

Burdock Blood Bitters

CURES ALL
SKIN DISEASES

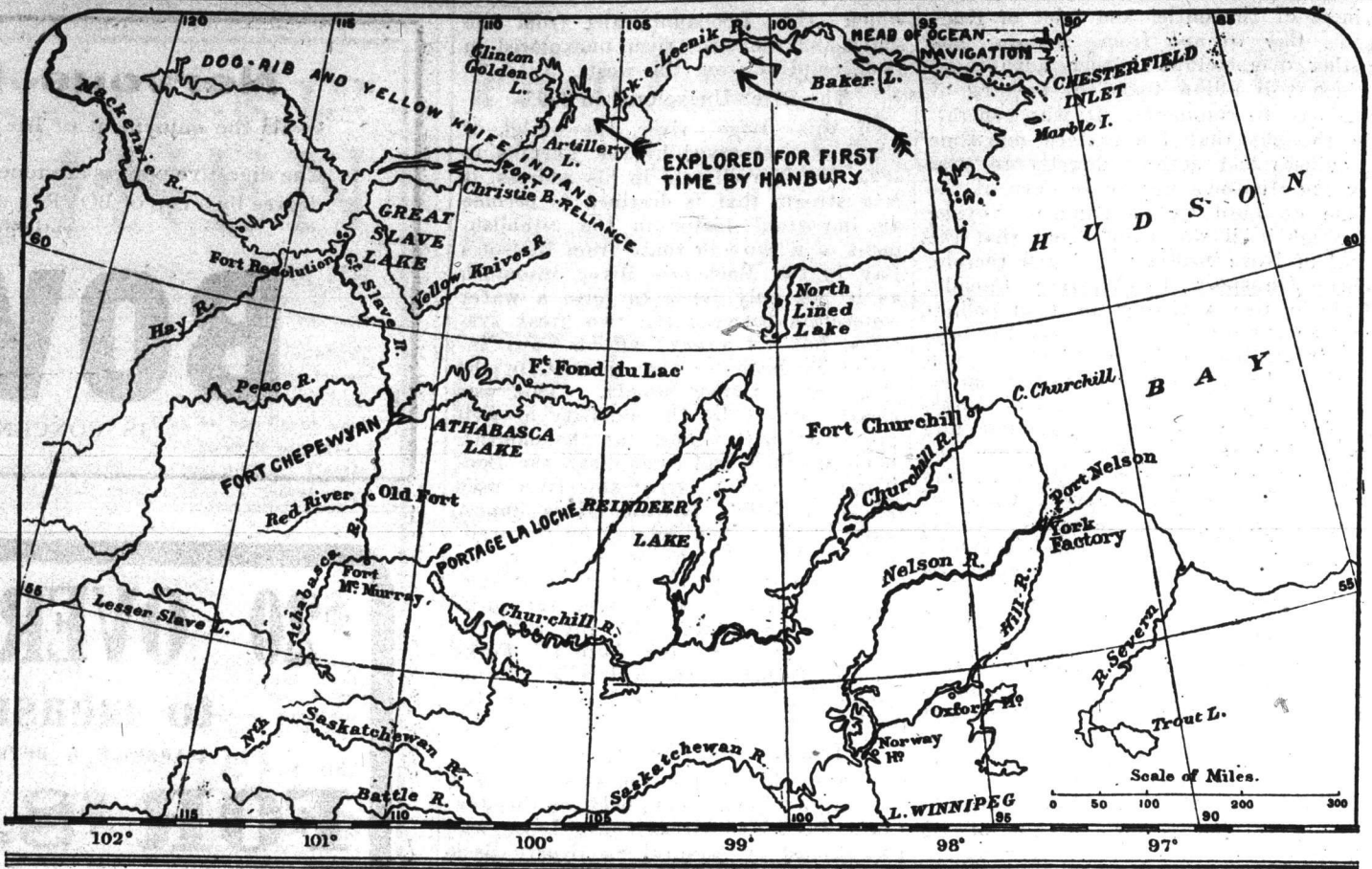
Any one troubled with any itching, burning, irritating skin disease can place full reliance on Burdock Blood Bitters to effect a cure, no matter what other remedies have failed.

It always builds up the health and strength on the foundation of pure, rich blood, and in consequence the cures it makes are of a permanent and lasting nature.

Mrs. Richard Coutine, White Head, Que., writes: "I have been bothered with salt rheum on my hands for two years, and it itched so I did not know what to do. I tried three doctors and even went to Montreal to the hospital without getting any relief. I was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters, so I got three bottles, and before I had the second used I found a big change; now to-day I am cured."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When writing advertisers please mention The Western Home Monthly



Published by the Royal Geographical Society.

First aid to the cook

The handy packet of
Edwards' desiccated

Soup is something the cook is always
wanting, always ready when she needs it.

It solves the problem of good soup on busy days because it takes so little time to prepare. It helps her to make a tasty meal out of things that get "left over." It strengthens her own soups and suggests many a meal when she's wondering what to give.

Buy a packet of Edwards' Soup to-day.

EDWARDS'

DESICCATED
5c. per packet. **SOUP**

Edwards' desiccated Soup is made in Ireland from specially selected beef and from the finest vegetables that Irish soil can produce.



REPEATING SHOTGUNS

No matter how big the bird, no matter how heavy its plumage or swift its flight, you can bring it to bag with a long, strong, straight shooting Winchester Repeating Shotgun. Results are what count. They always give the best results in field, fowl or trap shooting, and are sold within reach of everybody's pocketbook.

FREE: Send name and address on a postal card for our large illustrated catalogue.
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

"Remember my face—
you'll see me again."



to ascend it." It is curious that this name and the eight words just quoted are the only indications of Hanbury's exploration given in Tyrrell's otherwise very full report of prior discoveries connected with the region under review. While the Esquimaux "Ark-e-leenik" remains the name given by its first white discoverer on the map of the Royal Geographical Society in London, the Indian name "Thelon" will be that retained on all Canadian official maps.)

Route is Absurdly Easy.

Hanbury now entered an unexplored country, on a journey which he describes as "absurdly easy." He says: "The main branch of the 'Ark-e-leenik' was explored for a distance of 182 miles, and the western branch of it for 116 miles. The divide between the waters of the Hudson's Bay and Great Slave Lake, was crossed at an altitude of 1,394 feet, a short distance beyond which we reached Clinton Golden Lake, and our journey of exploration was safely accomplished.

"The 'Ark-e-leenik' is a fine, large river—having an even, steady current of 4 or 5 miles an hour. The main stream is, without any interruption, navigable for a steamer of considerable draught nearly the whole way."

"A Musk Ox Sanctuary."

Musk ox were met in large numbers along the river. As the Esquimaux do not hunt so far west nor the Indians so far east, "there is a stretch of country about 80 miles in extent which is sacred to the musk ox," where they were tame and exhibited no fear of man, only curiosity.

"Other Game Abounds."

Fish and deer were plentiful, and moose and black bear were found on the main stream. With these and geese, ducks, ptarmigan and hare the party lived in abundance.

Homeward Bound.

"From Clinton Golden Lake to Fond du Lac on Great Slave Lake, the geography of the country is well known, if not very accurately surveyed. The river flowing from Artillery Lake to Great Slave Lake is only possible for canoes the first 5 miles or so, beyond which distance the river descends, torrent fashion, through a deep precipitous chasm, to Great Slave Lake." On this river Hanbury's canoe capsized, and he lost all his outfit and collections, but the canoe and a box containing note books were fortunately recovered. For six days after this disaster they subsisted solely on berries until, falling in with Indians, they procured sufficient dried venison to take them to Fort Resolution, which they reached on 25th September. They landed near Fort

McMurray on the Athabasca on 17th October, and thence the journey to Edmonton was accomplished by dog train.

Esquimaux.

Esquimaux who had never seen white men before, were met on the "Ark-e-leenik, and, like all others, were quite friendly. They had come from the Arctic Coast for wood for implements, and told him of deposits of native copper there, from which their spears, arrowheads, needles, etc., were all beaten out. Mr. Hanbury, a few years afterwards, made another journey to these Esquimaux, lived and travelled with them during the winter, and going westward along the Arctic Coast, reached Great Bear Lake by canoe, and returned to civilization by the Mackenzie River recording his journey in a most interesting book.

Tyrrell's Exploratory Survey of Thelon River in 1900.

Mr. J. W. Tyrrell's report of this survey is published in the blue book of the Department of the Interior, 1902. Accompanied by Mr. C. C. Fairchild, O.L.S., and Archdeacon Lofthouse, who had been a missionary to the Esquimaux at Churchill, as assistants, Mr. Tyrrell, D.L.S., started on 31st January, 1900, for the west. They engaged two Red River voyageurs at St. Peters, Robert Bear and John Kipling, and were joined by three Iroquois at Edmonton, whence they proceeded by horse teams to Lac La Biche. From Lac La Biche they travelled by dog train to Fort Resolution on Great Slave Lake, arriving there on 1st April. With great difficulty the outfit, which had been shipped to Resolution during the previous summer, was at length rendered by dogtrain at the east end of the lake on the 9th of May, where the surveys were to commence at the ruins of old Fort Reliance, Captain Back's winter quarters in 1833-35.

The site of Fort Reliance is on the beautiful Charlton Harbor, "on one of the loveliest spots," says Tyrrell, "I have ever seen in the north, on a lovely green terrace 20 feet above the harbor and 200 feet from the shore. Back of the buildings the land rises in regular and beautiful terraces to a considerable elevation. These are thinly wooded with young white spruce trees, between which, in many places, the ground is covered with cranberries and blueberries. One of the most striking features of this lovely natural park is the occurrence of broad, winding well-beaten roadways, leading from nowhere to nowhere, formed only by innumerable tracks of the caribou, occasionally followed by that of a prowling timber wolf."

Discarding the difficult and laborious