

The Old-time Painter Says:

"Whether I paint the home of a millionaire or the humblest cottage I always remember that they both meet the same kind of weather. I use

MAPLE LEAF PAINT

It Makes Good Because It's Made Good.

—the millionaire can't buy better paint anywhere. —and the man who owns the humble cottage can't save money any surer way than with MAPLE LEAF.

MAPLE LEAF PAINT is the sum total motor driven adding machine of paint progress when it comes to comparison with the old pot and paddle days I had to go through.

For the "old man" with his shirt sleeves up and nothing to do on a Saturday afternoon—but a little job of painting—there's nothing to it but MAPLE LEAF and follow the directions on the can. Perhaps he won't need my services, but here's my advice to him—go to it strong with MAPLE LEAF and the eternal smile will become a permanent fixture on his face—for every time he'll look at the job he'll say MAPLE LEAF for mine every time.

The man with the MAPLE LEAF around his store is the man to buy paint from, look him up in your town.

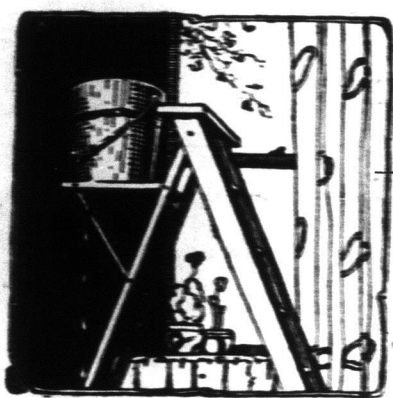
IMPERIAL VARNISH & COLOR CO.
TORONTO

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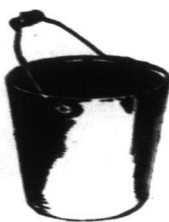
Leaky tubs and pails are an exasperation and a nuisance. Abolish them! Free your household from this annoyance.



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cannot leak, because they are made in one piece, without joint or seam. They are tough and impervious to liquids, yet so light and resilient that they never become battered or dented. They keep the water hot a long time, because they do not conduct heat as metal does, yet they are easy to lift and easy to carry. They cost less than metal, too, and last longer for they are less liable to accidents, and rust will not attack them.

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sitting at the Sioux camp on the night of our eventful episode that Sitting Bull, largely to strike terror into us, related the capture, killing and scalping of our two lost carriers.

Some time after this I fell in with a Frenchman named Jengrais near Fort Totten. He had been driving a team of mules hitched to a wagon when Sitting Bull and his gang shot him and took everything he had. The bullet lodged in his cheek but he lay on the ground as dead. The Indians came along with their knives to scalp him but he was bald, didn't have a hair on his head when I saw him. So they all laughed at the bald-headed man and went away and left him.

The shot that laid him out was a light one; fired with a light charge of powder and he was soon able to get up. He walked fifteen miles into Fort Totten carrying the bullet in his jaw bone. It finally suppurred and fell out of its own accord.

Shortly after this incident Sitting Bull, who was becoming more daring every day, made a raid on Fort Totten and ran off forty head of horses belonging to the United States Government and used for mounting small parties of infantry.

These horses never were recovered and it has always remained a mystery what was done with them.

In each of these escapades of Sitting Bull he looted the mail, and it was great amusement to his Indians to allow the sheets of letters and papers to scatter over the prairie. It was rather amusing sometimes to see the New York World chasing the St. Paul Pioneer for dear life.

Sitting Bull was shot by one of his own Indian police on his own reserve. He had been making a disturbance because a sun dance had been stopped and two Indian police went to arrest him. He knocked one of the police down and the other drew a revolver and shot him where he stood. It has been said, too, that he was drunk when he resisted arrest. However, nothing was done to the Indian who shot him.

Sitting Bull was a great leader of his tribe. He was like Riel, though, a greater talker than a fighter, but his Indians followed him and did as he commanded them. He is buried on the Standing Rock Reserve in Dakota where all hostile Indians were moved after the period of Indian wars in the United States.

The Slavs

Written for The Western Home Monthly by J. R. Vannock
(Clerk of the Provincial Court, Winnipeg.)

THIS article will give the Canadian public a general idea of the meaning of "Slav." I also wish to point out that the greatest defect of the Slavs is that they do not know themselves, and their greatest disadvantage is that others do not know them.

General Account

The European Whites are divisible into four great strains, which are the Nordic, the Alpine, the Mediterranean and the Slav. Of these the Slav strain is the greatest in numbers.

These strains are sometimes called "races," which is not quite accurate. They differ from each other in certain features, such as the prevailing shade of the eyes, hair and the skin, in the form of the head, height of body, physiognomy, and even in mentality, but they merge into each other without any fixed lines of demarcation, and they are not equally apart from each other, thus a large proportion of the Slavs is practically identical with the Alpines, while some of the most important characteristics are common to groups which otherwise show racial differences. This is, for example, the case with the important feature of the form of the head, which in general is closely alike in the Nordics and the Mediterraneans, which differ so much in mean stature, pigmentation and other particulars. Moreover, these strains are not strictly homogeneous within themselves, their diverse characteristics varying more or less with localities. Thus the Russian and the Jugo-Slav differ in more than one respect, though remaining alike in essentials. Finally, there is evidence that some of these great strains, if not all, have undergone, since historic times, and are still undergoing, gradual alterations in head form, pigmentation and other features. All of which renders the term "strain" rather than "race," as applied to these different groups, the more correct and congruous.

The Slav strain is strictly indigenous to Europe. Due mainly to its present short-headedness there have been suggestions, even by serious men of science, that it may have originated in Asia, but these suggestions remained mere hypotheses. There are no Slavs and no Slav type in Asia except those of recent immigration. On the other hand strong evidence has been accumulating that, like the rest of Europeans, the Slavs had their origin in the more homogeneous neolithic population of that continent, and that they developed their language, institutions and character in the great region which is drained by the Volga, Vistula, river. It is well known now, for instance, that they carried some of the more important physical characteristics of their stone-age forefathers, such as an oblong head form, and the hairy period. Their language, their myths and traditions, their secondary habits and devotion to agriculture are all European.

It is from the region that later became Poland and Bohemia and from the Car-

pathians, that the Slavs spread, between perhaps, as early as 1000 B.C. and the seventh century of our era, over a large part of what is now Germany, over all the territories that eventually became Austria-Hungary, and over nearly the whole of the Balkan Peninsula; and it is from the same regions that, from the seventh to the nineteenth century, the irresistible flood spread gradually all over what is now European Russia, and eventually over Siberia, Turkestan and the Caucasus.

The fundamental causes of the vast spread of the Slavs against all obstructions are in general as yet imperfectly understood. These causes were not mere lust of conquest or of domination or of rapine. They were, first of all, an important physiological condition which underlies their spread of to-day, namely, a great fertility. They gradually outbred their territorial and other resources as well as the peoples with whom they were in contact, and when the internal pressure of population rose above the external, they overflowed in all directions of less resistance.

Important contributory causes favoring these overflows were ravages of neighboring territories by the various early Nordic and Eurasic invasions, and internecine wars among the contiguous non-Slav peoples, all of which diminished the resistance to the Slav extension. The whole process of the Slav spread, especially in the earlier times, was thus essentially a natural one or what might be called one of vital competitions, radically at variance with the more or less predatory and ephemeral invasions of the Goths, Vandals, Huns or Teutons, and equally different from such planned and organized military-colonial extensions as those of Rome.

That the process was not always peaceful, however, or gentle, we know well from the earliest history of the Balkans. Once having occupied a new territory the Slavs made this promptly their home. Their universal occupations of agriculture and husbandry constituted them at once true colonists, who soon became firmly rooted to the soil and were hard to displace. In addition they brought qualities of ready new neighbors, together with other assets which favored a ready assimilation of the remnants of native populations; though in some localities and from the same reasons in the course of time they became assimilated themselves into stronger alien groups.

The Slavs spread until they occupied all the territories between the Baltic and the Aegean and from the Elbe to the Volga, and eventually the Far East. In the course of the middle ages they lost some of these territories by denationalization. The Slav groups between the Elbe and the lands of the Poles were absorbed by the Germans, Austrians, those of the Central bulk of Hungary suffered Magyarization while south and west of the Balkans peninsula gains were made, at their expense by the Greeks and Illyrians (Albanians). Some serious results of these changes were the severing of the southern Slavs from the main Slav body