"Eastlake" Tank Heater

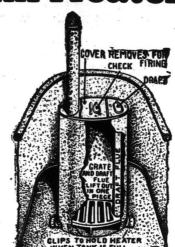
Its design has proven to be absolutely right—simple, durable. Used in any Tank.

The "Eastlake" Tank Heater is designed by a firm of 32 years' experience in the sheet metal business. It is an admitted success. Made in fine, heavy galvanized iron-meaning many years of service without leaks and repairs. Draft-flue and grate lift out in one piece. The centre-section of top lifts out for firing. Splendid draft gives a quick, hot fire. Fastens securely to any tank floor. Size: 15 inches diameter, 24 inches high, shipping weight 50 lbs.

> We know the Eastlake Tank Heater will make a hit

with you—so will the others in the big "Eastlake" ane of Tanks for every farm and home use. Won't you have us send you our latest catalogue giving illustrations and complete description today?

METALLIC ROOFING CO. LTD., MFRS. 797 NOTRE DAME AVE., WINNIPEG





E are in the market to pay you the highest market prices for your Hides, Sheep Skins, Wool, Seneca Root and Raw Furs, and guarantee you honest assortment for anything you may ship us.

Prompt returns assured. Write us for prices and shipping tags, All other information gladly furnished on request. At your service. Come, ship us a trial shipment and be convinced. Upon request we hold goods separate for your approval of our valuation.

NOTICE—Salt All Hides Well in Warm Weather The B. E. Hogan Hide and Fur Co., Ltd.

362 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.



OUR ADVICE

Ship to us at once and Reap Benefits of High Prices now prevailing

PRICE LIST AND SHIPPING TAGS FREE

Richard M. Pierce, Manager King and Alexander, WINNIPEG, Canada

We Also Buy HIDES and SENECA ROOT

Western Canada Before the War

(Continued from Page 26)

business-like way by the president. necessary step There was to be a Homemakers' Week at national spirit. the University of Saskatchewan (in Saskatoon). Could any members of this club go? They were to live in college and have lectures and a great time. A delegation was arranged and the meeting came to an end, and I went away not knowing which to admire most, the business gifts of the Canadian farmer's wife or the practicability of the University of Saskatchewan."

For the Canadian housewife she has golden words which should bring a glow to many women who do their daily work without praise, perhaps without even realizing themselves how fine it is:

"Ordinarily, it is marvellous to see how the Canadian country housewife manages. She is the product of generations of pioneering, and difficulties have called out her powers. She is most able and competent, she applies her brains to housework, and also she has a tradition of how to do things best with simple apparatus. Thus the Canadian house is generally neater than that of the recent Old Country immigrant, and at the same time the mistress is not so burdened and perpetually rushed. . . . The prairie woman arranges the work and the house, wastes no steps, and puts through an extraordinary amount of work with no fuss or scrimmage; and at the end, whatever her sufferings and labors, at any rate, she is not a drudge, but a strong and generous personality—as I described the Homemakers-one in whom the heart of her husband can safely trust, and does trust. If the prairie women want anything that their husbands can get for them, they will not have to ask very long."

When our author says that on the prairies she has found what seems the nearest approach in the world to perfect democratic equality," one wonders what remains to be said

Miss Mitchell discusses the Woman of the West, their occupations, hopes and ambitions. She writes of the Churchor churches, one should say-and she is particularly interesting on the subject of education. She admires the skill of the country teacher, but regrets the lack of stability in the teaching profession, especially on the prairies, where the teachers are almost always women, who, as one superintendent put it, seem to "disappear into the sandy soil." Both the superintendent and Miss Mitchell seem to have shrewd ideas of what happens to the teacher, but although this may mean a gain to the community, it involves a loss to the school. I must quote what Miss Mitchell says of education in Saskatchewan. It must make all Cana-

dians proud to read it: "One may wholly disapprove of extravagance, and yet admire the chief form it takes in Saskatchewan. This province plunges in education and educational buildings in the wildest and noblest way; and the (towered proud palaces that dominate the cities are schools. I never saw anything like this proportion of expenditure in any other country or in any other province of Canada that I have visited. It almost suggests the concentration of the early Middle Ages when the great cathedrals first soared heavenwards from the little huddled towns. There may be mixed motives, a contractor's interest here, a touch of advertisement there-so there probably were with the cathedrals-but still these great schools and the wonderful university stand for an aspiration neither selfish nor material. 'Their children shall see it.' The schools are a standing challenge to the meaner spirit that declares: Till make my pile and get down to the Coast."

I have only touched on some of the outstanding points of a book rich in many-sided interest—a book full of suggestiveness for the thoughtful student of Canadian problems. One feels that whatever the rightness of the detailed statements, Miss Mitchell is sound on all she emphasizes the prime importance of agriculture in our national economy, and also when she advances the unfashionsound learning" - in other words, of travel comfort is therefore assured.

character. Lastly, one can only rejoice in a critical effort which may help us to the self-consciousness which is a necessary step in the development of a

Why Don't They Cheer? By Robert J. C. Stead

"Why don't they cheer," the stranger

said, "Why don't they cheer when the troops go out?

He thought our hearts were cold or dead Because we raised nor song nor shout. But we had known them in the past,

That ancient past when peace we And all our hearts were heavy-cast, And all our eyes were wet with dew.

Yon lad—he is a farmer's son, And you his work was in a store, And yon-he only joined for fun, He'd never been from home before.

And you his hair is streaked with grey, He heard the call and knew the cost; With calm resolve he joins the fray That younger lives may not be lost.

No dress parade is this to-day; No skirmish with the lesser lands; Red-fanged war obstructs the way And murder crouches where he stands.

No boast is ours as out they go, For God forbid our boast were bold; The end we hope, but cannot know, Is His to hasten or withhold.

We only watch our marching men With silent confidence aflame, For though they may not come again Sharp is their steel and true their aim.

Why don't they cheer?" the stranger said.

When hearts too full for cheap acclaim Were beating to their martial tread The deathless honor of their name,

The "National" Proves Popular Train Runs Through Famous Clay Belt of New Ontario and the Cobalt

Mining District Travellers between Eastern and Western Canada appreciate the high standard railway service afforded by "The National"—the splendid train which operates between Winnipeg and Toronto, east and west bound. This through train uses the rails of the Canadian Government Lines from Winnipeg to Cochrane, the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario (owned by the Ontario Government) from Cochrane to North Bay, and the Grand Trunk from North Bay to Toronto. At Winnipeg "The National"

links up with the Grand Trunk Pacific, serving all the important points of Western Canada. "The National's" trip between the

Manitoba Capital and the Queen City of the East is one of 1,256 miles. The departure from Winnipeg is at 5.15 in the afternoon and Cochrane is reached the following night. This is a wonderfully interesting trip through the sparsely populated territory of New Ontario, giving the traveller an opportunity of inspecting this fertile region, including the famed clay belt, where tens of thousands of settlers will make their homes in the future. The area of New Ontario is 330,000 square miles, fully four times the size of Old Ontario and, in addition to great expanses of good farming land, it has wonderful resources in timber, minerals, water power, fish and game.

"The National" next threads the rich districts served by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario, including the Cobalt silver camp and the Temagami Forest Reserve. There is a daylight run over the Grand Trunk through "The High-lands of Ontario" comprising the beautiful Muskoka Lakes, Lake of Bays, and other holiday resorts.

The three railways are combining to main questions, as, for instance, when make the passenger service over this new road the equal of that offered anywhere on the Continent. The smooth, straight, and level roadbed embodies all that has able and neglected doctrine of the counbeen learned in three-quarters of a centry as a school of "true religion and tury of railroad building. The greatest

larit M equa tion cons know cure

used

gave

used

M vial Limi

is sold Thoro Hoof Every incural Our FR

TROY (