

PROVING BY ACTUAL EXPERIMENT



This experiment will always interest the children and will provoke a good deal of thinking. The explanation, of course is, that the lighted piece of paper which is inserted into the inverted glass drives out most of the air, so that when the mouth of the glass is quickly put down into the water there is very little air and consequently very little pressure above the water within the glass. Hence, the weight or pressure of the air on the water outside the glass drives the water up into the glass to occupy the space from whence the air was driven by the burning paper.

A practical demonstration of this kind is always more convincing than any mere statement. This is particularly true of medical remedies.

The effect of the anti-toxin treatments for Diphtheria is noticeable within a few hours, so that everyone must believe in its virtue. In a similar way, the treatment known as ORANGE LILY gives a practical proof of the progress it is making in curing women's disorders, and that, too, within a few days after commencing its use.

All authorities agree that in every case of women's disorders there exists a congested condition of the womanly organs. The circulation in these parts is sluggish or stagnant, and the result is that the broken-down tissue or waste matter which should be carried off if the blood was circulating freely, remains in these parts, causing inflammation, irritation, oppression of the nerves, etc. ORANGE LILY is not taken internally, but is applied direct to the suffering organs. It is absorbed into the circulation, and its antiseptic properties at once act on the waste matter referred to above. The consequence is that this waste matter, which is causing the inflammation, ulcers, nervous trouble, etc., begins to be discharged and it continues to be discharged until all the foreign matter is removed from the circulation. At the same time the blood vessels and nerves are toned and strengthened, the nervous trouble disappears, the circulation is restored, and good health follows.

Toronto, Ont., June 2nd, 1904.

Dear Mrs. Currah: I wish to tell you that ORANGE LILY is doing me a great deal of good. Those ulcers come away one or two every week, and I have less pain and fewer headaches. I feel sure I will be perfectly cured in a little longer time.—Mrs. D. S. T.

The explanation of the wonderful cures performed by ORANGE LILY is very simple. It is a scientific remedy, based on the discoveries of Pasteur and Lister. The conditions existing in all female troubles are alike in character, differing in degree and development only, so that a positive remedy as ORANGE LILY is, acts with all the certainty of a chemical experiment. In order to convince every suffering woman that ORANGE LILY will cure her, I make the following

FREE TRIAL OFFER

I will send without charge, to every reader of this notice who suffers in any way from any of the troubles peculiar to women, if she will send me her address, enough of the ORANGE LILY treatment to last her ten days. In many cases this trial treatment is all that is necessary to effect a complete cure, and in every instance it will give very noticeable relief. If you are a sufferer you owe it to yourself, to your family and to your friends to take advantage of this offer and get cured in the privacy of your own home, without doctor's bills or expense of any kind.

Should any lady desire medical advice or information on any special feature of her case, I will be happy to refer her letter to the eminent specialist in women's diseases, Dr. D. M. Coonley, President of the Coonley Medical Institute, Detroit, Mich., and he will answer her direct. Dr. Coonley is the discoverer of ORANGE LILY and has had over 30 years' experience in the treatment of these diseases. No charge will be made for this medical advice. Address, inclosing 3 cent stamps. Mrs. FRANCES Q. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

Orange Lily is recommended and sold in Winnipeg by The T. Eaton Co., Limited (Drug Department).



Maypole Soap Dyes Perfectly

No streaks—even, lustrous colours that won't wash out or fade.

No stains—hands and utensils as clean as after washing.

In soap-form—no powder to fly about and waste.

"Madame" (the English home-magazine) says: "Maypole Soap is really wonderful. Dyeing becomes the easiest thing in the world with its help."

All dealers—colours, 10c.—black, 15c. Send 10c. (for black, 15c.) for dainty booklet, all about dyeing—and full-size cake to try—mention colour.

F. L. BENEDICT & CO., MONTREAL.



Electric Stoves.

These perhaps, seem a far cry for the woman in the country home, but this little paragraph is for the benefit of the woman in the rural town where electricity has been installed and who has her house lighted in that way. There are all kinds of stove arrangements, some of them very elaborate and not needful to the household where other fuel has to be burned for the sake of warmth, but I have looked into these stoves a little and I believe an electric cereal cooker and an electric iron will pay in any household where the wires are already installed. These appliances would have to be bought and installed through your local electrician to insure that the current from your light wire is just right, but this would be a very cheap and simple matter, the cooking appliances themselves are not dear and the ease and convenience of them is beyond description.

The cereal cooker would be a great boon as whoever got up to shake the furnace and start up the heat on a winter morning, whether it be furnace or stove, could switch the current on to the cooker and the porridge would cook while the house is warming, without danger of burning and at very small cost and would be thoroughly done. More indigestion is directly traceable to half cooked porridge than many people dream of.

Little books with illustrations of these stoves can be got on writing to the Winnipeg Electric and Gaslight Company, Winnipeg. They do not make the goods but handle them for the Canadian Electric Co. of Toronto and could, and would, give all particulars. I do not make a practice of mentioning addresses of firms in this column, but this is a matter of real convenience to the readers and I have no hesitation in doing so.

Local Option.

With many others, I regret to learn that the town of Neepawa has returned to the license system for her hotels. While I regret it, I am not in the least surprised. One of the lessons that temperance people have yet to learn is, that if they want to make their hotels without license popular and profitable they will have to put up money to do it.

The cry so frequently made, that hotels cannot be successfully run without a bar, is not true, but it is true that hotels without bars will never pay the dividends of hotels with bars, and they require more careful and competent handling in order to make them pay. The trouble at Neepawa arose out of the building of two splendid hotels in a town that was only large enough to support one. One house was built largely by private enterprise and the other by a company comprised of local citizens. There was not room for two hotels, the one owned by a private individual was opened first, and in a great measure held the ground, and although there were a number of prominent temperance people interested in the other hotel, the lack of revenue from the investment discouraged them, and while a few stuck manfully to the job, others got (pardon the slang) "cold feet" and their temperance sentiment weakened to such a degree that a number who did not actually vote for license let it be known that they were no longer opposed to it. The shutting up of the hotels and the consequent loss of business to the town was too much for their faith in the local option principle.

To the honor of the women voters, be it said, they stuck to their principles and voted local option. Of course, a good many of the men excused their

action on the ground that there was as much liquor sold in Neepawa and as much drunkenness as if there was an open bar, more in fact. This may be true, but it is just a little odd that although I have visited Neepawa frequently I have never seen a drunken boy or man on the streets of that town. I do not say there was no drinking in Neepawa, but I do say that I never saw any results of it.

That hotels without bars can be made to pay and made popular with the public is quite easy to prove. Old timers remember with regret Macdougall's at Birtle, one of the most comfortable and homelike hotels ever known in the West. Commercial men used to drive the twenty miles from Birtle to Birtle in order that they might spend Sunday at Macdougall's. It did not make a grand fortune for its owners but it paid its way and something over and furnished better accommodation to the travelling public than 99 out of 100 of the licensed houses.

The best evidence I have ever had of a bar not being needful to make a house pay, was that of Mr. Peter Payne, of Brandon, who for so many years ran the Beaubear. When the vote was on for abolition of the liquor traffic in Manitoba, Mr. Payne openly voted with the temperance people, and when questioned as to why he did so said, he would prefer to run a house without a bar, as he could make it pay all right.

Those who were in the habit of staying at the Beaubear will remember how little the bar was in evidence, in fact, you could have been in the house a week without knowing there was a bar unless you went to look for it. It was a well appointed house, clean, good beds, good meals and most courteous service.

Good hotels without bars and showing a reasonable profit are the best possible argument in favor of local option, and the temperance people of any community are unwise to attempt local option unless they are prepared to see that good accommodation will be provided for the travelling public once the bars are closed.

Rudyard Kipling.

Since last writing for the Monthly I have had the pleasure of seeing, hearing and talking to the man who has done so much to bind the Empire together. When I ventured to say to him that I thought his doctrine that work well done is its own reward, had inspired and helped many a woman on the western plains, he spoke so kindly of the hard lot and the hard work of the women pioneers and said, "It is not even as if it was anything big and great, but to be all frazzled out because she cannot get a servant."

That expression "frazzled out" struck home and I thought how many thousands of women here in our glorious west were just frazzled out with the daily grind of petty things. It is the small worries that eat into the very soul.

There will be many admirers of Kipling who will like to learn something of his personal appearance and style—well he is just like his pictures, you could pick him out anywhere from one of them. His voice is strong and clear, slightly high pitched and he speaks with a very decided English accent. He paid his hearers in Winnipeg the very great compliment of taking them seriously and speaking of the great responsibility which was a necessary part of the great opportunity of the West. The close of his speech will never be forgotten by the men and women who heard it—"anyone, even I, may remind you that of those to whom much has been given, much shall be required."

Women will be glad to know how charming and unaffected his wife was, so evidently a true helpmate to a very great man. Dainty, pretty and yet seen in repose her face was strong

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