subject and only stirs up bitterness where none should exist. He hoped that a way should be found to curb such intemperate comment.

Change of Reciprocity.

Future attempts at adopting reciprocity treaties, in Mr. Sifton's opinion, must depend on the efforts of the United States. Canada has had many advances in that direction and is now ready to meet the United States on any fair proposition. First of all, however, there must be a campaign of education in the states south of the border states. The congressmen of New England, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota may be favorable to reciprocity, but they are so small in congress, that the administration at Washington feels that the sentiment of the country at large is against it. Any treaty, however, must give Canada as much as Canada gives the United States.

In closing, Mr. Sifton spoke of the cordiality with which he had been greeted wherever he had visited in the states and declared that, personally his tour had resulted in no sentiments but the frankest good will.

Letter on the Above.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 30.—(To the Editor): The great mass of ex-Britishers and Canadians living in the United States are very much surprised and pained at seeing in the Canadian papers the assertion so frequently made by those opposed to reciprocity with the United States that it would lead to the annexation of Canada.

This accusation would be, if honestly and seriously meant by the opponents to reciprocity, a positive affront, to a nation, whose people have nothing but the kindest and best wishes for the progress and advancement of Canada.

This tirade against the United States is not based upon facts, neither can those who indulge in it, show one covert act by the people of the United States that can in any manner support it—any more than they can prove one swallow makes a summer.

One can travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on this side the line, and hear only the expression of peace and good-will to our Canadian neighbors. To talk of annexing Canada would be considered a joke or the utterance of a perverted mind. Because it is so contrary to the declared policy of the United States, under the provisions of its Monroe doctrine, which prohibits annexation of any foreign country.

From this distance from the political battle now on in Canada some of the speakers talk as if the Canadians were impotent and all the United States had to do was to clap its hands and say "Presto"—and the Canadians would be annexed, and that Great Britain and her colonies and the several millions of British-born subjects in the United States would have nothing to say. If these gentlemen who are against reciprocity would realize it, instead of the Canadians being impotent they are a nation of intelligent, thoughtful and progressive people, competent and able to see the necessity of securing larger markets for their increasing agricultural and manufacturing products. And this does not mean disloyalty to Great Britain, with its population of forty-five millions, who in a few years, with Canada's rapid development, could not absorb the products of its farms, forest and waters. Therefore, the already large population of nearly ninety millions in the United States will, without its immigration, double itself in a decade of twenty-five or thirty years, and have a population of one hundred and eighty millions of consumers, making an easy and very valuable market. Its agricultural products for export is year by year decreasing and it will not be long when its home consumption will not only absorb what it now exports, but necessitate the purchase of these commodities to meet the needs of its people.

I ask my brother Canadians to try and realize how soon there will be upwards of one million of people in the United States whose market is now knocking at their door under reciprocity. It means millions upon millions of dollars to Canada. Turn down reciprocity. Offend the people of the United States. Be unfair, unjust and untruthful in your accusations as to its intention and determination to annex you. This kind of talk may check the tide of American immigration to the wheat fields of the Canadian north-west, which is the best immigration you have, because it is experienced—with sufficient capital to put that experience to good use—"And what will you have gained." A change of party and the defeat of the most progressive policy in the history of Canada.

At a reception at the Commercial Club, St. Paul, on the evening of January 10th, 1903, given to the Hon. Clifford Sifton, then minister of Interior, Canada, he strongly advocated reciprocity. I quote the newspaper report of his speech:

"On the subject of reciprocity Mr. Sifton spoke freely. He endorsed all that Mr. Hill had said on the subject, and expressed himself in favor of any treaty that would give the citizens of both countries equal advantage. He had no sympathy, he said, with those Canadians who expected the United States to give something for nothing, and he thought as little of the Americans who expected the Canadians to do the same thing. The Canadians expect to give one hundred cents for every dollar they get.

"Mr. Sifton was particularly severe on the American and Canadian newspapers that print articles that irritate the other side. Most of such writing, he declared, is done in utter ignorance of the subject and only stirs up bitterness where none should exist. He hoped that a way should be found to curb such intemperate comment.

"Future attempts at adopting reciprocity treaties, in Mr. Sifton's opinion, must depend on the efforts of the United States. Canada has had many advances in that direction and is now ready to meet the United States on any fair proposition. First of all, however, there must be a campaign of education in the states south of the border states. The Congressmen of New England, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota may be favorable to reciprocity, but they are so small a part of congress, that the administration at Washington feels that the sentiment of the country at large is against it. Any treaty, however, must give Canada as much as Canada gives the United States.

"In closing Mr. Sifton spoke of the cordiality with which he had been greeted wherever he had visited in the states and declared that personally his tour had resulted in no sentiments but the frankest good will."

Knowing the honorable gentleman from a student to the high and honorable position he obtained as minister of the interior, I was sorrowful at his retirement. But I am more than grieved at his present attitude towards the American people and his opposition to reciprocity.

The issue before the Canadian voters is simple, and I am sure they will not hesitate to pick out the substance, reciprocity and prosperity, from the shallow. Without reciprocity, restricted markets and commercial depression. Respectfully yours, C. J. WHELLAMS.

A Gentle Laxative for the Baby.

Stomach and bowel troubles is the cause of nine-tenths of the ailments from which little ones suffer. Let the little stomach and bowels be kept right and baby will be happy, healthy and strong. The only sure and safe means of keeping baby's stomach and bowels sweet and regular is to give him an occasional dose of Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets are a gentle laxative; they sweeten the stomach, regulate the bowels, expel worms, break up colds and prevent or cure the dozens of ailments that afflict the baby. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

From one and three quarters acres H. B. Woodrow picked four one one hgll tons of improved Crosby Corn.

$1 motor veils, 50c.; fancy corset covers, 25c.; patent leather belts, 15c. Dutton's, 209 Princess street.

Leopold King, Wellington, has been accepted on the staff of the Bank of Montreal, as junior clerk.

$1.25 waterproof motor veils, 65c. Dutton's, 209 Princess street.

WANTS TO FIGHT

CHALLENGED TWO JOURNALISTS IN FRANCE.

Mlle. Goudon Would Now Like to Meet Editor Whom She Calls a Coward—Trouble Over Her Book on Celebacy—Matter Not Ended.

Paris, Sept. 4.—The most militant methods of the suffragettes in other countries have been completely thrown into the shade by a young Frenchwoman, who has just challenged two journalists successively to a duel with pistols, declaring that this is the only way in which she can obtain satisfaction for an insult to herself and the cause she champions.

The young lady, who is hardly out of her teens, is Mlle. Josephine Goudon of Toulouse, who writes under the name of "Arrialy," and is a prominent writer and lecturer in the feminist movement. The trouble has arisen out of a book which she has just written advocating perpetual cellibacy for all women. The volume caused considerable scandal, and a weekly paper, Rappel, of Toulouse, published a seathing review, asking whether the writer's views were not a case of "sour grapes," and terminating with insinuations which Mlle. Goudon considered mortally offensive.

Her answer to this attack was to write a fiery letter to the paper, declaring that she had shed too many delusions as to man-made laws to imagine that a libel action would be of any use to her, and saying that, although opposed in the abstract to dueling, she challenged her critic to meet her with pistols as the only way of vindicating herself. She added that she only hoped that the bullets exchanged would take effect.

But the two fair seconds whom Mlle. Goudon dispatched to wait on the writer of the article found that he was well on his way to Senegal. Mlle. Goudon was not to be put off by this, and, as an editorial article supporting the review had in the meanwhile appeared, she turned her attention and that of her seconds to the editor, inviting him to meet her with pistol in hand in place of his absentee contributor.

He replied that as chivalry prevented him from shooting a woman, he naturally refused to stand up and be shot at in such a one-sided duel, but he would be quite willing to try his luck with any male friend Mlle. Goudon might send along.

To this "Arrialy" has just responded by another letter of vitriolic violence, calling the editors the most despicable cowards and proclaiming that by their attacks on her he and the critic had "sunk lower than beasts."

Matters are thus at a deadlock for the present, and the reviewer shows no sign of retiring from Cenegal.

The whole affair has excited the greatest interest in Paris, where the public are about evenly divided in their sympathies.

The action of Mlle. Goudon is meeting with universal approval at the Lyceum Club in Paris, where the secretary, Mlle. de Fromeston, declared yesterday that in a similar case she would not hesitate to challenge a male offender.

At the end of September one of the club reception rooms will be turned into a salle d'armes, and one of the best women fencers in Paris has already been engaged by a great number of members to give a daily course of lessons. Both married women and girls have joined the class.

A Consumption Cure.

The publication of the final report of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis recalls the elaborate "cure" for consumption in the past. There is the French "cure" for instance, which Sterne survived. Sterne was taken ill in Paris, and the best medical advice was sought. The verdict was consumption. And the prescription proved worse than the malady. First of all, a cockerel had to be procured to be flayed alive and pounded in a mortar. This executed, the result was boiled together with poppy seeds, and to the broth thus spoiled a crawfish was added. Moreover, it was absolutely necessary that it should be a male crawfish, otherwise the doctor would not guarantee the "cure." And Sterne took his gruel like an Englishman, and still lived on!

$1.65, Watertown and Return, $1.65

Good going Saturday 5 a.m. and 2 p.m. and Sunday 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m., returning up to Monday evening.

When brawn is transmitted into brain things do move.

FALL FOOTWEAR FOR MEN

Palace and Travellers' Celebrated Shoes for Men $4.50, $5.00 and $5.50.

We lead in Men's Working Boots and Boys' School Shoes. Made of leather, but wear like iron.

J. E. JOHNSTON, - - 70 Brock Street

FOR SALE

Frame Dwelling, No. 129 Durham Street, now occupied by Walter Lamb, containing ten rooms and closet. Good garden plot. 4-5 of an acre; also barn and hen house.

E. Blake Thompson,
OVER NORTHERN CROWN BANK. 'Phone 286.
MARKET SQUARE, KINGSTON, ONT.

Try Our Cakes. They Are Delicious

Florence Cake at 25c.
Dolly Varden at 30c.
Chocolate Walnut at 30c.
Maple Cream Centre at 30c.
Delmonico with Chopped Nuts Filling at 35c

R. H. TOYE, 302 King St., 'Phone 141.

FOUR DIVIDEND-PAYERS

BEAVER CONSOL.

At 45c a share Beaver is paying approximately 27 per cent. on the investment. Within another month it is expected that the company will be placed on a 12 per cent. annual dividend basis. Recent developments in the mine indicate that the ore is getting much richer as depth is attained.

McKINLEY-DARRAGH.

McKinley-Darragh at present prices is, without question, one of the choicest bargains on the Cobalt list. Besides returning better than 30 per cent. in dividends, its ore reserves are increasing more rapidly than extraction. It is now the leading shipper of high-grade ore in Cobalt.

These four dividend-paying stocks of the Cobalt list are, to our mind, some of the most attractive issues among the mining securities group. Bought together, they return an annual dividend of 25 per cent. on the purchase price, besides possessing immense values behind the securities. In addition to their investment qualities we believe each one of them is entitled to a material gain in market valuation. We recommend their purchase either individually or in combination.

TEMISKAMING

Temiskaming's ore reserves, its splendid financial condition, and the expectation that the management will shortly encounter a very rich body of ore at depth warrants the stock selling at materially higher prices. It can pay 12 per cent. annually for many years to come, or 30 per cent. on the purchase price.

CROWN RESERVE

In addition to being one of the most attractive of the Cobalt dividend-payers, returning 20 per cent. annually on the purchase price. Crown Reserve owns one of the most attractive claims in Porcupine. The stock, besides its sterling dividend qualities, possesses remarkable speculative possibilities.

We will be glad to execute orders for the purchase or sale of active, listed mining stocks either for cash or on margin of 33 1-3 per cent., and will accept certificates, when properly endorsed, as collateral margin against purchases.

CHARLES A. STONEHAM & CO.,
Commission Stock Brokers,
23 Melinda Street, Toronto.
Direct Private Wire to our Main Office, 54-56 Broad Street, New York.
Telephone Main 2580.

THE B'S IN HIS BONNET

Do You Drink?

REMEMBER THE NAME

GATLIN

The Time-proven Three-day Cure

The Gatlin treatment for alcoholism is the only original, time-proven, three-day cure. Over eleven years of continuous success. No hypodermics—no dangerous drugs—absolutely no bad after effects whatever.

Home Treatment for Those Unable to Spend Three Days at the Institute

All patients treated under contract that results shall be satisfactory in every particular or full fee paid will be refunded on leaving institute.

The destructive poison which is responsible for the continued desire for alcoholic stimulants is completely eliminated by perfect scientific methods.

GATLIN INSTITUTE

Free particulars, booklets, etc., may be obtained by a personal call, by letter or by telephone.

428 JARVIS STREET, Toronto.
'Phone North 4538.
A. Hargrave, Mgr.
Montreal Institute, 148 St. Hubert Street.