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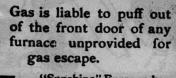
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Heading off a Risk



"Sunshine" Furnace has Automatic Gas Damper directly connected with smoke-pipe. Gas pressure sways damper sufficiently for it to escape up chimney (see illustration), but heat doesn't escape.

What does "Sunshine" Gas Damper mean to "Sunshine" Furnace? Means protection to the furnace parts against evil effects of gas.

What does "Sunshine" "Sunshine" householder? Means furnace can be operated without fear as to "puffing" gas; furnace can be left without doubt as to whereabouts of gas.

What does "Sunshine" Gas Damper mean to "Sunshine" coal account? It means, instead of owner with "ordinary furnace" fear having to keep check-draft indefinitely closed to "let off" gas-when there's two-thirds parts of heat-energy to one part of gas passing up chimney—draft can with all safety be opened, and coal saved for another day's duty.

M^cClary's

St. John, N.B. Hamilton

HAIL INSURANCE

A subject in which every owner of growing crops is interested.

If the grain growers of Western Canada should get together and relate their experience with hailstorms and hail insurance last year, the following are some of the facts that would be brought out very

That districts previously considered safe suffered severe loss.

That much distress was caused by taking chances and not

That great hardship resulted from certain so-called Hail Insurance failing to stand the supreme test of a bad season.

That THE CENTRAL CANADA INSURANCE COMPANY maintained its unbroken record for payment of losses promptly

That insurance which fails to indemnify when serious loss occurs is a delusion and dear at any price.

Such facts demonstrate the wisdom of insuring against loss from an element that cannot be controlled, and prove the superiority of the protection afforded by a Policy with

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The Central Canada Insurance Company

Ask our Local Agent or write this office for testimonials from those whom we indemnified for loss last year, or any other information desired. JOSEPH CORNELL.

BRANDON, MANITOBA.

Manager.

THE LITTLE GIANT CONCRETE MIXER



does the work of five men. Easy to operate, does perfect mixing, saves cement and labor, easy to clean, easy to operate, large in capacity, small in price. Send for pamphlet No. 14. We make a full line of Concrete Machinery. Write us fully as to your requirements.

LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY COMPANY

28, Redan Street, London, Ont.

Largest exclusive Concrete Machinery Company in Canada.

WEDDING PREPARATIONS

The second article—forming a complete handbook concerning the invitations, gifts, and all the incidentials of a wedding ceremony.

By MRS. BURTON KINGSLAND

The day of days in a woman's calendar is that of her marriage. All the world turns a smiling face when a man and maid set out to meet life together, and, in our favored land, a wedding is usually the climax to a love story.

A church, doubtless, offers the setting for the most beautiful and impressive of ceremonials and gives to the simplest wedding an added dig-nity. On the day of the marriage, the ushers should arrive early at the church to find the awning and carpet at the entrance, and the man stationed to open carriage doors, the kneeling cushions in place, the white rib-bon at hand, and the boutonnieres

ready for their acceptance.

They leave hats and coats in charge of the sexton and take their assigned places at the entrance of each aisle. Their number depends upon whether many or few guests are expected. The florists have made the edifice lovely with palms massed in the chancel, and perhaps flowers follow the outlines of its rail or are bunched at the ends of certain or all of the pews of the middle aisle. The organist of at his post, and, upon the arrival of the first guests, begins his musical programme. The ushers offer their arms to the women guests, and seat the friends of the bride at the left and those of the bridegroom at the right of the church.

Wraps are removed in the vestibule

and carried on the arm.

The first pews are reserved for the families of the bride and bridegroom, on their respective sides of the center aisle, and the ushers are furnished with lists of the names of special friends and relatives for whom places are reserved. Shortly before the entrance of the bridal cortege, the bride's mother and family arrive and are escorted to their places by the ushers in force-a like attention having been shown the ladies of the bridegroom's family.

Meanwhile, carriages call for the bridesmaids, to take them to the house of the bride, where she presents their bouquets on behalf of the bridegroom. It is an old custom for her to give to each a garter which she has worn—"for luck." The bride and her father enter their carriage, and those of the bridesmaids follow it to the church. The bridegroom arrives with his best man and joins the clergyman in the vestry. When the bridal procession is ready, they are notified, whereupon the clergyman enters the chancel. The bridegroom and his best man take their places at his left hand outside the read rail. his left hand, outside the chancel rail, or at the head of the middle aislethe former facing the aisle to watch for the bride's appearance. ushers next stretch a broad white ribbon along both sides of the middle aisle, closing in the news and then joining the bridal party, head the procession.

A burst of joyous music from the organ announces the bride's coming, and the entire audience rises to greet her. The ushers advance up the aisle two by two, followed by the bridesmaids in pairs-each couple separated by a few feet of space, and stepping in time to the stately music. The maid of honor walks alone. If there is also a matron of honor, one precedes and the other follows the bride.

Sometimes little flower girls scatter loose blossoms in the brides pathway, when they, of course, immediately precede her. If some child fills the office of ring-bearer, carrying the precious circlet on a flower-decked cushion, he precedes the bridesmaids. The bride comes last, leaning on her father's right arm on on that of her nearest male relative, who is to give her away.

The procession divides, moving to

right and left at the foot or at the top of the chancel steps, and forms a half circle on either side of the place where the bride and bridegroom are to stand, the bridesmaids between the ushers or in front of them, as preferred, the flower-girls before them, the ring-bearer standing near the best man, a little behind him. The bridegroom advances a few steps to meet the bride, who leaves her father's arm to accept his hand, and they stand before the clergyman. Bridal traditions say that this must be their first meeting that day. She has been brought unto him"—the cortege is her escort. Both kneel for a moment. The father steps back to the left side.

and the fateful service begins.

At the words, "Who giveth this woman?" the father advances and places the bride's right hand in that of the clergyman, who gives it into the right hand of the bridegroom, whereupon the father withdraws and joins his wife in the pew.

Choir boys singing an epithalamium sometimes go to meet the bridal party, and, turning, precede it up the aisle. When there is but one feminine attendant she is usually preceded up the aisle by the ushers.

When the ring is to be given, the bride hands her glove and bouquet to her maid of honor. The best man, who has the ring, gives it to the bridegroom, who passes it to the bride. She hands it to the clergyman, who gives it to the bridegroom, who places it on the third finger of the bride's left hand. This completes the circle, typical as is the ring itself of the perpetuity of the compact. The part taken by the clergyman in giving the ring to the bridegroom, as of placing the bride's hand in his after receiving it from her father, has the significance of the sanction of the church. When the bride has no attendant her father remains near her and holds her glove and bouquet when the ring is given.

It is the English fashion to have the betrothal at the foot of the chancel steps, after which the bride and bridegroom go up alone to the altar. The kiss, formerly given by the young husband to his bride—for which so many rehearsals were necessary-is now discontinued, in pub-

The rite all spoken, the clergyman congratulates the wedded pair, and the bridegroom offers his right arm to his bride. The maid of honor returns the bride's bouquet, and, stooping, turns her train, that it may hang properly, and relieve her of all con-cern for "millinery." The organ peals forth another triumphant march, and the happy pair lead the way down the aisle. The rest follow in the reverse order to which they went up. The ushers bring up the rear but return after the departure of the others of the bridal party to escort the ladies of the families of bride and groom to the door. On their way they withdraw the white ribbons, permitting the departure of all guests.

Meantime the best man passes through the vestry and down a side aisle, ready to give the bridegroom his hat at the church door.

Occasionally, the best man offers his arm to the maid of honor on the return down the aisle after the ceremony, and each bridesmaid is accomnanied by an usher.

The organist plays until all have left the church.

Arrived at the bride's house, after the expression of loving wishes on the part of their attendants and immediate families, the newly made husband and wife stand togther, the bridesmaids forming a line at the

bride's other hand. The Guests enter unannounced

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