

HOME CIRCLE COLUMN

Pleasant Evening Reveries dedicated to tired Mothers as they join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

TELL HER SO.
Amid the cares of married life,
In spite of toil and household strife,
If you value your sweet wife,
Tell her so.
Prove to her you don't forget
The hand to which the seat is set;
She's a life-saver, the sweetest yet—
Tell her so.
When the day is dark and deeply blue,
She has her troubles, same as you;
Show her that your love is true—
Tell her so.
There was a time you thought it bliss,
To get the favor of a kiss;
A dozen now won't come amiss—
Tell her so.
Your love for her is no mistake;
You feel it, dream of it awake—
Don't conceal it! For her sake,
Tell her so.
Don't act, if she has passed her prime
As though to please her was a crime;
If ever you loved her, now's the time—
Tell her so.
She'll return for each caress,
A hundred fold of tenderness;
Hearts like hers were made to bless,
Tell her so.
You are here and here alone;
Well you know she's all your own;
Don't wait to "carve it" for her sake—
Tell her so.
Never let her heart grow cold—
Richer beauties will unfold;
She is worth her weight in gold—
Tell her so.
—Detroit Free Press.

What is it that makes a home? All men and women have the indefinite knowledge of what they want and long for when the word is spoken. "Home," sighs the disconsolate bachelor, tired of boarding house fare and buttonless shirts. "Home," says the wanderer in foreign lands as he thinks of mother's love, of wife and sister and child. The word has in it a higher meaning, hallowed by religion; and when the Christian would express the highest of his hopes for a better life, he speaks of his home beyond the grave. The word home has in it the elements of love, rest, permanency and liberty; but besides these it has in it the idea of an education by which all that is good within us is developed into nobler virtues, fit for a higher life. The little child by the home fire was taken on the mother's knee when he would explain to his disciples the mysteries of the kingdom.

MOTHERS AND BOYS.

Of all the love affairs in the world, none can surpass the true love of the big boy for his mother. It is pure and noble, honorable in the highest degree of both. We do not mean merely dutiful affection. We mean a love which makes a boy gallant and courteous to his mother, saying to everybody plainly that he is fairly in love with her. Next the love of a husband, nothing so crowns a woman's life with honor as this second love, this devotion of a son to her. And we never yet knew a boy to "turn out" badly who began by falling in love with his mother. Any man may fall in love with a fresh faced girl, and the man who is gallant with the girl may cruelly neglect the worn and weary wife. But the boy who is a lover of his mother in her middle age is a true knight who will love

his wife as much in the sear-faded autumn as he did in the daisied spring-time.

CHARITY AT HOME.

No reward comes to him who robs himself of what he needs to sustain life and health, or what is needed to care for his own, merely to give to those who ask. No man has a right to give what is not fully his own; no right to give away any time that belongs to another, to create poverty; to lose the respect of his home ones, or to do what will weaken their faith in him as a provider and a protector.

Man's duty is to God, and he discharges the duty when he is true to the family, that is the result of his making and begetting. Men err by withholding when they have means to spare as well as not, and they err by giving heedlessly to the endless asking of those whose great aim in life is to attach themselves to those inclined to charity. Help those who are in sickness, in trouble and distress, if you can do so without robbing your creditors, yourself or your family. Be just, and then be generous. To give wisely is an art, to give well is to give successfully. To provide employment is even human and wise, but you should give it or find it to those who try to deserve such assistance, not to those who are lazy, dirty, shiftless, careless and indifferent to your success. Let those who will not try to come up just a little higher, with your help, remain where they are, except you are able to give.

No man has a right to walk deliberately into poverty in order to prove his manhood or a disposition to humanity. This is not the way to help mankind; or to serve your country. When a man is stricken down, then help him if you can, but do not encourage him to fall again and to keep on falling simply to be helped. Do not be a miser, nor yet a spendthrift. Do not be selfish, but be careful to preserve your own health, means and ability to help those who will be with us here and hereafter.

The relief of Belgians will be transferred from the United States Commission to some other neutral organization. The Department of Militia is arranging to call out from 25,000 to 50,000 of the militia for home defence and training.

FRETFUL BABIES

Mrs. John M. Weaver, Blissfield, N.B., writes: "I can speak very highly of Baby's Own Tablets. I have used them for my children and find they are the best medicine a mother can give her little ones. I would strongly recommend them to all mothers who have fretful babies." The Tablets regulate the bowels and stomach; break up colds and simple fevers; expel worms; cure vomiting and indigestion and make teething easy. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Forty Thousand Investors Hold Canadian Pacific Stock

Canadian Holders Now Total 6,531, a Gain of 161 Per Cent. in Five Years—United States Acquired More Shares Last Year—Statement Furnished by Baron Shaughnessy.

Canadian Pacific Railway.	January, 1911.	June, 1913.	August, 1915.	October, 1916.
Total number of common stock-holders—				
In all countries	24,000	27,000	40,468	40,287
In Canada	2,500	3,400	5,138	6,531
Percentage of common stockholders in—				
Great Britain	65%	60%	62.88%	49.25%
Canada	10.41%	12.58%	13.64%	15.13%
United States	9.59%	10.42%	10.39%	22.13%
Germany	10%	10%	5.33%	5.34%
France	5%	5%	5.63%	5.82%
Other countries		2%	2.13%	2.33%

How the common stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway is held has always been an interesting study. During the past few years there has been considerable change in the grouping of the holdings. Baron Shaughnessy, president of the railroad company, has on various occasions furnished *The Monetary Times* with figures showing in what countries the stock is held and to what extent, and also an analysis of the shareholders' list as it stood on October 1st, 1916. This is compared with previous analyses in the above table.

It must be borne in mind, in analyzing the figures that the capital stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been increased several times during the period under review as follows: In November, 1909, when \$30,000,000 of additional stock was allotted at 125, the amount of stock outstanding was \$180,000,000. That would be the amount of stock held by the 24,000 shareholders in January, 1911. A further block of \$18,000,000 was allotted in January, 1912, at 150; \$3,000,000 was sold during 1912 at a premium of \$2,800,831.80; and \$30,000,000 was allotted at 175 in January, 1913. In June, 1913, August, 1915, and at the present time, therefore, the full \$280,000,000 of stock has been issued.

In a little more than four years the number of shareholders had increased 24,688, or over 61 per cent. Last year there was a small decrease in the number. In the past few years a remarkable change has occurred in the number of holders. Whereas three years ago there were 27,000

holders of the common stock, there were in 1915 40,468, an increase of 13,468, or 49 per cent. Last year, the number dropped to 40,287, but still a good record. These figures seem to indicate that the so-called small investor has been in the market during the past three years getting Canadian Pacific Railway stock, the large holdings having been sold to some extent and picked up by small investors. The increase in the number of holders was probably made to a large degree during the latter part of 1915, by those who had faith in the strength of the company and the maintenance of the 10 per cent. dividend. This faith was rewarded. The number of Canadian holders has increased over 161 per cent. in the last four years, and now stands at 6,531. This is an excellent showing for a country which has done more borrowing than investing.

The number of holders in Great Britain in 1915 was larger than two years previously, but smaller than in 1911. Great Britain probably sold to the United States last year. The French and German holdings have dropped considerably. The volume of shares held by United States investors is not very large, only 10.39 per cent. in 1915, a record which was beaten by Canada, which then held 13.64 per cent. of the total. The United States total has been increased most likely by purchases last year from Great Britain.

The figures in regard to Germany are of unusual interest. In January, 1911, and June, 1913, German holdings were 10 per cent. This figure has been reduced now to 5.34 per cent.

GRANDMOTHER'S SHAWL.

How Paisleys, Once More Flourish in Today's Fashion.

Once more the little hamlet of Paisley, in Renfrew, Scotland, is on the map, and again the name of Paisley is on the tip of the tongue, as it has not been for some fifty odd years—not since the days when every fashionable woman possessed a Paisley shawl or two in lieu of other cloak or wrap.

All over the land women are getting out of shawls from old dust covered trunks and finding in them a veritable treasure for this winter's wardrobe. There is really a big demand for old Paisleys in the fashionable dress-maker's and milliner's shop, and some women have sold their old shawls instead of having them used for their own costumes. In the meantime strips of Paisley are the most fashionable of the season's trimming, and perhaps because Paisley shawls are not any too plentiful and because imitations are not very satisfactory the vogue will remain good for months to come.

Cashmere trimming is also fashionable, though one would really hesitate at cutting up a genuine antique cashmere even to be in the current of fashion. Always valuable, cashmere shawls are now veritable treasures. One woman owns one for which her grandfather paid \$1,000 when he bought it sixty years ago for her grandmother. And another woman possesses a little shawl, just a scarf a couple of feet wide and four or five long, with ends of the wonderful cashmere work, and the rest of plain black, which cost \$100 half a century ago. These lovely old shawls are really too valuable to cut up for finery that will serve for only a year or two. But they can be very effectively used if they are in good condition for covering a divan or low couch.

HER NEW BLOUSE.

A Model as Charming as It Is Simply Cut. Georgette crepe in straw color, cut surplice fashion and simply trimmed with a sailor collar of navy satin and



GOOD LINE.

squares of navy embroidery gives this blouse designed to go with a suit of navy serge. Two toned blouses occupy much space in smart shops.

Cost of Baked Chicken Pie Dinner For Six Persons.

Cocktail—cranberries, 1 cupful sugar, 25c; oranges, 4c.....	.05
Soup—rice, 1c; parsley, 1c; seasoning, 1c.....	.03
Celery, 1c.....	.01
1 lb. chicken, 15c; to 1 lb. 25c; potatoes, 4c; crust, 7c; seasoning, 1c.....	.71
Cranberries, 1 qt. 10c; sugar, 5c.....	.15
Farinella, 5c; sauce, 3c.....	.08
Salad—apples, 4c; celery, 2c; dressing, 3c.....	.10
Pump pudding and sauce.....	.25
Rolls, 5c; coffee, 5c.....	.12
1/2 lb. nuts, 10c; 1/2 lb. cluster raisins, 12c.....	.22

Total cost of dinner..... \$1.78
Cost of Roast Goose Dinner For Six Persons.

Cocktail—3 grapefruit.....	.25
Broth—10 clams @ 2c.....	.20
Celery, 10c; olives, 10c.....	.20
1 lb. goose @ 25c; to 3 lb. 30c; this is 25c.....	1.25
Filling—Oysters, 20c; seasoning 1c; butter, 5c.....	.27
1 qt. cranberries, 10c; sugar, 5c; ice 1/2 pk. potatoes, 5c; butter, 5c; milk, 1c.....	.30
8 onions, 10c; butter, 2c; milk, 2c.....	.16
Salad—tomatoes, 5c; gelatin, 5c; seasoning, 2c; lettuce, 5c.....	.20
Cheese, 5c; parsley and seasoning, 2c; crackers, 3c.....	.18
Mince pie.....	.10
Pineapple mousse—pineapple, 12c; cream, 15c; ice and salt, 3c.....	.30
Nuts, 10c; mints, 10c.....	.20
Rolls, 5c; coffee, 5c.....	.12

Total cost of dinner..... \$4.48
Of course prices will vary in some localities.

Wine sauce poured over slices of fruit cake makes an excellent dessert. The following recipe is quite easy to follow: Two cupfuls of powdered sugar, one-half cupful of wine and one cupful of butter. Cream the butter. Gradually add the sugar and when very light add the wine, which has been made hot, a little at a time. Place the dish in a pan of hot water and stir for two minutes. The sauce should be smooth and foamy and may be served hot or cold.

THIS BIRD LIVES ON FISH.

And He Doesn't Build a Nest, but Lives in a Sand Tunnel.

The belted kingfisher has a great taste for fish. Every day is Friday with him, because no matter how hungry he gets, he will eat nothing except fish. Wherever there are creeks, rivers, ponds or lakes the kingfishers are to be found.

His principal business in life seems to be diving into the water for fish. From his perch on a dead branch or as he hovers over the water this unusual bird spies a small fish. With a swoop and a splash and a dive he goes into the water and is out as quickly with the fish firmly held in his stout beak. As he emerges from the water a quick shake of the body sends the water flying from his oily feathers, and he is dry in short order. The fish is tossed into the air, caught again in the beak and swallowed head first.

Unlike most other birds, the kingfisher does not build his nest in trees, but seeks a sand bank, in which he digs a tunnel several feet straight in. At the far end a little room is hollowed out, and there on the sand the glossy eggs are laid. The belted kingfisher is recognized by his buffy crown and his breast band. The male has a blue-gray breast band, back and sides, while the female has chestnut colored sides and breast band in addition to a gray breast band.—Exchange.

ONE WAY TO PAY.

How the Artist Raphael Settled His Bill at an Inn.

Raphael, the great Italian painter, whose celebrated Biblical pictures are worth fabulous sums of money, was not a rich man when young and encountered some of the vicissitudes of life like many another genius.

Once when traveling he put up at an inn and remained there, unable to get away through lack of funds to settle his bill. The landlord grew suspicious that such was the case, and his requests for a settlement grew more and more pressing. Finally young Raphael in desperation resorted to the following device:

He carefully painted upon a table top in his room a number of gold coins, and, placing the table in a certain light that gave a startling effect, he packed his few belongings and summoned his host.

"There," he exclaimed, with a lordly wave of his hand toward the table, "is enough to settle my bill and more. Now kindly show the way to the door."

The innkeeper, with many smiles and bows, ushered his guest out and then hastened back to gather up his gold. His rage and consternation when he discovered the fraud knew no bounds until a wealthy English traveler, recognizing the value of the art put in the work, gladly paid him \$50 for the table.—Stray Stories.

A Famous Welsh Fortress.

Carnarvon castle is the most splendid specimen of medieval military architecture surviving in Britain, not excepting Alnwick. Art and beauty were combined with strength by De Eifreton, the architect, who had been commanded to construct a palace within an impregnable fortress. Whether the mean little passage chamber in the Eagle tower was the birthplace of the infant prince whom Edward I. made the medium of such a grim practical joke upon the Welsh seems doubtful, but the main story may still be true. Every famous soldier who helped to make history in this corner of Britain has played some part within or without the walls of Carnarvon castle. It has been starved into surrender, but never captured by force of arms and can therefore claim to be considered a "virgin fortress."—Westminster Gazette.

Proverbs of the Highway.

Thank the Lord that most of the deep rivers to cross are those we see in dreams.

Don't want a world so bright that we won't enjoy the glory that's waiting for us hereafter.

We spend lots of time praying for Providence to help us, and it never occurs to us to surprise Providence by helping ourselves.

It's too great a compliment to trouble to be always hunting it—especially when you know the old fellow will come to you if you only wait for him.—Atlanta Constitution.

Filling a Sack.

The clumsy performance of holding a sack and filling it at the same time can be simplified if the sack is hung in a barrel. Four curved nails are placed at equal distances in the rim, and the sack is suspended from these. When it is filled the sack can be easily removed.

Question of Credit.

"Do you think the world owes you a living?"
"Yes. But the world's like a bank. You've got to go to some trouble to get yourself identified as the person to whom the living is due."—Washington Star.

Like a Wet Blanket.

Hokus—I never knew such a wet blanket as Flubbub. Pokus—That's right. If that fellow should jump from the frying pan into the fire he would put the fire out.

The Reason.

"That young fellow is always complaining he cannot find an opening."
"That is why he is always in the hole."—Baltimore American.

Give no refs to your inflamed passions. Take time and a little delay. Impetuosity manages all things badly.—Sturges.

Rich Yet Delicate—

Clean and Full of Aroma.

"SALADA"

is blended from selected hill-grown teas, famed for their fine flavoury qualities. Imitated yet never equalled.

EARLY RAILROAD FLIERS.

When the Threat of Twelve Miles an Hour Was Called Nonsense.

When the first passenger railroad ever built was opened in England in 1825 the train traveled from one end of the line to the other, a distance of twelve miles, in two hours. And Wood, one of the best known writers on the subject of railroads at that day, wrote as follows:

"Nothing can do more harm to the adoption of railways than the promulgation of such nonsense as that we shall see locomotives traveling at the rate of twelve miles an hour."

Today, with locomotives traveling at the rate of seventy-five miles an hour, one can look at Wood's warning with a feeling of amusement.

In 1829 a locomotive was introduced in this country, and in the following year Peter Cooper experimented with a locomotive on the B. and O. railroad. The flues of the boiler were made from gun barrels. The boiler was about the size of a flour barrel.

Cooper related with considerable satisfaction how on the trial trip of this wonderful engine he passed a gray horse attached to a wagon.

Double Stars.

A double star is one which consists of two stars lying close together and revolving in an orbit. For some time Professor Comstock, astronomer of the University of Wisconsin, has made a particular study of this feature in the heavens.

A new phenomenon is a double star which he noticed was that two bright stars "wobbled" and did not have the usual steady appearance. At length the conclusion was reached that this condition was caused by a dark star in close proximity to the two bright stars. Such a situation was considered impossible at first, but analysis revealed that the two bright stars could thus exist with a dark star without breaking down. Although the dark star has never been seen, there is sufficient proof to justify the belief that it is the cause of this double star's peculiar behavior. It revolves about the double star about once in a little less than twelve times.

Tart Retort.

Every small town has its prominent citizen who appears before the city fathers and "talks right out in meeth." Not every town, however, has among its councilors a member with sufficient moral backbone to answer back, as did John Hammer of a western town whose name is of no consequence. Concluding his arraignment, the prominent citizen buried this thunderbolt at the board, "I'd sooner put up as a candidate for a lunatic asylum than put up for the town council!"

"Well, you'd stand a much better chance of getting in," dryly responded Mr. Hammer.—Argonaut.

If you want health

you can have it, by heeding Nature's laws. Keep the stomach strong, the liver active, the blood pure, and the bowels regular, and you will seldom be ill. Take good care of these organs, and at the first sign of anything wrong—promptly take Beecham's Pills.

you certainly need

the help and relief of this world-famed remedy, to keep the body in health. They quickly establish normal conditions, so the organs perform their functions as Nature intended. No other remedy will so surely strengthen the system, stimulate the liver, regulate the bowels and quickly improve the general health as

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Worth a Guinea a Box
Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helena, Lancashire, England.
Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

SUNLIGHT FLOUR

Is made from the Best

Wheat in the World.

In one of the Best Mills.

By Men who Know How.

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