

**Bound for Canada.**

(Continued from page 2.)

Hundreds of thousands of acres of bituminous coal and high-grade lignite discovered along the prairie lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway make it possible to solve the fuel question in far Western Canada. It is said that the coal supply already known is sufficient to last Canada for hundreds of years.

Roughly speaking, there are about three hundred thousand square miles in the magnificent farming country that lies between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains, and the Dominion Government now offers more than 75,000,000 acres free to settlers. Some of this is semi-arid.

Each settler more than eighteen years old may have a hundred and sixty acres without price by establishing a homestead on the ground and cultivating about fifteen acres, or maintaining twenty head of live stock, for three years.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company got \$25,000,000 and 25,000,000 acres of land at the beginning to help it build its mighty system of transportation from ocean to ocean.

That one company still owns nearly 10,000,000 acres of the choicest land in Western Canada—picked at leisure by its experts—and is selling it to settlers at an average price of about seven or eight dollars per acre.

In addition to the enormous sums spent by the Canadian Government to promote immigration, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company spends more than half a million dollars a year for the same purpose. The Grand Trunk Railway Company is also carrying on an active immigration campaign.

And the new life that is pouring into this new American empire from the ends of the earth—Hungarians, Galicians, Russian Doukhobors, Icelanders, Germans, Scandinavians, English, Irish, Scotch, Americans! What tremendous souls of courage and independence are these to bring forth on the rich plains that but yesterday were abandoned to the red man, the antelope, and the fur hunter!

The Canadian Government has eighteen immigrant recruiting offices in the United States, each with a full staff, not to speak of a hun-

dered and fifty commission agents. These agents receive a bounty of three dollars for every man, two dollars for every woman, and one dollar for every child sent from the United States into Canada.

Canada has also eight immigration offices in Great Britain, and contracts with about twelve hundred British booking agents, who receive five dollars for every adult agriculturist or domestic servant shipped to the Dominion, and two dollars and a half each for all similar immigrants between the age of one and eighteen years.

Millions of gay pamphlets and circulars have been scattered throughout the farming countries of Northern Europe and America. The immigration sirens sing season in and season out. And the Canadian railways have developed a new school of literature in their advertising departments.

To grasp the meaning of this tide of strength, courage and industry that is spreading itself out over the sea-like stretches of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, it is necessary to look at Canada as a whole, with British Columbia, an empire of timber, fisheries and mines bigger than France and Germany, lying beyond the Rocky Mountains; the Yukon territory, with its fabulous gold resources, lying, wedge-like, between British Columbia and Alaska; and away across the continent Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, with their fisheries, lumber, coal mines and shipping; further inland the great industrial provinces of Ontario and Quebec, touching the southern arm of Hudson's Bay, and stretching southward along the vast system of lakes and inland waterways that empty into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, carrying with them great harvests gleaned over thousands of miles.

Between this west and this east lie the wonderful wheat lands of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.

In the weeks I spent in Canada recently I had to struggle to understand some of the earnest and godly leaders of Canadian thought. The mere suggestion of annexation to the United States—a purely academic question, quite out of the field of realities—aroused a tone so fierce and contemptuous! The idea of ultimate independence for Canada was hastily waved aside as a matter too remote for speculation. And yet, the spirit of Canadian national consciousness burns in the true Canadian heart.

**..HOUSEHOLD..**

FOR THE BUSY MOTHER.

The home dressmaker should keep a little catalogue, scrap book of the daily pattern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.



2165.—Infants' wrapper.—Flannel, cashmere or challis are the best mediums for this little garment. One size.

2865.—Ladies' shirt-waist, closing at back and to be worn with or without the removable chemisette.—Dove-gray French crepe was used in the development of this neat model, though it is adaptable to almost any of the spring and summer, materials. Seven sizes, 32 to 44.

2869.—Ladies' dress sleeves.—No. 1, tucked; No. 2, having lining, and No. 3, plain.—These three stylish models are adaptable to any material. Seven sizes, 32 to 44.

2602.—Ladies' seven-gored skirt, closing with buttons down left side of front and having habit back.—An excellent model for any of the washable materials, as it is very easy to launder. Seven sizes, 22 to 34.

Always give the size wanted as well as number of the pattern, and mention the name of the design or else cut out the illustration and send with the order. Price of each number 10 cents (stamps or postal note). The following form will prove useful:—

Please send me pattern No. ...., size ....., name of pattern ....., as shown in the 'Messenger.' I enclose 10 cents.

Be sure to give your name and address clearly.

Address all orders to:—'Northern Messenger' Pattern Dept., 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

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There is no excuse for rough or stained hands nowadays, no matter how much time you spend in the kitchen. A slice of lemon, or a skin from which the juice has been squeezed, rubbed on the hands will remove stains of all kinds; as a nail cleanser equal portions of lemon juice and alcohol helps to remove stains. It should be applied upon absorbent cotton wound about a sharpened orange stick. At night the hands should be liberally anointed with a toilet cream, and loose white cotton gloves worn to save the bedclothing.

Lemon juice will cleanse other things beside the skin. Copper may be cleaned by rubbing with a lemon skin and salt. It should be wiped at once with a cloth or chamois. Iron rust and ink stains may be removed from

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