

ABOUT THE CLOTHES MOTH.

There are several closely allied species of Clothes Moths, Tineina, all so much alike that it is difficult to tell them apart. The Moth finds its way easily into chests of drawers and wardrobes, and lays its eggs. From these eggs the larvae which eat our garments are hatched. Each larva makes a case for itself from fragments of the material on which it feeds.

Nothing short of hermetical sealing will keep the Clothes Moth out of wardrobes, chests of drawers, boxes and similar places where clothes and furs are kept, and under ordinary household circumstances hermetical sealing is impossible. The one way to prevent damage by Moth is to use Keating's Powder, which kills every moth with which it comes into proper contact before it can lay its eggs, or should the eggs have been already laid, it kills the larvae immediately they hatch. Before putting away furs, blankets, Summer or Winter wearing apparel, and clothes of all descriptions, first thoroughly shake them, and then well sprinkle them with Keating's Powder; leave the powder on them. Carpets.—Before relaying carpets see the floor is thoroughly dry, then dust all over with "Keating's" and lay the carpets on top. Furniture.—Blow "Keating's" freely and regularly into the folds of all upholstered furniture and the backs of chairs, bedding, etc.

It is necessary that both the Powder itself and the article on which it is used are absolutely dry. So used it will not injure the finest fabric.

"Keating's" contains no poison, and is absolutely harmless to everything except insect life.

The Education of Self

(Formerly Published as "Self-Control and How to Secure It")

By PROF. PAUL DUBOIS, M.D.,

Author of "The Psychic Treatment of Nervous Disorders," "The Influence of the Mind on the Body," etc. (Translated from the French by Harry Hutcheson Boyd.)

This volume by this eminent specialist of Berne makes a valuable addition to the flood of light which Prof. Dubois has already shed upon the subject of self-control, and especially upon want of it as contributing to the production of nervous disorders as set forth in his "The Psychic Treatment of Nervous Disorders" and "The Influence of the Mind on the Body."

CONTENTS.

Introduction—The Conquest of Happiness—Thought—The Act—Conscience—Education—Moral—Clear-Sightedness—Egoism and Altruism—Meditation—Tolerance—Indulgence—Humility—Moderation—Patience—Courage—Chastity—Sincerity—Kindness—Idealism.

"This is a philosophical and direct discussion as to what self-control may accomplish, and how it may be secured. He shows the influence of conscience, and how education develops conscience. He makes plain the necessity of moral clear-sightedness, and expounds the difference between mere egoism and so-called altruism. The book is certainly stimulating and helpful."

—San Francisco Examiner.

12mo, cloth. Price \$1.75 postpaid.

Norman Richardson
12 E. Wellington St.
Toronto

The Mouth of the Gift Horse

(Concluded from page 8.)

ment Tommy and his package were forgotten. In fact, Tommy had ceased to think about it himself when one day, several weeks later, he received an unexpected message over the telephone. Could he call at room 17, Golden West Hotel, at eight o'clock that evening?

He could—and did.

He found three men in the room; two of them robust of frame, hard-featured and rough-mannered; the third a shrinking wisp of a fellow with a weak chin and a furtive air. A nameless apprehension seized Tommy the moment he entered the room—and it did not abate any when one of the men interposed his six-foot-two of Herculean frame between him and the door.

"Well, Kid, the stuff's off," he said. "The little shrimp there"—indicating his timid-looking companion—"has confessed and you might as well come across with the loot without any trouble. The bank's willing to let the matter drop, but you've got to make good the coin—almighty quick, too."

"W-what are you talking about?" gasped Tommy.

"Come! Come! You can't work no bluffs on us. See this!" The spokesman threw back his coat and displayed a detective's shield; and his companion did likewise. The sorry third figure wilted like an October geranium. "It's the only way out," he whimpered. "You'll have to give it up."

"Give up what?" In his excitement Tommy failed to connect the detective's presence with the package of money.

"The thousand dollars that Jasper Mills—that dirty little thief there—stole from the Security Bank at Winnipeg and expressed to you, of course. D'ye mean to say you didn't get it?—that you weren't his accomplice in the robbery?" The officer was getting angry.

"My God! No! I never heard of any robbery."

"Didn't you get a package of money from Jasper Mills, Winnipeg, a few weeks ago?"

"I—I thought it was a present."

"Present!" The sleuth laughed sardonically. "Well, what you thought don't matter. All you gotta do is turn over the thousand dollars—"

"But I didn't get a thousand dollars," wildly protested Tommy. "There was only ten dollars and some imitation bills."

"You're a liar! Ain't you been telling all over town there was a thousand dollars?" The officer grasped his victim's shoulder in a grip of iron and shook him like a terrier shakes a rat.

"See here, Kid!" he thundered, "we've stood for enough of your guff. You produce that thousand dollars in this room by six o'clock to-morrow or—" He drew a pair of handcuffs from his pocket and jangled them meaningly. "That'll be all for to-night. There's the door."

The young man who had not profited by the old adage regarding the gift horse and its mouth betook himself to his room in the manner of a school-boy who has chewed his first chew of tobacco.

From his book-case the bogus bills of Doctor Grindel leered at him in yellow mockery. If only he had told some one about them! Well, it was too late now—no use crying over spilled milk. He had some nine hundred dollars saved up against the day of his dreams—his wedding day. It would have to be sacrificed. Could he borrow another hundred?

Next day Tommy trod the thorny path of the borrower. The office kindly advanced him fifty dollars on his salary. In small amounts—being a comparative stranger—he borrowed another forty dollars. All his friends worked, in desperation he called on a mere acquaintance, the station-agent, for the remaining ten. The agent listened to his story patiently enough and finally advanced the money, but before doing so he called a man from an inner office who also listened to Tommy's story.

"It wouldn't make any difference if I went over to the hotel with you, would it?" asked the stranger, whom the agent had addressed as Jim. "Those two detectives may be acquaintances of mine. Perhaps I can persuade them to let you down a bit easier."

At the hotel, Tommy knocked at room 17 and entered, followed by his newly-found friend. He had not had time to utter a word when the command "Hands up!" rang out like a pistol shot. The hands of the two officers and the embezzling bank clerk went into the air like semaphores, and Tommy turned to see Jim holding a brace of automatics on the trio. Take the handcuffs out of my pocket and chain those crooks up," he instructed Tommy. "They've worked that little game of theirs all over the East and there's a reward out for them."

Later the railroad detective shared the reward with Tommy. "From your description," he said, "I imagine the man you gave your berth to was Old Millionaire Hobbs. If it was you were lucky to get your two-fifty back."

Mainly About Men

(Concluded from page 9.)

tion in Quebec as he has seen them.

"Le Debutant," or the tyro, as we would say in English, bears on its title page that caution: "this book has not been written for little girls." One would be very mistaken if he expected that a work thus introduced was an immoral one, intended especially for those who read what "little girls" must not read. What the author meant to do and what he has successfully accomplished, was to depart from the deplorable tradition which weakens French-Canadian literature and according to which authors in this province, instead of writing for the public at large, devote their chief efforts to producing books that are devoid of the characteristics of real life, in order that they may not offer offence to anybody. And while they strive to achieve works that can be read by little girls, the intellectual public of Quebec neglect their weak productions and read the French novels from France, because those latter do not suffer from the lack of virility that is noticeable here.

Mr. Bessette's work is his first one, but it is a singularly attractive and interesting story, and he has attained from the first a very high degree of perfection. He deserves to be ranked with the best contemporary French-Canadian writers, as Mr. Bernier and Mr. Rodolphe Girard, the author of

many good books.

Paul Miro, the beginner, whose struggles and adventures are told in "Le Debutant," was a little country boy full of enthusiasm and with a decidedly poetical turn of mind. After going through a classical course of studies he enters into the journalistic career, where, as might be expected, he meets with disappointment and gets hurt in his fight with the hard reality of life. He mixes in politics and this supplies the author with an opportunity for making an excellent sketch of the political situation in the Province of Quebec. We are also treated to an inside view of the newspaper's editorial rooms and this picture, although it dates back some ten or fifteen years ago, is very typical. Miro was supported and encouraged in his uphill fight by the love of a very sympathetic young woman, whose death nearly brings his own. And that's the end of it.

Mr. Bessette has advocated broad-mindedness and the union of the different races in Canada. He has been true to life and true to nature, and the example he has set should be followed by other local aspirants to literary fame. His work is good because it is true, and it is also beautiful because of its genuineness, as truth, goodness and beauty are all one.

Schools and Colleges

BALMY BEACH COLLEGE

TORONTO

Preparatory School for Young Girls
RESIDENT AND DAY SCHOOL

Special Departments of Music, Art, Physical Culture, Expression, Dress-making, Household Science, etc. Ideal suburban location and careful supervision. All the candidates for Entrance to High School were successful in June, 1914, and also all the candidates for Examinations in Piano and Violin. For particulars, write Mrs. A. C. Courtice, Principal, 109 Beech Ave. Phone Beach 43.



FOR BOYS

Residential and Day School
NORTH TORONTO, ONT.

Boys prepared for the University, Royal Military College and for business.

RE-OPENS IN SEPTEMBER FOR 1914-15 AT BRAMPTON, ONT., where an attractive site of 100 acres has been purchased. For information apply to REV. A. K. GRIFFIN, Principal.



The Royal Military College of Canada

THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instruction in all branches of military science to cadets and officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and, in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation, is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years, in three terms of 9½ months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras, is about \$800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College, takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the Secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont.; or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont. H.Q. 94-5. 9-09.