

## THE DANGERS OF DISCOURTESY.

I think that it was the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke who once uttered these wise and true words: "The power of being able to keep a household from fretting and complaining, and from violent tempers; the power of being able to encourage, nourish, and stimulate the freedom and growth of others, is gained from their having been built up in the mind of all in the house, as the first motive of life the great Christian law—Christian because entirely—Think of others more than of yourself, and of others' happiness more than of your own happiness."

"Of this law the best definition to remember is a word of St. Paul's, 'In honor preferring one another.' This is true courtesy. It is its very flower; it is the essence of Christ's teaching set to music in daily life. It will bring out all the good in others; it will bring out what is best in yourself; it will make your home like very heaven."

Of all the mischief making elements that creep into many homes, discourtesy is one of the most common and most fatal in its results. When a wife begins to speak sharply and rudely to her husband, when she finally descends to the low estate of "nagging" him, he is in a fair way to lose both his love and his respect; and when a husband begins to be less courteous to his wife, he is in danger of losing both her respect and love.

The rock of discourtesy is the rock on which many a matrimonial barque has stranded. If the father and mother are discourteous to each other it is not expected that the children of the home will be gentle and polite. There is no greater imitator than a child, and there is no one more alert. The child takes hold of everything, and it is susceptible to the general atmosphere of the home.

If the father is faultfinding and generally irritable, the child is likely to be of the same disposition. If the children are not taught courtesy in the home, it is not to be expected that they will be courteous outside of the home.

There is a story told of an old German who was engaged in the back part of his place of business when one of his clerks came and told him there was a lady waiting to see him in his office. He had thrown off his coat and the work he was doing had soiled his hands.

Hurrying to a basin he washed his hands, threw on his coat, straightened his tie and made himself as presentable as possible before going forward to meet the lady. Returning a few moments later, he said with an aggrieved air, as he threw off his coat: "I put on my coat, and make myself clean for nothing. Dot vas youst my wife."

Now, there are a great many intelligent entirely respectable and well-meaning men, who do not feel it to be incumbent upon them to observe the ordinary rules of courtesy towards women when the women in question is 'youst my wife.' And so there are wives who fall into the habit of negligence regarding their personal appearance, and who are indifferent to many of the ordinary little courtesies of life when there is no one around but 'juss' my husband."

It is an evil day in any home when the husband feels that he can be less courteous to his wife than to other women and it is an equally evil day when the wife feels that she may put aside many of the little courtesies.

No household can be kept from fretting and complaining, no household can be kept free from an atmosphere of unrest and general depression, if the great law of kindness does not obtain in that household. And kindness is the foundation of all real courtesy. It is true that "life is made up, not of great sacrifices or duties, but of little things, in which smiles and kindness and small obligations, given habitually, are what win and preserve the heart and secure comfort."

Nothing will secure greater comfort in the home than habitual smiles and kindness combined with the courtesy that is not based on mere "good form," but that is the outgrowth of moral force, self-respect, and kindly consideration for others. Could there be any better method for self-control, patience, forbearance and kindness than a desire to make home happy?—J. L. H. in the House hold.

## THE SCOLDING HABIT.

Scolding is mostly a habit. It is often the result of nervousness, and an irritable condition of both mind and body. A person is tired or annoyed at some trivial cause, and forthwith begins finding fault with everything and everybody within reach. Scolding is a habit very easily formed. It is astonishing how soon one becomes addicted to it, and confirmed in it. It is an unreasoning and unreasoning habit. Persons who once gets into the way of scolding always find something to scold about. It is an extremely disagreeable habit. It is contagious; once introduced into a family, it is pretty certain that in a short time to affect all the members.

People in the country more readily fall into the habit of scolding than the people in town. Women contract the habit more frequently than men. This may be because they live in a confined and heated atmosphere, very trying to the nervous system and the health in general, and it may be partly that their natures are more susceptible, and their sensitiveness more easily wounded.

One cause of irritability is the drinking of stimulants. Another cause is found in indigestion and dyspepsia. But "bad air" is undoubtedly to be held as the cause of many scoldings which would never have occurred in well-ventilated apartments. If the reader has acquired the habit of scolding, and really wishes to be rid of it, she should try to remember each time she feels provoked that it only makes her look foolish in the eyes of the persons spoken to and those around, and is the source of discomfort and unhappiness. By getting into the habit of speaking kind words which never die, and seeking to benefit rather than wound others, she will escape much displeasure, and in time entirely lose the practice of speaking harshly.—Selected.

"Truth is stranger than fiction," too much of a stranger sometimes," says the Advance (Cong.) of Chicago. "That is where the trouble is, and fiction often brings it near the heart. Without the imaginative element of our human nature which, from childhood to old age, makes a friend of fiction it is not at all evident that facts would have kept truth alive in the world. Put the race down now on cold, hard facts and it certainly would be standing in slippery places. Even when we overpraise the dead we proclaim our unquenchable conviction that so ought men to live. The very fiction of laudation is condemnation of the base and the unrighteousness in life. Thus we maintain a kind of involuntary loyalty to the great truths of our life while we go astray in fact."

## THE MONEY SPENDER.

The modern housewife needs brains and knowledge to manage the modern house with its wires and pipes and drains. She needs to know, not how to manufacture with her fingers everything which she uses, but how to spend money wisely in order to get the fullest satisfaction of human wants out of it. This requires more intelligence than to earn money by any trade, and there are many persons who would consider it more interesting, and yet our young women think that anything is better than housekeeping. Home life was interesting when the manufacturing of all necessary articles was done within its precincts. It is now still more interesting to those who know something of the philosophy of living; to those who see, for example, in the preparation of food, not the dull setting forth of three meals a day but the fact that the brain power, the good temper, and the general efficiency of the family depend upon the quality and quantity of the food elements to these who realize that the rest and refreshment for the next day's work come from the spirit of peace and the atmosphere of refinement and high ideals given by the pictures on the walls, and the general tone of the rooms.—Ellen H. Richards, in "The House Beautiful."

## ABSENT-MINDED MAN.

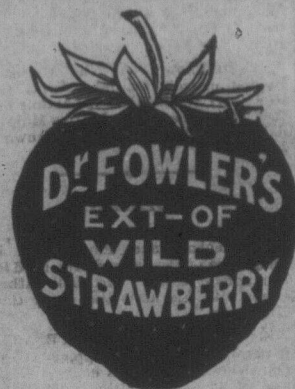
'Been in a fight?' asked the inquisitive person. 'Not exactly,' replied the absent-minded man. 'While shaving myself this morning I tried to lather my face with the razor.'—Chicago Daily News.

The foreign office has ordered the British officials at Durban, Natal, to make a complete report of the circumstances connected with the reported examination of the papers of the British steamer Comedian by a Russian auxiliary cruiser off the South African coast. If the report should confirm that the Stomensk was the vessel which made the examination then a vigorous protest will be made through Ambassador Hardinge. In any event if a Russian cruiser actually held up the Comedian the incident will be made the subject of representation on the ground that the steamer was so far away from the scene of hostilities that there was not the slightest reason for her stoppage.

## FUNNY EXPERIENCES.

Constance—"One sees such peculiar people while in the country on vacation!"

Fidella—"And such funny experiences. I met a real nice young man last week and it wasn't many days before we were engaged." Constance—"That was nice." Fidella—"But the joke of it was that when we began to get acquainted we discovered that we were engaged to each other last summer when we met at the mountains."—Boston Transcript.



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HOMESTEAD  
REGULATIONS

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, excepting 8 and 36, which has not been homesteaded or reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded upon by any person who in the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

## ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situated, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the local agent for the district in which the land is situated, receive authority for some one to make entry for him. A fee of \$10.00 is charged for a homesteaded entry.

## HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

A settler who has been granted an entry for a homestead is required by the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act and the amendments thereto to perform the conditions connected therewith, under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homesteaded entry under the provisions of this Act, resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If a settler has obtained a patent for his homestead, or a certificate for the issue of such patent, counter-signed in the manner prescribed by this Act, and has obtained entry for a second homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by residence upon the first homestead, if the second homestead is in the vicinity of the first homestead.

(4) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

The term "vicinity" used above is meant to indicate the same township, or an adjoining or cornering township.

A settler who avails himself of the provisions of clauses (2) (3) or (4) must cultivate thirty acres of his homestead, or subdivide twenty head of stock, with buildings for their accommodation, and have besides 80 acres substantially fenced.

Every homesteader who fails to comply with the requirements of the homesteaded law is liable to have his entry cancelled, and the land may be again thrown open for entry.

## APPLICATION FOR PATENT

should be made at the end of the three years before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent, or the Homestead Inspector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of his intention to do so.

## INFORMATION.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at the Immigration Office in Winnipeg or at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing land to suit them. Full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, as well as respecting Dominion lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

## JAMES A. SMITH,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.  
It is in addition to free Grant lands to which the regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase from railroad and other corporations and private lands in Western Canada.