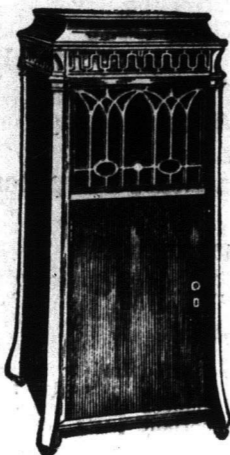


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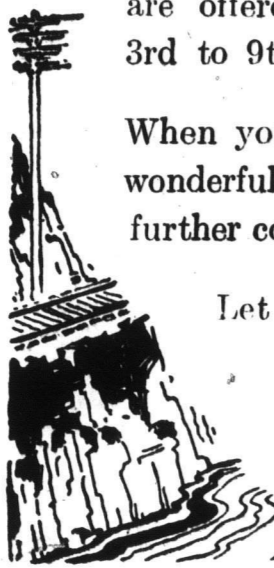
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### Children

#### Cast Iron or India-Rubber

Mrs. Holden was wiping the shining new glass and silver with the pretty new towels. Her niece, a bride of a month, was washing them and talking happily of her hopes and plans.

"I'm so thankful you stopped off, even if it's only for three days, Aunt Marcia. There are lots of things I want to ask your advice about. Has my bread too much flour in it, or did it bake in too slow an oven? I only know that it is too hard. I am going to systematize all my work, with a task for each hour, and each task is to be completed in its hour. I think I—"

There was an imperative ring at the door-bell, and Ethel wiped her hands, took off her kitchen apron, and hurried to the door.

"It was only a messenger boy who wanted to be directed to Judge Merrill's," she explained, upon her return, plunging her arms again into the dish-pan. "As I was saying, the only way to accomplish anything is to have a system. If that boy hadn't interrupted me we'd have had these dishes done promptly at eight. From eight to nine I make my dessert, prepare the vegetables and chop the meat; from nine to ten I dust and do chamber work. That gives me an hour for sewing and mending before I have to get luncheon, and immediately after luncheon is my study and reading hour. Don't you see what a fine plan it is, Aunt Marcia?"

"Ye-es," agreed Mrs. Holden, "but what—"

She in her turn was interrupted by the door-bell, and Ethel hastened away to answer it, and this time she did not remove her apron. In half an hour she came back, with her face flushed uncomfortably.

"It was Mrs. Morton, the secretary of the church guild. She apologized for coming so early, but said she had twenty calls to make to-day. She is lovely, and I should have enjoyed seeing her if I hadn't felt sure that the clock would strike nine before I had that dessert made. Now I must fly round."

#### The Bull-Terrier

The bull-terrier is by instinct, breeding and qualities, a man's dog. No woman or child should ever seek to own or handle him. He is often confounded with the bulldog, but although they are of the same family on one side, they do not resemble each other either in conformation or character.

With jaws much like those of a wolf, the bull-terrier can inflict severe punishment upon a victim. To his owner and his immediate family he is affectionate and obedient. To strangers he is often the very opposite. Being of an aggressive nature, it needs the strong hand of a man to control him. In turn, he stands ready to defend his master in any emergency. In his youth he is very gentle, but after he gets to maturity and has his first real fight, he becomes dangerous to man and beast, and his owner should not, except under exceptional conditions, permit him to roam at will.

There is no better watch-dog. He knows no fear, is a very light sleeper, and alert in every way. He is an unobjectionable house-dog, for he is quiet and cleanly in his habits. He will watch the house and protect the premises and the members of the family against marauders, and he will rid the neighborhood of all cats, for cats are his especial prey. The other dogs in the neighborhood, except the little ones, are soon likely to know who is master. The bull-terrier is too much of a gentleman to bully dogs smaller than himself.

He is very intelligent, and never forgets either an unjust punishment or a favor. Owing to his light, wiry build, he can travel for miles at good speed, behind a wagon or a bicycle. He is strong and easy to raise, unless he has been too much inbred. Some of the show dogs of this breed have this fault. He has a nervous temperament, and is a great barker—another trait in which he differs from his English cousin.

The bull-terrier of to-day bears little resemblance either in character or in color to the old-fashioned bull-terrier of twenty years ago, so much has the type been affected by breeding. The origin of the bull-terrier is clearly estab-

lished. He is a cross between the Spanish pointer and the bulldog, for he has inherited the conformation of the pointer, and the courage and devotion of the bulldog.

The terrier's fine short coat, whip-cord tail, slender limbs and perfect feet, all show his descent from the bird-dog. The color, which should be pure white, has been bred in. The ears are upright, but as they are almost invariably cut and trained, it is hard to tell what nature intended them to be.

If the man who owns a bull-terrier is consistent and kind in his treatment of the dog, he will have a watchman who never tires or deserts his post, and a friend who will lay down his life for him.

#### Picture Transparencies

These transparencies are prints, colored or otherwise, mounted on glass so that the light is permitted to pass through, bringing out the form and color.

There are, therefore, planned to hang either in the window, against an artificial light, as a screen for a lamp, or to be incorporated into a lampshade.

Prints cut from magazines, colored lithographs, photographs or postcards may be used. The prints done in oil inks are the easiest to manage.

The fact that there may be printing or other pictures on the back does not matter, as the back is removed in the process of mounting. Cut the prints with a liberal margin, say three-eighths of an inch. Half pieces of ordinary picture glass cut the exact size of sheets. Procure some liquid white shellac—made of white gum shellac dissolved in alcohol—and some pure raw linseed-oil. Mix in the proportion of four parts of shellac to one of oil. The oil is added to keep the shellac from drying until you have time to arrange it properly. This mixture will have to be stirred frequently, as it does not readily amalgamate.

With a fairly wide brush coat one side of the glass, then laying the print on a flat board or newspaper, coat the face of it with the same preparation. Place the print face down on the wet glass and rub down. If the glass is turned over and held at an angle, any air-bubbles between the surfaces can readily be found. These must be removed. The best method is to have a rubber roller. With this they can be removed at once, otherwise it will be necessary to press them out with the fingers. This is difficult, but may be accomplished with patience.

When the print is flat, let the glass dry for an hour or two. When thoroughly dry, place it in a basin of water and let it soak until the paper is thoroughly saturated with water. It will then be found that by rubbing gently with the fingers the surface of the paper can readily be removed, leaving only a thin film of print on the glass.

To finish, either give the back a coating of clear varnish or back it with another piece of glass. Bind the whole with passe-partout tape, and attach two hangers.

If shellac is not available, good clear varnish may be used, in which case a long time will be required for the varnish to dry before any attempt is made to remove the paper.

#### How to Have Strong Hands

In almost all athletic games it is of great importance to have strong, supple hands; in many vocations, too, strength in the hands is a valuable aid. Fortunately, hands respond to training; even the person who is undersized and none too robust may acquire remarkable strength in his hands. It is a physiological law that the smaller muscles when in action require proportionately less organic support than the larger muscles; to use the legs in running quickly "winds" you, but you could milk cows all day and feel no organic distress, although very likely you would feel muscular distress. Other things being equal, of course, the possessor of general strength will acquire the stronger grip.

There are marvelous records of feats by professional "strong men," such as lifting 987 pounds with the grip of one hand alone, doubling iron bolts half an inch thick, and tearing a tennis ball in two. Great agility and suppleness of the hands are more common but scarcely less wonderful.