1911

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Conducted by 'ISOBEL'

INTERVIEW THE MINISTERS

The Dominion government ministers are now coming West to talk for and against reciprocity.

Let no chance escape of telling them that we want homesteads for women.

Keeping everlastingly at it means suc

MORE PETITION WORKERS

MORE PETITION WORKERS
It is thought advisable to publish the names and addresses of all separate individuals who are handling the "Homesteads for Women" petitions, so that each district will become aware of who is in charge of the petition, and so that only one will go to a district. When one worker has secured all the signatures that he or she can conveniently get, the petition may be handed on to some reliable person who will conscientionsly finish the canvass in an adjacent neighborhood.

ISOBEL.

SWHT CURRENT

Dear Isobel: Would you kindly forward at your earliest convenience a petition for homestead privileges for women? All the women in this locality, married and single, are anxious to have their gentlemen friends to sign it, so as to take advantage of your praiseworthy efforts in putting this long proposed project into motion. Now that the opportunity has come it is to be hoped all women will do their utmost in trying to obtain that which is undoubtedly their obtain that which is undoubtedly their due. Be assured of the sincere gratitude of us women for taking the initiative in this

LIBERA Swift Current, June 16, 1911.

GRUND, MANITOBA

Dear Isobel: Please send me a petition for "Homesteads for Women" and tel me of any conditions concerning the petition. I will endeavor to get many signatures, and I have good hopes of

getting them. # LILLIE HALLGRIMSON.
Grund, Man., June 20, 1911.

ALBERTA ACTIVE

Dear Isobel!—I am interested in what you are doing in equal rights for women. Will you please send me one of your petitions for homesteads for women?

(MRS.) S. E. SNIDER. Langdon, S. ask., June 14, 1911.

MEN SYMPATHETIC

MEN SYMPATHETIC

To Editor Fireside:
Dear I sobel: Kindly send me a couple of those petitions for "Homesteads for Women" and I will take charge of them, as I think this is a splendid move. I have often thought it a shame that in the I nited States women could take land and here in Canada where there is so much more land they are not allowed the privilege. I have seen women in the States that did their duties far better than the average bachelor. than the average bachelor.

A. H. CUNNINGHAM.
Ravine Bank, Sask., June 7, 1911.

CANADIAN HANDICRAFTS GUILD

CANADIAN HANDICRAFTS GUILD

As a result of the article, "Canadian Handicrafts Guild," appearing in Fireside of May 3, many inquiries came in for further information about this business. A number of those inquirers were replied to privately, assuring them that investigations were being made in Montreal and when information was at hand, it would be passed on to those interested. A day or two ago a letter and bundle of pamphlets, etc., giving a full history of the Handicrafts movement, its origin, scope, purpose, and general management, with detailed accounts of sales, exhibitions and successes, along with a statement of the directors of the Guild was received, together with the rules that govern the workers, which are herewith appended.

1. Workers are cautioned against recognizing anyone as agent of the C. H. G.

who cannot produce a written authority from the C. H. G.

2. Workers must notify the manager of "Our Handicrafts Shop" before sending in work, that they may be advised as to the most desirable kinds of work to send.

3. Workers must—unite and send in work together from the same neighborhood as far as possible; otherwise C. H. G. will not pay freight charges.

4. Work must be sent in canvas sacks as far as is consistent with safety, not in

as far as is consistent with safety, not in wooden boxes.

5. Name and address must be written in full on each individual piece of work sent in; otherwise the C. H. G. will not

be responsible for it.

6. Work not up to the standard of the C. H. G., whether in workmanship or color, will be returned at once at the worker's expense.

worker's expense.

7. The C. H. G. usually holds goods on consignment for one year only. If at the expiration of that time they are

If at the expiration of that time they are not sold, they may be returned to the worker.

8. If any worker desires goods returned before the end of the year, such worker must pay return charges.

9. Immediately on the arrival of a consignment, a receipt will be sent to each consignor. This must be held by the consignor to be presented on demand.

10. Payments will be made at the end of each month for current sales. Orders will be paid for on receipt of goods.

The C. H. G. will accept only natural dyes.

12. The C. H. G. makes no charge for

12. The C. H. G. makes no charge forkeeping goods on consignment.

I would strongly advise anyone wishing,
to do work for this organization to write
to Canadian Handierafts Guild, 586 St.
Catherine Street West, Montreal, for
full particulars about the work. There
are so many directions and instructions
and restrictions that I cannot very well
give all that are necessary here, and then
each worker would have to be in direct
communication with the office before
sending her work, so that it surely would
be much more satisfactory to have a full
understanding with headquarters first
before doing any work in the dark,
which might prove unsaleable when
submitted.

A paragraph taken from an address

when might prove unsaleane when submitted.

A paragraph taken from an address by the president of the Guild, reads thus: "Virtue is energy flowing in the right direction. Vice is energy flowing in a wrong direction. Both are just energy that must find-some outlet. Congenial labor with the hands, the fashioning of fair things, has been proved to be an immense help in causing energy to become virtue. The handicrafts in their manifold diversity supply congenial labor for almost every order of mind, and are a safety valve that should be cherished and protected as of paramount value to out country."

THE DEADLY FLY

The great Dr. De Witt Talmage only a couple of decades ago, gave a ludicrous account of an unpleasant predicament in Anch he found himself one warm summer afternoon, while in the pulpit. He had reached the climax of one of his saving. summer afternoon, while in the pulphHe had reached the climax of one of his
most eloquent discourses, which is saying
much, when, suddenly, on a deeply
inspirited breath, in swept a horridfly,
clear back to the throat, before he could
stop it. He had to choose instantly
between swallowing the fly or expectorating it. When the thought of the effect
on his sermon of the latter method of
action, he promptly decided not to
sacrifice his climax and quietly swallowed
the insect. Out of this incident grew a
little talk upon what at that date scemed
a most trivial subject, the common housefly. Dr. Talmage held on that occasion
that the house-fly, while admittedly at
times a most troublesome and esseperating
insect, was far other than an unqualified
nuisance, its vocation—and he held it
had one—as undoubtedly prescribed by

Nature was to purify the air we breathe Indeed the reverend gentleman went so far as to say (if my memory is correct) that the fly was the scavenger of the air we must breathe, and without his activities therein we probably could not enjoy even reasonable health. Just why the fly was deemed more necessary to our summer than our winter air the doctor did not divulge. The fallacy of his supposition has doing since been proved. Not only is the fly wholly unnecessary to our existence but in towns and cities it is the most dreaded source of contagion of virulent diseases. The transmission of disease by the fly is a theory thoroughly proved by scientific research. It is not possible to follow the proofs out in a short article such as this, but let everyone wake

article such as this, but let everyone wake inp to the fact that the proof is absolute. So great is the fear of the pestilential fly in places where its baleful effects are well understood, that lantern slides and well understood, that lantern slides and moving picture exhibitions are given gratis by health committees, to educate the public to the real danger of the fly pest. Already we are quite familiar with the agricultural car, going about the hand showing samples of prodigious grain and vegetable growths, and accompanied by lecturers of merit who descant upon the best means to duplicate these prizewinners. If to these cars were added the means of showing to the country people the habits and origin of the fly, a more general horror of the filth-carrier would prevail.

He Lives on Filth only

For the fly plague need not be endured as a visitation of Providence. It may be stamped out by the systematic adoption by individuals and by the public of the method of cleaniness. The fly is born in lives and thrives upon filth. If no filth is allowed to recomplate in a live. lives and thrives upon filth. If no filth is allowed to accumulate in a house or its neighborhood, it will not be troubled by flies, for they do not ordinarily stray far from their breeding places and their sources of food. In a thoroughly clean neighborhood they cannot live in the face of screens preventing their access to food, and in the absence of manure heaps and other receptacles in which to deposit their eggs. Especially does the doctor of today attribute the prevalence of typhoid to the fly pest. This ever present little insect is determined to have the first bite off our food. Meat and broken eggs attract them long distances.

first bite off our food. Meat and broken eggs attract them long distances. If baby's face is not clean there they are, poisoning the poor little victim. Though every case of fly poisoning does not develop into typhoid, who can say how many cases of infantile bowel troubles come/from this source. In the country it should be possible to be almost entirely free from flies about the house. Let no dish water or slops of any kind be spilled about outside the kitchen door. Tame fowls, young and

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old alike, are encouraged to come to the back yard for water, milk and kitchen scraps, and inevitably food is scattered and this invariably collects hordes of flies. Children play about among the flies and fowls and nobody mistrusts how they come to be ill afterwards.

There is no doubt that in the country where flies do not have access to disease germs of typhoid and other contagion, that the fly is not so venomous a menace to health, but it must be remembered that disease germs breed in conditions favoring their kind and that every disease has a beginning somewhere and that somewhere may be your premises. If you can't kill the fly keep him out of your fiame, a say from your foodstuffs and your family

KITCHEN RECIPES

Corn Beef Hash. Remove skin and gristle from cooked corn beef, then chop the meat. To chopped meat add equal quantity of cold boiled potatoes; season with salt and pepper. Put into hot buttered frying pan, moisten with milk, stir until, well mixed. Spread evenly. Place on middle of range to brown slowly underneath, turn and fold on a hot platter. Garnish with parsley.

Codfish Balls. Wash one cup of salt

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