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 HOME MONTHIYY

MARCH, 1917
WINNIPEG, CANADA


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## The Western Home Monthly

Vol. XVIII.
By the Home Publishished Co., Monthly $\begin{gathered}\text { Publanipes, Canada. }\end{gathered}$
Tor 32.00 So any addren Price of The Western Home Monthly is 51.00 a year or three years for $\$ 2.00$ to any address in Canada, or British Isles. The subsorinttion to foreign countries is
81.50 a year, and within the City of Winnipeg limits and in the United States $\$ 1.25$ a year. Remittances of small cums may be made with safety in ordinary letters. Sums of one


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your address and the paper has been forwarded to you, be sure to let us know the addrese
on your label.

## A Chat with Our Readers

It is generally conceded that The Western Home Monthly at 81.00 a year is a splendid bargain in periodical literature. Readers from all over the Dominion
write us every year that they like it better than many of the magazines selling write us every year that they like
at higher prices, and it is encouraging to note that they find improvement in at higher prices, and it is encouraging to note that they ind improvement in
each issue. The letters that we publish on this page are but a mere handful of each issue. The letters that we publish on this page are but a mere handful of
the hundreds of commendation from the hosts of pleased subscribers. They all tell the same story, showing that the public who read it would not care to be without it and the odd kick that is reegistered is to the effect that the magazine
should appear oftener than it does. Flattering as such $a$ suggestion is, this is should appear oftener than it does. Flattering as such a suggestion is, this is
hardly the time to put it into effect, considering prevailing conditions. We do promise, however, to continue to give to our readers a magazine that will, we trust, continue to show improvement and merit appreciation. This is realli, a time when we should ask more for the magazine. The unprecedented cost of paper, inks and evernytinue the present low figure. Many publications, including me majority of daily papers throughout the Dominion, have already jumped their prices to their readers, but for the time being we prefer to bear the burden. Anyone desirous of seeing the readers of The Monthly increase, would do
well to explain to non-subscribers that this is the time to get in on a good thing well to explain to non-subseribers that this is the time to get in on a a oood thing
and old subscribers should see the wisdom of renewing their subscriptions now and old subscribers shoula see the wisdom of renewing their subscriptions now,
and for a period of two or three years. This is one way not only to save money, but to save time, by obviating the necessity of renewing a subscription from year to year. It should commend itself to our readers.

Are You Getting Up a Club for The Western Home Monthly?
Now, of all times in the year, is the proper season to get up a club for The Western, Home Monthly. This is the time when people are interested in sub-
scribing for periodicals, and as The Western Home Monthly is conceded to be the scribing for periodicals, and as The Western Home Monthly is conceded to be the
best magazine pubbished at anywhere near the price, it is a very easy matter for best magazine published at anywhere near the price, it is a very easy matter for
anyone in any neighborhood to get up a club for it. For such efforts in our behalf we give very liberal rewards. Some of these offers were described in recont issues of The Monthly. We would be glad ©o send particulars to anyone interested as to remuneration and premiums given for work done for this maga-
zine $W$ We believe that we have something to offer that will interest man, woman, girl and boy.

Edmonton, Alta., December, 1916.
Dear Editor,-With your permission, I would like to make some remarks in your pares. I have been a reader of The Western Home Monthly for probably
ten years, usually buying it at news-stands, and being a reader of the best ten years, usually buying it at news-stands, and being a reader of the best
journals published, and, having the experience for years of travelling over rural journals published, and, having the experience for years of traveling over rural
Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia to the Coast, I naturally think I know their reading requirements, and I consider The Western Home Monthly the most suitable journal for our western people. There certainly is none more sane
or wholesome for the younger folks. As a Canadian I admire a journal that or wholesome for the younger fokks. As a Canadian $I$ admire a journal that endeavors to develop a Canadan spirit in its readers-W estern andad is poten-
tially Monthly make a practice of reading western periodicals and books, such books, for instance, as the "History of the Empire of the North," dealing with the
exploring and early pioneering of Canada; "Lords of the North," "Pathfinders of exploring and early pioneering of Canada; "Lords of the
the West," "Canadian Commonwealth," etc.- E . J. Lyne.

Hoath, Sask., January 18th, 1917. Gentlemen,-Enclosed find \$1.00 for my subscription for one year. I must say that I find The Western Home Monthly to be a splendid magazine.-Yours truly, Robert F. Cairns.

Meadow Bank, Sask., January 19th, 1917.
Gentlemen, -Please find enclosed $\$ 1.00$ for one year's subscription to The Western Home Monthly, and I would just like to tell you that I am highly pleased with it, the way it has developed and improved in the last ten years is extraordinary. It is a good, clean, bright pal
publishers.-Yours very truly, John Waddell.

Pasqua, Sask., January 18th, 1917
Gentlemen,-In renewing my subscription to your splendid journal, I may say that I think the magazine is improving from year to year, and has undoubtedly become one of the most popular canadian monthlies published. As a
western monthly magazine it has few equals. The editorials are always good, western month, matazine stories most wholesome and interesting. There always
sound reading, and the appears to be something very western about the majority of The Western Home Monthly's stories. This feature probably accounts not a little for the great popularity of The Western Home Monthly throughout Western Ca ada especially, as well. T. E. Allcock.

Leslie. Sask., January 19th, 1917.
Gentlemen,-Will the enclosed $\$ 2.00$ pay for my subscription till September, 1918? It was just purely a matter renewal was not sent in long ago, but will be prompter in future, as I like The Western Eome Monthy coming our home. Year, I still wish the firm a happy and prosperous profitable season.-Mrs. A. A. Moodie.


## STURDY

 CHILDRENOxo Cubes mean health. strength and irrepressible vitality to the little folk, and an im-
mense saving of time and trouble for mothers and nurses.
Oxo Cubes are also a splendid safeguard against the little ailments which give mothers such anxiety. A daily winter months will ward off many chill, and lessen the danger of beine exposed to damp. inclement weather.
An Oxo Cube in a cup of hot mil 8 a nourishing and easily-digested en it is invaluable.

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For the invalid

as well as those in perfect health Baker's 8. Cocoa s an ideal food $\equiv$ beverage,
pure, delicious
and wholesome.

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The Western Home Monthly The Western Home Monthly


## The Discovery of Puffed Grains

 Brought Ideal Foods to Millions
## Prof. A. P. Anderson, when ne found a way to puff wheat, gave children a better wheat gave children a better wheat Every expert knew that whole wheat was desirable. It is rich in elements lacking in flour. And rarely a child got <br>  got enough of them.

But whole wheat, for its purpose, must be wholly digest ible. That is the problem Prof. Anderson solved when he discovered this way to explode it.

## He Bubbled the Grains

He sealed up the kernels in guns, and applied a fearful heat. Then he sh
size.


What happened was this: Inside
each food cell a trifle of moisture each food cell a trifle of moisture was changed to steam. When the
guns were shot, a hundred million explosions occurred inside each kernel. Every food cell was blasted, so digestion could act. Thus every ele-
ment was made available, and every ment was
atom fed.
And the grains were made into food confections, flaky, toasted, airy crisp. So these hygienic foods became the most delightful foods you

| Puffed <br> Wheat | Each $15 c$. <br> Except in Far west | Puffed <br> Rice |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |

Don't let your children lose the benefits of this great food invention. Don't confine Puffed Grains to breakfast. Serve them for supper in between meals.

Puffed Wheat and Rice are wholegrain foods. They taste like nut are in fact the best foods wheat and rice can make.

Keep both kinds on hand.


The Quaker Oats Company
sole makers
Peterborough, Canada
Creating a Musical Atmosphere By Marion Dallas

Study of Music at Home LL through the country, in villages
and towns, there are young girls and A women improving their spare time by the study of music.
Many of these have a teacher come once or perhaps twice a week to guide and
inspire them in their work, but sometimes inspire them in their work, but sometimes
owing to bad weather, poor roads, or other reasons, weeks elapse between the visits of the teacher. To aid in such times as these, and to help and enthuse the girls who are
nobly struggling alone, without the counsel nobly struggling alone, without the counsel their love of music, this article is written. The study of music should be undertaken with an intelligent comprehension
of its beauty and wealth of melody. It of its beauty and wealth of melody. It fashion adopted by so many young people. By that I mean the careless playing of airs
with variations, the murdering of beautiful with variations, the murdering of beautiful
sonatas and the strumming of cake walks and popular songs. The object of all
study of music is to give pleasure not only to ourselves but to others.
It must be from the heart. Every player must study thoughtfully and with
an earnestness which convinces the listener. Even the simplest tunes can be rendered to give pleasure, but only as the player throws her soul into her music, will

Harmony-A Help
To thoroughly enjoy the practise of music I would recommend the student to
master first, Cumming's book on "Rudiments," and then to turn to Stainer's"Harmony". A study of harmony, although it may seem uninteresting at first, gives an insight into music which can be derived done, but many of the teachers and professors in our colleges of music will, for a nominal fee, correct exercises (by mail) and

Study Musical History
The study of musical history gives a
glimpse into the inner life of the great glimpse into the inner life of the great
musicians, and enables one to interpret some of their thoughts andideas. Following. this, the history of music will teach the student to appreciate music as a great art and especially is this needed in home stuay. inspire the young to make, some
might
muscal history for Canada themselves, for we know our musical and national history is only in its infancy. town or near you, go and hear them. Don't be discouraged if they play some of the pieces you are learning better than you do. Remember, although we cannot all great player be an incentive to you to work harder and more faithfully.

Practise Not Long But Well Set apart so many hours for practice
every day, and allow nothing to interfere with your plan. Divide your practice hours. Practise technical exercises, but
even in these watch the rhythm or accent. even in these watch the rhythm or accent
Make a study of time. Practise you pieces slowly. Slow practice is the foundation of all good piano or organ playing. Learn to practise not long, but thoroughly, control. Learn to memorize each piece thoroughly. When the first piece has been mastered you will find the second much easier.
It is really distressing to spend an evening in company with perhaps twenty young ladies (many of whom you know are paying out hard-earned money to colleges and
teachers), when a request is made for som teachers), when a request is made for some music, to hear one girl ater another refuse,
saying,, "Oh, I can't play without my
music." After hard coaxing some girl is music. After hard coaxing some girl is prevailed upon to play "something," and

Overcome Nervousness Play every time you get an opportunity;
play for father and mother-study some of father's old favorites and play them as carefully as if you had a large audience. Seize every chance or phay musicis la large-
audience. Much of our poor
ly the result of nervousness and lack of memory training. The only cure for nervousness is constant appearances in
public. An excellent way for a piano
player to gain confidence is by duet plavplayer to gain confidence is hy duet play-
you do your part well the performance will Another thing in your practice, include the study of simple hymns. The other night I heard of a meeting of seventy-five
people, when the chairman asked for people, when the chairman asked for a
volunteer pianist, no one responded. He repeated his request three times and finally started the hymn. Of course the result was the devotional part of the meet
ing was spoiled. In speaking of the ing was spoiled. In speaking of the circumstance to one lady who was present,
she said, "Well, I never could be bothered studying hymns." They do require study and in many of our tunes we find a wealth faction of giving a little pleasure amply repays for the time spent.

Music As An Art
Love your work and believe in yourself What a satisfaction and pleasure can be sue your stue pianoforte while you purbeautiful melodies and harmony The sense of growing power gives us keenest pleasure as we study the compositions eveal themsers. New beauties gradually breaks over our lives. The mispiness music is to lighten toil, comfort in scrrow sweeten the lives of all mankind. Let felt in your be to cause sweet music to be felt in your own life, your home and your
community, no matter how small, so that the lives of men and women may be strengthened, refined and lifted nearer to
Let knowledge grow from more to more But more of reverence in us dwell
That mind and soul according well
May make one music as before."

## Waiting

By Strickland W. Gillilan
On summer Saturday's long afternoon
I used to climb barefoot one thronelike knoll,
Soliloquizing:
The gray pike billowed eastward like The gray pike billowed eastward
a scroll
And vanished in the apex of a hill, *One world-long mile away; around me The shifting sunbeams-magically still, Tiptoeing from each ever-lengthening I knew that when he crept into my ken White-stockinged bay, head-tossing gray; The strong, familiar figure of the man. I'd know them-know them! Leaping with their joy
My I care-free, zephyr-hearted, eager boy, To welcome home my father from the

Once on a time he went away again;
Perhaps the sun shone, but we could
I have not climbed that little knoll since
For Father is not coming home to me. And softly ways: "My a sun-kissed hill
soon." He'll know me from afar-I know he will!
When, world-tired, I trudge home, some hen, world-tire
afternoon.

A doctor came up to a patient in an insane asylum, slapped him on the back, You can run along and write your folks good as new," as good as new.
The patient went off gaily to write his
etter. He had it finished and sealed, but when he was licking the stamp it slipped through his fingers to the floor, lighted on the back of a cockroach that was passing,
and stuck. The patient hadn't seen the ockroach-what he did see was his escross the floor to the baseboard, wavering up over the baseboard, and following a
crooked track up the wall and across the ceiling. In depressed silence he tore up he letter that he had just written and dropped the pieces on the floor. "I won't
"Two weeks! Hell!" he said. "I way you feel you are not alonc, , int ules; be out of here in three years."

## Editorial

## Whose Half-bushel?

IN THE olden days down in Eastern Canada there fourished a class of men known as ash gatherers countryside from house to house purchasing hardwood ashes, which they carted to certain centres for purposes
andere. The most remarkable thing in of manufacture. The most remarkable thing in connection with this trade was the hall-bushel measure which the purchaser carried with ham. It usually
contained at least a bushel and a half. It is no wonder that the farmers' wives rebelled against the unfairness and that some of them insisted on using their own
standard half-bushel. They did not object to the price offered for the ashes, but they did object to the tand in the older provinces.
justing, measuring, estimating worth and value all the time. It is no wonder we disagree, because we use such different measures. It is Oliver Wendell
Holmes who says that when Brown and Smith meet it is no wonder they disagree because there are so many of them. There are indeed three Browns and three Smiths. There is the Brown as Smith sees him, the
Brown as Brown sees him, and the real Brown. Similarly there are three Smiths.
Now Brown may stand for Presbyterian and Smith for Methodist; or ore may stand for Libebral and the other for Frenchman. Isn't it clear that because men other for frenchman. Isn't it clear that because men
have different standards of value in all things that their conclusions are bound to differ.
Just now the papers are giving much attention to
education in Canada, and there are wide differences of opinion as to the character of the work being done in the schools and colleges. It will be found that the standards. Those who place a a premium on book-
Then learning will arrive at one conclusion, those who think in terms of action and conduct may arrive at a very
different conclusion. It would seem to be very different conclusion. It would seem to be very
necessary in this field to get a standard half-bushel necessary in wh have standards in trade and commerce -standards of weight, measure and value. We have also more or less clearly defined moral standards.
Surefy it should be possible to determine standards in Surely it should be possible to determine standards A serious, though perhaps an over-ambitious attempt A serious, though perhaps an over-ambitious attempt
to set a standard for adolescence has been made by those responsible for the Canadian efficiency tests.
Some such standard, modified to suit circumstances, Some such standard, modified to suait circumstances,
might well be adopted for every home and every school. might well be adopted for every home and every school.
Criticisms and suggestions for improvement are valuCriticisms and suggestions for improvement are valu-
able only when related to some conception of education that is universally accepted as worthy. Such conception must consider such elements,
intellectual and moral development; knowlicdge,
and power and skill; culture and practical ability; habit
taste and disposition. It is vain to enter upon comtaste and disposition. It is vain to enter upon com-
parisons that take into consideration only one of these parisons $t$
elements.
It is quite possible that teachers are as likely to err in their judgment as parents, business men and newspaper correspondents. It is quite possibe, too, that
the standard of measurement should differ with communities.
All that has been said touching school education can be carried over into the field of religious education.

## Capital Punishment

F dike, of Montreal, we cut the following quotation "Iealing with capital punishment: In these days of agitation for prison reform, may I ask if the time has not arrived when capital punishment, ccuntry claiming to be a Christian nation.
"Tho de deth penalty is a cruel invention of caste. A penalty so severe as not to be enforceable has a basic objection; it produces unrz3t to have a constant mis-
carriage of justice. A wealthy malefactor, an influencarriage of justice. A werful assassin cannot go free, in a community where paupers and friendless foreigners are hanged, without the people acquiring a contempt for the laws. I claim that when a man commits murder he is at that particular moment insane, but the state
says away with him, hang him, he is not fit to tive.
No, May I just be permitted
sure that he is fit to die?
"The State claims divine authority for this leprous outcropping of the dark ages. I claim that the State has no divine authority for the death penalty. Those severity from the Bible and yet it is the Bible which severity from the Bible and yet it is tel
declares that no man should be put to death."

## When Silence is Golden

OTHER esteemed correspondent-Irene Wilson -writes a letter that is refreshing, beecause it vals with a matter that is rarely discussed in
The Monthly gives prominence to the comtion in the hope that some writer may expound
posite view Naturally the problem would posite view. Naturally the problem would
approached by a mere man. Here is the article: ths had been reading such articles
'The most important event of my life' or 'of my girlhood days,' 'r 'of my married life' until the pages fairly
groaned with all the trials and griefs that could beset groaned with all the trials and gries that could beset
womanhood. I began to wonder how it happened, that I, with so little ability or attractions to command the things soat go to make life happy, should be thus
singled out to be the possessor of that priceless jewel. "It "It seemed that the most important event in the life
most women was fraught with manifold sorrows and of most women was fraught with maniford sorrows and
hardships-the cause of each and every event being
that that scape-goat, a mere man.
"Now, I wonder that in all these unfoldings of the heart's secrets, no man has ventured to give his experience. or you suppose the to universal opinion, more delicate about exposing to the world the innermost deincate about exposing to the world these secrets as
depths of his heart?
sacred vestibules, the doors of which are closed to all sacred vestibules, the doors of which are closed to all
but his Maker? but his Maker?
of fitness than we of the gentler sex. He shrinks from presenting to the public an account of his love affair when his highest ideal proved to be only a myth. He does not publish the fact that the woman he loved trusted and honored with his name, the woman who deceiver; that life behind the curtains is a daily nightmare to him. No, men don't tell such things.
"Man has so long refrained from writing on this subject - while we have continually aired our griefs,
that If fear we have come to believe that life holds only hap f fear we have come to believe that life holds only
happiness for him, that we alone are the ones who suffer. Do you suppose that in all these events where the woman has suffered so keenly, the man who was concerned
escaped unscathed? Who knows but what his grief escaped unscathed? Who
may have been the deeper?
"The life of a man is broader than the life of a woman. with bigger minds. His heartaches are forgotten for the time by things of greater moment. We, on the other hand, may be kept just as busy. Our life may
be just as full; but our duties are so varied that there be just as full; but our duties are so varied that there are too many thinking moments between. Our tion of our whole thought. This, then, must account for the fact that man, unlike his better half, is able to keep his troubles within his own breast.
"This world is a mixture of joys and sorrows. Some vice versa. The more our mind dwells on either side vice versa. The more our mind dwells on either sifd
of life, the more fully we can appreciate these beautiful words:
"'Think truly and thy thought shall be a true and Live truly and seed; thy life shall be a true and living

## Brotherhood

Here is something from a farmer lad. Even although the selfishness of man will not permit the realization
of the ideal, it is a good thing to have the ideal before us: "Much has been said about universal peace. To my mind the realization of brotherhood is our only hope. Brotherhood is a fellowship of loving hearts. It implies the consciousness of a common origin, common rights,
common responsibilities, common duties and a common destiny. There must be a spirit of brotherhood in our industrial world. Let the farmer say 'Thank God I live in a time when one man can feed a thousand.' Let the manufacturer say, 'I am a worker with God, for I am for me the East would be famine-stricken. I will make haste in transporting food that I may feed the hungry.' Let the middleman say, 'What can I do to best serve my companions? Let the employer say, 'What are the largest wages I can pay my working men and lvee' Let
the working man say 'What is the best service can render and still maintain life at its full flood tide? Let the lawyer say, I am a minister of justice, and God is just.' Let the doctor say, 'I am following the footsteps of Christ who healed he sick. Let the minister
say, Ido not ask for a rich parish; put me where I can say, ' do on ask comfort to suffering humanity.'

## The Beginning of the End

WHEN this issue reaches our people the great
drive will in all probability have beat drive will in all probability have begun. The
real war will be taking place, for all that has occurred up to date must be looked upon as preliminary.
It is for those of us who are at home to support the men who are risking all for principle. We can support men who are risking all for principle. We can support
them by our attitude and our actions, and we must fail in neither. Our attitude should be that of men and women who are reverently attempting to thwart the power of the greatest enemy of true civilization. For we hold it to be true that enduring greatness and goodness is with love for God, and right in our hearts, we shall persevere in our earnestness. And as our sons and fathers are risking their lives, so we shall dladly place our means and our time at our Country's disposal. The end is not far distant, but there is much suffering ere
the end. The spirit of the men in the field and the spirit of suffering parents are well set forth in New-
bolt's little poems, which are used to lighten up this bolt's
page.

## The Torch of Life

By Henry Newbolt
There's a breathless hush in the close to-night-
Ten to make and the match to win-
A bumping pitco and a to to play and the last man in,
And it's not for the sake of a ribboned coat,
Or the selfish hope of a seasin's fame,
But his Captain's hand on his shoulder' smote-
"Play up! Play up! and play the game!"
The sand of the desert is sodden red,-
Red with, the wreck of a square that broke, The gatling's jammed and the Colonel dead,
And the regiment blind with dust and smoke, The river of death has brimmed his banks And England's far, and Honour a name, But the voice of a schoolboy rallies the ranks:
"Play up! play up! and play the game!"
This is the word that year by' year
While in her place the school is set, Wery one of her sons must hear, And none that hears it dare forget, This they y all with with a joyful mind
Bear through hife like a torch in flame And farling, fling to the host behind-

## The Only Son

By Henry Newbolt
A bitter wind toward the sunset blowing What of the dales to-night?
In yonder old hall what fires are glowing
"In the great window as the day was dwindling, I saw an old man stand; His head was proudly held and his eyes kindling,

0 wind of twilight, was there no word utteredof joy or wail? "A great fight and a good death,", he muttered,

What of the chamber dark where she was lying For whom all life is done?
Within her heart she rocks, a dead child, crying"My son, my little son."

Weather, War and Earthquake Often since this war began we have read in the news despatches of how Thare here seen instances of the same thing in history. At Crecey, for instance, as Froissart records, "the great rain" rendered useless the bowstrings of the Genoese archers, but English bows, being, kept in cases, were undifiected. failure of Napoleon's expedition against Russia. And at Solferino the Austrians, in their retreat, were saved from annihilation by a cyclone which threw the French into confusion. But he most remarkable case of the which The Philosopher can remember having come across in his reading was at Jellalabad in 1842, when a small British force, under the command of Sir Robert Sale, in daily expectation of being attacked by an
overwhelming force of Afghans, labored night and day to improve the fortifications of the town. Akbar Khan had approached within a few miles, and an onslaught of his army was imminent, when on the morning of February 19 an earthquake nearly destroyed the city Khan had ordered an assault that morning what good follower of the Prophet could doubt that Allah had given his aid. The Afghans held off, however; and later, when they besieged the place, which, thanks to signs of damage by the earthquake, they believed that Jellalabad had not felt the earthquake at all. thanks to "English magic

## Bedlamite Logic

Long-winded, vociferous statements now come from Berlin in attempted justifut on long as human mermany ndurss the record will stand of the words of the Imperial Chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg, in the Reichstag on August 4, 1914, when he admitted that
the German invasion of Belgium was "a breach of the German invasion of Belium was "a breach oby international liw, and added. as as soon as our military aims have been attained."' Yet every obedient son of Kultur must now swalow the present "justifica-
tions" of the violation and ravaging of Belgium. Ater tions" of the these "justifications," it ought to be an easy matter for the docile Huns to swallow this wonderful and inimitable piece of logic from a leading German religious journal, the is no longer by any means an unfortified city. It is armed with such quantities of anti-aireraft guns and aeroplanes that the Zeppelins, as is well known, only venture to attack the city by
night." Was such logic ever heard before outside of night."'

# Powder by day as often as you like Q. but do let your shin <br>  

AGOOD face powder, wisely used, both adds to a woman's charm and furnishes a very welcome protection to her skin.
So, make your powder box your constant companion every day if you wish, use it as often as you like, but-
-don't, if you care for the looks of your skin, if you really want to have and keep the charm of "a skin you love to touch" - don't go to bed a single night with the tiny powder flakes still lodged in the delicate pores.
Every time you powder, hundreds of those tiny flakes get into the pores of the skin. Unless you rid your skin of these particles at night, they will work their way down into the pores, clog these wee breathing spaces of the skin and cause them to grow coarse and large.

Avoid these useless cleansing methods It is useless to try to remove these powder particles by a dry rubbing or grease cleansing. These methods merely serve to force the flakes of powder, mingled with dirt and oil, deeper into the pores. Blackheads and blemishes are often due to no other cause than this in oily skins. And dry skins are made to look scaly and even sallow this same way.
What your skin needs after each day spent with your powder box or bag is the following special Woodbury treatment. It is the most effective method you can use to thoroughly cleanse your skin, tiny pores and all, and keep in good condition the new delicate skin that is constantly forming

Spend five minutes this way tonight
Dip a cloth in warm water and hold it to the face until the skin is softened and damp. Now take a cake of Woodbury' Facial Soap and go over your face with the cake itself just as a man does with a shaving stick.
Then dip your hands in warm water and with the tips of your fingers work up a lather from the soap left on your face. Rub this cleansing, antiseptic lather thoroughly but gently into the pores of your skin, al. ways with an upward and outward motion.
Rinse with warm water, then with cold If possible, rub your face for a few minutes with a piece of ice.

If your skin is thin or rather sensitive, substitute a dash of ice water for the application of the ice itself.
Take just five minutes for this treatment every night before you retire. Itfrees your skin of the tiny particles of powder that have accumulated there during the day of powder that have accumulated there during the day.
It cleanses the pores, brings the blood to the surface, stimulates the small muscular fibres and leaves your skin ready to rest and rebuild-so that it can greet you with 'the loveliness you want to see when you take your morning peep into your mirror.
Use this treatment regularly and you will soon see what a wonderful difference it will make in the looks of your skin-your complexion cannot help taking on
step by step that permantrent clearness, freshness and
charm which the steady use of Woodbury's alwas brings. Woodbury's Facial Soap is the work of a skin specialist. A 25 c cake is sufficient for a month and begin tonight to let your skin really breathe

Write today for samples For 4c we will send you a cake of Woodbury's ment. For 10c the enough for a week of this treat and samples of Woodbury's Facial Cream and Powder. Write today! Address The Andrew Jergens Co., Ltd., 674 Sherbrooke Street, Perth,

Woodbury's Facial Powder. The first time ou use it you will lite this powder prepared from you use it you will like this powder prepared from
the formula of a skin specialist. So pure it will no harm the most sensitive skin! So finely pulverized and so soft that it is invisible when applied--yet it stays on! Comes in four tints : flesh, white, pink and runette. Has a delicate refined fragrance. Put up in a special two-part box Won't you try it? See sample offer.

For sale by Canadian Druggists from Coas to Coast.

## The Western home monthly

War Activities of Johnny Canucks' Mothers, Sisters and Sweethearts

By Francis J. Dickie
$T^{\mathrm{HE}}$ happenings of to-day, born of the the apothegms of yesterday. One of work and women must ween," work and women must weep. To. To-day
tindry miliom en anengeg directly
indirectly in the busingse of of war.
And
 number are shedding tears as a result, the
large majority of them are mingling the
litan teares of heartbreak and anxiety
sweat of thit the the
shard labor of many varietes, the sweat of hard labor of many varieties, the
greater part of which was formerly pergreater part of which was formerly per-
formed by their husbands, sons and sweethearts:
Because of and through the war womenkind in general have made a greater stride toward their goal for equal rights with the hitherto proud, haughty and superior
male, than all the campaigning marches, political wire-pulling and intrigue, miliponcy and printed appeals put together
brought them before brought them before.
To-day among the nations at war wo-
men are holding down such jobs and posimen are holding down such jobs and posi-rather-bank clerks, munition workers, farm hands, and a hundred other lines of endeavor too numerous ${ }^{3}$ and well known by now to need enumerating. Both along
these lines and those which are to obtain for women better working, living, moral conditions and better legislative protec-
tion, the women of Canada have made greater strides than any nation of the Old the granting of the vote. And it is from the ballot and the ballot alone that worth while power really comes. Where women its wake came prohibition and the curtailing of other lines of vice having direct effect on mother, daughter and sweetheart.
But as the war looms largest in the opics of the hour, let us first take notice to aid father, brother and son fighting on the strange soil of Europe, three thousand odd miles away.
when Great Britain entered into the war on August 4th, 1914, Canada entered
the war in unison. Never perhaps in the history of nations was there a land less prepared for conflict than the Dominion
of Canada. Militant Canadians to that ate were exceptional; the bulk of the on the preparedness question; and there were not above ten thousand men in the entire Dominion versed in the arts of war. ith the exception of a few thousand the crude kind of soldiers always resultant from an indifferently maintained militia movement, which, in Canada, had been
kept alive in scattered parts of the Dokept alive in scattered parts of the Do-
minion by a few men with "the war-bug," as they were dubbed by the unmilitarily inclined majority. Yet within six weeks Canada sent on board transports in Gaspe
Basin on the Atlantic Coast 33,000 men, Basin on the Atlantic Coast $33,000 \mathrm{men}$,
fully armed and equipped with everything an army on active service needed -from
hospitals for field service to portable food kitchens, not to speak of the regular things required for the more deadly work of war. This army, the most rapidly
mobilized in the history of the North American Continent, also was the greatest body of armed men to embark at one time in the entire history of the known world
to that date. Since then a total army of to that date. Since then a total army of
387,346 men have joined the army to
Decen 3 竍, 52,026 were casualties to October 11th,
1916. Of this total, only 37,939 remained 1916. Of this total, only 37,939 remained
in the land of the living; that is were in the land of the living; that is were
wounded. Of this number 12,000 have
been returned 4,000 are convalescing outside of hospitals; an equal number are being taken care of in hospitals, and the balance have been dis-
charged as cured but unfit for further sercharged as cured but unfit for further ser-
vice and the majority will now be upon the pension list.
This brief mention of the Dominion's
military achievement, one of the greatest military achievement, one of the greatest
in history in view of Canada's sparsely
populated territory square miles larger than her adjoining Republic, contains only one person to the
square mile, or a total of but $8,075,000$, the reader can the meen made so that thoroughly understand what a task was
given the Canadian women to do in this
time of stress, when their looted of its ablest men. A great task faced them; and to their credit be it'said that it was done thoroughly, conscientiously and with vastly less of waste energy,
time and materials than was to have been
expected from people taking up work expected from people taking up work
hitherto unknown and utterly foreign.
According to

According to Canadian census statistics class. 000 rated as belonging to the leisure class.
If you count this total up you will get
$1,676,003$, or left over 509,997 we know nothing about. That's always the way with statistics; they're the coyest of
things. You camp on their trail for days and bag one fact and then another, but when it comes to bringing everything you
want into camp, you find they've fooled want into camp, you find they've fooled
you nicely. However, in the present case it does not matter. It was sufficient to
establish the fact that there were in



there are a total of $2,186,000$ women be- Order of St. John's Ambulance Society;
tween the ages of fifteen and eighty in the The Women's Institutes; Queen Mary's ween the ages of fifteen and eighty in the The Women's Institutes; Queen Mary'
Dominion. Of these 1,251, 182 are mar- Guild; Imperial Order Daughters of ied, 364,821 were occupying paid posi- Empire; Women's Emergency Corps ions in store, factory or office, etc., previ- Women's Canadian Club; Secour Na60,000 the war. There are also some tional. In addition to these are hundreds being in the trenches and a certain percentage of them wounded. men are working in aid of the war or the charities resultant therefrom. There are some 30,000 varied societies with members numbering from half a dozen in some tiny thousand members in the larger centres. The principal of the societies are: The
Red Cross; W.C.T.U. Belgian Relief;

Canada when the war broke out $2,186,000$ romen capable of knuckling down and digging in to do the work caused by the handle the tasks arising out of these men
ay women are not the most meticulous their books are wonderfully kept, clear and unconfusing.
The report of Mrs. Stearns Hicks, Con vener of the Red Cross Supplies Commit tee at Toronto, Ontario, where wer assembled the bulk of goods forwarded to that from September 1st, 1914, to July 1st, 1916, $3,555,803$ articles were sent overseas These consisted of $3,061,023$ surgica bandages and other medical supplies;
14,983 sheets; 29,167 pillow cases; 36,099 night shirts, pyjamas and slippers com-
bined; 10,527 flannel shirts; 54,700 cigars; 2,338 pounds candy; 15,422 can of preserved fruit; 42,699 pairs socks
260,000 miscellaneous articles. The similar report of the Province of Quebec covering from September, 1914; to June, 1916 shows that province to have forwarded
$4,453,080$ articles of the nature above 4,453,060
mentioned.
While the exact figures for all the socie ties in the seven other provinces who ar engaged in similar work is impossible o compilation, a careful approximate esti-
mate based on the output of the major mate based on the output of the majo
assembling stations gives the astonishing
figures of 100000, assembing stations giges the astonishm
figures of $100,000,000$ parcels sent ou from Canada to her men at the front and in French and English hospitals during the first twenty-three months of the war. A
many of these parcels contained more than
one article, the number of articles is perone article, the number of ar
haps five times that amount haps five times that amount.
In addition to these thin
$\$ 30,000,000$ has been collected in Canal of for the British and Canadian Red Cross; the Patriotio Fund; Belgian Relief Fross;
Fund;
Serbian, Polish and Armenian Relief. The Belgian Relief Fund of Canada; according
tember,
tributed.
While not all of this thirty millions of dollars collected was due to women's work,
a large part of it was. And here they showed their resourcefulness as collectors. certs; lawn fetes; bazaars; house to house appeals; clever methods of getting free advertising space in the newspapers were
resorted to. In connection with the conresorted to. In connection with the con
certs and bazaars infinite resource and
ability to put up something worth while ability to put up something worth while
that would earn the greatest amount of money by really drawing more people than the usual little circles of friends and
acquaintances that attend such things was acquaintances that attend such things was
exhibited. When such things paled by repetition, th
In one far western Canadian city on one occasion the ladies of a small society
rounded up all the children in the town owning Shetland ponies. With collection boxes on each side of the animals and the flag of the country for the sufferers of
which the money was being gathered also which the money was being gathered also
adorning the animals, the little boys and girls patrolled the town from end to end; in this manner not only was the main
thoroughfares canvassed but the suburban. thoroughfares canvassed but the suburban.
Of course, the appeal was no different than Of course, the appeal was no different than
had women stood on the streets with boxes and plates; but by adding novelty to the
idea and shoving the collection box under the nose of the individual in so unique a way, much more was collected than had
the old style commonplace methods been adhered to. The numerous things of such nature-showing almost a genius for cainpaigning and organization-are too many
to bear fullest mention.
Probably the most uniquescheme and one
which required real hard work was that whilh required real hard work was that of some 800,000 population. In the
spring of 1916 , the ladies of the Red Cross spring of 1916 the ladies of the Red Cross
Society started a "waste conservation." society started a waste conservation."
The financial results almost instantly accruing brought them realization that they had a miniature gold mine. For inwas worth 43 cents. An appeal to all the chool children as well as adult house holders was made for old magazines, newspaper, bottles, rags, jute bags, books and big banker lent his motor car; The big banker lent his motor car; little load in his wheelbarrow; girls brought great basketsful by arm power; the children's toy waggons proved as zealou
and important carriers as the huge and important carriers as the huge commodious warehouse where a large staf of girls and women work continuously
sorting and packing, The first month' sorting and packing. The first month' proceeds was $\$ 1,619$, and those in charge
will be well up to $\$ 22,000$. How Oh, maddening stitches, plain and purl,
important their work
along this Was may be better understood when For men must fight-but 1 'r 2 girl lectors' Union made a protest to to the City Council shortly after the women had put their sibeme into operation. The Union had six hundreo members. and throunh
the activity of the obharithle ones their the activity of the obaritithle ones their
reecipts had been cut considerably yore reoiptst had been cut considerably more
than in half.
Howewer, they reeeived no civic sympathy, and or some time after a desperate fivariry weat on. But the oollector soon foumd they were on the losing
end of the Eame. Like
Bhrewd busines men they were, they mide overtures of peace to the ladidies, offering to buy them Out. How important an ind ustry the wo. men hat started can beset ber realized by their business was 88,000 . But the women ref sused and are still at work. Out of nothing they have created a business wiorth
annually
$\$ 255,000$, which will
likely
be annually $\begin{aligned} & \text { s25,000, which will will } \\ & \text { carried on until the end of the war. }\end{aligned}$
carried on until the end of the war. single dedy or campaiigs since the war began wase tatalibed in the eame city by the Seoour. National Society of Women. On
July
1 tht , the day day on which the French celebrate the fall of the Bhastile, women caldorate the rall of the Bastille, women
and girl collectors took in the astonishing
ger sum of 855,0 oo in in inkithe the ston tom hours Fork, Thit feet is the more remarkable becapile had been importunedoulonost every peaple had been importunedeaimost every anothent kind of charity. Another splendid giff of recent date and worthy of men Hes H.R.H. Duichess of Connaughts Priseners of War Fund
To
Tomen thais fund the
to women of Canada raised $850.239,29$, which was presented to the Duchess on he Turning away from mention of hard cash mones, one of the most interesting things ii the number of hand knitited socks, artices of sternest neessity by
fifhhting men, which the Canadian women have made and still are making. For the frist two years of war the supply averaged better than hall a million a month. From the very nature of this work kniting is of
course an individual duty, and how seri. course an indivalal duyy, and how seri-
ousty themselves to it is evident wherever you ${ }^{\mathrm{g} o \mathrm{to} \text { oday }}$ Traveling Canada.
. lady in the chair car moving her fingers
swifty and surely to the task; Her
tat humbler sister in the way of life as judged by moneyestandard, you will find buys at
the same labor in the day coach ahead. the same labor in the day coach ahead mother. Girls of eight vie on the stitches, plain and purl, with old ladies of eighty. In the concert hall, loth to losese a moment, not one but dozens of women may be seen
almost daily bending the long needles to this task. Some have become so proficient that light no longer is necessary
to their toil. So in the darkness of the motion picture theatre while desperate eternally possessed flit across the screen, you will hear the faint click, click of the knitting needle.
Before the war the ability to create socks out of a ball of yarn by means of a few slender lines of steel was almost a lost art among the Canadian women. The But the new generation, what of great But the new generation, what of great
factories and the like, had found it no onger a matter of necessity. To-day, all is changed, and it is safe to venture that at the present moment can turn out a very fair stocking
It was not always so. Some terrible
creations, hardly worthy the name of sock, creations, hardly worthy the name of sock, ere the Red Cross and other Associations But a campaign of newspaper talks, th issuing of tens of thousands of leaflets containing precise instructions have done away to a large extent with this; and the
number of socks that have to be unravelled at headquarters now is not more than
2 per cent of the number that had to be so 2 per cent of the numbe
treated six months ago.
There is never a human activity without someone expressing it in rhyme; as an little verse is given, voicing as it does the weary but unbroken determination of one of the newer generation taking up a strange task:
ime I've spent on these here socks Is like a thousand years to me Dear lad, how do they look to thee?
Thy ho iery! Thy hosiery!

My mother taught me how to knit,
I hope with all my heart they fit-If not as socks-well, as a mitt,
Or pass them on, Or pass them on, thy hosiery.
A party of expert and very active fate of knitting after the war. Will it die? "Whe majority seemed to believe it will not. Why, said one, "we'll make ourselves
the heavenliest jackets-rose, yellow and
blue-to match our varying skirts." This seemed like an awful job, but after a comparison was made later it was found that understand the Hungarian language he

the amount of work required to make a the amount of work required to make a
short length jacket was only slightly more than twice the number of stitches required
to make a pair of regulation 24 -inch long army socks. The members of this little sewing-your pardon-knitting circle are authority for the somewhat interesting pair of socks.

Mr. and Mrs. Eebeesee were about A comely the matinee. A comely young woman came out of ereceded them down the stairway "If you are down the stairway. they suggested, "you'd better take an
umbrella. It looks like rain." "Oh,I'm only going to the dressmaker's," "But inn't it possible to get wet even
when going to the dressmaker's?",
"Yes, indeed; I expect to get soaked."

The Scarlet Test By Thos. Roberton
had with him an official interpreter. He had also a doctor, a doctor's helper, a flat leather bag filled with long documents bearing on their lower left hand corners
fat red wax seals. With him fat red wax seals. With him, further-
more, were twenty soldiers, uniformed more, were twenty soldiers, uniformed,
armed to the teeth-highly impressive
fighting men. fighting men.
The German officer got to business with
admirable celerity. He was toll built admirable celerity. He was tall, built like a barrel, and he had a sanglunary con-
tenance out of which he spoke like a foghorn on a stormy night at sea. When the mayor of the village was rounded up, Herr officer barked out some orders to the in-
terpreter who thereupon informed the mayor that the interesting informed the mayor that the interesting group now
before him had arrived armed at all points with his sacred majesty, the Emperor's signed orders to collect for his said
majesty of the village, and that the mayor would
immediately call upon said manhood to
1resent itself for inspeetion.

JHANNÉS Michalley was a peasant born and bred in a little Hungarian , vilage on the Yransylvanan orr-
 harmeso of ail the innumerabie grains of
human dust out of which the races of the human dust out of which the races of the
world are moulded. In 1914 , however, world are moulded. In 1914, however,
destiny put her finger upon Johannes and destiny put her finger upo
claimed him for her own.
In the early summer of that year there cruting oftior. As this warrior did not
man officer then pulled his documents out of his bag and held them under the
mayor's nose, and as the mayor could not
 mumbed Hengaian curres, while hh
bowed his assent to the officer. The bowed his assent to the officer. Thh
rifles of the soldiers were sufficient proofs rifies of the solders were sumfieinen proon
for him of the expeditions authority and making as goo d faceo of it as he heould of
he went he went and sent out the Emperor's mes sage to his faiththul subjects.
Tirious. village then went tharoughly de did this mean? It was in tolerable, not to be borne-but then, that
 ready with their loaded rififseswhat
could poor poople do? They could send could poor poople do? They could send
their men out to be examined by the their men our westly the church, being
doctors, and pressing the largest building in the village, was made the headquarters of the recruiting
staft and peasants of all heightes staff, and peasants of all heights and
widths and physical idiossncrasies were widths and physical idoosyncrasaies werg
having their chests pounded end their lega examined by the doctors, while the little statutes of the esaits in their niches, and
the
the
mind the good paintings on the walls sloked
downd
dind ized at the outrageous speetacle.
Now Johaneso Micalley was not
rreaty perturbed by all this turmoil greaty perturbed by all this turnoil. Johannes had been reiected by the con-
scription offeess once before, becuss one scription officers onee before, because one
of his legs was longer than its neighbor or his legs was onger thin
and he came up or erexamination confident and he came up for examimation eomiden
that te would be trown out agin. The times, alas, had undergene a change. Johannes walked into the church limping
as much as he could, and wheer his turn
 painfully eonspicuous. The doctor loked
keenly at the healthy-visaged, brodchested criplle, and curtly ordered him ${ }^{\text {to }}$ shed hut is raiment. Johannes, who did not mot want the dococtor to Waste good time on his account. the dotor in an accent that finished all discussion of he matter, and Johannes, with a alam-
tous feiling cold to touching his vitals, stripped off his modest, garments.
The doctor did not even trouble to tap
the arched, hairy chest. $H$ He merely the arched, hairy chest. He merely
looked at the powertul torso and heavily muscled limbs and said, "Huh, lete's see you walk."
Poor Johannes hobbled a few steps like a hamstrung horse. The doctor beckoned man is a little lame," he said, "but there is no disease in the limb. The body has
adapted itself naturally to the original adapted itself naturally to the original he can march. If he is acceptable to you I shall mass him in."
"He does not look as though he would fall down with those legs under him," said the "German, "he is satisfactory, pass
him," and he waved Johannes to the registration table.
Johannes nearly died of fright. His imple world slid out from under his feet and he whirled in a helpless confusion of
"But, doctor', my land, my farm-the corn must be cultivated, the potatoes must be hoed-I have a sick horse to cure, and my spring chickens-"" "Tell the fool to dress and register," growled the doctor to his helper, and
Johannes, half dressed, with his hat in his hand and his red waistcoat under his arm was herded to the blue-coated, brassittoned recording angel who enrolle r's army, mis-spelled his name in the process, and told him to be in the line for eparture on the following morning at 9 small farm, and being now howay from the spell of offficialdom explained what had befallen him to his father in fluent and flaming Hungarian patois. The father, a wrinkled old peasant, could not get the
situation in hand at all. He was so thoroughly steeped in the knowledge that Johannes had once before been rejected that his foggy old brains could not realise that he was now to lose his son. "This
trouble will pass," he assured Johannes "Next week we shall hoe the corn and kill the white boar and you will forget the "Next week"" wailed German dog. "Next week I shall be far away from the corn and the white boar., Who knows
where I shall be next week?".
chickens, "Johannes?" asked the old
father. "If the chickens do not get care father. "If the chick
"To the doctor I say, 'what will become of my chickens,'," cried Johannes, "and
he told me to begone and called me fool It is all over. To-morrow I go away." "But who can take your place? I am too feeble. The others have wives and children. It is not right, Johannes. It you have made. Come, to-morrow we go you have made. Come, to the corn field, this trouble will pass."
Johannes gave up the attempt in des-
pair and looked with baffled eyes at the pair and looked with baffled eyes at the bent old father. All the rest of the day
he worked about his, homestead with an he worked about his, homestead with an
impatient flurried haste, trying to do the impatient flurried haste, trying to do the stricken afternoon, and nightfall found him diligently mending the broken bars of a hen coop and doing it very badly,
blinded as he was by the thought of fifty other urgent jobs still to do-never to be done.
Over and over again, with a tense, ex-
plosive patience, he directed his father as plosive patience, he directed his father as the old man, who had farmed the place before Johannes was born, received the
instructions with a benign calmness that nearly reduced the younger man to tears. His heart was tied up in his microscopic
little allotment and when he took his place in the shuffling line of recruits on the following morning his thoughts were not about glory, not even about the feeble old about his farm was upon him, and he gazed angrily at the German officer as he barked out his guttural commands. Presently they were put in dirty box trucks on the railway line, and, crowded
together like oxen, jolted and jumbled away from the sleepy little village out into
the world of action.
In the truck his anger and irritation were encouraged by the discontent of his his neighbors, each fully aware of his fellow's circumstances, and the train bumped along to the accompaniment of a growling chorus of discontent. One man
bewailed a sick wife, another an uncolbewailed a sick wife, another an uncolin misery over their farms. Not a man of them was there of his own desire, not man of them but wanted to escape, nothing but the riffes of the soldiers enJohannes was crowded
with a middle-aged peasant. It was this man who had the sick wife. He was deeply perturbed, speaking only occasion-
ally in peevish little bursts of annoyance and anxiety. "It was her side that pained," he told Johannes, "always her side. Sometimes her face grew small as a child's hand and yellow as butter with
that terrible pain. For two weeks no sleep, and as long as I can stay awake I watch her, and now I am dragged off, forty-five years old I am, and driven away with pain." "It aid day" said Johanne "We shall all be ruined." Here is my white horse with a stiff shoulder and no one now but the old father on the farm, all man-and they take me, too. The filthy
dogs." When it seemed as thoưgh bones and muscles were softening into jelly by the carer-ceasing bumping of the springless looking cannon-fodder got out and crowded round in bunches, aimlessly stretching ir stiffened legs and drawing the fresh air into their lungs. At each stop ward track, and his fretted mind retraced the miles instantaneously. He saw again his house, his fields, the old father struggling with his too hard tasks-then would and shaking himself like a dog just out of a pond, Johannes scrambled into the car and resumed his journey.
it his although Johannes did not know it his country's need of his service was great, it was also urgent. There was not
time to throw away on Johannes thorough initiation into all the points of the war game. He was dréssed in a dark-grey uniform which did not fit him at all. His fect were thrust into clumsy top boots
with soles on them like iron plates, and a cap which in no way suited his style of beauty was clapped upon his round and
solid head. Thus arrayed, Johannes and his fellow recruits were drilled with
day, marching and turning, wheeling and
forming till they were all ready to perish from exhaustion, and all the while their German instructor spattered them with oaths for a collection of ignorant fools till
they were as confused and bewildered as a herd of steers in a crowded runway.
It all seemed sheer nonsense to Johannes a horrible waste of strength and time, and when finally he received a service rife, and
a few hurried lessons in musketry a few hurried lessons in musketry he The heavy, powerful weapon, with it magazine and its rapid-firing actio seemed uncanny to him. He handled it like a glass staff. He was afraid of it
Every time he fired a shot the angry crack of the explosion and the terrific song of the bullet as it tore joyously out of the muzzle
made him shiver down to his made him shiver down to his knotted, stumpy toes. When the whole musketry
class was firing volleys Johannes' head developed a new muscular peculiarity

Of its own accord it made earnest efforts to
ink, like an elevator, right down into his hest. And then, suddenly, Johannes was a degular soldier. His eternal marching broken up and dusted through the battalions of a brigade, and on a fine winter day Johannes, now Private J. Michalley, No. 8897543, of the 175th regiment of the Austrian army marched off with his
battalion to help his emperor to block battalion to help his emperor to block
the Russian armies which, like a huge road roller had crashed through Galicia to the boundaries of Hungary. All the way his mind made resolute but unsuccessfui efforts to seize the main him up so entirely. He was wrestling with a puzzle whose solution lay behind
a door for which common Hungarian a door for which common Hungarian
peasants possessed no key. He had now received his complete fighting kit, and as

## Oltudebrater <br> sstabliched 1069



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 Canada, Sent prepaid on. receipt of price in your
dealer doesnt stock him. Westlox folk build more than three million alarms
nyear-and buid theem well. Al whecs are assembled

rows of dull, heavy faces lined with worry and fright as the non-commissioned
officers rated them for their stupidity officers rated them for their stupidity
made the commander sick of his regiment and heart sorry for himself. He was
filled with exasperation and the most filled with exasperation and the most horrible forebodings, and as the regiment
moved onwards he tried to look as little
as possible at the files of shambling men. The roads grew steadily worse, then they ceased to be roads at all; and the regiment, by this time a mere unit in the Austrian army which fought the battle
of passes with Brussilov, had to march as of passes with Brussilov, had to march as
best it could over a pathless wilderness
filled with best it could over a pathless wilderness
filled with woods, bogs, broken and rocky ground, and overshadowed by the
spurs of the western foothills of the Carspurs of the
pathians.

## pathians.

Johannes knew he was now at war, but
as he floundered along sometimes jarring as he floundered along, sometimes jarring stepping into a hidden hole and incontinently jerking all the breath out of his
body, he did not consider that he could body, he did not consider that he could
find anything in war to make him more mind anything in war to make him more
miserable than he was. The winter snow-storms blowing from the mountains half buried the advancing army, icy rifle
barrels froze the hands, frozen collars and barrels froze the hands, frozen collars and
belts chaffed the skin, feet stiffened and hardened in the clumsy boots, tho body tissues shrank and dwindled in the baggy
shoddy uniform With exasperated looks shoddy uniform. With exasperated looks
the soldiers of the 175th regiment- "poor the soldiers of the "175th regiment-"poor
military material"-asked each other in military material"-asked each other in
furious whispers why these should be inflicted upon them.
And then, at a great distance, sounded


A shot riddled car in which a score of brave British Tommies rode valiantly through the
enemy fire. The car shows the effect of the terrific fire and is badly damaged. It appears that
 fulfil an order the soldiers had to make a hurried journey to a certain point that the censors
have deleted. After accomplishing their mission the thy all wore broad mines, as shown in the
photo. It's nothing for them to ride in between the bullets.
the voices of the guns. A continuous business-like booming such as warm and enemy day after day the sound rolled to their ears, the mob of the 175 th regiment became convinced that while they toiled the Russians were in comfort and shelter, ready and able to destroy them at a blow.
They did not know that the Russians, too, They did not know that the Russians, too,
were foundering with exhaustion, that were foundering with exhaustion, tha
the gunners, with numbed hands, served the gunners, with numbed hands, served
their pieces in the icy passes, lashed by the terrible mountain winds.
Johannes had no idea of detail in all
this toilsome struggle forward. It was this toilsome struggle forward. It was
simply one ceaseless never-ending misery simply one ceaseless never-ending misery,
and when, finally, his regiment deployed and when, finally, hosition in the Austrian line and prepared to take part in a definite en-
counter with the Russians he did not counter with the Russians he did not
observe that anything notable had hapobserve
pened.
The f
pened. first stages in the combat for the The first stages in the combat for the
central passes took place on the high
snow-sheeted spurs of the Carpathians. snow-sheeted spurs of the Carpathians.
Johannes' regiment was in the fourth Johannes' regiment was in the fourn
line of the Austrian advance, and when the of the Ausged ints the zone of fire the
the 175 th emerged
battle had been joined by the regiments in the van of the attack and what was going forward on the bare snow-clad field
lay in plain view. Man's primal lay in plain view. Man s primal mistincts
were off. the leash. The Russian and
Austrian front lines were at work on Nustrian front lines were at work on each

Twenty paces from Johannes the snow leapt into the air in a ragged spitting cloud and a choking smoke poured into horrible nightmare he saw his commander, still waving his sword, bound from his
saddle, his arms extended, his body saddle, his arms extended, his body arched in a great hollow, and fall nerveless, soundless, like a hali-filled sack of went down as though hit by a thunder-
bolt. bolt.
A shell split overhead. The face of Johannes neighbor cracked open like a
fractured pumpkin. A scream pierced his ear drum like a needle point and a soldier went rolling over and over in the snow, his legs shorn away-only the trunk, rolling ridiculously, encumbered An officer rushed out before the regiment screaming "Forward, march, march," his face contorted out of human semb-
lance, his eyes bulging in their sockets. lance, his eyes bulging in their sockets.
As Johannes stared at him the officer's head and face were obliterated-lost their hape and form-became an abominable The rifle dropped from Johannes' The rifle dropped from Johannes'
hands. An immense energy
possessed hands. An immense energy possessed direction or purpose. Groaning, tearing at his equipment, he rushed blundering against his nearest comrade. The whole
regiment was losing its formations. The mene broke and surged like groups. of be-
wildered ants, and engulfing and sweeping
away their officers like straws on a torrent, the 175th regiment turned their backs on the Russians and bolted.
Johannes' mind was a mere receptacle
of terror. He rushed like a frightened of terror. He rushed like a frightened
animal from the blood drenched ground, animal from the blood drenched ground,
oblivious of his companions, his surroundings, of where he was going-panting, nearly bursting with his exertions, his reason shipwrecked on the ghastly
visions up to which he had been conducted. The whole world was wrenched in a loathsome alteration. Sounds came thin and remote-muffled in wool. Objects met and merged into each other and separated again in a series of lunatic gambols ling, with torn clothes, bareheaded in the freezing winds, he found himself standing amidst a group of other men, all un-
kempt and disordered like himself, all kempt and disordered like himself, all
shaken by violent shudderings, all staring with unnaturally wide-opened visionless eyes. Since the moment he left his village he was a fool, a cur, ignorant, blundering and misbegotten. Everyone, for some reason, was furiously angry at him, and he was filled with rage at everyone else.
A high querulous irritation had broken out in men like a contagious irruption, events had ceased to follow simple, orderly
paths, they now plunged insensately into paths, they now plunged insensately into fierce distortions and maddened tangles of house abomination from which he had
fled. And now, once more, here were men galloping around the huddled, scared fugitives, shaking fists at them, cursing them, herding them into linecowards, to your places;"
"They are all mad," said Johannes aloud.
A , poice replied, "everyone has gone Another voice said, "Lunacy has routed now the fools.'
The crimson-faced officers did not cease their galloping or shouting for a moment. regiment had been thrust into a fresh shouted. Johannes looked at them with

combined with good judgment counts in business now-a-days.

## Grape-Nuts <br> (FOOD)

supplies balanced nourishment for sturdy muscles and active brains.
"There's a Reason"
o change in price, quality or size of package.
wondering eyes. He heard the hoarse command to march, and toilsomely stepping through the deep snow, they all
marched away. Beside him rode two officers. Said one, "What a frightfu worse Johannes heard them: He did not in
the least know what they meant. The the least know what they meant. The officers cast furious looks at the men. Mharch, beasts, forward," one of them voice "in a shrill, cracking, sobbin, said the other: The horses' stamping
showered up the powdery snow like dull showered up the powdery snow like dull
white dust; the strong columns of breath white dust; the strong columns of breath from their nostrils hung around their waned into evening - into night. The moon floated in her tranquil path through
immensity, and like a black and shapeless immensity, and like a black and shapeless
blotch the regiment continued its shadowy journey towards the final shadows which now were its destination.
Johannes did not notice when it became day. The march continued. His recollections of his farm, his father, the white horse with the sore shoulder,--like bits of wreckage turned up by the tide
on a rough shore. He was weary to exon a rough shore. He was weary to ex-
haustion, limping dreadfully, sometimes staggering against the men beside him. When he thought of his old life he no longer saw the snow, the beech forests, or
the gaunt men. It, was his corn patch the gaunt men. It was his corn patch he
beheld, or his young chickens rushing with flapping wings and extended necks to peck up their supper. These visions vanished at the loud orders of the officers and the degraded regiment filled his bethe spell of memory-a continuous alternation of phantasy and reality. That days passed, that he halted and then marched again and ate and slept, he did not notice in any definite way. Things ran before descended upon the world.
Suddenly Johannes perceived that a
new situation had arrived. He saw new situation had arrived. He saw everywhere other regiments
and armed, drawn up in good order and converged like walls upon the 175 th. An old general mounted on a bay charger
rode slowly towards them. Behind him rode slowly towards them. Behind him
rode a group of officers. Unlike everyone else the old general was not angry at them. Johannes saw that his face was white; he did not wave his hands. With a fearful pang Johannes observed that
tears were flowing unchecked from the eyes of this old general. The mists vanished from his mind, his sight became keen and flashing like a hunted stag'sthe ordered human walls of soldiers, the stern, serious faces of the officers, the
fearful, haggard, forlorn, tattered men amongst whom he stood-tattered and fearful as they. All noise had vanished. The general and his cortege advanced and heard a thin old voice, not hoarse like an officer's, but tired and wavering. The old general held up his hand to them and began to speak, but it was all incompre
hensible. "Soldiers you have fallen from hensible. Soldiers you have fallen from your place in the army. When deserted your comrades and made their effort fail. They had to retreat. You caused the battle to be lost. You have brough
shame on the Empire and dishonor on its arms. By fleeing from the Russians you have not escaped death. Your countrymen must now wipe out the mis-
erable blot with your blood, for the proerable blot with your blood, for the pro-
tection of the army the Emperor cannot allow you to live, as a regiment, you are condemned to death." There was more of it, in the thin waver-
ing voice. ing voice.
Johannes had known none of those
things. Was that, then, a battle? To be things. Was that, then, a battle? To be
butchered when one was more helpless than a roped ox. And this about blots
and stains and the Empire he could make and stains and the Empire, he could make nothing of that at all, -"to death as a
regiment," What!-did that mean-?
The old general and his staff floated out of vision. Came more of the eternal guttural German orders, and a movement among the files of soldiers grouped around. A priest in white robes appeared walking down the line in front of the regiment, nervously swin
end of a cord.
Johannes stared at him with wild anxiety but did not hear a word of the horror-stricken accents that mumbled the words of the last preparation. Groans and terrible, strangled cries were breaking
from the men beside Johannes. Some

The more you know about coffee-and the more particular you are about aroma and flavour-the more you will appreciate "SEAL BRAND" COFFEE. Once you have tried it, your choice will always be Chase \& Sanborn's "SEAL BRAND" COFFEE.

In \%, 1 and 2 pound tins. Whole-ground-pulverized-also fine ground for Percolators. Never sold in bulk. 186 CHASE \& SANBORN; MONTREAL.

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The value of BEANS as a strength producing food needs no demonstration. Their preparation in appetizing form is, however, a matter entailing considerable labor in the ordinary kitchen.

CLARK'S PORK AND BEANS save you the time and the trouble. They are prepared only from the finest beans combined with delicate sauces, made from the purest ingredients, in a factory equipped with the most modern appliances.

They are cooked ready-simply warm up the can before opening
W. CLARK

MONTREAL


Absolutely no Alcohol is added.
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ask Your doctor all dnuacists

## You'll Like It <br> BLACKWOODS TEA <br> Choicest of Choice Brands to be obtained of Your Grocer <br> BLACKWOODS LIMITED <br> Tea Importers and Packers <br> WINNIPEG, MAN.




## OWN A DOMINION ON EASY TERMS

屋園the is no need to postpone longer the enjoyment of music in your home. You may now possess a Dominion venient as to make the acquisition of this beautiful instrument a fairly simple matter.
If there is no Dominion agent in your locality, we will gladly sell direct from the factory, thus enabling you to try it in your own home. All that is required is a very small payment down and followed by reasonable monthly payments. Our handsome Mllustrated Catalogue is just off press. Suppose you write for a copy and then look it over at
your leisure. It contains, among other things, full your leisure. It contains, among o
particulars of our money-saving plan.
The Dominion Organ and Piano Co.
Bowmanville, Ont.
Canada
were stretching up their hands to the sky, saw two-four-six machine guns whirled up and set in position facing him. In the clear light of the winter morning the gun crews looked like bustling dolls The surrounding regiments stood in their ranks like petrified men.
The gun crews fell into their positions. There descended on the land an unearthly silence.
An officer, high on his horse, isolated from the regiments-like a mannikin in a vacuum-drew his sword and waved itback, forth, up-like a music master,
and down, like the crashing rod that set and down, like
Like snow in an oven, like the grass before the stroke of the mower's scythe, like the ox under the butcher's mell, the fell down upon the polluted earth.
Terrible sobs convulsed the old general.
A gunner fell forward vomiting on his gun.
A soldier lay down in the snow biting his
A soldier lay down in the snow bitin
riffe barrel as a dog worries a bone.
The $\underset{\text { reputed }}{\text { Uncle Raistus' Esfape }}$ The reputher affinity between th negro and unguarded poultry is the subject of a story told by Senator Bacon, of Georgia. An old colored man,
notorious for his evil ways, after attending notorious for his evil ways, after attending life. At a later meeting he was called up "to be questioned.
"I "Well, Rastus," said the revivalist, "I hope you are now trying to live a rules of the church. Have you bee stealing any chickens lately?"
"No, sah! I ain't stole no chicken ob "late."
"Any turkeys or pigs?"
"I am very glad to hear that you hav been doing better lately," replied the evangelist. "Continue to lead a holy and ian life, Rastus.
drew a long breath of relief, and turning to his wife, exclein of relief, and turning "Mandy, if he'd said ducks I'd been


Brother Captures Brother-War's Strange Working


But justice had been done, and honor was cleansed in the poor blood of Johanne and his comrades. On the Transylvanian border, Johannes old father, laboring at his too-hard tasks sometimes with the wandering memory of age, forgets that he is alone, and calls out,"
"Johannes! Johannes! come here." Johannes, of course, does not come, and with a sigh the old father bends again to
his labor. his labor.
She was about ten years old, and apparently very unhappy. A swollen
face served to diagnose the case at a flance as an advanced stage of toothache. Over the door they entered was a sign which, being interpreted, read "Doctor
of Dental Surgery." The mother had led her to the operating chair and smoothed back her tousled
hair as she laid her head in the little
 Toet Loking her striaht in her eye with finger poised for emphasis, the
mother said: "Now, Edith, if you cry,

## Trouble

"Do you have much trouble with your "Trouble. Say, I couldn't have more if I was married to the blamed machine."

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r

The negro on occasion displays a fine The negro on occasion displays a fine
discrimination in the choice of words. "Who's the best whitewasher in town?" "Aquired the new resident.
"Ale Hall am a bo'n'd a'tist with a whitewash brush, sah," answered the colored patriarch eloquently.
"Well, tell him to come down and whitewash my chicken. house to-morrow." "Ah don't believe, sah, Ah'd engage Ale Hall to whitewash a chicken house, sah." "Why didn't you say whitewasher?", you say he was a good "Yes, sah, a powe'ful good whitewasher, sah, but mighty queer about,
chicken house, sah; mighty queer."
Human Life. BABCOCK Formerly Patent Office Examiner. Estab. 187
99 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL

PATENTS
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WINNIPEG

Laddie Abroad By Bonnycastle Dale


#### Abstract

GOT The Western Home Monthly and have passed it around-it's fine! Feels Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! We're off to France and I've been chosen. I have just "taken down" my stripe, so I was Cobourg boys are gone now save a very Cobourg One hundred men were also picked few. One out to go on a gun drill, I guess they will be out to go on a gun drill, I guess they will be the next draft.' I fell out when these men the next draft. - I fell out when these men were called on; but my stripe turned me down then. I forgot to tell you that while I was walking along the Strand one night, when I was in London, the searchlights suddenly flashed out in hundreds-they seem to I was going towards Trafalgar Square and dozens of beams were shining across the dozens of beams were shining across the sky, suddenly they seemed to centre and Nelson on his monument stood out clearly of the cubs" and see such sights. Oh, yes, another thing-on the way back to camp from London I saw a flock of mudhens in a pond. They looked just like our Canadian birds-say! what fools they would think we were, if they knew-kill another-instead of the wild game as the men got out in the early morning it started to rain and poured on them for wo hours-with full kit on-and on Monday night they got one hour's drill with full kit (punishment drill) for not "doubling" quickly when ordered to on Sunday morning-they had to march around the square-pretty rotten job-. Tuesday we had a terrific wind, the Channel was lashed white and the black hulks were plunging and flashing and down went the tents-ours stood, I am glad to say-the rainy season has started-again -I just fail to remember when it stopped; only a native can keep track of the weather Oh!- be joyful. I have had twelve letters since Saturday-tell all our readers to write often to the boys and then to write again; they cannot imagine how very lonely and homesick some of the very lonely and homesick some of the fellows get at times. I can almost see some of those trairie homes they tell mee about - with the next house so far off. I I have been drilling others instead of being drilled, and you have no idea how easily a chap might become universally unpop- ular if he gave himseff any airs. Luckily, ular if he gave himself any airs. Luckily, I didn't, since I had to "take my stripe




Church Service Before Battle


Camp Kitchen-Shornoliffe Cam
When I got back to camp I got your down." Wouldn't they have jumped me, letters, and such a lot of parcels of good Once a man starts instructing in Jerks
things from many of our friends in Canada he loses all his friends. thell the dear people all over our great Hurrah! I will not be called "Home land how the boys enjoy and appreciate Guard," "Safety First Brigade," or "Headland how the boys enjoy and appreciate
the kindnesses that are fairly showered on
them.
Everybody in camp is excited over the destroyed Zepp-it made a wonderful coming earthwards, all the crew were burned to a crisp. Another Zepp fell and the crew was taken, the injured cared for, the dead buried with simple military not torn to pieces by a mob, or shot, o hanged-just after they had killed and vounded a number of women and children. tell you Old England is some Christian Say! I tried to buy all Old Lunnon when
I was up, so you had better send me a bit I was up, so you had better send me a bit
more cash-you know you taught me I
must "not fight for the reward," so I spend must "not fight for the reward," so I spend mite geney cheorrus sometimes here and issue fellow as much as a whole pound-you now how far that would go? The balace of the half I kept to my own account I hear we can draw a franc a day in ance-Hurrah for us near-millionaires. I missed the Sunday morning test
quarters Staft" any more; now I am on
draft. All the Non-Coms. get these sweet, draft. All the Non-Coms. get these sweet, pleasing names.
We had on our
We had on our gas masks for practice, some work breathing I tell you. We are
queer-looking animals with them on. I am not allowed to take a picture of the class with their
We bave not had any air raids for some
time excepting those three I spoke of on time excepting those three I spoke of, on account of the fine new moon. It's too dangerous for the Babykillers-- I am
thinking of you all as I write. This mornthinking of you all as I write. This morning early the be around camp, and to-night, as I write this, the moon makes the same old golden path across the water of the Channel as it used to across dear old Rice
Lake. Looking about me here at the Lake. Looking about me here at the
thousands of big strong Canadian lads I wonder if there are many left to share the weauties of our land and waters with you? I was in charge of fatigue, tent lines. Arter they had cleaned up we made an
artillery badge-D sub-section-with stones on the side of the ditch-I presume in the far distant future the lines and
trenches and what not-deep caverns in

## 需 CLEVER COOKS <br> make good use of Lea \& Perrins' Sauce 

 Worcestershire Sauce The addition of a few drops of this most economical, zest-imparting relish to your foods will work marvels in flavor.Unequalled for table use as well.

## $T$ TT $\begin{aligned} & \text { and the } \\ & \text { way to } \\ & \text { use it }\end{aligned}$

Pour boiling or very ho water over the LUX lake pure essence of soap.

Whisk into a lather. At once you get the richest reamiest lather you eve saw, which dissolves dir without rubbing.
After cooling, stir the clothes about in this heavy lather Do not rub or twist them Rinse in two or three relay of water of the same temper ature you washed them in
So thoroughly is LUX dis solyed that not a trace re mains in the garment to dis color it. LUX won't harm anything that pure water
alone will not injure. For silks use lukewarm water
$\underset{\text { grocers 10C. }}{\text { British }}$ made, by
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GMALLENGE


SAVE YOUR MONEY
Stop all laundry troubles. "Chat
 ar rub from a wet cloth- smat tand
dresyy always
The correct dull dressy allayys. f , he correct and

 Thio Arlington Co of Canada Ita.

## 12

The Western home Monthly


Brought up from Birth on Virol.

80, Aldridge Road, Balham, S.W.
Dear Sir,
This is my youngest son, aged 2 years. He was brought up from birth on Virol, and His six brothers and sister were all Virol babiad sister were all children. babies and are speak too highly of what Virol has done for them all, and I recommend it wherever I go.

Edith Cameron-Waller.
VIROL
Virolised milk-a teaspoonful of virol mixed with half-a pint of
(not hot) milk-is an ideal - food for nervous exhaustion.





The
Original and Only Genuine

## 氟験

Benare of
Imitations
sold on the
Merits of
Minard's
Liniment
soners to guard, two men and one for too-there's à flock, just like a flock of relief and the Bombardier can take a gulls over our white tented city now, Big - Main guard is drop in for inspection. black clouds are rising and the whole 10 nd doward is easy, too, no marching up have turned and are scurrying home-just and down outside the guardroom-every the quarantine tents, change and bring the old one back. Odd, one of my last guardsmen came from Cobourg and knew all my chums-I constantly run across friends over here. Picket is just going out to
watch for Zepps - no more of that for me no more sleeping on the cold stones of the quare until a big rumble is heard overhead and a few "whizz bangs" knock down few old sheds. No more, I
draft, waiting for the word.
We were just reading the last published We were, just reading the last pubished
Guard"" mine ine the thent when "Hospital teft me to take two Guard"" and the boys left me, to take two
"nuts" to the "Nut Factory". So 1 am "nuts" to the "Nut Factory". So I am
all alone with the W. H. M. and the letter. I think those "nuts" are as sane as any of us, but they are "slackers" and fed up with us, but they are slackers and ed up whith
the war; and are trying to sneak back to
Canada.
Just bad a letter from our last draftnow in France- eney were ordered on or ing, started back for camp; just then an H. E. (high explosive) struck that bath house and scattered it all over the scene;
and a lot of poor chaps cashed in. I can and a lot of poor chaps cashed in. "I can
hear the guns across the Channel "boomhear the guns across the Channel "bo.
ing"; seems as if they were calling me. Last night one of the "nuts" came in
about twelve and tumbled in in his clothes;

## The Trees

By A. H. Kendall
In winter time the trees stand brown and bare
And
And this is why
Their prettiest suits would all be wasted
No people nigh;
In chilly days few folk do walk
And if they got smart things for winter
No one would care.

Then suddenly each tree doth hurry up,
Using, I ween,
For thimble, just a
or thimble, just a fairy acorn cup
Swiffly the pretty gowns are made And great the wealth of varying shade Gently the branches murmur as to say

And when the frocks begin to show some . of daily wea
They have them fuller, just to seem more And e'en take care
To call the aid of cleaner; Rain,
Wome makes them look quite fresh again; A touch of red
In autumn time the pretty gowns grow old, So the trees quickly dye them red and gold To make them last;
And once more change them into brown As they come softly rustling down;
Wrinkling their leaves they say 'We've Now let us rest,"

## New Fruits and Old

So popular has the grapefruit become on our tables that it it difficult to rememunknown. With improved methods of transportation and cultivation, how many other delicious fruits, as yet exotic or rare, may have become as common as oranges and bananas by the time the young
folk of to-day are middle-aged! Not many of us $\varepsilon$ ze yet acquainted with the plumcot, that interesting fruit, half apricot, halt plum; nor have we yet pthers.


## You Can Snap Your Fingers


at the ill effects of caffeine when you change from tea and coffee to
POSTUM
"There's a Reason"

The Wrong House By Enid M. MacDougall HE TRAIN slipped away from the - little weather-beaten station, leaving passenger to alight, standing on the plat-
form gazing wistfully after it. She sighed and turned away as the last car
disappeared around the bend-evidently disappeared around the bend-evidently
her brother had not come for her. Tucking a stray strand of dark, curly hair up
under her jaunty little red corduroy hat, she began to pace the platform impatient-
ly. Carvel, like many other little Western towns starting up along the railroad, ${ }_{a}^{\text {a }}$ blacksmith shop and livery barn combined, and a house or two. It was situated in a low lying, swampy part of the country, and as far as the eye could reach one could
see nothing but stark upstanding dried see nothing
spruce
trees, which gave the place an spruce trees, lonesome look., Mavis shivered -"What a dismal place,", she murmured, pausing for a moment at the end of the platis is what Jim calls the beautiful little city of Carvel." She shrugged her shoulders disdainfully. "My! what an eye for beauty that brother of mine has." A anky, red-headed man emerged from station, then hurried over, a bit of paper fluttering between his fingers. Mavis watched him curiously.
Misss, Greenlees?" he queried.
"Yes," she answered briefly
"Doc left this note for yere." Hehanded her the bit of paper. "The
horse will be ready anytime," he added as he turned away.
Mavis glanced up quickly. "The
horse". she exclaimed, but the man was gone. Seating herself on her trunk, she read her brother's hasty serawl, a little frown puckering her forehead. Dear Sis,", it ran, "awfully sorry I can't meet you, but, was called away at at Martin's. You are used to riding and can ride out. It is only five miles. Take first trail to right five miles out-
you can't miss it. Yours in a hurry, Jim.".S.-I expect to be there when you "P.S. -I expect to be there when you,
arrive; if not, make yourself at home." "Me used to riding," she exclaimed in dismay, staring at the note in her hand horse, , She threw back her head and
thughe sudenty "Wellow she said laughed suddenly. "Well", she said, whimsically, rising from her trunk, "It is a good thing I intended riding this
summer, I can start right away" An hour later she left Miss Martin's house, clad in her trim corduroy riding suit which she had taken from her trunk. The livery man led out a pretty little black pony. Mavis eyed am as it looked. Climbing on, hastily, she started out on the main road, the way the man had directed her. The pony moved along sedately, as though it knew it had a stranger on
its back. They soon left the long, rough corduroyed swamp road and climbed a and gazed ahead. She could see the long ribbon-like trail winding around smooth green hills, dotted here and there with jackpine. Far down on the flat a lake
twinkled among the trees. She drew deep breath. "Now this is something like the thing," she mused as the horse
jogred on. "No wor ler Jim is in love jogge ho ountry." It was an exceedingly warm day and she was not accustomed to riding, so she soon commenced to tire
and to look anxiously for the first trail and to look anxiously for the first trail had been jogging lazily along with its head down, quickened his pace, pricked
up his ears, and eagerly started to turn up his ears and eagerly started to turn from the road. Mavis pulled him up quickly. "Surely, this is not the
trail to the right," she said aloud.
looks more likt looks more like a cow path to me."
Swinging him around to the road again
she hit him shand she hit him sharply with her whip. He panted his feet firmly and "retused to,
budge. She hit him again. "Move on," she commanded, but he statted to back
uip and circle around. "Oh, well!" she up and circle around. "Oh, well!" she fuess you know the way better than lavis started up the path at a gallop. What a lonesome spot," she thought
coyote trotted out of the bush, eye coyote trotted out of the bush, eyed uppeared behind a knoll. Turning a

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corner at a quick trot，the pony slowed up and stopped in front of a dilapidated
shack standing in the centre of a small clearing．Mavis stared incredulously；she had not expected to reach her destination
so soon．Her stare took in everything so soon．Her stare took in everything，
from the battered shingle roof to the first worn log，then the tent in the yard，the
sagging wire fence and the stable with sagging wire fence and the stable with
the log corral by it．＂Well，＂she ejaculat－ ed，＂what a practical joker Jim is－
Beautiful little City．Lovely little white cottage with flowers and vines around it－h＇m．＂She sniffed and dismounted stiffly，led the pony to the corral by the
stable，fed it an armful of hay，then stable，fed it an armful of hay，then
turned and walked slowly up the weed－ grown path to the shack．The door swung open with a protesting screech．
There were more surprises in store for her There were more surprises in store for her
She stood in the doorway and took them She stood in the doorway and took them
all in with a look of curiosity and disgust． The one large disordered room with two bunks in one corner，a rusty cook－
stove，a lid off showing a black，burnt－ stove，a lid off showing a black，burnt－
out fire，a dishpan containing the dinner out fire，a dishpan containing the dinner on the back of the stove．The floor was dirty－a magazine lay sprawled in one corner as if the reader had thrown it
there in disgust．Mavis next turned her there in disgust．Mavis next turned her attention to the table，a dusty phonograph
with a record on stood there amidst a jumble of magazines and papers．With－ out knowing just why she did so，she stepped over and started the phono－
graph where the needle rested on the record．＂Goodbye，Sweetheart，goodbye＂－ a woman＇s voice wailed．Mavis laughed
and shut，it off hastily．＂One of his and shut，it off hastily．＂One of his
favorites，＂she murmured．Standing in
the middle of the floor，her hands on her hips she gazed about her．＂Of all


things，this is the worst．＂She had path across the field，the first house you
heard and read a lot about bachelor come to is Dr．Greenlees＇．＂He bowed heard and read a lot about bachelor never imagined JIm would have a place never this．＂She sighed－＂Poor boy，he certainly does need someone to look after him，as much as he says this country Pulling off her gloves she laid them with her hat out on the bench by the
door．＂I guess I＇ll clean up a little before he comes．＂She sighed again，then， ire and washed the dirty dishes，after which she hanted up the broom and soon had the floor looking cleaner than it had for many a long day．Sitting down for
a moment she eyed her work with approval a moment she eyed her work with approval try and straighten these things up．＂
She started at the table dusting and She started at the table dusting and
piling the books．A step sounded out－ piling the books．A step sounded out－
side，but she was too busy to turn around． A rather good looking young man stood in the doorway，his hat on the back of his head and his brown hair curled around
his damp forehead．There was a sur－ his damp forehead．There was a sur－ prised lish he held with a thump． ＂You see I＇ve taken charge here． Perhaps you can notice a slight change，＂ Mavis said gaily without turning．＂Of
all the filthy places I ever saw，this sure

Now some young men hate being made Now some young men hate being made
fun，of－this young man did．＂Is that so？＂，a cool voice drawled from the door－ way．Mavis whirled around her hand at her throat．hnstead of her brother young man stood there，a sarcastic smile
dumbfounded，staring at him．The young man spoke again．＂Do you belong to some woman＇s uplift society，for cleaning
up bachelors＇dirty shacks？＇he inquired politely．She did not answer，but stood shapely white arms，her face was flushed and a strand of wavy dark hair fell across
her forehead．
suddenly．do you want？＂she demanded， ＂Supper－what do you want？＂he answered with a boyish grin Mavis stamped her foot，her dark blue eyes darkened more with anger．She felt as though she could have cheerfully
killed him with her hatpin．＂Could you tell me where Dr．Greenlees is？＂ ＂He lives right over there，＂the young man waved his arm in the general direction just stive him，＂he with int．
Mavis gasped；what a silly little fool she had been．She rolled down her sleeves and brushed back the strand of ＂You have some blac
＂You have some black on your chin，＂ ＂Thanks，＂she answered drily and rubbed it with her handkerchief．Then， catching up her hat and gloves，she started down the path to the corral
The disagreeable young man followed whistling softly，to himself．＂Thank you，but I don＇t need assistance，＂she old him haughtily，but he caught the Mavis looked down on him on in sildy．＂I＇m awfully sorry if I disturbed anything，＂ she told him．＂I dare say you will soon
have things the way you want them＂ have things the way you want them：＂
He did not answer，but appeared not to he did not answer，but appeared not r．ing man stood there，a sarcastic smile ing at？＂＇Jim demanded，coming up
thin lips．Mavis stood behind her．＂Don＇t you dare make fun
of my house," giving her a brotherly pinch in passing.
Mavis turned soberly. . She had decided not to tell him of her mistake. "I think it is just lovely; I d
Jim pushed open a "Her . our room and for the love of mike your room and or the over of mike, starved."
Seated at the table a little later Mavis turned to Jim. "You didn't fix" this up yourself, laughed. "Hardly," he answered drily. "Mrs. Purcel came over and
helped. Oh, say! how did you like Carvel?"
"I think," Mavis answered slowly, "that it," the most dismal place I was "Who are your nearest neighbors? Are they nice?", she asked casually
"My nearest neighbor is a, bachelor
by the name of Gordon Grant," Jim ansby the name of Gordon Grant," Jim ans-
were, giving her just the information she wanted. "He is rather a , queer sort,
but you will like him I think." "Oh, will I?" Mavis thought. "I don' "Y would on. "I happened over there one Sunday os he was getting his dinner, and he was trying to fry eggs without lard, butter or anything in the pan." Jim leaned
back and laughed heartily. "I borrowed Billy from ," him because I couldn't catch my horse.
Mavis
Mavis understood now why the pony was so anxious to go up that path.
"Well ride over tomorrow and take Billy home,", she heard Jim saying. "No, Sir! I won't," she answered vehemently, sitting up straight with a jerk. "You can go if you want to,
though," she added genercusly.
Jim laughed indulgently. "Had enough riding for awhile, eh
Mavis flushed. "Yes, I'm dead tired and am going almost myself," Jim yawned "I'm kind of tired myself," Jim yawned
lazily. "You must come and sing somelazing for me first." He opened the piano and after hunting through a pile of music placed "Good-bye Sweetheart" before
Mavis laughed, and sang it mockingly. don't know how nice it is to have you here."
A week later Jim had gone to visit a
patient. Pete, the hired patient. Pete, the hired man, had left
early in the morning to catch the pony Mavis was to ride, which was running wild six miles away, and had taken his lunch, so Mavis was alone for the day.
After straightening things up about the After straightening things up about the
house, she took a book and curled up in house, she took a book and curled up in not been there long when a step sounded behind her. Turning her head languidly
to see who was there, she beheld Gordon to see who was there, she bel
Grant, their nearest neighbor.
Grant, their nearest neighbor," he smiled pleasantly, showing a row of nice even
white teeth. white teeth.
"No," Mavis answered, "he won't
be home until evening. Is there anything I can do?"
nance." thank you, it is nothing of import "Won't you sit down awhile and rest?" He sat on the steps and fanned himself with his hat. "I do hope, Miss Green-
lees, you will pardon my rudeness the lees, you will pardon my rudeness the
other afternoon, but I was feeling, so Mavis flushed and bit her lips. "Pleas Mon't mention it," she answered hastily "It was my fault entirely. I should have made sure it was Jim's place before took possession of the house, but you
see the horse was bound he would go up
that path, so I just let him," Gordon Grant threw back his head and laughed. "I always have a hard time getting past there whenever I want to go up that way."
"You see I thought he was Jim' "I see. How do you like the West?"
he "asked abruptly. dally, then ,added, "it is rather lone "d. "I nearly died of sure is," he rat month I was here. avis felt genuinely sorry for him as just thinking of getting lunch some, won't you?", she asked
to her feet and brushing back the
strand of hair which would persist in him as he went swinging across the field "Hello, folks," he greeted, seating falling across her forehead "Let me help." He followed her
inside. She chuckled, "I'll let you fry some eggs."
Gordon laughed good naturedly. "Oh, I didn't mean the cooking part.". "Oh, "You may carry that little. table and those chairs out onto the porch."
He busied himself meanwhile telling He busied himself meanwhile telling
her amusing tales of his housekeeping her amusing tales of his housekeeping When he rose to go he looked down on her soberly, "I enjoyed myself immensely,
Miss Greenlees. You can't imagine how nice it is to get away from that horrid shack and my own attempts at cooking." "Just come, over here whenever you "I lonesome," Mavis invited." he answered heartily
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { "Just come over here whenever you taking you riding or to see some beautiful } \\ \text { t lonesome," Mavis invited. } & \text { scenery } \\ \text { "I will," squinted down his pipe } \\ \text { Stanswered heartily. } & \text { as he lit it. Mavis laughed. Gordon } \\ \text { Standing in the doorway, she watched } \\ \text { Grant entered hurriedly. }\end{array}$

## What St.Louns thinks of The NEW ELDISON

ne afternoon, smoking and gazing dreám
ill across the field, sat up suddenly and
whack. "By jove!" he exclaimed, "here comes Gordon and I haven't seen him since yesterday. He sure is getting a
deep path cut across that field." deep path cut across that field." "Poor fellow, don't you feel sorry for him, living alone in that dreadful place," Mavis answered.
"H'm, he only stays there sometimes; he is over here every afternoon or evening
taking you riding or to see some beautiful Grant entered hurriedly
himself astride a chair. "It
Jim leaned back in his chair and clasped his hands behind his head. "What sold?"
he drawled. "My latest story."
"My latest story."
Gordon twisted around and clasped his hands over his knees. "You know, I never told you why I was baching here. Well, I wrote a Western story all about a
bachelor. It seems the editor had bached in his young days, and he said I had better not try to write until I knew a little more about the subject. He was so awfully "polite;" Gordon grinned and then my sister bet me I couldn't come out here and bach. I've done it, but never again." He threw out his hands expressively.



Standing in the doorway, she was.

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London, W.C., England.

Mavis observe yo Jim rose lazily and sauntered out saying he had to go and see Pete abou Gomething.
not going unless. "No," he said, "I'm He went over and stood by her chair "Do you think, that if I tore down that shack and built a nice bungalow that you
could care enough for me to come over and look after both of us, Mavis?" he asked gently.
Mavis looked up into his eyes and
suddenly looked suddenly looked down again. "You cer-: tainly do need someone to look after you,
she said in a very small voice. "You are the one to do it," Gordon cried joyously, catching her in his arms. "Do you know," he said a little later, "that I loved you when I found you clean-
ing up my shack." "One would never
Mavis dimpled." have thought so."
"I expect to pass through this world but once. Any good, therefore, I can do, or any kindness that I can show to any fellow creature, let me do it now not pass this way again."-Laviater.

This French padre is rector of the quaintest and most unique sort of ehurch on the Somme front. The
church is built in a fring trench near Combles and is protected from enemy attack by bags filled with


The Rummage Sal "I suppose we've got to do it-mered that red rose. It would be dreadfu nothing else by which we can make so when she loved it so. Oh, look at tha much," Corinne Van Dyke said, "'but I must confess I'm not enthusiastic." "The things get so terribly mussy!" "Things! I could stand the things; it's the people who buy the things that I can't stand!" Julia Dodge declared vigorously.
"But-it's such a wonderful oppor-
tunity!" speaker, and a shy color reddened her cheeks. Little Mrs. Douglas had not been
attending that church very long, and the attention her six words had attracted half rightened her.
"Opportunity! Well, of course we shall it's hardly an opportunity to be sought
Wait till you've tried it!" "
"I-didn't mean the money," Mrs. he people."
"They-they are so poor, you know. It
They-they are so poor, you know. It
"They-they are so poor, you know. It with the upstairs, I get five. If I do
ve mean so much to them-their quar- nothing but the cooking, I get seven."

Mistress (to prospective servant): "And what wages have you been getting?" Servant: "Well, you see, ma'am, wage vary according to what you do."
Mistress: "You mean that the you do, the more wages you would ex yout?"" the Servant: "Oh, no, ma'am. That's what you might think, ma'am, but my and he says it's just the other waythe more you do, the less you get. And so, ma'am, if I take charge of the whole dollars a week. If I just cook get thre

A. chorus of of procesest and and exclamtions cut her short. Everyone was very kind, but they all assured her that she did no he people who came did not appreciate what was done for them. So she sat silent through all the planning that followed, only offering to help each afternoon during the busiest hours.
A week later th
one was so busy that it was aned. Everry before nyone notise what Mrs Dourlas wa doing. Then suddenly Corinne Van Dyke
"Look!" she whispered to Julia Dodge Both girls watched curiously. Mrs. Doug las had taken charge of the poorest, most foom, and was helping her to buy a the Quietly she guided the woman from those that were gay and unserviceable, to pretty, modest hat that would wear a season. Then from a box of flowers she the brim. She really made the hat almost becoming to the dull face.
She flushed a little when she caught She flushed a little when she caught
Corinne's eyes. "I couldn't let her waste her money for a thing that she couldn' wear," she said, "but I am so glad I remem-


## The Making Over of Sunrise Farm By E. G. Bayne

Nancy Hartman settled herself comfortably in the big rocker by the coal
stove and took up her knitting. 'Now, I ain't goin' to stir out of this "Now, I ain't goin' to stir out of this
till supper time," she said decidedly and fetched a sigh of relief. "Bein' a farmer's wife is sure no cinch-on your feet
from four in the mornin' an' no let-up till along 'bout two in the afternoon, Cy! yours afore you set foot in this here room!"
Cyrus out in the kitchen changed his cowhide boots for easy slippers, and
presently entered the cosy sitting-room, presently entered the cosy sitting-room, yesterday's and his old spectacle-case in the other.
"Fine weather fer' ducks, eh Ma?" he queried good-humoredly. "You an' me
had oughter be durn glad we don't hev to turn out a day like this."
It was, indeed, a raw, wet, altogether disagreeable spring day with an east wind that sent a wet drizzle whipping
against the window-panes and bent a row of thin poplar, along the fence, alnost double.
"It'd be jest my luck, though," Nancy yarn with a broad sweeping movement of her left arm. "Jest my luck to be called over to Brown's to see a sick child
or down to Jake Willis' place to doctor or down to Jake Willis' place
up old Sairey Ann's rheumatiz."
"That's cuz you're the best home nurse in the province," returned Cy, promptly Anybody that can do things better'n the verage run is sure to be called on. Now, rooster like me you might $a^{\prime}$ been head rostro of me you might a been head The telephone bell cut in upon Cy's "Now, who on airth-_" he was beginning.
Nancy stopped counting stitches and id her work down.
two short," she said; rising "I $I$ long an Amelia callin' up to get that recipe for hortbread I promised her."
She went to the telephone and took down the receiver, while Cy paused in isten to the one-sided conversation.
"Hello! Yes, this is Hartman's
Yes, I thought it was Banks'..... You don't say! . . Well, well, that sure is . . . Well, I tin't a bit surprised, so there!, I always said as how them cellar teps 'd be the means of a brokenWhat's that? . . . Can't you get somecould, then. Cy ain't no wreat hand at cookin', but I guess he won't poison himself for a day. Well, I'm glad she' restin' easier. . . . Yes, I'll go right
down. Good-bye." Nancy hung up to Cy. "Do you think you could rustle your own grub for a day or two, Cy Mely Banks fell down the cellar steps this mornin' an' broke her leg, an' the octor says it'll be a six-weeks session
in bed for her. Jim wants me to run down an', stay with them till he can git help- "Sure I "Sure, I can git along! Take the sorrel
mare, Nance. She goes twicet as fast as the gray. Wait-I'll go an' hitch her while you git ready. But now, see her Nance, jest a word: Don't you go t workin' yourself sick fer Jim Banks
Remember that he's worth a cool twenty thousand!" that he's worth a cool twent "Oh, never fear, Cy. There ain't nobody can tell me anything 'bout Jim I don' know already. Ain't Mely my own first Nancy hurriedly packed a small grip,
and in less than ten minutes was on her and in less than ten minutes was on her
way to Sunrise Farm, eight miles to the east. She was a plump, good-looking though kindly eye, and she was fifteen years younger than her husband, whose second wife she was. Two compelling motives had called her out of her com-
fortable home on a day like this, the call of the suffering to which never yet had she turned a deaf ear, and her love for little folks. Jim Banks had six children three of them still at home, and Nancy
being childless herself never portunity to play fairy godmother to
other folks' little ones. In the back' of the buggy she hadn't forgotten to put, cookies and some real maple sugar that had been sent to her from Ontario. Amelia was in bed in the "spare room" meant, masculinc effort to be useful, had built such a roaring fire in the seldomwased hall stove that most of the house "Liled with smoke.
Land sakes!" was Mely's feeble greetthe blue haze "Sed her cousin through Nance! I didn't want Jim to tell you beut this, knowin' how busy you always Jim, he's as helpless as a baby without
"Jim tells me your seedin" is over," said Nancy, as she tied on a clean apron. "es, an' aint it lucky? I had thr
men to cook for up till yesterday." "An' no help?"
"Where can you git help nowadays, Nance! "Course, Dolly helped
"I suppose the children aren't home "Well yet?"
"Well, Fred didn't go to-day. He's out in the barn helpin' Jim. Dolly an' Mar-

## jorie they'll be home soon now. I think <br> our o'clock's just struck. Now Nance, <br> "It's where you spend close on to four-

don't you git to tirin' yourself out. I there, I sure didn't mean to fire up so
don't you git to tirin' yourself out. I there, I sure didn't mean to fire up so 'Quit fussin' now, Mely! I been here doctor said you was to be kept quiet. Lay afore. Guess I know where things is your head over more on to the pillow an kept. I'm goin' to make you some nice try to git some sleep now. I'll pull down kill a good fat hen away, "We're savin' all the fowl this year, Nance, to sell -
"You hush right up Mely Banks!"

## "Not a word!"

Mely pleated a corner of the sheet in thin, hot fingers. A hen to be killed on her account! Why only last night Jim
had told her they would have to retrench more than ever.
"A hen costs a heap nowadays, Nance," she began, after a moment, her eyes fol lowing Nancy as she bustled about, put-
ting the room to rights. "There's Oxo ting the room to rights. "There's Oxo
tablets in the pantry. I like Oxo broth real well. Jim an' me we're-we're sort of economizin' this yoar-"
"Economizin', eh ?" snorted Nancy, turning around sharply. "Queer sort of new driver not a month ago an' puttin in them fancy fixin's in the barn an' a second cement root-cellar he ain't no call
for, while that kitchen of yours-oh I for, while that kitchen of yours-oh, I had a peep into it afore I come in!"
"Kitchen?" echoed Amelia, weakly "Oh, yes; I know it ain't been improved any, but it's only the kitchen, Nance.

And Nancy went out to the kitchen She stood for a moment on the threshold She stood for a mer
look about her.
"Economy?" she murmured, with a got no notion of economy."
This was the scene of poor Mely's dail grind. Here nearly two-thirds of her life was lived, for, allowing the customary twenty-four hours to a day, the averag
farmer's wife sleeps rather less than six hours, though medical' science and her own common sense tell her that she ought to sleep for eight hours, at least The kitchen was badly lighted. The floor was clean but uneven, being made of soft wood that had sprung and warped here and there. The wallpaper was at least twelve years old and looked twenty There was a three-inch step between
kitchen and dining-room. The small narrow pantry was as dark as a wolf' mouth, having, of course, no window. "Wh' don't I know it!" thought Nancy. When I was here the time Marjorie was born, I went in there to git a handful of
dried apples an' I run my arm up to the elbow in a stone jar of soap lye by mis. take!" take!"
There was no refrigerator, no inside
pump, no place sufficiently roomy in


## The Western home Monthly

## WINNIPEG PIANIDG

Bargains in pianos, player pianos, organs and phonographs at the organs and phonographs at the Winnipeg Piano Co. All are guar of exchanging for a steinwisy Gerhard-Hointeman, Chickering, Gerhard-Heintaman, Chickering, any time within three years, allow ing full price paid.

Oxbridge organ, five octave, cabinet
style, in walnut. A splendid bargain style, in
at $\$ 38$.
Bell cabinet organ, walnut case, selling for $\$ 68$.
Kolly \& Co., $\overline{\text { upright piano, small }}$ Karn, large sizy case, sing
Karn, large size piano, in mission oak,
regular $\$ 400$ p piano used about two regular $\$ 400 ;$ piano used about two
years; selling for $\$ 227$.

Imperial piano, square design, in rose
wood case, selling for $\$ 68$.
Bell piano, very elaborate design, taken in exchange; in use about three years;
regular price $\$ 450$, selling for $\$ 185$.

Gerhard-Heintzman piano, $\$ 500$ instrument, in use one year by leading
music teacher in studio; selling for music
$\$ 360$.
Bell player piano, equipped with all modern mechanical eatures. This ${ }^{\text {plant. Regular price }} \mathbf{\$ 7 5 0}$, partly paid for, owner going away; selling for balance, $\$ 495.0$ Ee guarantee
player.
Heintzman piano, small model. Regu-
lar $\$ 400$, in nice condition; selling for lar $\$ 400$
$\$ 210$.

## 3210

Haines piano, $\overline{\text { large Louis XV., ma- }}$ hogany case, very elaborate design
Regular $\$ 500 ;$ taken in exchange in very fine condition. Selling for $\$ 335$. Doherty piano, mission case, almost , Stanley piano, medium size, elegant case design; original price
about two years, selling for $\$ 197$.
Pianista player piano, used about two years, in nice mission oak case; 88 note price, $\$ 750$, selling for $\$ 450$; with twelve rolls of music and player bench.
Wagner piano, cabinet grand. Regular $\$ 400$, taken in in exchange on a player piano, cannot be told from new. Maho-
cany case, elegant toned piano, only gany; ca
Gerhard-Heintzman cabinet grand piano, in mahogany, style "Armand,"
taken in exchange on a GerhardHeintzman player piano; only four months in use; cannot be told from a
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and the cook-stove was one of the remain any longer than you care to
ancient low-set variety with a pipe-oven. stay
"It
 back jest mo loo observation. But re-. "rill phone Cy every day an leave him
Nancys mental (He ain't a bit handy at marking to herself that she couldn't dois' for himself, his first wife havin'
stand there all day criticizing the place, stand there all day criticizing the place, waited on him hand an' foot, but maybe
she set to work without further delay to the experiencell do him good $I^{\prime \prime}$, sta prepare Mely's supper and then that of the experience, for a litle while anyway. Maybe the family. supper and tion The little girls welcomed Nancy with
delight even while their little delight even while their little faces sobered every moment or two at the
thought of "Mama" being sick in bed. Nancy promised them one of her omelettes for supper, and very carefully she
descended the treacherous cellar-steps to descended the reacherous cellar-steps to
get the eggs, telling them, meanwhile, get the eggs, telling them, meanwhile,
not to let their mother know.
ushed "She'd worrit herself into a high
fever," said Nancy, and added to herself fever", said Naney, and added to herself.
"Sheses that closete.' I Isoose shes', got them eggs counted an date-markee." "Noin' down
Nance! Nance! What you dol cellar ${ }^{\prime}$ " called the invalid, in querulous tones. "Dolly, you go in an" tell your ma for
me," said Nancy quietly to the elder girl
"'The me," said Nancy quietly to the elder girl
"That I'm runnin' this here show an
that if the don't that in she ronn't hush up here show an
tha in there
an' tell her what for an t tell her what for in no uncertain
wat! way! " ' ' ain't enjoyed a supper like this in I he pushed his chair back from the table that evening.
"Me, too," echoed Fred, a boy of about
thirteen, as he helped himself to the
"Mother's a good cook," said Marjorie,
loyally, "but she sort-of skimps us."
loyally, "but she sort-of skimps us.



"She says it's, good for our health not alone together, Nancy broached the
to eat too much," to eat too much," "oluntecred Dolly, "Well, this is war time," said their ${ }^{\text {subject. }}$ "There's no use. They won't come," father, "and we ought to remember the said Jim, dejectedly.
poor Belgians. Economy-"
poor Belgians., Economy-"
"Economy ?" snifed Nancy, cutting in "Thy ?" demanded Nancy.
"Thats what I'd like to know. They're upon his remarks. "Look here, Jim a pair of ungrateful young scallywars,
Banks, it 's a wonder you wouldn't git
Rather run to picture shows an" gad the Banks, ellar-steps fixed. Your cellar ain't anything but a wet duy-out at the best an as son as I set foot on one of them
teetery planks the pesky thing flew up teetery planks, the pesky thing flew up
an' near hit me in the face." "l'm goin' to have 'em, attended to
right away. I been goin' to, but-oh, right away. I been goin' to, but-oh,
well, you know how it is, Nancy-," "You an' Mely are plum shiftless,
that's what it is! You're both to blame!" And Nancy Hartman cut up her cake of maple sugar into generous portions
and gave it to the children, who fell upon and gapee it to the children, who fell upon
it like young wolves. it like young wolves.
Jim Banks both feared and admired
Mrs. Hartman. She was said to enterMrs. Hartman. She was said to enter-
tain strong views about equal rights. tain strong views about equal rights.
Jim was entirely masculine, and with a different wife might have edeveloped, cre this, into some semblance of a broad-
minded citizen. But Mely was such a minded citizen. But Mely was sich
willing doormat of a woman that he had willing doormat of a woman bullying, and
become a bit pompous and while with one hand he spent money
lavishy, with the other he pinched the lavishly, with the other he pinched the
pennies-"till the King yelled", as Cy pennies-"till the King yelled, aid re-
Hartman said. The next day Jim retarrman same after a fruitless quest for
telp. "They all know you're here. Nance,"
he said, ruefully. "An" consequently they all agree that Mely is in the best
hands. Of course, I can't expect you to that's driven your children from hely's hands. Of course, I can't expect you to an' that'll drive these three younger one

## 慮

Your Washing Done for Ic, a Week Mako the wate from the faceot thy your I have built a newe "Iopov" water power rathing
 any inconveniences, the battered cook ng utensils, the roundabout steps, the she didn't like to ask Jim Banks why he had not written asking Estelle, the eldest daughter, who was a stenographer in the
city, to come home, or even Dora, who city, to come home, or even Dora, who
clerked in a store in the nearest town, and who had refused to come home on a former occasion, when her mother had been laid up with grippe, saying that it
was just a scheme to get her back to the was just a scheme to get her back to th
deadly drudgery of the farm again. Nancy knew that the voluntar absence of his two daughters from home was a sore point with Jim Banks. Never-
theless, one day when she and Jim were

Rather run to picture shows an gad the
"That doesn't sound like Estelle, Jim She was a quiet, studious sort. Dora,
too, maybe she's a bit livelier than her sister, but she's got sense. Have you "Claude? Claude lately?" he's wounde gain, you know. The doctor in that up farming now because he ain't going to be any good at his old trade (He was in a piano factory, you know.)
So he'll have to come home an' try to agree with the old man."
Nancy didn't speak for a moment Then she said quietly:
"Jim, wouldn't you like to have all your family back home under the one
"Huh! Ask me or any father that!" "Do you believe that this farm, owned
by yourself and improved, with no debts no need of rigid economy, is capable of providing employment for you all?" "Nay! An' neither me nor Mely ever
able to ketch up with the work!" "Then. Jim Banks, it can be done! It rent: with you an' your wife. Only not a got to make this farm a home, we can git John Summers' gal, Lucy, we can git-bye."
At the end of a week Mely's suffering had abated somewhat. She was a wiry, her worse than pain. She had been so her worse than pain. She had been so minutes, crowding two days' work into one and dropping wearily into bed at midnight that lying helpless the long day hrough seemed It was a novel experience her. It was a novel experience her.


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away too, in a few years." Nancy spoke
with heat. Jim sat by the stove, his
knees hunched up near his chin, his big
hands clasping. and unclasping them-
selves, about them. "It ain't as though
you was a poor man, Jim, though even
then you'd need your children's help. No
farmer ever can get enough help. But
listen to me. Young forks demand a cer-
tain amount of pleasure. It's their right.
Law bless you! Childre are jest like
young calves or colts. They must play.
Now, what have you got round here to
entice your children to stay? There ain't
no musical instrument, far as I've been
able to discover. Even a wheez old
organ'd be better than nothin'. Then
there ainn't no books except a couple of
flyspecked almanacs and some mail
order catalogues." order catalogues." "Mely says Estelle used to spend more so she burned a lot of 'em."
"An' lost Estelle!"
"As for the pianny, I was willin' to git one for the gals, but their ma said 'No;
wait a while.' She said they'd be ham wait a while.' She said they'd be ham-,
merin' on it 'siead of washin' the dishes." "An' so now both of your gals is gone
an' Mely has to wash the dishes herself."
"Dolly helps her." "Dolly helps her."
jest wait, Jim. I'm have even Dolly. You jest wait, im. Im goin' to talk to Mely was brought up by a couple of Scotch old
maid aunts that'd skin a flea for its hide maid aunts that'd skin a flea for its hide
an' tallow. I remember how they used to jump on poor Mely if she stayed too long porin' over a book, an' set her to doin' carpet rags. When them aunts died, Jim, there was five trunkfuls of quiltin' pieces an' several boxes filled with sewn carpet
rags an' a houseful of silly antimacassars an' other dust-ketchers, an' the moths had got into every single thing! There was the work of their lifetime
gone an' nothin' else to their memory. gone an' nothin' else to their memory
They used to often quote that verse from Proverbs, to Mely, the one about the good housewife whose price was above rubies an' whose children should rise up
an' call her blessed. But they used bad an' call her blessed. But they used bad a little more time improvin' their minds. I'm a frost on grammar myself Jim, but I, too, was brought up so strict I had no
time for the niceties." time for the niceties.
noticed Jim's thumb, which was tied she in a rag. "Had an accident?" she asked, solicitously.
"Burnt it this mornin' makin' Mely a cup of tea," Jim replied.
"Oh, yes-that broken spout on the kettle! That reminds me: Jim Banks,
I'm goin' to ask mout I'm goin' to ask you to part, with some
money, quite a bit of money." money, quite a bit of money."
Jim reached a hand into his
"I ain't got much on me, Nance-
"No, I didn't expect you'd have the amount there I want," Nancy broke in
coolly. "I want two thousand dollars." coolly. "I want two thousand dollars." fer, Nance? Is Cy in the hole?"
"Cy's all right. I want the money for a
good purpose. I know you got it an' I want it afore you spend it buyin' up more land which you don't need any
more than I need another head." "Who said need," another head." "Oh, a little bird, Jim. Soon's I heard
you was figgerin' on buyin' that other you was figgerin' on buyin' that other
farm I thought to myself, 'Poor Mely, she'll hev to do the pioneer act all over thought what fools these mere men be, Hand me a cheque for the amount, Jim." "No, siree! What d' you think I am?
You gotta show me first ", "u gotta sho
"All right."
Nancy went upon a search for paper
and pencil, and then pulling up a chair to the table proceeded to make out an odd-looking document. It took her all of
half-an-hour before she had it to suit half-an-hour before she had it to suit
her. Then she passed it across to Jim Banks.
"Sunrise Farm Co-operative Company,"
he read at the top and, further, "the he read at the top and, further, "the shareholders are eight in number, each
holding equal shares in the farm-" "Ridiculous!" snorted Jim. "The gals "on't-"" "The gals are every bit as important as the boys, Jim. Don't you put off them an' turn the home over to the boys! You
be on the square. It pays. Now read on."
The rest of the paper was similar to a
table of estimates. Under the head of table of estimates.
Under the head of
"Tmprovements," Jim read:

To one cooking range
To one kitchen cabinet
To one refrigerator To one refrigerator one.... To one window in pantry. To new cooking utensi
To new kitchen To new kitchen
To wash-hcuse
To magazines (subscriptions). To new wallpaper To new cellar

Total $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ this proposed expenditure, but being good-natured and Nancy possessing a
specious set of arguments he finally gave in and agreed to become a co-plotter. "I haven't mentioned the piano in that list," said Nancy. "You an" the gals can pick one out in town.
Merrily the plans
ing into them with zest once his heart was in the affair.
Upon the first day that Mely sat up in noticed the peculiar noises, the mysterious whisperings, the guilty looks, for some time past, but had cudgelled her
brain to no avail for the cause, and no brain to no avail for the cause, and no
one would tell her. Her eldest daugh Her eldest daughter popped in sud"Estelle!" she cried. "Where-howBut the entrance of Dora with the remainder of her dinner cut short her exclamations and left her with a great look of astonishment on her nerve-worn thin,
lined face. "We're.
Estelle, "and Claude's coming announced day. Yes, living at home is a sight better than boarding, and then we each have an
interest in the land now. Dora and I are going to run races with our gardens this year and Dad says we can sell our fruit and vegetables off the ground or can the stuff or do just what we like, and we're going to send half to the Red Cross." a little while ago, mother dear?" asked Dora, laughing.
"Yes. What was it? Did the horses "et loose ?"
"It was the piano. And yesterday the men have just got through papering the kitchen, and next week the new floor is
to be put in. Oh, we're going to have a to be put in. Oh, were going to have a "And first folks inn to to be Cy and
Nancy Hartman, mother. We'll give them a party here just as soon as every-
thing's finished, won't we ?" thing's finished, won't we ?"
Nancy's step was heard in the next room, and presently she entered.
"You oughter be a mighty contented "doly, Mely," she remarked with a smile. "I am," said Mely, with flushed face and a brighter eye than she had sinee girlhood," "But I got an idee its due to
"Whisht! I just come in to say I I reckon I'll be goin' home this afternoon, There was a chorus of regrets.
"These here surprises hev mighty nigh been the death of me," she went on with
a wink at the girls. "An' I need a calm a wink at the girls. "An I need a calm up to say he didn't know there was so many dishes in any one house. I know
what that means. There'll be a stack a what that means. There'll be a stack a when I git back. So bye-bye folks, till we meet again."

The Main Question
A man was arrested on the charge of says the Philadelphia Public Ledger. It was said that he had thrown a bag over his victim's head, strangled and robbed him. There was so little evidence, how"Discharged!"
The prisoner stood still in the dock, amazed at being given his freedom so soon. "You're discharged," repeated the judge. "You can go. 'You are free."
Still no word from the prisoner, who stood staring at the judge. prisoner, who "Don't you understand? You have judge. "Well," stammered the man, "do I "Well," stammered the man, "do I
have to" give him back his watch and
chain?"
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The western home Monthly

## The Philosopher

The War and Citizenship
One of the most important lessons which the Great War has brought. to the whole world is that the real
function of government, like the character of a man, is made manifest by a crisis. War is such a crisis; and, this war is the most terrible crisis the world has yet known. Great Britain and France are outstanding the grip of the crisis on the national life. If Great the grip of the crisis on the national life. If Great
Britain and France had had, before the war, their Bratain and
national life thance had had, before
the what into solidarity and the the strength of devoted union, would Germany have dared to make the attack? To this question the answer may be made that only the great crisis could have
brought about such solidarity, such united action. That may be. But the reflection forces itself upon the mind that unprecedented progress might be made of peace time towards the betterment of the conditions of human life, if only a fraction of that solidarity and
united action could be devoted to such work of betterment. It all comes down to the individual citizen. We must realizizo our duty as citizens. It is our failure to do so which gives over the function of government to party is in power, all is well, or at the worst, better than it would be if the other party were in power. Only the state in which every citizen takes an active part in regard to its affairs is really self-governed. It
is a profound truth that every citizen of us plays a part in a profound truth that every citizen of us pays a part
in as well as when he discharges it-he plays an evil part, or his inction is, in reaity, an active force acting
against true self-government.

## The Influential Dead

As the Belgian thinker and poet, Maurice Maeterlinck, who has written some of the most profound and
beautiful books of our time, says strikingly in an article in the London Daily Mail,, never before have the lives of those who have passed from our view been such strong continuing forces in the world as the lives are of those
who have made the supreme sacrifice in this war in defence of humanity's future welfare. Young men struck down in the flower of their youth are still in the world in spirit, he tells us, as uplifting influences. Never before have the young and the brave given themselves in such numbers; never before has civilization passed lives that have been given for humanity's sake must continue to influence powerfully their survivors, who cannot but cherish the memory of them, which will be
an undying inspiration in the years to come

## "Moloch of the Seas"

Of the really illuminating contributions towards knowledge and understanding of the modern German spirit which The Philosopher has reed since the beginning of the war, one of the most interesting and valuable
is the article written specially for The Western Home Monthly by Mile. Suzanne Garnier, who was governess and companion to the two daughters of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, and so came to have a household knowledge
of that anostle of Kultur and frightfulness. That of that apostle of Kultur and frightfulness. That
article in last month's issue of the Monthly was truly of absorbing interest. The devotion of von Tirpitz"this modern Moloch of the seas," as Mile. Garnier writes, "rising out of the deep stealthily, to take inno-
cint cent babes - his work savagery will stand in history as one of the most typical manifestations of
the spirit which has made Germany what it is. It is the spirit which finds expression in such utterances as the sermon preached by a Court preacher in Berlin, Rev. Dr. Preuss, on Good Friday of last year, and which was reproduced from the Berlin pajer in the London Times, the preacher set forth a blasphemous comparison between Germany and Christ, and apostrophized the Kaiser alone $a$ heroic ruler and leader of
the armies of Kultur, but also as " $a$ Royal high priest sent by God to his chosen people." The masters and pastors of the German people have drilled Kultur into pastem; and never in all history has there been a a people
the submissively docie to its masters and pastors. When oosubmissively docile to its masters and pastors. When
oill will the day come when a regenerated cermany w.
von Tirpitz not as a hero, but as a blood-maniac?

Alcohol and the World's Peoples
The time has come when a world-view can be taken of the progress of the campaign against alcohol on
behalf of the welfare and progress of humanity in the years to come. The only continent which is now entirely "wet"-(that is to say, which has no prohibi-
 is "wet" only in those sections of its coasts where the
white man has settled. If all the regions of the world which are "dry" were to be marked white, and all the regions which are "wet" were to be marked black, the only solidily black area of great extent which an observer, say, which an astronomer on this planet has at his disposal, would be that which reaches from the northern border of Mexico to Cape Horn. He would see all Asia white except for Japan; the great areas of China, India,
Persia, Turkey and Siberia would show white to as would the huge extent of Russia in Europe. In Europe only Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal and the British Isles would appear black to him; France Norway, Sweden and Denmark would be white striped
with black, indicating a radical form of control of with -icating liguors to be in operation in those coun"tries., Roumania is the latest European country to go "dry"; France and Great Britain are contemplating Cotal prohibition until the war is ended, while the Scandinavian countries have virtually prohibitive
liquor legislation now. So much for that half of the world. When this half swung round so that the observer in Mars could see it through his telescope, he
would find Canada (with the minor exceptions of the Yould find Canada (with the minor exceptions of the Yukon and one-sixth of Quebec), more than one-haif
of the United States, and the whole of Greenland white. Of the islands of the sea, Australia, New Zealand and New Guinea, while not "dry," have strict regulation of alcohol. In this country there still remains the
inter-Provincial trade in liquor, interference with which by Provincial authority would be a trespassing on the Fedrall jurisiciction. The prohibition forces are girding
up their loins to grapple with the problem thus preup their
sented.

Talk That is Not on Freedom's Side
Speaking in the Senate at Washington, Senator Works, of California, in a speech which is being wid
distributed throughout the United States, said:
"That we may better understand what the feeling in Germany towards our country is, let me quote a few sentences from a letter written from
Germany by a native of this country: If you had Germany by a native of this country: If you had
seen what I saw yesterday, you would understand my great, heart-rending bitterness. I saw a batch of thirty or forty young, good-looking, strong soldiers, each one led by the arm by a civilian, a man, or a woman, like small, helpless children Every one of these poor boys was totally bind.
Mr. President, we may feel ashamed of our country, when some of our own citizens, as a means of making money, are supplying the mean,
that are bringing about such lamentable results.' Senator Works it would appear considers it shamefu Senator Works, it would appear, considers it a ahameful
thing that citizens of the United States, which boasts itself a free country, should keep their markets open for the citizens of other countries to procure therein the means of defending themselves, even at the risk of
losing their limbs, their sight, their very lives, against losing their limbs, their sight, their very lives, tagainst
an aggressive Power bent literally on robbing them of their freedom and subjecting the entire world, not excepting the United States, to the tyranny of Kultur. The blinded Canadians and other British young men
in the flower of their manhood, the blinded Belgians and Frenchmen and others who have suffered rather than submit to lay their necks beneath the Kaiser's heel, have only themselves to blame, according to Mr.
Works' enlightened reasoning. Their error was in Works, enlightened reasoning. Their error was in
resisting, Mr. Works would evidently have us believe But their mutilation and sufferings do not really concern Mr. Works, it would appeirs; he makes it plain
Hat only
German--and of that only German-and, of course, Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish-eyes and lives count. Has it ever
occurred to Mr. Works that these Teutonic eyes and occurred to Mr. Works that these Yeutonic eyes and
lives could have ben saved by the simple expedient of
not beginning the war? Had Kultur not had it all
figured that it had enough war material amassed to crush its victims by the first attack, that attack would not have been launched. Kultur erred fatally in its
planning; and it can get a Senator of the United States to help it whine over the disastrous results, and try to help it in
destinies

## The Kaiser and Napoleon

Like Napoleon, the Kaiser, after plunging the world in blood, keeps professing an earnest desire for peace and justice and disctaims venementy any
bloodshed. In fact, the more one considers the parallel between the courses run by Napoleon and by the Kaiser, the more striking oses it appear. issued manifestoes proclaiming that his intentions had always been pacific, but that he had been forced into war by the ruthless plannings and plottings of the
nations of Europe against him. He did so when he nations of Europe against himi, He tua so when ha was plunging along his
way into Russia, towards his first terrible failure, from which he never really recovered. On escaping from Elba, three years later, that insatiable militarist, determined to resume his career of conquest, add a sosedito against him an autograph letter professing his devotion to the cause of peace and in the same breath making his demands in the conqueror. Adversity and imprisonment had not purified Napoleon's heart nor the Allies of a century ago refused to accede to or accept his professions of detestation for bloodshed and
his desire for a just peace, coupled as those professions were, with terms dictated arrogantly by Napoleon's greed for power and military glory. And so he entered
upon the campaign that ended at Waterloo. A hundred years later the Kaiser has outdone Napoleon in ruthlessly tearing up treaties, ravaging his neighbors'
territories and drenching Europe with blood. He has territories and drenching Europe with biood. He has not the means of commidtting, if he would have committed them. He is indignant. because he has failed
He is a worse to realize his dream of world dominion. He is a worse
blood-maniac than Napoleon ever was. He, too, must blood-maniac than Na,
come to his Waterloo.

## The Indians and the War

Among recent Government blue books that have come to The Philosopher's table from Ottawa is the
report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for 1915-16. The report shows real progress in the welfare of the Indian poppulation of the Dominion-(which now num-
bers 105.561 in addition to which total there are 3,296 bers 105,561 , in addition to which total there are 3,296 Eskimos)-Lhough ancerchld, and there is still harm heave, both moral and physical, to the descendants of the original dwellers in Canada by some debased white men. Education in trades and occupations, as well as in books, is plages amons the Indians. The report ment and progress among the Dominion there have been not a few marriages between whites and Indians, and that, as a result, there has been neither physical
nor mental deterioration. That the spirit of their nor mental deterioration that the spirit ondians of ancestors is nown by the manner in which they have
to-day shown sho
responded to the call of the war. Some 1,200 have responded to the call of the war. Some 1,200 have ensilsted; from every Province there have been Indian enlistments. tenant Cameron Brant, who was ailed a Ypres, was
the great-great-grandson of the fannous Chief Joseph
Brant of the Mohawks-two others of whose descendBrant, of the Mohawks-two others of whose descend-
ants, Corporal Albert Crain and Private Nathan Munroe, were wounded early in the war. Private Belanger, of the 5 2nd Battailond has won have gone to
Medal for bravery; all the Indians who the frant have shown qualities of courage, intelligence
the various Indian tribes have been and endurance. The various Indian tribes have been
liberal in contributions to patriotic and relief funds. liberal in contributions to patriotic and relief funds,
and the Indian women have done, and are doing, their and the Indian women have done and are doing, their
part in providing comports for their own and other
 Canadian soldiers, The pages of the blue
t .ll of t tis are both pleasiag and inspring.



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The Last Great Indian Battle in Western Canada
(An episode in the early history of Alberta, (An episode in the early history of Alberta, old-timer of Lethbridge, who is ready to
vouch for the authenticity of the vouch for

$I^{7}$T IS a fact known to most people in the 1 as memory or records go in the HistIndian population of the plains and foothills of the West has been divided into two
great confederacies. The Blackfoot congreat confederacies. The Blackfoot con-
federacy consisted of Bloods, Blackfoot, Peigacy consisted of Gros Ventres and Sarcees, and these bands for a century or more held, by force of arms against all comers, an extensive territory reaching from the Missouri
River north to the Red Deer, and from the River north to the Red Deer, and from the
Rockies east to the Cypress Hills. The Crees and Assiniboines formed the other great confederacy, and their stamping
grounds extended from the Red Deer grounds extended from the Red Deer They were deadly enemies of the tribes to the south and it meant sure death for either to trespass on the range of the other. They and customs entirely different and it is said that it was largely due to this fact that the rebellion of 1885 was so quickly and
easily put down. Had the Blackfeet foreasily put down. Had the Blackfeet forgotten their enmity and joined hands with
the Crees, it is hardly possible to calculate the enormous additional loss of life and property that would have followed. But while it is true that many are aware
of the fact that the Blackfeet and Crees of the fact that the Blackfeet and Crees
were deadly enemies and that on many occasions they were pitted against each other in Indian wars, it is not a matter of general knowledge that on the present site two races came together in mortal combat and fought out one of the greatest Indian battles of the last half century. It is my
purpose to write the story briefly as related purpose to write the story briefly as related
to me, and where possible to use the words to me, and where possible to use the words
of the old timer who tells it. I do this because I believe the event to be worthy of record and also of interest as a matter of history to the people of Canada. timer told me, and the pred old smallpox had swept through the Blackfoot tribes, leaving in its wake whole camps of
"dead lodges". The "dead lodges" were "dead lodges". The "dead lodges" were
the teepees in which the bodies of the the teepees in which the bodies of the
victims were left wrapped in their best
blankets and robes, with fire arms and blankets and robes, with fire arms and
trappings, and enough food and water to last them on their journey to the happy hunting ground. The mortality as a
result of the outbreak has been estimated by competent authorities at from forty to fifty per cent. But I must let the man before me tell the story Crees and Assiniboines thought this a favorable opportunity to strike a
decisive blow at their powerful enemy decisive blow at their powerful enemy
(Indians are not generous foes), and acparty nu organized the neighborhood of six or eight hundred Braves. "Big Bear," Piepot," "Little Mountain" and "Little Pine"-names which have become rather among the Cree and Assiniboine Chiefs either present themselves or represented by their, bands, and they were largely reinorced by the South Assiniboines. camped mainly on the Belly River between Kipp and Whoop-up, two whiskey trading posts about 20 miles apart. The Blackstrong. The South Peigans were camped on the St. Mary's River above Whoop-up which is the junction of the Belly and St. Mary's Rivers, having been driven to
this side of the line by the American expedition ag the line by the American
them under Colonel
 Eagle" led the North Feigans and "Bull Back Fat" and "Button Chief" the
Bloods. The South Peigans were well Bloods. The South Peigans were well
armed with repeating riffes, needle guns
and revolvers, the Bloods were not so well and revolvers, the Bloods were not so well
equipped, while the Crees and Assinboines had only old muskets, Hudson's Bay
Fulkes and bows and arrows to depend on. The Crees reached the Little Bow, about 25 miles away, and small parties from the main band sent out to reconnoitre, suc-
ceeded in stealing several horses from ceeded in stealing several horses from night, however, about the 25th of October,
the whole band set out and descendel on
few "lodges," about three miles above Whoop-up on the Belly," River, killing a
brother of "Red-Crow," Chief of the Bloods, and two or three of their of squaws. The noise aroused the whole Blood Camp which was in the immediate vicinity, and ing the enemy, while messengers wer riding in hot haste to alarm the South of probably the only purely Indian pitche of probably the only purely Indian pitche
battle in the Canadian North West, of which we have any authentic record.
The first streaks of dawn had hardly The first streaks of dawn had hardly came up and the fight became general The crees slowly fretreated across the prairie towards the present site of Leth-
bridge and the Blackfeet followed, the bridge and the Blackfeet followed, the
distance between the rivers being four or distance between the rivers being four o
five miles. The river banks reached the Crees took up their position in a larg coulee running up from the river out to the prairie, while the Peigans after much
difficulty succeeded in establishing them selves in a smaller coulee to the south. large number of Bloods and Blackfeet were in a small coulee to the north and on the prairie to the north and west, but they found themselves too exposed and during
the progress of the fight, gradually worked around to the south. The Crees on the whole had much the better of the position.
The Crees' horses were stationed in the The Crees horses wer
bottom of the coulee.
The main fight seems to have been be tween the two coulees first described They are parallel, from three to four hundred feet wide, and separated by a ridge
varying in width from thirty to two hun varying in width from thirty to two hun-
dred feet. Here, for over four hours, the battle raged, the braves crawling to the edge of the coulee, and exchanging shots with the more adventurous of their
enemies. A head, a hand, a piece of enemies. A head, a hand, a piece of
blanket or robe, anything was enough to shoot at. It was a contest in which skill and cunning in taking advantage of the inequalities of the ground came largely
into play. Several were badly injured by heavy stones thrown across the narrow path from one coulee to another. Two Peigans attempted to gallop down the ridge for the purpose of ascertaining the strength and position of the enemy. One
was killed outright and the other badly wounded and his horse killed under him. In all, during this time, about a dozen
Blackfeet were killed and a large number Blackfeet were killed and a large number
wounded. It is impossible to say how wounded. It is impossible to say how
many Crees were killed. The Peigans finally got a strong force of braves a cross a small butte, which in a measure comsmanded the Cree coulee and the fire from
them, and from their friends in the coulee them, and from their friends in the coulee Crees, becoming alarmed began to effect a strategic move to the rear by slipping
out of the coulee and making for the river out of the coulee and making for the river At this instant Jerry Potts, a half-breed
Peigan who afterwards became famous as a police guide, who was riding around the bank of the ridge facing the river, observed panions in the coulee to charge. And charge they did, some on horseback, some on foot, they poured over the ridge and stricken coulee, driving the now terror them without quarter. A large number of the latter were forced out of the ravine and over a point of a hill to the north. The
descent here is some twenty or thirty feet and almost perpendicular, and over this pursuer and pursued both rushed headther horses and men tumbling over each dear life until the bank was reached and the fight became a butchery
The Crees plunged into the river and the Blackfeet stood on a solid mass, while them, down like sheep. To use Jerry your eyes shut and be sure to kill a Cree" The scene now and during the charge must have been one not easily forgotten. The Belly River Valley was filled with dust and
smoke, the air resounded with the report of rifles and the deafening war cries of the Blackfeet, while thick and fast came the And the slaughtre Cres.
And the slaughter did not end at the across and, joined by a larger contingent of their brethern who had crossed higher up, the butchery went on; and at one spot where the Crees made a sort of stand about
fifty of them were killed. It is a matter of fifty of them were killed. It is a matter of
fact that in the confusion and excitement
of the pursuit some of the Blackfoet were


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killed by their own friends while Crees mingling with the Blackfeet escaped Finally the Crees reached a clump of trees immediately in front of the present en-
trance to the Galt Cooal Mines. They abandoned most of their horses and made a last stand just north of the Lethbridge
Viaduct, the new million dollar bridge ove the Belly the new, million dollar bridge over the Belly River, the scene of which can be
plainly seen by travellers from the coach windows of trains while crossing the river. The Blackfeet collected all the horses and virtually surrounded the place, butchering the Crees and scattering the remnant that
escaped to hiding in the willow brush of the river bottom.
This is the story of the Indian battle of the fall of 1870 as told me by one who, while not an eye-witness, was nevertheless
one of the first white men to whom the one of the first white men to whom the
details were related by a Blackfoot who was a participant. Cairns of stones along the edge of the ravine mark to-day the
place where the Blackfeet Braves fell. It place where the Blackfeet Braves fell. it
is difficult to estimate the losses of the
C Crees because many of them were killed
while crossing the river and the bodies carried down by the current, but it is certain that between two and three hundred feee killed and another fifty wounded. In
the following year the cres sent presents the following year the Crees sent presents
of tobacco to the Blackfeet and a year from the date of the battle Belly River


Buildwas Abbey, Shropshire, Eng.
encampment of chiefs on the Red Deer River. Scattered on small $\begin{aligned} & \text { reserves throughout } \\ & \text { Northern Alberta } \\ & \text { and }\end{aligned}$ Saskatchewan. The Blackfeet are still a large and import nt tribe and are located in southern Glieichen; the Blood Reserve between MacLeod and Lethbridge; and the Peigan Reserve at Pincher Creek. They number about the millions. The romantic age for int hem milisanpeared forever. The hand of destiny has decided that the savage must become a citizen, and the warrior a
worker. The dim and winding Indian worker. The dim and winding ndian lization and the Blackfeet find themselves living to-day under new conditions and
governed by new surroundings.

The literary boarder fastened his eyes upon the hash.
"Kindly pass the Review of Reviews," eyes upon the sidly pass the Review of Reviews,"
he said. Visitor: "Whom are your children
said to take after, Mr. Smith?" Smith
(with mental reservation): "The younger,
with a sweet smile and angelic temper, with a sweet smile and angelic temper,
takes after his mother; the elder, that takes after his mother; the elder, that
cross-eyed young viper, takes after me, cross-eyed youn

An Old Abbey B UILD S. J. Wigley Edgerton B England, was built by the Cistercing Monks about the year 1150, and the massive stone pillars standing firm and trong speak well of the thoroughness of These monks had special privileges granted them and were free of many legal duties in order that they might become the thinkers and reformers of their age. They ept alive a love of learning in times when loodshed prevailed.
Amidst the old ruins can be traced the sites of workshops, in which carpenters, were employed under the guidance of the Monks.
To the country folk the Abbey was a refuge from danger and an aid in disease
and famine. As hospitality was one of the nd famine. As hospitality was one of the from the door. Fasting from meat was also one of the duties, but fishponds and the River Severn upon whose banks the Abbey was
built, supplied abundance of fish for the various fasts. The Abbey Mill alone was allowed to grind the wheat grown in the district, and building.

But time and war have wrought havoc with most of these temples and we can well fows for smitten Belgians when our own once fair and beautiful. It was a gloomy outlook for the country Monks and destroyed and dispersiled the Abbey. So much were the Monks missed that rebellions took place in vain attempts to restore the old order of things.
An underground passage usually gave a
secret way of escape, and that of Buildwas sed some five miles away to the neighboring Abbey of Wenlock. There was started a movement to "Highland" regiments discarded in favor of ordinary trousers. line of Scotch lairds and strives earnestly to uphold the old traditions.
The sergeant who took the census of the The sergeant who took the census of the
regiment, finally appeared with his report. three, are in favor of the change, sir," he said. "Indeed!" the colonel said. "Tell me "Indeed!" the colonel said. "Tell me
the names of these three true clansmen. the names of these three true clansmen.
They shall be promoted." "They are, sir," he said, "Patrick
Doolan, Hans Steinhrenner and Mress Isaacs."

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## Influence

Written by Eileen O'Brien

ANSFIELD, uee problem novelist,
was supposed to have a great Was supposed to have a great
future before him. Then he mar ried Kitty Giles. And there were many
among his friends and admirers, who among his friends and admirers, who, him the future had become drab- and commonplace. It seemed to them that there was little creature the happy, inconsequent field for long, nothing that could possibly They were such a contrast, this couple However, those who shook their heads soon found out their mistake. Mansfield
did not tire of his young wife, neither did did not tire of his young wife, neither did
his work show any deterioriation rather it steadily improved.
Mrs. Mansfield's happy, sympathetic nature brought home many little truths about people and life that enriched her in his deeper thinking. After hours of hard work, the company of his bright little wife was extremely soothing to him One bond at least they had in common-
their sincere, untiring interest in humanity and their devotion to the beauties of Nature.
Now Mrs. Mansfield was a theorist.
Indeed there was no limit to her theories Indeed ey were ever a source of amusement
and the to her husband. Some embraced large almost husbandless spheres and could bear the strain of discussion; oothers were trivial, mere froth that did
deserve a moment's serious thought. "I have a theory, Tom,", she would
begin, and her adoring husband would begin, and her adoring husband would
listen then listen thent followed with serious face, occasional twitch of the mouth betraying occasional twitch of the
Only one of his wife's theories had
ever really disturbed ever really disturbed Mansfield, and that had been on the occasion of their
first visit to Elworth, in search of a house Mrs. Mansfield was convinced that the influence, left behind in rooms by people who had lived in them, is as strong in
many cases as if the people in question many cases as if the people in question
were still there. How else should she
feel happy the moment she crossed the were still there. How else should she
feel happy the moment she crossed the
threshold of some houses; sad in others; threshold of some houses; sad in others;
unable to sleep in some rooms, because unable to sleep in some rooms, because
of some trgue haunting depression,
some feelingthat people had been illtreated in them or had been in trouble and despair?
Elworth
Elworth Manor was a grand old
house, dating back, it was said, to the house, dating back, it was said, to the
time of Charles II. It had a beautiful walled-in garden that boasted some fine trees, was within easy reach of London, and combined with all its old-
world beauty, the luxury of modern world beauty, the luxury of modern
inventions. Mansfield was charmed with
the place and would have bought it the place and would have bought it
outright, but his wife would have nothing outright, but his wife would have nothing
to say, to it. She admitted its beauty, admitted all the points in its favour,
of the last had surrounded the death of the last tenant, a mystery that had ened by the suicide of his wife, a year
later. Mrs. Mansfield declared that she ened by suicide Mansfield declared that she you should have a harmless whim like that,
later. Mres
could never live there-never! And be- than take up the woman question or -"
cause he could not bring himself to go
against his wife's wishes, Mansfield turned atway from the house he so coveted, taking instead quite a new one in eted, taking instead quite a new one that
the neighbourhood. He grumbled that
it was villa-like in the extreme, painfully it was villa-like in the extreme, painfully
surburban, too, but they had had the surburban, too, but they had had the
sense to build it amid trees. sense to build it amid trees.
There had been no deny
of the view it commanded, and now, at the end of two years, Mrs. Mansfield's prophecy, that the garden would soon be It was early June. Mansfield was
hard at work, doing a hundred and one odd jobs in the garden. He was anxious that all should look perfect on his wife's eturn from London that evening.
When he went back to the house
whe stood still in the hall, surprised at the sight of his wife's handbag and parasol on the table; then, four steps
at a time, like the boy he was at heart, he raced upstairs. "Hullo, old lady! What do you mean
by saying you were coming by the 7.30 by saying you were coming by the 7.30
train, and then arriving for tea?" he cried, embracing her, heedless of the roses cried, embracing her, heedless of the roses
in his hands, heedless of her wet face that she was in the act of drying.
"Tom, dear, it's just glor
"Tom, dear, it's just glorious to be
home! Oh, what lovely roses! Town was so hot and dusty that I just came by the early train." She tidied her mass of
fair curls as she spoke fair curls as she spoke.
"Tom, I went to see the Mitchells while I was up there. My dear, their while I was up there. My dear, their
marriage seems to have gone on the rocks pretty soon. It just made my heart ache to see them! You remember what a picture of happiness they were when
we met them in Cornwall two years ago?"'
"Well, you couldn't expect that to go
on forever, could you?" Mansfield queried. on forever, could you?" Mansfield queried. think you to hear you speak one would experience! Spoke from bitter personal why should not theirs? ,I've asked
them down for the week-end " them down for the week-end.
"You'd far better have "You'd far better have asked Mrs.
Mitchell by herself," Mansfield com mented dryly. "A change from each other is most probably what they need."
His wife paid no heed to his cynicism His wife paid no heed to his cynicism, but started to busy herself about the
room, arranging things that Mansfield room, arranging things that Mansfield
did not guess the meaning of. "They're arriving by the 7.30," she
said: "And I'm going to give them this "Our room!" Mansfield "And what are we going to do? What's "Wrong with the spare room?" Th have this room, because if anything can bring them together again, the atmosphere of this room will. Think of you and me, how happy we have been-our
happiness must have left its influe happiness must have left its influence Mansfield smiled. It was a smile kindly tolerance.
"Still riding that old hobby-horse, you should have a harmless whim like that
"Tom, don't laugh at me!" Mrs.
Mansfield pleaded. "I am sure there is more in the idea than you think. Now when I go into a church, an old church I mean, where people have gone to pray
and be comforted for ages and ages, a wonderful feeling of peace steals over me. The atmosphere of a railway station, on the other hand, is laden with a feel-
ing of change. An indescribable excitement pervades it, the excitement of meetings and partings, of comings and goings. You must not grumble, dear, for they are only coming for the
week-end and you are not being turned Mansfield 'only laughed, as he carried his wife's belongings to the spare room. of their guests and to the develo arrival of their guests and to the developments
in store. Both he and his wife had taken a great fancy to the young
Mitchell's, whom they had met as bride and bridegroom, two years previously. They had been taken by their jolly, to each other, and had registered a vow not to let the seaside friendship drop. As he drove the Mitchells from the that his wife had been right, as she so often was. Something had evidently happened to strain their relationshipup a wall of misunderstanding between them; one of those walls of misundertanding, maybe, that take but a few minutes to build, and months sometimes ears to break down, that in some cases The Mitchells chatted gaily to their host and hostess, admired the beautiful scenery round Elworth and were enthusiastic about the house and garden.
To each other they spoke but little and when they did, a keen observer would have noted a tone of aloofness and restraint.
"Things seem pretty rotten," Mansasked him what he thought of the situation: "We must wait in patience, old lady, and see what the morrow will bring."
But Sunday brought no enlightenne But Sunday brought no enlightenment,
nor did it bring any improvement, nor did it bring any improvement, It was early on Monday morning, in the low cushioned arm chair by the window of the east room. She was looking out on the glorious wood-covered lopes of the valley and watching the rosy flush of dawn spread over the sky.
There was an infinite sadness in her eyes and a sigh escaped her, as she turned and watched her husband, still fast asleep in bed. In thought she was going over all that in the past three Early that year she had gone to stay with some friends in Wales, while business sook her husband to America. There friend, and Claude Ray who was going back to Egypt in a month to rejoin his regiment. Jill was heart broken, for her people even forbidden all intercourse with him. There was nothing definite against the man, and there was no


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doubt of the sincerity of hit love for Jill
but Mr. Mayne had a bitter hatred oo aill armin men, a contempt for ittea.
 and was ony goo thod of any pretext
to keep her duughter longer at home. to keep her caughter longer at home
To save the young people from the To save the young people from the
fate that was in store tor them, Mrs. fate that was in store for them, Mrse
Mitchent
titeped boll
bolly forward took a cotage in a remote village, per-
suaded the Maynes to lee
till
come suaded ene coaynes to thet lifeniness,
and be a companion in her Rand unknown to them, asked chaud Ray to spend the rest of his leave there
Everything went smoothy. Under her chaperonage then youm. ocuple weref in an
seventh heaven of bliss, and laid all

 marry Jill until he got his promotion,
the following year. Then out to Egyot to join him, only teling
her people the truth a few days before her peoppe
she sailed.
Mrs. Mitchell had been a fairy godmother to these two, having no compunction in deceiving the girirs parents
She had
no intention of
dece She had no intention of deeceiving her
husband; but in her letters to him she husband; but in her letters to him she
made no mention of Claude Ray. She knew him too well to trisk it. He Hould
not approve of her action; would think it

 saying of his. Besides, he was jealouss
If he knew that Ray was staying at the cottage, he would never have a moment's peace of mind In his eyes his wife
was so beautiful, so absosutuely desirable that he thought she must appear so so
all men. Mrs.
Mitchell
reailized this and thought all explanations had best be kept for his return. Truth,
however, or an easily swallowed counterpart of it is bound to come out. A
cousin, a distant cousin of Mitchell's cousin, a distant cousin of Mitchell's
came down to that village to stay. She came down to that village to stay. She
met Mrs. Mitchell and Ray out for a
walk together, eyed them with diswalk together, eyed them with displeasure, stopped to ask a few leading
questions, and on discovering that Mit chell was in America, judged accordingly to "dear Ralph $\qquad$
In blissful ignorance of the upheaval
awaiting her, Mrs. Mitchell returned awaiting her, Mrs. Mitchell returned
home. The fact that her husband's home. The fact that her husband's
letters had been brief and scarce had not letters had been brief and scarce had not
troubled her. He was busy, she knew,
and had little time for letter-writing. and had little time for letter-writing. But the moment her eyes met his, at the
railway station, she saw that something railway statio
was wrong.
was wrong. Ralph, what has happened?" she en-
"What is the matter, dear?",
Mitchell paid no heed to her questions. Not until they were in the quiet of their own home All that he said stunned his wife for the moment. It was so unexpected, so overwhelming. Ever since jad brooded over his doubts and his jealousy had worked itself it almost to forth in a torrent of angry unreasonable
words. His wife shrank beneath the words. His wife shrank beneath the
lash of their scorn, and her very shrinking lash of their scorn, and her very shrinking said was true.
"Well, have you anything to say?"
he asked at length, in tones that were he asked at length,
far from encouraging.
"Some day you will beg my pardon, Ralph. Some day you will see how Mrs. Mitchell said. Then she shut herself up in her room, her mind a tumult of that chaos had emerged a strong
fixed decision. Until she could show fixed decision. Until she could show
her husband the truth, by the evidence her husband the truth, by the eviduce to this scene again. All advances must be mad
pardon.
It was only three months since her
husband's homecoming, three months husband's homecoming, three months
that had seemed years, so slowly had they that had seemed years, so slowly had they
dragged by. Now the sight of the ideal dragged by Now the sight of the ideal
happiness of the Mansfields had broken
down her decision. She could not wait down her decision. She could not wait
for the evidence of Jill's marriage. As for the evidence of Jill's marriage. As
she sat by the window of the east room all her pride fell from her.
"rill tell him to-day", she said to
hersf. "He mus bebieve me, must
list histen
liton to me!
Ito?
words penetrated Mitchell's sleepy awak "ning, penetrated it as a dream. sleep, and there was a note of tenderness in his voice that his wife had not heard for three long months.
She was sitting in an attitude of utter dejection and hopelessness, her dark
hair had fallen over her face, which wa buried in her hands. At the sound of her husband's voice she raised her head suddenly, a look of wonder in her tear-
filled eyes. She got up and walked filled eyes. She got up and walked sleeping. There she sat down on the bed and contemplated his face with hungry, longing eyes. Unable to restrain and, as if never to let him go from he again, she pressed him to her heart. He husband, to whom this seemed as the continuance of a dream, yielded himsel wess of a beautiful morning, with his wife's soft arms around him, he listened to her story. It was so simple and pathetic, that when she had ended he
closed her in his arms and in that embrace was an unspoken prayer for forgiveness, which conveyed to her, more than an words, how penitent he was for the Trong he had done her.
a knock at the door brought them back realities. It was the maid with the early morning tea. On . On the tray lay a letter from Egypt.
Mrs. Mitchell glanced through it quickly, Mrs. Mitchell glanced through it q
ry Jill next month," and without marry Jill next month," and without a wor

Mansfield waved to his departing guest and watched the train, until it disappeared from sight. Then with a look of complete satisfaction on his face he turne
voice. "You little witch! I believe you are going to convert me to your theory
after all!"

## The Clock

He stands in the corner from morning till night,
patient old thing with no feet,
His face is as solemn and round as a moon And oh, so exceedingly neat
Right on through the day,
Tick-tock, tick-tock, $\mathrm{I}_{\text {am }}$ am only the clock,
tick-tock," he'll say.
His hands are quite tidy; they grow on his face.
When I grow so big I shall know Why one is so long and the other 'so short
And one he moves fast and one slow And one he moves fast, and one slow. Right on through the day
Tick-tock, tick-tock, I am only the clock, Tick-tock, tick-tock," he'll say.
At night when I'm sleeping, he keeps wide To see what the little mice do;
watches the brownie creep in through
His little red shoes wet with dew.
From night-time to daytime,
Right on through the day,
Right on through the day,
Tick-tock, tick-tock, I am only the clock, "'Tick-tock, tick-tock," he'll say.
And when it comes morning I wish he I ask him, but $n$
Of the wonderful things he saw in the night
Does he show in his sober face From breakfast to supper,
Right on through the day Rick-tock, tick-tock, I am only the clock Tick-tock, tick-tock,"' he'll say.
Lillian Braythwaite Hill, writer of humorous advertisements, spoke at a
business men's dinner in Chicago, on "Fun in the Ad." Miss Hill began in this way: "Does it pay to advertise? Well, I should say so. A man came to an editor
in the town of Shelbyville one day and asked that question. "'Does it pay,' said, the man, 'to ad-
vertise in your paper?" "'Does it pay to to advertise in my paper?
" You just bet it does,' the editor replied stance. Sands, the cash grocertised for in in week, and the very next day they, ha
twins at their house-both boys."

## The Woman's Quiet Hour

## By E. Cora Hind

The Home Economics Societies of Manitoba have recently concluded the most successful convention in their history, and have fully demonstrated their abily H.E.S. for the newly enfranchised.
From their inception these societies took hold of big questions with sturdy courage, and the great demands of the war have broadened the scope of their activities, and at the same time inof the great advantages of these societies and the farms together in towns and the farms ogether in a manner by any organization. Over 500 delegates gathered in Winnipeg for the annual convention, and very wisely and sanely
mixed a considerable dash of the social side of life with their graver deliberations.
They were greeted officially by representativen in the city: they were addressed by principals of colleges and the head of
the provincial board of health. They went the provincial board of health. They went they left to the city of Winnipeg a benediction in the shape of increased enthus-
iasm for the work of making the world a iasm for the work of making the world a

There is mucn discussion as to whether the women of Manitoba and fritish Col-
umbia have or have not the federal franumbia have or have not to the particular wording of
the election acts of these two Federal provinces. where the word "person" is used on contraas in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta.
Some of those who fought the suffrage
battle in the old days know well why the battle in the old days know well why the change was made for Alberta and saskat-
chewan; it was because lack of definiteness nearly gave the women of Manitoba the vote; in fact it was only just discov-
ered before the third reading of a certain bill many long years ago, and Alberta
The D The Dominion parliament use the provincial lists, but lawyers differ as to whe-
ther the Dominion government will accept the lists with women on them or whether they will alter the Dominion Act and lawyers agree as to what may happen,
but all are unreservedly agreed that the only hope of voting in a Dominion election at the present time is to be on the
provincial lists. The making of voters' provincial lists. The making of voters
lists is an expensive matter, and it is simply amazing how thrifty and prudent legislatures can be if they do not want
t.ie thing for which the money would be t.ie thing for which the money would be
spent. In order to make new lists it is spent. In order to make new an appro-
necessary that there should be an art
priation in the estimates, and so far this session no such estimates, andion has been made. There seems little doubt in the minds of politicians that there will be a
Dominion election within the year, and if the women of Manitoba and B.C. are to have at least a fighting chance to vote
in that election, it is time to be up and dure should hear from his women constituents on this point.

$$
\begin{array}{lcc} 
& 1915 & 1916 \\
\text { Octoper ....... } & \$ 333.94 & \$ 1,570.18 \\
\text { November.... } & 273.61 & 1,337.98 \\
\text { December ..... } & 398.87 & 1,612.46 \\
\text { January. . . . . } & 1916 & 588.85 \\
1917 & 2,931.75
\end{array}
$$

What Does They mean figures mean? $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Th Mean? } & \text { They mean the steady in- } \\ \text { crease from month to month } \\ \text { of the amounts of money }\end{array}$ being sent in from the rural districts to headquarters in Winnipeg for Red Cross
supplies. The work done by rural districts and small towns of Manitoba for Red Cross is nothing short of mar velous, especi-
ally when it is remembered how extremely ally when it is remembered how extremely
difficult it is to get help, and that an increasing share of the work on the farms have done virtuously but thou excellest them all" might appropriately be ap-
plied to Manitoba upon this occasion

The bee keepers' convention was something of a revelation this year to those
who have never bothered with anything
so small as bee culture. A'sked off hand "'How Doth how much honey has been The Little, last year, outsiders made 500 to 2000 pounds. As matter of fact over 800,000 pounds of
honey were made by the bees, and the honey were made by the bees, and the
sale of the same came to very considersale of the same came to very consider-
ably over $\$ 100,000$. There are quite a ably over $\$ 100,000$. There are quite a ture, and more will go into it.
One of the decisions
One of the decisions of the convention was of an admirably practical character,
namely to place hives of bees in the grounds of convalescent homes for soldiers, the government to provide needful instruc-
tion in the care of the bees tion in the care of the bees. There is a
growing demand for honey, and with growing demand for honey, and with better educational publicity as to its
food value this demand should continue to increase. The project to have the honey output marketed co-operatively
the same as the wool is an excellent one the same as the wool is an excellent one.
Given the necessary knowledge as to handling and a proper market, and a man otherwise incapacitated might make a comfortable addition to his pension in
the care of a few hives of bees, and at the care of a few hives of bees, and at
the same time provide himself with an endless source of pleasure and instruc-
tion. tion.
Not only should the potato area on all the farms be increased this year, but every back-yard in city and town should
be utilized in so far as it is possible to $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Grow } & \text { have it sufficiently prepared. } \\ \text { No use wasting seed on poorly }\end{array}$ are scarce the world over Europe cannot produce the usual supply
owing to lack of fertilizers, and fertil owing to lack of fertilizers, and fertil izers cannot be obtained owing to lack
of ships, so that supplies for Britain and the continent will largely be produced in America. The United States is shoit of potatoes for current requirements, and
also very short of seed, so that with the also very short of seed, so that with the
best will in the world they cannot increase their acreage materially, so that crease their acreage materially, so that
potatoes are likely to be a good price for
another year at least. The back-yard another year at least. The back-yard
supply will not do much to furnish supply will not do much to furnish garden movement would help consider-
ably with the supply for each family, and ably with the supply for each family, and
not only be cheaper than buying, but wot only be lessening local consumption of the large supplies leaving more for export few hours of garden work for either the man or woman whose daily work lies
indoors. It is nothing short of amazing indoors. It is nothing short of amazing
the amount of vegetables. which can be grown on a town lot if pains are taken in preparing the ground.
Why I Would Not Allow My Daughter to Be a Dressmaker
Friends have always admired my neat appearance and the style and simplicity of my dress. The fact that I have been a
dressmaker enables me to dress in the dressmaker enables me to dress in the
latest style on less money than my friends
reouire to make aless smart appearanco
Ihave the saitirateris of knowing that my material has been wasted in the making. material has been wasted in the making. same dress a second season, for by making a few changes I can always make it over
like new. I have always the satisfaction of knowing that, were I left penniless there would be a means whereby I could earn my bread and butter, Styles may change, able dressmaker.
Yet, notwithstanding all these advan ages you will be somewhat surprised that maker. I shall teach her to to be a dressmaker. I shall teach her to make her own
clothes; but with my consent she will never reach the standard of a dressmaker. Listen and you shall know my reasons. oo often I receive letters from friends like the following:
"Dear Marjorie,-Do come and spend
Thanksgiving with us. We are just Thanksgiving with us. We eare just dying
to see you. I have so much to tell to see you. I have so much to tell you; and say, Marjorie, you know that green my dear, I am making a few changes in it,
ust a few touches of black velvet added. Nothing much; but you know how I ap-
preciate your judgment in matters like preciate your judgment in matters like
this, and İ know that you will help me out"
Itc. accept the invitation, and during those two days of anticipated pleasure, I rip and plan and sew, until what at first appeared
to be an impossibility is at last converted into a presentable costume of the latest style, and all for the sake of friendship.
If I plan a visit to a friend or relative If I plan a visit to a friend or relative there is always some sewing awaiting me; though my help might not be directly solicited, I always feel that it is expected of me.
If I drop in to spend an afternoon with
friend, 1 am sure to be called on for dvice, if not for aid in connection with whatever sewing may be on hand. In the vent of any sewing being done for a charit-
ble association, I am always expected to take a leading part.
On all these occasions, I am only too
pleased to pleased to give to others the benefit of my experience; but there are times when the she can appreciate a holiday. But plan as she can appreciate a holiday. but plan as able dressmaker. Once a dressmaker, A Brewer's dray had collided with A Brewer's dray had collided with after can splashing into the street. Of
course, the world assembled to watch the great event. A small man, coming up late, had to stand on tip-toe and keep dodging his
head from side to side in order to see past head from side to side in order to see past
an enormously stout "woman who was just in front of him. "Wh.
is it?" he kept on asking.
At last he caught a glimpse of the shattered cart and the fresh white milk streaming through the street. Goodness!" he exclaimed. "What an awful waste!"
The stout woman looked, at him. "I have a right own business, sir," she sai.

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soak up paint.
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Cer (see small picture


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Brand". Write for a copy to Brand". Write for
our Montreal Office.

# What is Auto-Intoxication -and How to Prevent It 

By C. G. Percival, M.D.

Perhaps the best definition I have ever noted
of Auto-Intoxication is "Self-Intoxication, or of Auto-Intoxication is poisoning
by oneself.'
This definition is clearly intelligible because it puts Auto-Intoxication exactly where it belongs;
akes it away from the obscure and easily mistakes it away from the obscure and easily mis-
understood, and brings it into the light as an nervating, virulent , ous ailment
It is probably the most insidious of all complaints, because its first indications are that we
feel a little below par, sluggish, dispirited, etc., feel a little below par, sluggish, dispirited, etc.,
and we are apt to delude ourselves that it may
ber and we are apt to delude ourselves that it may
be the weather, a little overwork or the need for rest-
But once let it get a good hold through non-
ttention to the real cause and a nervous condition attention to the real cause and a nervous condition apt to develop, which it will take months weakens the foundation of the entire system o resist disease that if any is prevalent at the time or if any organ of the body is below par a more
or less serious derangement is sure to follow-

The ailments which have been commonly, most habitually, traced to Auto-Intoxication Melancholia, Nervous Prostrations, Digestive Troubles, Eruptions of the Skin, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney Disturbance, Liver Troubles.
There are several conditions which may produce Auto-Intoxication, but by far the most common and prevalent one is he accumulation of waste er food or more food than Nature can take care of under our present mode of living
I wonder if you realize how prevalent this most
common cause of Auto-Intoxication really isthe clearest proof of it is that one would be entirely afe iff stating that there are more drugs consumed other human ills combined-it is indeed universal, and if it were once conquered, in the words of the amous medical scientist, Professor Eli Metchnikoff He has specifically'stated that if our colons probability live to the age of 150 years.
That is because the waste which accumulates is it flows through the walls of the colon; absorbs these poisons until it is permeated with them. Have you ever, when bilious, experienced a tingling sensation apparent even above the dormant
sensation which biliousness creates? $I$ have, and that is Auto-Intoxication way above the and that is daint.
Now, if laxative drugs were thorough in remov-
ing this waste, there could be no arraignment against them-

FORGET ABOUT URIC ACID! It DOES NOT Cause Rheumatism
 thatemontat wheout two pould not yivel trang



 $t$




and temporary in their results, and if persisted in soon cease to be effective at all. Their effect
is, at best, the forcing of the system to throw off as, at best, the forcing of the system to throw off
noxious element, and they, therefore, "jolt" a noxious element, and they,
nature instead of assisting her.
There is, however, a method of eliminating this
waste, which has been perfected recently after many years of practice and study, which might be aptly termed a Nature remedy. This is the
cleansing of the colon its entire length, at reasoncleansing of the alone means of an internal bath, in
able periods, by meane
which simple warm water and a harmess antiseptic are used.
This system already has over half a million enthusiastic users and advocates, who have found it the one effective and harmless preventive of
Auto-Intoxication, and a resulting means of consistently keeping them clear in brain, bright
in spirits, enthusiastic in their work and most in spirits, enthusiastic in

The one great merit about this method, aside rrom the fact that it is so effectual, is that no one can quarrel with it, because it is so simple and scientifically applied. All physicians have for years commonly recommended old-fashioned
Internal Baths, and the only distinction between them is that the newer method is infinitely more thorough, wherefore it would. seem that one could hardly fail to ree
himself, could he?
As a matter of fact, I know that many of the oost enlightened and successful specialists
constantly prescribing it to their patients. The physician who has been responsible for this perfected method of Internal Bathing was himself
an invalid twenty-five years ago. Medicine had n invalid twenty-the years ago. Medicine had
failed and he tried the old-fashioned Internal Bath. It benefited him, but was only partially effective.
Encouraged by this progress, however, he improved Encouraged by this progress, however, he improved so did his health.
Hence, for twenty-five years he has made this his life's stuay and practice until to-day this long
experience is represented in the "J. B. L. Cascade." During all these years of specializing, as may be
readily appreciated, most interesting and valuable readily appreciated, most interesting and valuable
knowledge was gleaned, and this practical knowknowledge was gleaned, and
ledge is all summed up in a most interesting way, ledge is all summed to you on request, without cost
and will be sent to
or other obligations, if you will simply address or other obligations, if you will simply address
Chas. . . Tyrrell, M.D., Room 256, 163 College Street, Toronto, and mention having
article in The Western Home Monthly.
The inclination of this age is to keep as far away rom medicine as possible, and still keep healthy of human ailments is caused by Auto-Intoxication. These two facts should be sufficient to incline everyone to at least write for this little book and read what it has to say on the subject.


When writing advertisers, please mentio
The Western Home Monthly

WHEN all that was mortal of Lawrence Finnegan was borne to his
late home, with the explanation ate home, with the explanation that he had attempted to take a nap on
the track of the Indian Valley Ry., his the track of the ndian valley Ry., his equanimity born of a conviction that whatever happens in this world is for
the best. But when, a year later, Rosie, the best. But when, a year later, Rosie,
her cow, was tossed into the ditch, a
shapeless mass, from the selfsame track shapeless mass, from the selfsame track upon which the earthly career of her
former master had been cut short, Mrs. finnegan mourned with a grief too great for solace. By way of explaining Mrs. Finnegan's rather unconventional/ conduct it should be said that her late husband had been
in the habit of varying the monotony of
his labors as a section hand, by going on his labors as a a section hand, by going on
a spree of a week or ten days' duration a spree of a week or ten days duration after each monthly visit of the pay car.
His boss was obliged to overlook these eccentricities because Mr. Finnegan had been promised a life job on the road for having saved, in a spectacular manner, a passenger train from plunging into a a
washout. During these sprees his favorwashout. During these sprees his faver-
ite amusement was beating his wife with whatever came handy. As sprees are rather costly luxuries, Mr. Finnegan's
contributions to the family support were few and meagre.
Rosie, on the other hand, during her
entire exemplary life, never once failed entire exemplary life, never once failed
to appear at the front gate promptly to appear at the front gate promptly
after the passage of No. 4 at 6.25 p.m. after the passage of No. 4 at 6.25 p.m.
ready to fill a large tin pail with the richest of foaming warm milk. This
milk, with the products of the garden milk, with the products of the garden
cultivated by Mrs. Finnegan, and the cultivated by Mrs. Finnegan, and the
chickens raised by her labor, supplied
the family larder and furnished such the family larder and furnished such then, that when Mrs. McGuigan called upon Mrs. Finnegan a week after Rosie's
tragic end she found crape on the door tragic end she found crape on the door
knob and could elicit no response to her knock, though the sound of moans and ejaculations from the tiny sitting-room
told that the mistress of the told that the mistress of the house "
"Oh-h! Ye poo-oor de-ear," exclaimed Mrs. McGuigan in her most consoling ac-
cents as she bustled into the room "now don't take on so. I'm su-ure if there's a heaven f'r cows, R-rosie's there
this blessed minnit, an' she wuddent this blessed minnit, an she wuddent,
have ye grieve yer hea-art out f'r her."
Mrs. Finnegan's Mrs. Finnegan's only answer was to
bury her face in her hands and rock back bury her face in her hands and rock back sobs and moans, while her caller stood in agape. At last her slowly returning wits "Ye poompted her to say:
The world of sympathy in the simple exclamation but served to tap afresh the
fountain of sorrow in Mrs. Finnegan's fountain of sorrow in Mrs. Finnegan's
breast. Controlling herself after a time breast. Controlling herself after a time
she looked up at Mrs. MeGuigan through tear-dimmed eyes. "Ah, poo-oror de-ar R-rosie was such a
da-arlin" crayture," continued Mrs. Finnegan, her tears starting afresh. "She'd I'd give her a bite fr'm the ga-arden, an' 'shed stan' in front of the dure in the
ma-arnin' an' moo so lovin' f'r me to ma-arnin' an' moo so lovin' f'r me to
come out an' milk her. O, Mrs. McGuigan, I
bea-ar it." Mrs McGuigan racked her brain for some moments for words to assuage the
fresh outburst of grief that followed this "A-ah, now! Ah, now! Mrs. Fin-"A-ah, now! Ah, now! Mrs. Fin-
 that way. It wo-on't do, Seeing that after a pause, "An' ye can buy another "Another cow, d'ye say, Mrs. Mc(Auigan?" snapped Mrs. Finnegan in a
blaze of wrath. "Where's there another cow on ear-rth like me poo-oor de-ear
R-rosie? An' if cows were thicker'n flies in August, whe-ere'd I get the money to This was a poser. But inspiration
came at last, and Mrs. McGuigan's face came up as she exclaimed:-
lighted une the r-railroad buy ye wan." "How'll I do that?"
"W'y the r-railroad kilt poo-oor
R-rosie, didn't it? Thin make the r-rail-
"'Tis easier said than done."
fri'nd McFatrick that had a fi-ine shoat kilt by wan . $o^{\prime}$ thim rid divil wagins la-ast summer. McFatrick found out the name of the ma-an that had the divil wagin was McVandherhilp, or somethin'
like that. So he tuck the train to the city, an' went sthraight to McVandherhilp, ${ }^{\text {an office, or whativer his name was, }}$ an' he says, says he'Ye've kilt me pig an' he says, says he,'Ye've kilt me pig
with yer dom'd divil wagin,' says he. with yer dom'd divil, wagin, says he
'How much?' says McVandherhilp. 'Fifty dollars,' says FcFatrick. 'There ye ar-re,' says McVandherhilp. 'Thank ye kindly, sir,' says McFatrick, says he. An' that
was all there was to it. Now if I was was al here was to it. Now if I was
you, Mrs. Finnegan, I'd go sthraight to you, Mrs. Finnegan, I'd go sthraight to
the r-railroad an' I'd say, 'Ye-ve kilt me cow.' 'How much?' says they. 'Fifty dollars,' says ye. 'Here ye ar-re,' says
they. An' then ye'll come ho-ome an' buy ye a fi-ine young cow an' live happy ever afther, as they do in the fairy
tales." tales." "Well, now, p'r'aps I wud," assented Mrs. Finnegan, drying her eyes on her apron. So it was decided, after an
infinite amount of discussion, that Mrs Finnegan should leave her affairs, which meant the care of her dog Charley, an
evil-looking brute, part bulldog and part meanness, and the chickens in the care of Mrs. McGuigan while she went to division headquarters at Omaha to pre-
sent her claim for poor Rosie's slaughter in person. The next day but one after that of
Mrs. MeGuigan's inspiration, No. 2 car Mrs. McGuigan's inspiration, No. 2 car-
ried Mrs. Finnegan, arrayed in her anried Mrs. Finnegan, arrayed in her an-
cient black alpaca and black-beaded bonOmaha without any more of incident than usually befalls the untravelled listen and of many who would not, sup plemented at last by the kindly guid
ance of a newsboy, led the aggrieved widow to a door inscribed:-
"DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT"
Mrs. Finnegan found herself in a large room, at one end of which was a roll-top desk. In a swivel chair behind the desk a broad expanse of white waistcoat bi sected by a ponderous gold chain. His hise, for the time being, was redder than his beard, for he was delivering to an very nervous little man a violent oration, or declamation, or something, in "laid the words, "number one," and "orders,"" and "Coffman Siding," and "orders," were jumbled with strange of the scene, or to attract attention Mrs. Finnegan advanced to the center of the room and, after a preliminary
"hem!" exclaimed in her most severe hem!" exclaimed in her most severe "Ye've kilt me cow."
"Go to the devil!" roared the red-
faced occupant of the swivel chair without looking up. frs. Finna Mrs. Finnegan fled from the room, her
eyes so suffused with tears that she ran eyes so suffused with tears that she ran
into one of her countrymen, in a checked into one of her countrymen, in a checked
blouse, and carrying a pail of water in
each hand, whom she nearly knocked each hand,
"Dom it, why don't ye-" he yelled; then seeing the tear-blinded old woman his politest his head, he continued in mum. The flure's lost me balance, an' if ye hadn't been in hearin', I might 'ave used sthrong lan-
The response to this being a sob, he continued:- "Cheer up, mum! Trouble loves a wet s'ill, so dhry yer eyes befure yer grief
takes r-root," not had yer sole support taken fr'm ye by a murdherin' r-railroad."
"I bear them no ill-will f'r tha-at."
"A-a-a-a-a?"
Janitor Murphy scratched his head and
"But they've kilt me poo-oor, de-ear Rosie, an' now they'll give
faction, the blagga-ards."
"Yer da'ter?"
"Mer da'ter."
"Me cow." "Fer the love o' God!" Janitor Mur

ing an umbrella to ward off the rays of
the too ardent sun, sitting flat on the ground squarely between the rails, the ity. It was Mrs. Finnegan. Beside her, ity. It was Mrs. Finnegan. Beside her,
with ears back, bristles up, muscles tense, eyes a-glitter with green fire, stood a dog-Charley. Just across the ditch, frozen stiff and speechless with terror,
stood Mrs. McGuipan. For a full minute the tableau was undisturbed. Then Buster Jim yelled:
"Hey there! What in blazes you doin'?
Git off the track." Seeing that this proGit off the track." Seeing that this pro-
duced no effect whatever, he continued "Say, Sam,, git down and chase that old woman off,",
Sam sprang down and started forSam sprang down and started for-
ward; but seeing Charley watching him ward; but seeing Charley watching him
out of the corners of his eyes while his upper lip fluttered in a a nervous sort of way over a most magnificent set of teeth,
he retreated precipitately to the shelter he retreated precipitately to the shetter
of the gangway. Then Buster Jim opened the cylinder began a series of spasmodic toots on the whistle and, with the pop valve emitting
a demoniac, sputtering roar, started the a demoniac, sputtering roar, started the
two hundred and thirty-two forward. The noise was appalling, but it never feazed Mrs. Finnegan. With Charley it was different. With a wild half bark growl, he sprang at the advancing pilot
and tore splinters from the wooden bars with his teeth until the thing came to a stop when it touched Mrs. Finnegan, who turned around and leaned comfortably back against the pilot.
Brakeman Shorty 0
up "What's the matter?" he inquired. up "Git that woman off the track," yelled Buster Jim.
Shorty da
Shorty dashed forward on his mission. on the pilot that he did not notice Shorty until that gentleman was almost upon him. Charley promptly abandoned the pilot to charge the new foe. Shorty
made record time on the return trip made record time on the return trip
until he met Conductor Kingman, better known, because of his finicky tastes in matters of dress, as "Miss Georgie." Miss Georgie, who had been in time to see the
charge and counter charge, called out in his sternest tones:-
"Git a coupling pin and brain that "Git a coupling pin and brain that
brute, and then help that woman off the track"," "Can't. I got to go back an' flag. Can't. I got to go back an' flag. Ye
know sixteen follered us right out o' know sixtee
"You're mighty busy all of a sudden,"
exclaimed baggageman Billy Byrnes as exclaimed baggageman Billy Byrnes as "Now lemme show you how to handle a dog. All you got to do is.to hold your
hat out kind ${ }^{\prime}$, low and wave it slowly hat out kind $\mathrm{o}^{\prime}$ low and wave it slowly back and forth and look him straight in
the eye, and no dog on earth'll dast to touch you." gallantly advanced. Charley, regarding his conduct as a particulariy aggravating affront, charged with great energy.
The waving hat confused him so that he failed to spring for Billy's throat, as he had intended, but dashed between his
legs instead, throwing the baggageman legs instead, throwing the baggageman
violently to the ground to the great deviolently to the ground to the great dealighted in time to see the performance. Beiore Charley could check himself and return to the attack, the voice of his
mistress rose above the roar of the twomistress rose above the rair to her side. Being well-trained, he obeyed, though reluctantly. Mrs. Finnegan put her arms around Charley, holding him firmly to ingly. "Yer place is right here." Seeing the dog under restraint, Miss the mail clerk and several passengers "What nearer. doing there?" demanded Miss Georgie.
"Enj'yin' meself."
"Well, get out of the way, or we'll run "Ye'd betther not try it. Ye've run over me old ma-an, an' yeve r-run over me poo-oor, de-car Rosie; but I ha-ardly

Charley licked his chops and glowered at Miss Georgie.
Georgie to a smooth-shaven. well-dressed, self-assertive gentleman who had come
forward from the parlor car.


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richly colored fows and freh,
given cor for




## The Western home Monthly

pected, illogieal things, and it had
pleased the eceentric goddess to decree
not only that the old Man's special not only that the old Man's special
should be lying at Lyons waiting for should be lying at Lyons waiting for for
number two, but that the general claim number two, but that the general claim
agent of the Indian Vailey Railroad
should be journeying southward on this should be journeying soothward on this
same number two, now held up by Mrs same number two, now held up by Mrs.
Finnegan and her dog. It was General Finnegan and her dog. It was eneneal
Claim Agent Harrington whom Mise
Georgie had addressed
now took command of the situation.
Who is this woman ?" he asked.
Shorty, who knew everybod," answered
Shorty, wha knew everybody on the road.
"Why have you stopped the train, Mrs.
Finnegan "" demanded Mr. Harrington,
"I want pay f'r the cow yeve kilt f $\mathrm{f} r$
${ }^{\text {me. }}$ "Well, well, this is no way to get it Send your claim to Omaha, and if it is
just it will be paid in due time.,
"Omehah! Omehah! Don't ye say,
Omehah to me. I went to Omeehah an an
the brick-topped blagga-ard there told
me to go to a place that was invinted an, set aside 'specially fr' r-railroad men.
An' now I'm goin to have pay fr me poo-oor mu
this spot."
Mr. Harrington found himself losing
cmand of the situation.
"How do I know you had a cow
killed 9 " he demanded, betrayed by his emotions into an appearance of negotiating.
thing," replied grave over there, poo-oor thing," replied Mrs. Finnegan, pointing "We killed a a cow, all right, coming up
the other day," interposed Shorty "Well, well my ooo woman, what she was worth, and I'll see what can be "done about it when I get to "She
'She was wort' fifty dollars, an' ye'il
see about it befure ye git a foot nearer
 "Fifty do
Fiifty dollars! Why, I could buy the
best cow in the country for thirty-five best cow in the country for thirty-five
dollars. Come, come, Mr. Kingman, renove that woman and let's get on."
Miss Georgie took a step forward.
"Come on, boys," he called. His request being re-enforced by Mr. Harrington's urgings, Shorty and the express messenger supported Miss Georgie on enither
fank, though it must be said the advance was without enthusiasm.
"Watch 'em, Cha-arley", warned Mrs. Finnegan. Charley promptly showed a
whole-hearted willingness to watch 'em by springing forward a step and emit. ing a. series of frocious growls and "Say! but you are a brave lot, "Sayy but you are a brave lot,"
snered Mr Harrington.
"PPren . "P'raps you'd
retorted Shorty.
"O, confound it, I'd rather pay the fifty out of my own pocket than lay out
the president's special any longer, Mr. Harrington, ignoring Shorty's sug.
gestion.
"Here,
Madame,
heres sour gestion. "Here, Madame, here's your
fifty dollars," he continued, peeling two wenties un from the depthe of his triou sers pocket.
"Ssaid sixty dollars."
"Sixty dollars? Cows seem to be, going up in your market, Mrs,
"Tis the beef trust."
"Well, for heaven's sake come and get
your money and let us go on."
"Ye.ll hand it to me like a gintleman
"'I'm not coming near that dog."
self," said Mrs. Finnegan, throwing her skirt over Charley's head thand holding
him tightly with one arm. Mr. Herring him tightly with one arm. Mr. Harring-
ton grew purple in the face and breathed ton grew purple in the face and breathed
hard for ${ }^{2}$ moment. Then he peeled another ten off the roll and handed it to Shorty, who cautiously advanced near
enough to toss the little roll into the widow's lap. She took it, counted it a handkerchief, deposited the handkerchief in a pocket which she found in her skirt a fter a long search, rose, brushed
herself off with one hand and at last stepped aside.
steppod aside. "Now ye kin go," she said.
Not until they had reached Mrs. Fin-
egan's gate did Mrs. McGuigan find her negan's gate then Mrs. Keguigan find her tongue Then, looking up with the
adoration which humility pays to genius she exclaimed:-
time ye sco-ored wan."

## About the Farm

## Care of Brood Mares

 By Grattan Some horsemen utterly neglect thebrood mare, while others err in giving too nuch attention. The latter forget that exercise is necessary and
heavy foods are undesirable.

Exercise but Avoid Accidents A mare in foal may be safely used to is not asked to strain herself, as is usually the case when a snowdrift or a mud-hole makes it a difficult matter for a horse to
avoid putting forth extreme avoid putting forth extreme muscular
efforts in order to pull a load. Slipping on icy spots is a common cause for abortion, but many times mares are
thoughtlessly turned out when ice abounds thoughtlessly turned out when ice abounds
and less frequently they are driven 'on and less frequently they are driven on
icy roads without being properly shod.
If more than two of the farm mare are in foal it is almost a foregone con-
clusion that some two of them will fight when turned out together. No sure kick in the absomen robom axistser harse.
It will he far better to give them their It will be far better to o give them their
exercise in harness, doing such light tasks exercis
as, ma
farm.
If
If. the mares are worked in winter
when their feet are likely to become balled up with ice and sikow, the bealls shoulded
always be knocked out before they always be knocked out before they are
driven in on to the stable floor, where drren in on to the stable foor, where
there would be danger of their slipping. Mares kept in box stalls some timespes get
injured by being caught in a half-closed injured by being caught in a half-closed
door going out or in the stall, according and sometimes a mare that is somewhhat
stubborn about being driven into the stall or the stable gets a bad fall by reason of getting a blow with a whip in the hasds of the person trying to drive her. Such mares should never be driven into the
stall or stable, but should be led.

Feed for the Brood Mares In the matter of feeding almost any
good sensible feed may be allowed. Smuty corn or rusty oats should not be fed under any consideration. Good oats, bran and well curred hay make a food that would be hard to improve on. It goes without saying that a mare stould foaling time approac
is better at all times.
At Foaling Time

It will be well to keep as close a watch
as possible for the arrival of the youngster, as possible for the arrival of the youngster, the mare than is absolutely necessary. Ine mare than is absolutely necessary. to keep as quiet and as much out of sight
of the mare as possible, but at the same of the mare as possible, but at the same
time be in such a position that he can observe her actions and note the progress being made toward delivery. If the attendant has an intelligent idea of the act when it takes place in a normal man-
ner, he will be able to recognize abnormal conditions, and if not able to rectify these he should send promptly for a veterinarian. A very important point with the attendant is to khow when to interfere, as much harm
is sometimes done by premature or is sometimes done by premature or or
irrational interference, as is at other times by being too tardy. He should not be anxious to render assistance, he should
be content to allow nature a fair opportunbe content to ollow nature a fair opportun-
ity to perform her functions, and when


A Happy Family, Enjoying Home Comforts. Taken on the Farm of Mr Geo. Ball, Gladstone,
to the direction in which the door opens, mare, as it is almost certain to cause
and sometimes a mare that is somewhat
diarrhoea in the foal.
things are making fair progress he should
In ait developments. Iarge percentage of cases the act of foaling in mares is naturally performed. Sometimes this does not occur, especialy is this the case where the mare
has led an idle life, and her muscles are In a flabby condition as a consequence. most rapid in horses of all domesticated animals. In cases where labor pains and no progress is apparently being made toward delivery, the attendant must decide that some abnormal condition
exists and the aid of the veterinarin exists and the
If the mare is kept in the stable, see
that all the bedding is removed after the foal arrives; this, together with the afterfloor with a disinfectant solution and give dry bedding.
In some cases the mare is unnatural
and vicious with her foal, and if not prevented will injure and probably estroy it. In this case the attendant dislike of the foal has been overcome
and the youngster has sucked. If the foal be strong and smart and the mare is giving it the proper
interference the better.

## After Foaling

Give the mare bran mashes for a day
parturition and feed her on clean hay and
oats. Reduce the oats and increase the bran if the foal shows evidence of con-
stipation, but do not feed barley to the

Instinct is supposed to teach the mare
at once rupture the which very often encloses the foal when even when birth is easy and not precede by great pain, she will generally lie for a few minutes after delivery, and in th meantime the colt may perish. When
this happens the attendant should at once sever the membranes. In all cases in which the navel cord is not severed,
he should tie it tightly with he should tie it tightly with a strong,
soft cord, about an inch from the and sever it with a scraping motion of
the knife about an inch below that When the cord is an in in this manner bleeding will not occur as it will if the
cord be cut straight with a knife. Moisten the foal's navel with a solution of listerine creolin every day until the cord dries up and drops off, leaving no sore. If the
foal's bowels do not move within a few hours inject a mixture of glycerine and
water into the rectum with syringe, repeat until a movement follows.
With this stage reached, the foal will be started in life satisfactorily and its future welfare will depend upon the care it gets. danger of a me that there is always more than by neglect. One of the most certain methods of causing disorders in in young
foals is to begin dosing youngster is on his feet. ${ }_{I}$ I have raised quite a number of colts lin my 30 years of
farming and have yet to lose the first from navel ill. Many lose the foal from
this evil for ever see but carelessness reason that In coure and feed 1 attribute my success with foals to follow. 1 attribute my success with foals to follow-
ing the method of giving good feed, gentle
exarcise, clean water and comfortable quarters for the brood mares at all times
and the stables kept clean, well lighted and ventilated.
Cost of Production and Proft In my opinion it is useless to try to unless dairying can be made more attractive to the average farmer, and it will not be more attractive unthit is more profitmoney, and the future looks anything
morater but bright. Washington is now producing about what dairy products are needed for home consumption. If we increase the
production we must. seek outside markets production we must, seek outside markets
and compete with those states that are not only prowucing a better article, but
are producing it cheaper, because of are producing it cheaper, because of
having cheaper land. In
herds our core testing association of 24 age of 418 lbs. of milk for the month of November at a cost of $\$ 2$ per 100 lbs.
for feed. To this we must add about for feed. To this we must add about
$\$ 1.00$ per 100 lbs. for care, depreciation, $\$ 1.0$ per
interest, taxes, etc., or $\$ 3.00$
piler 100 lbs. Milk is worth from $\$ 2$ to $\$ 2.40$ at the farm,
showing that these farmers are working showing that these farmers are working
for nothing and boarding themselves.
The best 7 herds in our association
gave an average of 816 lbs. of milk per cow at a cost for feed of $\$ 1.17$ as compared with $\$ 2$ by the poorest 7 herds.
Nearly every herd in the valley has more or less of these boarder cows that are not or less of these boarder cows that are not
paying for their board. The object of this association is to pick out these board-
hers and help these farmers to keep and ers and help these
care for better cows.
If we have cows that produce 300 lbs . of fat we must have a $300-\mathrm{lb}$. man to feed and care for her. Simply buying
a good cow and feeding her all she will eat does not mean successful dairying A suceessful dairyman must not only
know how much to feed, but also what to feed to produce the best results with the different cows. Two brothers in our
association have each a herd of cows. One produces milk at 80 c per 100 lbs.
the other at $\$ 1.60$ per 100 for feed. the other at $\$ 1.60$ per 100 for feed. The
Poor Farm herd produces milk, at $\$ 1.06$ Poor Farm herd produces milk at $\$ 1.06$
per 100 while at the Soldiers' Home it costs $\$ 2.50$ for feed.
Whenever we find a profit producing
herd of cows we will be likely to find herd of cows we will be likely to fond a prosperous and contented farmer that is
an asset to the community. an asset to the community.
cows in this state are making a profit for their owners, one-third are about,
breaking even, and the other third are making a loss. In my opinion the only
way to make dairying successful in this way to make dairying successsund, is to
valley with our high-prid land,
cheapen the cost of producing milk by cheapen the cost of producing milk by
weeding out the boarders, and increasing the production of the better cows, and mister of education, and that education must be taken to the farm, as the man
that is keening the unprofitable cows can be reached in no other way. He must be shown. He seldom reads dairy iterature or attends dairy meetings. Probably no other agency offers so
good a chance to take the education to the right man as the cow testing association. If we can get these men o join the association, we can show what each cow produces and what she
costs, and in this way may be able to costs, and in this way may be able to
convince the farmer that he is working for nothing when he keeps cows that do not pay for their board.
Some of the business men of Tacoma, believing that something ought to be
done to build up the dairy industry near their city, conceived the idea of helping the farmer with small means to keep
cows. This is a laudable undertaking nd deserves success, but I cannot help wrong end and will fail to aegum at the that they are trying to do. They have mployed a good man to buy the best
grade cows to be had, and have sold them grade cows to be had, and have sold them
to the farmers on the installment plan,
which is probably the only way these armers can buy.
It seems to me that where this under-
 education along with them. Very few men who have not had a good deal of
experience with cows will succeed at first. experience with cows will succeed at frst
It seems to me that it would be a good plan to employ a man that thoroughly plan erstand the a feeding and caro of couss
und watch these cows carefully for a year

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The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., LLd.
or two and show the owners not only how
to feed, but vhat to feed and how to take good care of them, and then see that they
do tit. Extracts from an address by A. W.
Langdon of Washington. Langdon of Washington.
How I Kept a Record of My Cows By Georgè Aders
I entered the dairy club contest April the first. At hhis time we were milking
twenty cows keeping daily records, and they were tested once each month by the
tester in our cow testing tester in our cow testing association, who
has don? much towards the improvement of the herd. After the cows were tested
ond in March, I selecter the efive bess and debegan
iny work. Each cow's milk was weighed my work. Each cow's milk was weighed
and the cows were fed according to the and the cows were fed according to the
amount of milk produced. Special care
was taken to see that
 of water and salt, and were fed a maxture
of three parts ocrn and two parts bran.
At the beginn At the beginning of the test each received about seven pound of grain,
twelve pounds of hay, and thirty pounds of silage drily. Their feed was gradually increased as they responded. At the close
of the first month their grain had been of the efrst month their grain had been
increased about twenty-five per cent,
their production their production had increased 14 per
cent, and the profit over the cost of feed
had, been inerest had, been increased 18 per cent.
I quit feedingning silage and the second mondth turned them on bluegrass and white clover pas-
ture and within a few days they began ture and within a few days they began
to show quite a little gain on their milk
flow At the sitl flow. At the same time $I$ also boran
milking the Holstein three times per dan which accounts for her increase over the other four.
On the tenth of May, I began herding
them on rye at spare times after midking in the evening. This alsos increased miking
milk flow considerably milk flow considerably and anfeacted the
test very little if any. At the end of the test very little if any. At the end of the
test they were receiving about forty per cent more grain, giving about forty per per
cent more milk and testing about the same which made an increase in profit of about thirty-three and one-third per cent. Dourning they sixty days previous to the
conte a profit over the cost conteest of one made handred and over the cost
of follars
and fitty-ono cents. During the and firty-ons cents. During the sixty
days in th; contest, they made a net profit of ine hundred and seventy-nine
dollars and ninety-two cents in profit of seventy dollars and forty-one
cents.

The Stock Raising Way is Best say that he has tried shipping his milk to Chicago and Milwaukee and also in sending it to a neighboring condensery.
That owing to the indue haste and desire That owing, to the andue haste and desire
for a chane on the part of his neighbors and himself, they allowed the creamery
and be closed up and now they are in the to be closed up and now they are in the
hands of parties who compel a constant fight to secure a square deal. He is He can see that he is obliged to kee jult. as much help to handle his milk as he did when he sent the cream to the cream-
ery and kept the skimmilk at home. ery and kept the skimmiik at home.
"Then," he says, "I raised each year a
nice lot of hors and calves and had nice lot of hoys, ind rased each year a
chance to sell severas and had a chance to sell several cows each year,
which, together with the vealing of bull calves, brought me a nice revenue."
He has been following this method sending the whole milk away from the
farm for five years and he sees that his farm is suffering on account of it. Further,
he is not satisfied with the effect he is not satisfied with the effect on his
mind and ambition to be a good farmer which now exists. There is almost a
plaintive quality in the words that follow: plaintive quality in the words that follow
"I tell you I miss the stimulus that used to come you 1 miss the stimulus that used that 1 felt when I was raising a nice lot nice lot of at turning off each yoear ab am not really making as much yearly
porift,"s I did when we had the creamery
If our friend will hark back he remember that Hoard's Dairyman has repeatedly warned its readers that there
is loss in actual profit, loss in fertility, and
. is loss in actual profit, loss in fertility, and
loss in ambition as farmers, when they
f for foss in ambe creasery. The good old
forske the
Bille contains tr is passage: "There is a Bille contains tt 's passage: "There is a
way that seemetl right, to a man but the It is too bad that dairy farmers as as
clise arc not better reasoners than they are; that, they are caught so easily with
superficial and unsound business polvich superficial and unsound business poliricic:
Butt so it is. When the farmers forvike.
to a class of men who control the outpu of the farm to their own profit and the a little longer to bring results in the old way they abandon it. There is no way of keeping up a farm except you feed except you keannot feed it profitably live stock on it as it can carry. That kind of farming puts up the bars; keeps things snug and growing. You can see
the effects of it when you look at the men who follow it faithfully. They have got something to show for their labor and thought and it makes a different class of
men and farmers of them and that is men and farmers of them and that is We recognize that some farmers must supply the cities with milk. It is to be regretted, however, that too few of
them appreciate that shipping milk demands somewhat different practice in the handling of their soil, the feeding of their calves, and the managing of their farm business in general. If they do
not comprehend the difference between notling cream and whole milk they sooner or later meet with the same conditions as expressed by our subscriber.
Yes, that Bible quotation is everlastingly right.-Hoard's Dairyman.

The Cost of a Milk Service Recently The Sun referred to the peg, which claimed that it cost that company, 11c per quart to distribute milk in of .28 cents per quart which allowing earnings of .28 cents per quart, which was claimed
by the company to be cheaper than the largest and most reliable milk companies in many important centres in the U.S., including New York.
There appears to be a nigger in the
wood pile somewhere wood pile, somewhere. An investigating books of the "Big Five," in New York, the Borden, Shefifield Farms, Alexander Campbell, Clover Farms, and Mutual it cost these big companies 8.63 cents to produce and deliver a 9 c or 10 c quart
of
of The cost of handling was found to be practically the same with each of the large as follows:
Handling in country ......... $\$ .0029$ ${ }^{\text {Teaming in }}$ Pasteurizing
Pasteurzizing.
Bottle and cap
Delivery service
Freight
Office,
Office, advertising, etc.

| $\$ .0029$ |
| ---: |
| .029 |
| .0037 |
| .0024 |
| .0238 |
| .0293 |
| .0031 |
| $\$ .0481$ |

The accountant added that the ne average profit of the total amount of revenue from the by-products, such as butter, cheese, and from the milk wholesaled by the can to dealers, amounts
to $27-100$ of a cent a quart to ${ }^{27-100}$ of a cent a quart. The sales of the largest of the "Big Five" in the opst year were: raw milk1ve, ino,000 quart yoartles, $6,000,000$ pint
botles 50 ouo bottles, 50,000 quarts in cans. Pasteurized
milk- $58,000,000$ quart bottles, $11,000,000$ mik - $58,000,000$ quart bottles, $11,000,000$
pint bottles, $7,000,000$ quarts in pint bottles, $7,000,000$ quarts, in cans.
$\$ 17$, 500,000 , $\$ 17,500,000$.
The winess estimated daily average The witness estimated daily average
sales of milk in the city of New York at $3,000,000$ quarts on which a yearly net profit of $\$ 3,650,000$ is made. He said
he had found no evidence in the books he had found no evidence in the books
that there is $a$ combination for the disthat there is a combination for the dis-
vibution of milk, or that the "competitive trinution of milk, or that the "competitive
cost" of selling milk in New York is less cost of selling milk in New York is less
than the average cost in other lines of
business. Pasteurizing, he asserted is cheaper. in the country than in the city.
-Weekly Sun.

Perfecting the Dairy Cow Not long ago I stood in one of the finest oarns it ever was my privilege to visit.
Ranged along on either side of a wide passageway leading the whole length ful cows. Off at one side in a stall by herself a member of the herd was being
milked. The man who was doing the work. was a graduate of a state agricultural collcge who was reeeiving $\$ 100$ for the
work he was doing in connection with that
diry.
As
stood there and watched this As I stood there and watched this
man milk the cow and took in the fine
points of this splendid creature, I could
come over the dairy business in the past more of ourselves into every particular half century. Everything this man did of the work we are doing. If we are not mportant results depended upon him. all idea of ever doing anything that will The cow was at that time being tested. eating a mess of grain that had been most killfully prepared -so much of this ind of food, so much of that. She was not to be disturbed in any way during
the process of eating and milking. When he operator spoke to me in answer to my questions, it was in a low tone of voice, so that the cow might not be dis-
racted from the one thing which was racted from the one thing which was It certainly was a great object lesson to me in modern methods of dairy farming and I learned that this was only one feaure of the care and the accuracy and being observed on that farm.
As I look back now from the vantage ground of fifty years, it almost seems
to me that then it was not so much o me that then it was not so much the quality of the cows we kept or the with the farmers of those days as it was the number. I remember the cows ny father had. He was a good feeder hat anybody in the neighborhood did. His cows were very carefully groomed every day. I can remember now how
sleek they looked; every hair seemed to eek they oight direction. hair seemed to rrain together with his hay. He liked to have his cows give a good mess of
milk and he wished the cream to be deep milk, and he wished the cream to be deep milk was set. milk was set.
But never
But never was anything said about neither did the thought enter into the minds of any of us that there was a way given by any cow, aside from the gauge of thickness on the pan. All these things have come since. We did not stop to ask what breed a cow was. So long as
she was a good looking cow, not too old, and gave a good mess of milk, that was enough to recommend her if she were in the market.
Now the question is, have we come our cows? Fifty years ago we could have bought four cows, and perhaps five The price of good cows at pay for one. The price of good cows at the present man who has them to sell. For the man who buys it seems often quite prohibitive. Last week a sale of pure-bred cows was $t$ which cows brought prices that would at which cows brought prices that would
have seemed fabulous to the men of a few years ago. But we are at the zenith now? Have we the best cow to-day? we ever know higher prices than we do now? In short, are there any
finer points to be attained in the dairy cow? If so, what are they?
I want to confine myself to that one phase of the subject now: Can we bring
out any finer points in the cow of tomorrow? finer points, in the cow of toof fine stock is asking himself, for it does eem to be a fact that the better cows we have, the better we would like to have.
The moment we come to a place where we more satisfied with present attainments, that moment we begin to slip backward. We have got to go forward; if we do
not, a thousand things attack us to not, a thousand things attack us
pull us down.

Better Masters, Better Cows It seems to me to be .true that our est work for the future will be in the way of perfecting types we now have.
If we have cows with superior points, we cannot do better than to lay every possible stress upon developing those points until little or nothing remains the most perfect cow in this particular the most perfect cow in this particula or more careful, more accurate, mor carefully considered. work than we have been giving our business in the past. ligested work is done.
now on, the this but saying that from
will he the done in this field is the man who must be developed? I educated, and perfected. The cow which has it mastes chose life is carried on according to slipshod, careless, and hapotter points than he has now. To attain
contribute to the advancement of the dairy farming of our day
But is it worth while to place so much Is it a thing a man may be proud of to bring out a cow with better points and done? Just this may be the answer: The man who does not think it worth the very best there is in him is not worthy to be engaged in the great enterprise of
dairy farming. It is a thing to be proud dairy farming. We may all of us feel that when we are putting the very best there is in us into the minutest details of our work,
we are contributing to the betterment we are contributing to the betterment
Poultry Chat

TH. E. Vialoux, Charleswood

Whe Twenty-seventh Annual Poultry Show at the Industrial Bureau,
which took place on February 13th point of view. A display of truly magnificent birds, hatched and bred in royal purple-real aristocrats of poultrydom; breaking crowds of visitors each day of the show. The energetic Secretary, G. H. Vowles, and the Directors of the Poultry Associaexhibition of nearly 2,500 birds, and look forward to securing a larger building and better housing facilities in 1918.
The many beautiful buff orpingtons and white wyandottes were an outstanding rature of the show. The orpingtons cockerels, and "not a poor bird in the lot." McArthur, Hoffman \& Crundwell, G. H. in this class. Yellowlees won many prizes Aptured many prizes in wyandottesbirds of splendid shape, large size and
snowy plumage. Restrict and Smart and snowy plumage. Restrict and Smart and
Johnstone were also prize winners in this Johnstone were also prize winners in this
showy class, which were very much admired.
The leghorns were a large class, also. The Maple Leaf Poultry Yards taking
many prizes on the little white beauties shown, and W. L. Purdie won best pen in Mediterranean class.
The barred rocks. were not so large an exhibit, as they should have been this year,
but the veteran breeder, "Wood," of Holland, showed some grand birds, winning most of the prizes in the farmer's favorite breed and sweepstakes for best utility pen in show.
There were exhibits of all the fancy the first time in Winnipeg. "The Golden Buttercups". Jas. Eaton won three first and geese were numerous and of good quality. R. D. Laing, of Stonewall, won many trophies in all three classes. His first prize gobbler, weighing 42 pounds, was a feature of the show. Lachance, of
St. Eautache, and Mrs. Dumbril also won prizes in turkeys. The display of pigeons and bantams was a splendid one. Five hundred were shown and drew forth much breeds and Belgian hares made an attractive exhibit for the children.
The new-laid eggs, brown and white,
ooked very tempting and were unusually arge very tempting and were unusuall sweepstakes won by A. M. Edgar for silver campine eggs.
the poultry industry and doubtless many of the visiting farmers made arrangements oo secure some purebred stock for the Hatching will shortly be in full swing in the poultry yard, and a word in season in regard to the menace of lice and mites on
the breeding stock will not be amiss. When the breeding stock will not be amiss. When
real winter weather keeps the hens hustling to be comfortable, they are not very particular in making a daily toilet in the dust bath, and the vermin get numerous, there-
fore a good insect powder should be often used, and air-slaked lime freely sprinkled can bask in the rays of the spring sun she Sulphur in the brushes her feathers often. killer, mixed with wood ashes and soil. When iice and mites are done away with,
looth hens and ct.cks wi!! flourish. in spite

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your barren stump lands into cultivated fields. Stop pay. ing taxes on worthless land. Clear it; do it the quickest, easiest and cheapest way. Get the money from under yourstumps witha


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When writing advertisers, please mention The Western Home Monthly
of the heat of summer and the egg yield will be greatly increased Many hatches of eggs are lost in springtime, simply because the poor broody hen
is made restless with the miserable little is made restless with the miserable little
red mites. They often cause the death of a setting hen on her nest of eggs.
Again the eternal question comes up: "Shall I use an incubator to hatch out chicks, or go on using hens as a hatching
medium? If the farm has arrangements medium? If the farm has arrangenents
and room for more than 150 chicks get an incubator, by all means. All incubators, nowadays, are sent out
with very full directins with very full directions as to the care and
management required-so, even a novice management required-so, even a novice Every farmer's son or daughter, who can
manage to attend the short course in manage to attend the short course in poultry raising at the College each winter
should do so, if poultry is a favorite hobby: Lessons are given in incubation and rearing of chicks, "Care of Breeding Stock," and
crate fattening as well as killing and crate fattening as
dressing of poultry
$\qquad$ there is an even temperature. Therefore a good cellar or basement is ideal, but I have had fine success in a quiet corner in a
kitchen, or in a store room with little kitchen, or in a store room with little of the lamp and wick is important. Use a
new wick for each hatch and only the best new wick for each hatch and only the best
oil in the lamp, which should be daily cleaned and filled. Always run the set in the morning and gradually the temperature will come to 102 . Keep it
thus 101 to 102 for the first week, and thus 101 to 102 for the first week, and

$$
4 x+3
$$

Keeping guard on hard working incubator.
after the hatch is set, and turn them shelters fifty young birds, which are kept morning and evening until piping sets in, grown, when all range possible is given them. hatched. A good even hatch should be "I wish to raise a heavy market fowl well over at the end of the 21st day. When Would you advise the light Brahma?' hatching is on the machine will run to The light Brahma is a fine statel 105 or more. Keep the temperature up
until the hatch is off, and avoid chilling unticks or eggs. I always darken the glass front of a machine when chicks are hatching, then the wee mites find their way down to the tray underneath, where they are safe for a day or so.
Poultry fanciers in the States are making
great fuss over a $\$ 1,000$ rooster a great fuss over a $\$ 1,000$ rooster, a jet Kokomo. He is only ten months old and weighs eleven pounds, and certainly seems to have a career before him. Fancy one
thousand dollars in one bunch of feathers! In A Little Bit of Fluff.
I am only too pleased to answer any
questions in regard to poultry raising. So many problems confront the beginner in the chicken and turkey business. There-
fore I hope The Western Home Monthly readers will write me.
One of the readers of the poultry page seeks information on several points: The name of a good magazine devoted exclu-
sively to poultry? Ans.-"The Poultry sively to "poultry? Ans.- The Poultry
Advocate", is well known and reliable,
published in London, Ont.; "The Poultry Review," Toronto, Ont, also an excellent poultry paper. I get an incưbator?" Ans.-Certainly, I I get an incufbator?" Ans.-Certainly, I
should advise you to do so. as you can
h:itch many more chicks during the sermion
hen the flock is not to exceed 150 birds, he hens can manage the incubation nicely, but for a large flock, artificial incubation' "Whes necessary "What make do you prefer and have you used the Cycle Hatcher?" Ans.market, including one of real Manitoban manufacture, made in Winnipeg. Write or W. H. Brett, Erin Street, Winnipeg, College, uses the Cyphers Machlen a great deal. The Cyphers is an old reliable American machine. The Cycle I have not used as yet, but hear so many good reports
of the hatches turned out of this little hatcher made in Hamilton, Ont., I am Mrs. Cooper, of Treesbank, one of our best nown poultry women in the West, has iscarded all her large incubators for the ets mo-egg Cycle Hatcher, claiming she put in are fresher and the smaller eggs an be handled in early spring with less
I am a strong advocate of the colony 1 am a strong advocate of the colony postcard to the nearest Agricultural Col postcard to the nearest Agricultura Colege will bring you a useful bulletin free,
giving all the details in regard to building a colony house. The sight of dozens of the houses scattered about in plots of pasture or field peas and alfalfa at the Agricultural College, St. Vital, Man., is
nost interesting. Here, hundreds of chicken in various stages of growth are to e seen in springtime. Several thousand and his assistants. Each colony house creature, very handsome as a fancy fowl, but a very slow bird to mature and be fit
for market in our Western country where the season at best, is short. Try a good utility breed such as the Barred Rock, Wyandottee or Buff Orping-
ton and Rhode Island Red. Personally, I prefer the Barred Rock to all other breeds for market, and Prof. Herner, of the Manitoba Agricultural Westege, also advocates this breed for Western farmers.
The Barred Rock is easily raised, very hardy, a good shape and color when
dressed, having clean legs, and a fine colored skin. Will crate fatten very no breed will average more eggs during the cold months. All the four breeds mentioned are large and suitable for market and much. better layers than the Bra-
hmas. Any of them will make good hmas. Any of them
capons of immense size. As poultry raising is to be taught some of the returned soldiers at Deer Lodge, donations were asked of pure-bred birds
at the Show. The breeders made a splenat the show. The breeders made a splen-
did response to this appeal, and dozens of fine birds were sent out to form a flock of pure-bred breeding birds. Deer Lodge has a well-equipped poultry plant as
regards houses and buildings. Chadwick the former tenant of Deer . Lodge, was a
well-known fancier.-H. S. Vialoux.

## The Western Home Monthly



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[^1]
## The Greenhorn and the Ambassador

 By Edward Lucas White$T$ Tegreenhorn looked very green inlead. He was long and Rean and Very loose, old shoes, not at all tidy. His.
sockss were red; an ualy, insistent red. His $t$ rouers sere too short, is were his coat sleeeres. The suit he wore was a
marvel. It was of a olose.woven darkish green cloth, marked of into big squares by narrow, stripes of of intarkish seallow.
 tutts of a more greenind y yileow, , ike
sundried
grass, which
ave sun-dried grass, Which gave a
effeet to the whage
thole surface. It
It
looked





 was even more frayed. bisis necktie was
$a$
stringy
device of a bright and uncoma stringy deviee of a brigh and uncom-
promising blue, which made his red.
rimel rimmed, watery blue eyes look entirely
colortess.
His long faee, boyishly smooth except

 of a peealiar rava, sealy texture, as if if
universally and permanently chapped. universally and permanently chapped.
He had $a$ way of putting one or the He had a way of putting one or the
other hand up to his towish yellow hair, a bewidered way, as if trying to ro-
member somethin, And those member something, And those hands
were the most Arriking thin about Every part of him was long, but his
 clawike, entipedis, daddy - Ionglegs.like
motion to every joint of them
As one motion to every joint of them. As one
timidly waved an envelope and the other
 they were very ugly indeed. And they
moved in that way over and over again, moved in that way over and over again,

as he sat in the waiting room of the | as he sat |
| :---: |
| legation. |

$\xrightarrow{\text { A more }}$ hopelessly countrified gpeii men of yahk wods
tary thought he had never seen. He weas an expert at protecting his chief from
the intrusion of those countrymen of his who in $a$ never-ending stream, without
any shadow of $a$ eliaim upon official or pers senal attention, sought to thrust
themelves upon official time. The seretary was always suave and aliway
seemed sympathetic.
He now anpeared seemein sympathetic the now appearao
especialy regretult that the mabbesalor
 seeretary. The greenorn used few
words, but he convered unmistakably words. he teant conveefiver that loteter in
Tharson. The secretary had no idea how
The Yong it mimh the be before the a ambassador
would reach the legation would reach the legation. The greenhorn
sat immovable; the secretary decided to

The greenhorn soon, he woury tire
 way in which he proposed ha been told that he would fnd him an ond for fashioned man with old.-fashioned ideas, a cour
teous and kind-hearted gentleman, most teous and kind hearted genteman, moob
considerate of every one, but capabale of considerate of every one , out capaphe of
overmastering wrath if cosses in in pis
 sense of the proprieties by beliefs or
setions ontrany
to his views actions contrayn refected as to what
The veve views probably were. He haxd been told that the mambassador revered sweet

 called the sordid seramede tor mere
luere; that he nanathematized the modern tendency to speciailization and lauded the
tentioue ideal of a well-rounded
eneral antique ideal of a well-rounded general
education as the only fit training for all menj that he prided himself on his ability to read character at a glance. Beyond these points the greenhorn had $t$ tried to imagine himself a man born
 same place and of the same kind of
family, brought up similarly and infuenced by similarities of education; to
think of every conceivable subiect ${ }^{2}$ and Chink of every conceivabe subject and
 helped to while away the tedium of
waiting, but he was weary in heart and
soul before the secretary again addresse him.
The
arsenal
the secretary tried every device in his would come greenhorn would wait or to-morrow, or the next at hour, to-day, after that. He had a letter of introduc tion to the ambassador from an old
friend. He would do nothing else but try to present it until he had presented it. After a while the secretary realized
that he was beaten. Entering the am that he was beaten. Entering the am
bassador's private room, he said:
"I fancy, sir, you would best have it " fancy, sir, you would best have it
over at once. He is worse than a horse leech." "Show him in," said the ambassador
wearily. The secretary returned to the waiting
room. The ambassador had reached the legation and was now at leisure. Would

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Where he was led th }
\end{aligned}
$$

Where he was led the greenhorn fol-
sador saw in the young man's face some
thing the sleek, glib secretary had dry hand, and indicated a chair by his dry h
desk.
"Sit
"Sit down, Mr. Medick," he said. "To
hat do I owe the pleasure of seeing
"ou?" "I
"I have a letter of introduction, sir," James Hollis, who was at the University
"Jim Hinialis!", you, siar." the ambassador. "Have
How is Jim ?"
"He is the richest and most important
man in our section, sir," said the green
"Good for Jim!" said the amba
"He always had plenty of push."
"He has yet, sir," said the greenhorn.
"Many alumni of the University of Virginia in yo
sador inquired.
"As far as I know, sir," said the green
horn, "Judge Hollis is the only one, sir." While the ambassador was reading the the silvery sheen of his iron-gray hair the fresh pink of his wrinkled face, the clearness of his brown eyes, the decision of his mouth and chin. And particularly its points projecting beside the jing collar,
he dwelt upon the high stand
upon the voluminous black cravat that upon the voluminous black cravat that "Hollis," the amb
Hollis," the ambassador began, lookyou have come to Vienna to study What are you studying?"
"Music, sir," replied the greenhorn.
The ambassador swept a glance over
his visitor, conning the lack-lustre eyes, expressionless face, outlandish attire, and baboonish awkwardness of posture
"Is your family musical?" he asked.
"Is your family musical?" he asked.
"Not at all, sir," answered the greenhorn. "I am the only one who ever "Why do you care for it, then?" "I have never cared for anything else,
ince I was born, sir," said the greenhorn
since I was born, sir, said the grench.
"Do you take it up as an amusement
as a profession?" the ambassador
queried. a profession? the ambassador
"As a profession," the young man told
him. 'I mean to make my living by it,
"Not a very remunerative profession,
it?" the ambassador inquired.
The greenhorn thought he saw his
chance, and he was glad that he could chance, and he was glad that he could
reply with perfect sincerity, for he felt hrown penetrating power of those keen
"I think, sir," he said, "that it will be more profitable for me to spend my life
doing what I love best, even if I have to stay poor, than to waste it doing something I care nothing for or even hate. That's the way it looks to me, sir."
"Not bad, not at all bad," said the "mbassador. "I think, sir," the greenhorn went on
impetuously, "that to earn a little money pleasantly and at the same time cultivate my ability to enjoy it will be
better than to aim at making much money, ruin my capacity to take pleasure in it, and perhaps fail to make it fter all; that's my idea, sir."
The ambassador regarded the greenhorn. From his awkward appearance no
well. Perhaps here was, in spite of his exterior, a young man worth advising. "Very good, said the ambassador, very good indeed. But you must remust' make yourself an all-round musician. You must not put too much time or nergy upon any one phase of your art. ou must study the history of music,
he development of its methods. You the development of its methods. You every known instrument. You must master theory and orchestration and omposition. You must not make your"I should delight in all that, sir," said the greenhorn argumentatively. "But I am not independently well off. I have
no property, no income at all. I have no property, no income at all. I have "All the more, reason for laying a,
broad foundation of solid knowledge," broad foundation of solid
"But, sir," the greenhorn reasoned, "I "Don't make it too soon," the ambassador warned him. "Superficiality and hallowness are the curse of our age;
hallowness and superficiality and haste." natural "All my natural bent, sir," the greenng a proposition, "has been toward piano playing. All my best prospects capacities., They tell me I have unusual hands, sir."
The ambassador eyed those certainly
emarkable hands. He perceived their remarkable hands. He perceived their
mobility, but was most struck by their hideousness. He flared up.
"That is the way with all of you young men," he broke out. "You want of everything that makes the faculty worth having. You came here to study. Europe offers you the widest opportunities for acquiring variety of culture and
breadth of character. Instead of making ood physicians of yourselves you spe. good physicians of yourselves you spe-
cialize on children's diseases, or eye and ear, gain a specious reputation, make a living easily and quickly, and never eally amount to anything. Instead of Doric dialectic case-endings, Samnite inscriptions, or hidden quantities; when you might become scholars you turn into oots of literature. Even you artjsts specialize." He blinked and puffed, rolling himself in his chair.
Leschetizky, sir, is not only the best piano instructor in the world," said the
greenhorn, "but an all-round cultured musician, sir."

A mere specialist," the ambassador said, dismissing the discussion with a wave of his hand. "You are one more
sacrifice to Moloch, one more infant cast into the furnace of Baal."
"Perhaps you ore right," sir," the greenhorn admitted deprecatingly
"Certainly I am right," said the amassador, with his I dare you to con-
tradict me-air. "But you will pay no more attention than the others." "I shall reflect upon what you say,"
said the greenhorn, with an attempt at said the greenhorn, with an attempt at
conciliatory tone. conciliatory tone.
The ambassador eyed him for a mo"You have not yet told me why you "I here. What can I do for you?" "I have been told, sir, that if I can ou to the director of music studies $I$ can then procure free tickets to the perfrmances of the opera at the Imperial
The ambassador puckered up his face, and replied testily: "Oh, they clamor for such letters. I too many. I cannot give one to you. If
you were a student of orchestration or you were a student of orchestration or
composition I might stretch a point for you. But, being a pianist, I fail to see ow you have a valid claim.
The greenhorn fixed upon the ambasador's face a gaze devoid of any glint
"It's queer, sir," he said softly, "how works out. Against my will I am
the ompelled to specialize. You, sir, tell me I am all wrong, and advise me to train
myself musically in all possible ways. I grasp eagerly at an opportunity to broaden and strengthen my general
knowledge of music. And you tell me I knowledge of music. And you tell me I must forego it because I am a special-
ist, sir."
The greenhorn's look had in it just the
ghost of a smile, of a satisfied, compre hending smile.
The ambassador regarded him.
it. You have caught me fairly. You have earned your recommendation-and you shall have it. Is there anything else I can do for you?"
said the greenhorn, "I should like another for a friend of mine." "Also a pupil of Leschetizky?" the "Yes, sir", said
"And what is your friend's name?" asked the ambassador.
"Lucy Maitland, sir," the greenhorn "Lucy Maitland, sir," the greenhorn
replied, his raw complexion pinkish. afresh, viewing him with new eyes and afresh, viewing him with new eyes and
pondering. How much foresight, econ-
omy, and saving, he wondered, how omy, and saving, he wondered, how
much pinching of himself and others had much pinching of himself and others had
been necessary to equip the greenhorn with even that incongruous garbing Was not his uncouth appearance the result of poverty and privation rather than him well-fed, well-groomed, well-clad and seemed to see a not impersonable being. Even in his uncouthness, except
for his hands, he was not uncomely. The for his hands, he was not uncomely. The ambassador fancied he could see possi-
bilities of winning expressiveness in the binstreless eyes. How much soul, after
lung exper all, might not be hid behind that boyish face? It had given him no hint of the
ingenuity of mind it masked. Perhaps it concealed potentialities of companion ship unguessable from its owner's exterior. And of what witcheries of melody and harmony might not those spidery
fingers be capable? "Lucy Maitland," mused the ambas sador. "Is she related to the Lucy Mait land who married Jim Hollis?"
"She is her niece, sir," said the green horn.
"Jack Maitland's daughter?" the ambassador inquired.

Yes, sir," the greenhorn answered. "Is she as pretty
ambassador queried.
"Much prettier, I believe," said the greenhorn, his face unquestionably pink "And has she a specialty, too?" asked the ambassador. am going to be her specialty, sir. The ambassador beamed, chuckled, and stood up. The greenhorn, deferentially rising as his elder rose, felt his hand
clasped in two warm, friendly ones. clasped in two warm, friendly ones.
"She shall have her card, too," said the kindly old man. "I congratulate you, and I congratulate her also. Since the world began a lover or a husband
has been the ordained specialty for a woman. It is old-fashioned but natural ; woman. It is old-fashioned but natural; right man is the only proper specialty
for the right kind of woman."

The western Home Monthly

The Valley Between By Owen Oliver

THE Spur Mountains belonged to the Macdonalds, and the Lonnon Moun-
tains to the McAllisters. The volley ean them was no man's land, for hey were too busy fighing land, for hey were the thieves from the hills. They had fought year in and year out for
longer than the memory of man, and neither boasted long of of man, and the days when Robert McAllister eventh of the name, grew old. Then an ill time happened to the clan. His eldest son slipped over a crag and was killed. His second and third sons were slain, away in the wars; and the youngest son plaint-a hard fate for a brave man. Since Robert McAllister was too old for arms the name of the clan grew small, took service abroad under the King of
France; for Mary McAllister had the spirit of a man, but only the body of
Alan, the young chief of the Mac onalds, had won great renown in arms nd he had the way of leading men; and ack who are born for leading never
and lead. He drove the Mc Allisters from the valley, and built little had held it for a full year he sent a message to Robert McAllister saying that
further strife was vain, and offering urther strife was vain, and offering
terms of peace if they would own that the valley was his. Thereupon the Mcgreat raid, taking away cattle and sheep in hundreds that were in the valley to graze, and razing one of the little forts
to the ground. The week after, Alan Macdonald fell upon them and took back fourfold. And afterward he sent a piper ith a letter, which read like this:"From Alan Macdonald to Robert McAllister, most courteous greetings. vantage which you cannot resist. When strife is useless, strife should cease. If you will own that the valley is mine 1 shall be honored by your using it. It is said that good foes make good friends.
and I am wishful to try; for there is none who honors your name more
Robert McAllister, being a wise Robert McAlister, being a wise old
man, was minded to consent. "It is a generous offer from a gallant enemy," he said.
But his daughter pleaded with him in Sor dead brothers' names and prevailed "Robert McAllister sends all courteous greetings to Alan Macdonald. The fortune of the moment changes. For those who come after, I hold to what I have
our numbers are lessened our courage is not."
Macdonald.
"If yother message from Alan "If you rely on courage, let one of your tribe meet me in single combat, the alley to belong to the victor's clan.
"Alan Macdonald." Many of the McAllisters volunteere for the fight; but there was no grea man of arms among.
"It were giving Macdonald the land," they declared. "There is no man in Scotland who can stand before him." For he was a large, powerful man, and had a curious cunning of fence which he had learnt in France.
So they sent no answer at all, and
Mary McAllister locked herself in her room for two days, and brooded over the dishonor of her clan. Presently she made a deep plan, as women will, and rode out in the gray dawn to the castle on the outposts challenged her in the valley, she answered:
"I am Mary McAllister, and I have come to answer the challenge of your chief. Then they sent a guide to con-
duct her the easiest way to the castle, and when the chief warder came to the gate and asked her pleasure, she made im the same answer as before.
After he had stared at her once for her
daring, and twice for her beauty he daring, and twice for her beauty, he Al-n Macdonald rose and came to meet her, and set a chair, and stood with his cap in hand marveling that any woman eyes and red-gold hair, and her face was "You honor ang flower.
"Have ho fear me greatly," he told her. "I "I had no fear," she saughed carelessly. bowed.
"Fair lady, you honor me more."
"It was not for your honor that I my own," for the honor of my clan, and "There is no dishonor in peace," he said
"Neither have I come in peace." He seen in the face of a foe before, he had knew in the face, of a foe before, and he
khe spoke no light word "Werefore he became very ,grave. "War is not for women," he told her. "I had not come if any of my brother back her hair that was like red-goldyou had not challenged us then?" He flushed hotly. "Think you so?" Their eyes met for a moment, and she
smiled suddenly. There was a year's
spring, it seemed to him, in her smile. "Nay," she owned. "I think not so.
Alan Macdonald, you fear no man." He laughed a soft laugh. woman till now." She put her head back and looked up at him.

Fear you me?"
"Fear you may challenge?" He knitted his brows in thought before he spoke. said, at last. "I will meet him, if he is not your lover. Believe me"-there was a sudden depth in his "voice-"I would not earn your hate." She laughed

> "Is it yet to earn?"
"His blood be upon your head," he said sternly. "I will meet him." She laughed.
"I have no lover. The challenge is my
m There was a quick murmur of laughter among the retainers, but their chief "I am dull-witted, lady; help my lack "I am dul
of brains."
She drew
"You sent a challenge to our clan, that one should contend with you. It was not an equal wager, yet there were
those who would have died, had they not been over-ruled." Her eyes flashed. "Also I took the risk," he reminded her. "It" was not an equal risk, as you "Who shall deny his strength to the stronger man?" he asked.
she deman use against a weaker? she demanded. He frowned again;
"It is the way of these things."
"That he should 'take advantage against the weak? Would he then use "No!" said Macdonald heartily "Wherefore," said she, "I bring to an equal challenge." She looked him straight in the eyes.
"If your challenge is such as a man may moet," he answered steadily, "I accept it unheard." risk," she said calmly "Your life against mine." "It is not your habit to fight on equal "It is not my habit to fight with a woman on any terms at all." Shẹ laughed scornfully.
"A woman is not so much to fear!"
A woman is not so much to fear!
The gray-bearded Hector, who was reckoned wise, rested his trembling old "A woman of all things is most to fear," he said.
She turned haughtily to Alan
She turned haughtily to Alan. "Before , age has brought wisdom, do
ou fear?"

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"Aye," he said, "I fear greatly," his head. "A woman's life is more to a man than his own."
"My life is naught to you," she told im. He looked her in the face boldly. thought crossed her mind that Alan Macdonald had been good to have as a
friend; but she bit her lip and answered friend; but she bit her lip and answer
coldly. coldly. "Such as my life is, I dare risk it." She put her hand in her bosom and
drew out two quaint phials of colored drew out two quaint phials of colored
glass, with stoppers "Wild.
he asked. you drink a toast with me?" "Surely," he answered, "if it is such as a man may." But he looked at the
strange vessels. and liked them not. strange vessels and liked them not.
"It is an innocent toast enough, an harmless-if you drink the one.
"It is only death!"
"There are worse things," he told her. She h .
"Choose. I will drain the other." "And then?"
"One of us will gain the valley, and
the other will feel no lose" the other will feel no loss. He took up the phisis and held them in the sunlight that streamed through an
open casement on to the floor. Then he
put them down again.
"I pray you send some other challen"The challenge is mine," she insisted. "If you are no coward, choose now." He shook his head, and she rose from her
chair. "I will go to my father and tell chair. "I will go to my father and tell
him that Alan Macdonald was afraid." The young chief flushed rosy red as a girl blushes.
"Send a man to tell me so," he cried fiercely.
"One
"One less strong, and less skilled in arms?" There was an angry sound queng the men at the table, but he "Come," she tempted him. "Death is ot so much to dread. Give me one, and I will drink first.
He lifted the little vessels again and watched them sparkle against the sunbeams. It was awesome, he thought, that death should come in such a guise;
and he was angry with himself, because and he was angry with he feared that he feared.
"Dare, you not?" she asked tauntingly. "Aye," he said.
which you will",
which you will."
The wise man moved as if he would The wise man moved as if he would
speak, but stopped at the look in her eyes. ${ }^{\text {I }}$ should give you death," she answered. "or at her, and saw that truly she was passing fair.
"Give me death, if you will."
The wise man leaned forward again, The wise man leaned forward again,
and again he said naught.
"I taike "Neither would I have the death of so generous a foe on my soul. For your honor, Alan
Macdonald, choose." He bowed and looked at the phials He bowed and looked at the phials
once more. One was green and one was once more. One was green and one
pink, and either flashed in the sun.
pink, and either flashed in the sun. "It were better to share one," "e said. "Aye," muttered the sage, "woman
and man were made to live together or and man were made to logether." "When they are foes," said Mary
McAllister, "one is better dead." Her foeman turned to Bruce Mac donald who was second in the clan.
"See that the lady is escorted home with all honor," he commanded, "if I die;" and before any could stay him he
had drained the green phial. "Your had drained the green phial. "Your health, madam!'
out he McAlister rose steadily and put out her hand for the pink vessel.
"Your health," sir," she pledged him. "You have won."
He saw that her color faded somewhat her hand trembled slightly and her bosom heaved as she raised death to her
lips, and suddenly he dashed the vessel from her hand on to the floor, and shivered it into fragments.
"I pray you live," he begged, "and
have me at your command." Mary McAllister sank in the chair and buried her face in her hands for nearly a minute by the great clock that ticked on. as if life and death were nothing at
all. When she looked up she was ashy all. When she looked up she was ashy
pale, and she accepted her foeman's arm
"You are a very brave man, Alan Macvoice. "'Suffer me now, in a slow, hushed So he led her to the gateway in silence and held her foot when she mounted. "Friend or foe?" he asked under his her great blue eyes.
"Foe," she whispered hoarsely, "butI honor you greatly." Then she rode away into the mist that hung over the valey below, and he ga
after her till she was lost to view.
"There was never her like in all Scot land," he vowed. "She would have drunk her death."
"Aye," said the sage, who was stand-
ing near him. "She would have taken it ing near him. "She would have taken it, and-perchance
son at home!"
The young chief stared at him for a
moment, then gave a grcat shout moment, then gave a grcat shout.
"My horse! Bring my horse!"

He ran to meet them as they came, leaped on his great black charger and rode down into the mist as if his senses were not in him. "If harm should come to her!" he

## Pleased with her kindly act.

muttered. "Good God, if harm should He stroked his horse's mane, and gallop faster. They rushed on, over hedges and ditches, and gray stone walls
that grew suddenly out of the fog. He that grew suddenly out of the fog. He
peered through the gloom with his eyes peered through the gloom with his eyes
burning like fire, and saw nothing. He bent forward to listen for the sound of her horse's hoofs and heard nothing. the mist lifted a little, he caught a glimpse of some one riding far above by the way that she wcnt. He drew a long breath and turned his horse aside from the track.
"A woman's life is more than a man's," From the foot of the mountain to the castle high above, the bridle path runs a ong way round; and between bend and bend lies a great ravine that neither man narrowest from side to side. The edges overhang so that the bottom is not seen;
and when a stone falls one grows tired
of listening for the distant crash below. Alan Macdonald rode straight for the ravine. When he came to the edge he
looked till he found a plot of level grass and there he rested his horse for a pered in his ear.
pered in his ear. "Now, boy, now," he cried. The horse sprang forward over the even ground,
gathered himelf together on the edge of gathered himself together on the edge of
the abyss and flew into the air the abyss and flew into the air.
"Live together or die together," said Alan Macdonald under his breath. Then he saw his horse falling short of the black rock-felt him strike against
it-was hurled forward with a crash--it-was hurled forward with a crash-
clutched at something hanging from above and held dazedly to it-caught the sound of a woman's cry-clung mechanically to something, he did not know
what-heard a dull thud. That must be what-heard a dull thud. That must be
his horse fallen below-he would follow in a moment-his hand seemed unclosing -he was going, going-. Then he remembered no more for a time.
When he found the world again he was lying in some long grass, he thought, and there was something yet

softer under his head. He could see
nothing at first but the mist and the swaying tops of the trees. He was not sure whether he was dead or alive till he ried to stir and groaned for the pain. Then a woman's face hung over him, framed in
McAllister.
"I thought" he id in fint unlike his own, "I was dead." He lost the face again and heard no answer. "Perhaps," he muttered, "I am." He tried to "Yoan.
 badly, I fear."
"I do not fear for myself" he
"swered, "only-are you "Mary answered," "only-are you Mary Mc-
Allister?"
"Yes." He tried to look round at her "Only be still," she entreated. "I have sent for me
come soon."
"Soon," he murmured. Then he began the air, dreaming that he was hanging
ver the ravine, but he found two soft "You holding his arms. "im. "You are safe, quite safe." He roused again. "How-did it-happen?"
"You were hanging by a dead branch.
-I lifted you here."
"I owe my life to you." He smiled as "I owe my life to you." "Me smiled
if the thought pleased him. "My foe!" "I do not think," she whispered, "we "You saved my life.",
"You were not going to take the She shivered, and suddenly he knew that his head was upon her lap. "Let me see your face again," he entreated,
"Yous I should die."
"You shall not die," she yowed pasher face; and the tears were running down it, and one fell on his cheek. "Y "The-the poison," he asked. "You
"Yes," she said, "I would
"You will not now ?
"eraven, dear the love of Heaven, dear lady ${ }^{\text {a" }}$ "Why did
"Why did you take the leap""
He smiled faintly. "For you"
He smiled faintly. "For you."
"Why do you care so much for my
life?"
Because he was dazed, the fine Because he was dazed, the fine
speeches that he had tried to fashion would not shape So he said simply, "I love you."
"Then," she said, "since you won my ife, keep it, and do with it as you will"; and he turned to look up at her without moan at the pain.
will give you my man," he said, "I ooked at him with a hole heart. she "And if you do not," she said, "I will

And because he was so helpless and his eyes pleaded with her so, she bent
down her head and let him' kiss her red "ips. $T$ o live together or die together," she vowed. So when the leech came with his herbs
and bandages, she whispered to him to and bandages, she whispered to him to "For," all his skill
in your, she said, "you hold two lives Some said it was the leech's craft that saved him, and some said it was the
gentle nursing of Mary Mcallister, and gentle nursing of Mary McAllister, and some said it was his own great strength,
and some said it was the strength of his and some said it was the strength of his
love for her; but Hector, who was old and wise, put it all to the mercy of God.
And when Alan Macdonald was recovAnd when Alan Macdonald was recov-
ered, the clans went down from the mountains, with white favors in their bonnets, and married them in the valley
between. between.
Colic-A teaspoon each of salt and finely pulverized black pepper in a glase of cold water wil a dose of rhubarb. Also applying hot cloths to the abdomen, and giving warm water injections are useful. Corns-These are caused by the fric-
tion of ill-fitting shoes. Hard corns may be killed by binding on at night a piece of lemon, half a cranberry, or some
cracker crumbs soaked in strong vinegar; cracker crumbs soaked in strong vinegar; leave on all night and pare off the corn
in the morning. Apply two or three times if needed. A wise counsellor tells tired women
that it is not the work they do that tires that it is not the work they do ithat The
them, it is the way they do it. The them, it is the way they do it. The wife doing a week's work in her imagination after she goes to bed; the bookkeeper searching in her dreams through columns
of figures for an obstinate balance: the of figures for an obstinate balance: the
schoolgirl shivering in anticipation of an examination; the dressmaker always ap prehensive of displeased customers-al
these are tired because they do not know these are tired because they do not know
what it is to have a mind at ease. A story is told of a conscientious worrier who hurrying about her work, slipped and fell. The result, a broken hip, placed wher for weeks out of reach of the things rest brought her a new perspective of life, and a conviction that peace of mind is more than pies and cakes, and showed he
in proper proportion the claims of her own in proper as well as the appetites of her nungry family and the profits of the farm. Realizing at last that the worst enemy of good work is worry, she afterward said, with a peaceful smile, "my broken


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## Aunt Jane's Love Letters <br> By Rae Lunn

$\boldsymbol{A}^{\text {S a child I had often wondered }} \begin{aligned} & \text { how a man could have loved her } \\ & \text { enough to want to marry }\end{aligned}$ how a man could have loved her
enough to want to marry her. $t$ Jane had described John Whitcomb to me so frequently and so vividly,
and his picture-life-size-which hung and his picture-life-size-which hung
at the end of the long hall ever since I at the end of the long hall ever since
could remember, had caused his hand
some features to be etched on my child some features to be etched on my child-
ish brain. I have spent many, many worshipping hours before it and shed tears of bitter grief that this kindly,
benevolent-looking man should have benevolent-looking man should hav
been stricken down in the flower of hi youth. How he would have lightened my childhood days! Oft have I lain awake thinking of the kites and whirl-
a-gigs that he would have made for me a-gigs that he would have made for $m$
-the jack-knives, tops, pop-guns and the jack-knives, tops, pop-guns and have bought me
The stacks of love letters-hers and
his-lay locked in the his-lay locked in the middle, lowe seen Aunt Jane wipe away the fast flowing tears as she read and reread them, until it seemed to me, that she must have known them by heart.
Aunt Jane was-well, the homeliest woman that of my forty-four years, I
have ever known. Her disposition was have ever known. Her disposition was as acid as cider vinegar and short in
temper as her flaky pie crust Tall, temper as her flaky pie crust. Tall,
broad of shoulder as an athlete, bony broad of shoulder as an athlete, bony
-a chin that protruded several inches over her upper jaw; teeth, crooked and
long-real muskrat ones-and hair, long-real muskrat ones-and hair,
thin, fiery-red and wiry. Freckles, some thin, fiery-red and wiry. Freckles, some
as large as Amerjcan silver dollars, covas large as Amerjcan silver dollars, cov-
ered her face, neck and arms and one black and spongy like a mole, sat on the tip of her eagle-crooked nose. Her eyes were of piercing sharpness, small and
of an amber color. of an amber color.
her sole heir. Her only wish was: that I am to read her love letters-and hisand then, bef re I open the wax-sealed missive on which she has penned: "To be read by my nephew, John Whitcomb
Scott, after my last wish has been fulfilled by him," I am to reduce them to ashes with the life-size portrait of the man, whose name I bear. The silverways held a place on Aunt Jane's secretary is to meet a like fate. The ring charm, which bore a lock of her hair and her photograph, I am to have as keep-
Everybody in Denfield knew that
these were the trinkets that these were the trinkets that John Whit-
comb had handed to a comrade for Aunt comb had handed to a comrade for Aunt on him, forty-four years ago.
"The whim of years ago
maid, who has been cheated out of the pleasures of life by grim Fate," I mused as I slipped the faded, lavender ribbon from the bunch of letters that bore Aunt one was dated November 24 th, 1875 .
The day that John Whitcomb died from The day that
yellow-fever.
I have it sta I have it stamped on my memory, be-
cause at that hour for the fifteen that I spent under Aunt Jane's vigil, she always donned me in my Sunday best and taking me by the hand, as she
precisely did every Sunday morning at precisely did every Sunday morning at chapel at the end of the street, and spent a full hour at the foot of the
altar.
I unfolded the yellowed sheet and
"My Life. The morning mail brought me your daily letter. I kiss you good
morning. morning. . . My darling, if you send through my veins, when I see it in with me this week night. Silly one, as
though my trousseau has not been ready though my trousseau has not been ready
and waiting this six-nay, this ten and waiting this six-nay, this ten
months, and as though if it wasn't that I should put off our wedding for such
pilfering trifles. I kiss your dear lip pilfering trifles. I kiss your dear lips
a thousand times for the kind thought $t$ my comfort.
"How happy I am, having your love
and. knowing that so many, many girls whandsome, accomplished and vibrating themselves at your feet. $\dot{\text { an }} \dot{\text { an }}$. I count
the minutes until you shall be with me,
never to be parted until Death-my love,
that word, I know not why sends that word, I know not why, sends a
shiver through my bones like thes shiver through my bones like these
northern winds will to your southtempered body.
"That also reminds me, my dearest, that I am by this mail sending you a to put on when you reach New York You see, my dear John (how I thrill at that name) that already I feel as though you were mine. I wake at night
"My sister Letty has a little boy. have requested her to name it after you. She is not at all sprightly.
"My love, my life, my all, thee so! Already my all, I look fo mark through another day on $m$ - calen dar, thus bringing you one day neare to me. I kiss your sweet picture that stands in its own place on my secretary,
where my eyes can feast on it ever morning on my awakening. My pen re fuses to stop, although Old Pete has wife at the gate for five minutes. Your hife of a week from to-day sends you what pleasure I cannot express on this paper. A million kisses., Good-bye, your gawky, homely, Jane."
Tears dimmed my eyes and coursed
down my cheeks. "Poor Aunt Jane" I down my cheeks. "Poor Aunt Jane,"

## Our Frontispiece

The fine illustration in two colors on the front page of this issue of The Wesby Abbe J. P. Bell Co., photographers,
Lynchburg, Va., U.S.A.
er and this terrible blow-for this on letter can make my very soul to feel what you must have suffered-the tor tures, the sleepless nights, the heart
aches -" and I buried my face in hands, my thoughts travelling back t my boyhood days when I had inwardly rebelled at Aunt Jane's sourness.
Musedly, I wondered why she had al blow on my youthful love affairs, nip ping them in the bud as severely as she pruned her geraniums in August. In fact it was only of recent years that she had overlooked my marriage enough wife called her "a dog in the manger." John Whitcomb's letters were those of a lover calling his mate. As I read their age-tinted pages my heart suffered that
heavy, dull ache that I had suffered as a child. "I really do not wonder that Aunt Jane found any other man distasteful to her. It was this great, over-
whelming sorrow that made her so acrid whelming sorrow that made her so acrid fully cut the canvas from its frame and proceeded to carry out her bidding. "She no doubt had not the heart to leaving the portrait of ne so sacred to
do it herself, ana did not wish to die her, to be treated lightly by strangers,",
I mused as I watched the flames lick I mused as I watched the flames lick over the strong, high-bred features.
When the cinders of destruction had When the cinders of destruction had ceased to glow, I took my penknife and
gently broke the seal of Aunt Jane's last earthly message.
A creepy sensation swept over me.
Have you ever opened such a missive at Have you ever opened such a missive at
the dead of night and in a house that is alive with the stillness that smells of death amid the resurrections of childhood memories? I could hear Aunt Jane's stentorian voice calling me to go
to bed. to Nervo
crackling y, I unfolded the sheet of "John,- You can laugh at me now, but I cannot die without confessing to some-
one. It is terrible-only those who one. It is terrible-only those who are know what it is to be so homely and with such a temper and disposition. One of the three is bad enough-but all of them!
letters have got much comfort from these letters, for people took pity on me. I
wrote them myself. His with my left
wrote them myself. His with my left
hand. The miniature I found when at
boarding school and I had the painting boarding school and I had the painting made from it. The ring and locket were
your mothers. Jane Griffith."
Somehow, I could not smile-I wept.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
> - $\square$ t as r. dto e with the stillness that smells of kling paper and read : It is terrible-only those who are now what it is to be so homely and

## The Infelicity of Roguish Tobacco

 By Dr. Leonard Keene Hirschberg, A.BM.A., M.D. (Johns Hopkins University) Pernicious weed! What atrocities ar Pommitted in your name. For the sake fobacco, many persons would do anyhe same breath, and is both a man mistress and his weed. Rudyard Kiplin in "The Betrothed" put it thus
or Maggie has written a letter to give me The wee little whimpe
Great god Nick O'Teen.
Bulliven-Lytton, in the sixth chapter he first book of "What Will He Do With t?" declares: "Woman in this scale, the nee, and weigh them both, and if thou give the preference to woman, all I can say is, the next time Juno ruffles theeJupiter! try the weed.
Such perverse advice in literature as
well as by word of mouth, is an abomination. Whether through tipped amber, mellow, rich, and ripe; whether from a moslem s ottman, or a Goth's pipe, tobacco in any way, shape or form is a of ills.
Sooth
Sooth to say, like Circe and other enchantresses, it may mollify an inordinenough, it will assuage your injured emotions, after you have been justly taken to task by wife, sister, sweetheart, mother or the world itself
rob Peter to pay Paul. It is the balm in rob Peter to pay Paul. Why girls leave home, is a simple problem compared with the one, "Why many boys use tobacco. Yarious answers are now at hand, others will spring to mind
like the dragon teeth of Cadmus, fully armed.
Next to the genus, monkey, the human child is perhaps the most imitative of animals. When a child repeats precise words heard, it is not by any means a
shock to find that it yearns to duplicate the steamboat and locomotive act of its father or other men, namely, to put a miniature smokestack in its mouth, and puff out noble
Every man, who smokes, injures not only himself, but serves unhappily as a horrible example to imitative little boys and girls, who, like many older mortals,
mistake the veneer and outward flashes of fictitious pomposity, for true and simple dignity.
Other
Other sources of this wasteful habit of smoking is to be found in the fault of
mothers and guardians of children, who persist in "giving a taste" of hot soups, tea, coffee, mustards, peppers, condi-
ments, and various other over seasoned victuals and drink to little ones. Too the sleep is another origin.
spasmodic emotional unrest of young sters, occasionally finds false, yet none the less real, comfort in tobacco. John is six years old. He is a bright,
active, neurotic emotional child In this has its reason in the mother's irritability; in another measure it is consequent to highly seasoned foods and late hours. Instead of being snugly tucked into bed every night at 7 p.m. as is just and meet,
despite his obstinate objections, Johnnie has his way. He plays around aggressively until nine or later.
Johnnie is high strung and excitable. One day an older, thoughtless boy gives
him a lighted cigarette. Johnnie puffs a few puffs.
Perchance he wobbles a bit or really grows ill. Be either as it may, Johnny
finds he is calmer thereater narcotized. The irritable symptoms, which prove that he is not raised health-
fully with correct food and enough sleep are now as correct food and enough sleep gerous warning signals of appendicitis are It is idle to with morphine. cigarette or the other tobacco habits Coffee, tea, soups, and other haghly seasoned rations incite a craving, soothed
by tobacco, which far exceeds alcoholic drinks. The tobacco habit is cured mostly by the will to stop it. A man differs from the be numbered among you do not wish to that you have the will now and cease to
smoke, or forever hold to the weed in
$\underset{\text { Dr. D. H. Kress, of Melrose, Massa- }}{\text { D }}$ chusetts, is an enthusiastic teacher of of nitrate of silver to create a distaste for tobacco. He maintains that a onequarter of a one per cent solution of nitrate of silver rinsed into the mouth after each
meal for three weeks, will go far towards meal for three weeks, will go far towards my eservice, a ten per cent solution of tannic acid does as well.
Whenever the desire to smoke returns between meals, chewing slippery elm,
cardamom, or gentian root with the saliva cardamom, or gentian root with, the saliva
from these things gulped down, makes for a final cessation of the craving. A triple effervescent bromide tablet in a glassful
of water calms the ruffled tissues.

## New Way to Cure Earache

By Dr. Leonard Keene Hirschberg, A.B.
M.A., M.D. (Johns Hopkins University) Earab $f$. Earache is one of the most painful and
distressing of human ailments. If it is not gone in a very short time-say an
hour or two, an ear specialist should be summoned at once.
Professor Anton Lorenzi, of Naples,
proposes a new way in which to treat proposes a new way in which to treat there is no serious internal trouble or complications present.
This method is one of manual manipulation, but it has nothing to do with the
famous Dr. Lorenz, of Vienna, and his floodless surgery, although Prof Professor Lorenzi has almost a similar name.
First he warns against the general and dangerous practice of putting oil or anything oily in the ear. This is responsible Then he describes his ingenuous method of relief. It is to place the palm of one hand under the jaw and to press firmly upward. With the other palm of the right hand pushing steadily, but gently
downwards against the side of the earache. He avers that if the doctor will perform this carefully without injuring the deli-
cate soft bones of a child's skull, with the cate, soft bones of a child's skull, with the
sufferer's head resting sideways on a sufferer's head resting sideways on a operation, nearly all earaches of grown people, and a few of larger children will be greatly benefitted, without the use of the knife or of drugs.
Pressure should never be exerted brutally or with strength enough to crush the
delicate parts, but just enough to stretch the membrane or drum of the ear and thus relieve it of the tension which causes the pain. The ear drum is responsible for the pain of earache. It is caused by overstretching this sheep-skin-like membrane or bladder. Whenever the drum becomes or matter and pus press hard upon it from disease in the middle ear, the little strands and fibres which compose it are put severely to a strain.
The result of this is a pull on the sensiThe Lorenzi method of Collows. The Lorenzi method of pressure is ogy. It is intended to relax the pull on the drum membrane by squeezing the bones, muscles and ligaments in such a mane.
ture relaxation releases the strain and sprained parts, and this in turn is shown by the comfort and freedom from pain.
It is not osteopathy, vitosophy, or any of those "systems" of manipulation and massage. It is a logical treatment of a patho-
logical condition. If you are capable of making the sure diagnosis that the earache is not due to mastoid disease or worse, you are also in a position to under stand the underlying anatomy and physiology which guides you to
earache by means of pressure.

Choking-(1) A marble or similar article in a child's throat may be dislodged by him. (2) Simple cases of choking are often relieved by merely striking on the
back between the shoulders. (3) A hairback between the shoulders. (3) A hair-
pin quickly straightened and bent at one pin quickly straightened and bent at one serve to extract food, etc. (4) For a fish-bone or other substance in the throat at once insert a finger and press upon the
root of the tongue so as to induce vomiting. root of the tongue so as to induce vomiting of soft bread. Send for a physician a
once. Repeatedly sucking lemons will once. Repeatedly su
help to dissolve a hone.


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## Children

The Song of The Piper By Eleanor Hammack Northcros Reading one night together a volume of vagrant rime,
We came to the song of a piper-a lilt of
He went down a
He went down a road of silver that led to He sang to linnet and
knew each man his friend;
A basket of tunes for luggage, a kindly
wish for all,
He passed and left men merry when he Twas the song of an Irish singer, and the
witching melody
Deepened the voice of the reader with its subtle harmony.

A voice broke the pulsing silence when the It came from the fas done,
It came from the foor and his playthingsWe had not dreamed of his heedingBut words were beyond his ken-
But he felt the spell of the music: "O
And then again on the
"Prom his romping play
"Please, muddie, sing me me the piper, the one that went away." dream in his eyes;
A moment later the A moment later the awe was
pelled by his merry cries, For our dreaming fay was a romping boyand we smiled in our paradise.
But one day Death came trumpeting: he To call from his play and his dawning dreams our radiant little lad So he took his pipes and went away where So steep the path, so strange the road, and our poor eyes were so dim.
Our way that of old was a-shimmer with hope and dreams and joy
Is sombre and dull and lonely for want of our little boy.
Is he piping somewhere yonder in a land of Oh, summer and sitle lad, our little lad, the gray years are long!

## The Wonder-Box

By Annie Willis McCullough
"Good-bye, little maid! Take good as you can. And oh, that reminds mel Here is a box that grandma and the aunties sent for you. They said it was a wonder-
Papa kissed Maidie, embraced mamma, put a package done up in dark red wrap-ping-paper down on the seat, and hurried
out, just as the cars began to steam away out, just as the cars began to steam away
on their long, long journey from New York to California. rather dreaded the long days before them. She had waved good-by and kissed her hand to papa, and now was reminded of " "What can that be?"
"A box to wonder about, I should say," replied mamma. She was thinking the surprise-box should not be opened until Maidie grew very weary, in the late afternoon. She had always tried o teach her little daughter to splice out her joys and make them last as long as
possible. "It will keep us busy wondering all day, I think. Let us guess what is in all the nicer if you wait a while, and you've must get acquainted with her, you know." So while Maidie examined her new
doll's clothing, they talked and wondered doll's clothing, they talked and wondered
and guessed what could be in the wonderhox. ${ }^{\text {and }}$, said Maidie, "for grandma and the aunties," always do have such fine sur-
Then her mother would call her attention to the beautiful things to be seen
from the window, and so the hours flew past.
By the time the new doll was named and Maidie had guessed every single thing she could think of, from doughnuts to
story-books, it was lunch-time. They had a gay meal out of the lunch-box
had a nap, and woke up much refreshed as you soid mave", as you said, mamma," she remarked,
several times. But about four o'clock severah afternoon she asked, wearily, "Have we got to be on the train forever, mamma? "
Then
wonder-box and Maidie clapped her wonder-box and Maidie clapped her Inside the red paper was a heavy pasteboard box, holding several smaller boxes
and bundles. On the top lay a letter and bundles. On the top lay a letter
telling that the wonder-box contained a gift for each of the six days of their journey. It was called a wonder-box because grandma and the aunties knew each day about what was in the next day's package. Each was numbered, and on no account was a package to be opened until the right day!
made by sewing some sheets of thick white paper together, making large square pages. The book was sewed into ben Peted the iiter on whic had Under this was printed in gilt, "A Little Traveller's Diary," and at the head of each of the six leaves a date had been written. A pencil was tied to this book "It is to hold the reco
r," said mamma. "What clever aunties my little girl has! You can write down all about our trip in this book. It will be
something pleasant to do every day, and something pleasant to do every day, and
if I were you I'd begin now, because to-day is almost gone.
So Maidie, with mamma's help, put
into the book all the things that had into the book all the things that had she had got acquainted with a little boy
and girl there; how she had treated them and girl there; how she had treated them
to some of the fruit papa had got for her; how at one station where the train stopped a big dog jumped from a carriage and on the train, and how sad he seemed when the coachman caught him and put
him back into the carriage. Ever so him back into the carriage. Ever so
many things had happened that Maidie wanted to put into her diary.
The next day she found that her wonder-
box package held blunt-end scissors and box package held blunt-end scissors and
paper, and sheets of dolls and furniture paper, and sheets of dolls and furniture
to cut out. So she spent a busy and happy day. The third day's packagage held a book-slate, with pencil attached, and a box of colored crayons. Then "playing
school" was the great game, and Maidie's new friends knew just how to help that. The only trouble was that the little boy always wanted to be the "principal," and he would punish the dolls
to often. The fourth day was, spent mostly in
reading, for that day's gift from the wonder-box was marked "a traveller's roll." It was a strip of Manila paper as wide as a magazine page, and two or
three yards long when unrolled. On it were pasted stories, verses, pictures and puzzies from children's magazines. As Maidie read them she rolled the part she
had read, so the paper need be open only the space of a page or so.
The fifth day's package was a little box
full of travelling things full of travelling things for Maidie's
doll-a tin, towel and wash-cloth tied doll-a tin, towel and wash-cloth tied round a little square of soap, a silk handtiny Japanese fan, dolly size, and a scrap of a bottle containing cologne water.
The last day's gift was the best of o Maidie the gift was the best of all, so Maidie thought. It was a doll's made out of a spool-box covered over with plain paper. If you try to open one
$a^{+}$one end, holding the lid and box together at the other, you will see what a gice doll's folding bed it makes. and
nice inside were a tiny mattress, sheets and
blanket, and the doll was dressed in a annel lounging-robe.
Francisco, you may be sure reached San carried the wounder-box carefully from the Main with them. Maidie called it her "magic box," for seem like three.
Cholera Infantum-A teaspoon of milk and lime-water may be given every
twenty or thirty minutes. It should be given cold. Lime-water may be given
alone if the stomach will not tolerate the alone if the stomach will not tolerate the
milk. In grave cases a few drops of

## Western Homes Limited

We beg to draw the attention of our ern Homes Limited, which appears another page of this issue. The annual meeting was held in Winnipeg las month, and it was shown that for comparatively new has been made during the past two years. Western Homes Limited were organ ized in 1914 and began doing business in ning of the year 1915, and they have therefore, just completed their second year in business. The subscribed capital as at January lst, 1916, was $\$ 182,800.00$
and the paid-up capital $\$ 24,581.43$. ang the paid-up capital $\$ 24,581.43$. Dur been increased by $\$ 68,60000$, and the paid-up capital by $\$ 22,777.98$.
The capital has been invested in
securities selected by the directors who securities selected by the directors, who
have considered only those that offered ample security and desirable covenants. Safety has been the first consideration


The auditor's statement shows that unearned profits, and after providing for all fees due the management for care and oversight of the investments, the ave a net profit of $\$ 4,045.05$, which per cent on the capital employed. A 7 per cent dividend for the year second dividend at 7 February, cent per annum for the six months ending June 30t was paid in July, 1916, and the directors the half-year ending December 30th 1916, at the same rate

## The Home

When the children come in at the gate, With a clatter of tongue or ball, gate Down goes my work-down with a jerk
And I hasten to meet them all. little while only a child, o as I am mother and queen of the home, I brighten it all I can.
When the children go out at the gate, Farewell I wave, looking so brave And hasten to smother my fears And e while only a bride, And a long, long time a wife; And love will dwell in your life. When the children go out, at the gate, My heart nigh breaks, with sorrow aches And yet I must comfort them all. A little while only in death,
And a I am mother and queen of the home,
I solace my grief with this
Never depend on a stuttering man
He'll break his word.
"Is she wearing black for her las "No, for her next. She looks stunning
in it."

Plans and Specifications Drawn for The Western Home Monthly by V. W. Horwood. This is a well arranged house, suitable for a country home. . 6 in. by 33 ft . 6 in. over all. The living room is entered directly
from a large verandah, and has a cosy from a large verandah, and has a cosy
fireplace. This is a very handsome room. fireplace. and with pressed brick mantel, would make an ideal living place. It is connected with the dining room, and from the dina-rous kitchen, which is fitted up with dresser containing cupboards, bins for flour, sugar and bulky articles, and has a pantry. This pantry could be made into a wash room oir the rea
entrance if preferred. The stairwa is in this portion of the house, and can be used directly from the kitchen, living room, or rear entry, and can be made private for unique planning. Coming into entry one step above ground level, there is direct communication with the cellar. and all roots and ashes can be taken
out without disturbing the rest of the out without disturbing the rest of the
house. The entry also connects directly to hall and kitchen and living room, and the kitchen to basement.
Going upstairs, the planning is very


5120 Mo
sizes and mouldings, doing away with a
great expense if special sizes are teed

conomical. On the landing is a win- crete. If gravel and sand are near, it dow, and at the top of the stairs is a would pay to build of concrete. Put in
linen closet. The bathroom is conveni- concrete floor to keep out vermin. Have ently situated with its plumbing over a good height for the basement, 7 ft . hall are the bedrooms, each with its own heating plant
The outside to be sheathed with sidThe house could be heated with either ing, and paper and $\overline{/ 1}$ in. shiplap put on hot air or hot water furnace.
The interior finish could be of fir edge paper. Be sure of the paper. It keeps The interior finish cound to splinter, out the weather. Then strap with 1 by 2 grain for floors, so as. not material for and lath and plaster, two coats. The his house could be sel


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## The Western home Monthly

## Classitied 3page for the feople's TCAants <br>  

Fruit and Farm Lands


Poultry






## Nursing <br> 

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boat to get for fishing, hunting, exploration
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The Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve
There is a body of men engaged upon division, and will wear a distinguishing
naval war service, known as the Roval badge. naval war service, known as the Royal badge. Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve. This Carry the Maple Leaf into the Imperial
fine force has not been much' in the pub- Royal Navy.-Edmund Bruce Mallett, lic eye, but they were the first in Canada Lamont, Alta.
to respond to the call. Secrecy, of course, of a neessity, surrounds
senior ser or or great senior service of the Empire; The Im-
perial Royal Navy, and all the naval forces connected therewith; consequently, little is known of these Canadian naval volunteers, outside of their R.N.C.V.R., as this force is designated, is ungently in need of recruits for service
in the Imperial Royal Navy in the Imperial Royal Navy.
Our king has some brand new warships, and is asking for some brand new
men to man them, and looks to the young men of Canada to volunteer for
this purpose, and the R.N.C.V.R. has paved the way.
Young men
Yofore you the Canada, you now have before you the grand opportunity of
serving your king and country, by volunteering for service in the Imperial Royal Navy, and do not stand aside, if you have had no previous training. This is
not essential, and previous experience is unnecessary, for you will be sent imme-
diately to one of the great naval training diately to one of the great naval training
depots, in England. The British tar will depots, in England. The British tar will
be glad to see you, and you will receive a be glad to see you, and you will reeeive a
warm welcome at the naval barracks. You will reeeive every assistance, and
will be speedily trained, and before long you will be a full-fledged sailor, serving
on board a British man-o war. Thin on board a British man- $0^{\prime}$ war. This is
no far-fetched fantasy, but an actual fact, for the navy is always training and classes are always going on.
The present position of the Kaiser,
reminds me of a maverick, which has reminds me of a maverick, which has horned his evil way, into a peaceful comdepredation, until he is at length lassoed by one of the inhabitants and picketed
on the prairie on a stout rope. The navy may be compared, so to speak to ne thy mope. The British sailor thinks the brute
has that hase too much rope, and he puts sin a bowv-
line on a bight, thus shortening his line on a bight, thus shortening his
radius of operation, and lessening his radius of operation, and lessening his
food supply. Then despite his pawing and bellowng and threatening attitude the brute is in danger of starvation, and although pitying him, the sailor think
he is too dangerous an animal to be he is too dangerous an animal to be at
large, and grimly again shortens the rope.
Now, a British sailor would be the last man to starve a dumb brute, but he is The British Navy has a strangle hold on Germany, and in order to maintai this supremacy, has built new warships, and as all the available men to man
these have in England been conscripted these have in England been conseripted
for the Army, so the Navy looks to
Canada for yolunteers for for the Army, so the Navy looks to
Canada for volunteers for these new men-of-war.
Think of
t
fine service. Think of the men of Devon of Frobisher, Raleigh, Hawke and Drake, not hesitate.
"This day England expects every man so do his duty, at Trafalgan Newn's famous signal, at Trafalgar. How applicable
these words to the Empire at large to day; and young Canadians cannot, in any manner, render greater service to the Empire than by joining the Royal Naval The Kaiser has toserve.
The Kaiser has too much rope. You bow-line on a bight. Life in the navy is never lonesome. It has its picturesque
side. The R.N.C.V.R. pays and looks after its men in the best possible man-
ner. A free kit is furnished, and right ner. A free kit is furnished, and right
here $I$ have a few words to say about the natty, baggy, picturesque, buee uniform
of a British Jack Tar. Plenty of cloth is used in its make.up. The blyue collar
with the three white stripes theren with the three white stripes thereon, is
traditional, and was worn in day yore, when those gallant sea warriors of of
Devon fought and won England's battles Devon fought and won England's battles
on the high seas. The three white stripes on the collar mean three bat
Copenhagen and Trafalgar.
"Jolly Jack Tar" is no misnomer. They arre the merriest and most movial of mey.
Amusements and games. as well as and Amusements and games, as well as duty,
are carried on in the navy. Young Canadian, join the R.V.C.V.R. You will never
reqret it. Cemadians will form

The Gentle Art of Being Kind
When Elizabeth Fry visited Newgate prison in London, where the women were
packed in one room like cattle, without the slightest attention to sanitation, she cosmitted a terrible crime. London ladies engaged in philanthropic work, asked her what crime the girl had committed. "I do not know," she replied. "I never asked her." How differ-
ent from most of us! The thing that we ane chiefly most oferested in, in others, is their shortcoming or sin; the thing that interests us least is our opportunity to love them.
All that Elizabeth Fry wanted to All that Elizabeth Fry wanted to know
was that this poor unfortunate had mado a mistake, and that she needed love and a mistal
help
The re
sense of
sense of our need of to thers is the keen shamefaced employee was summoned to
the office of the sene doom. The least he could to hear his a blistering dismissaif; he might be sent
to prison for years. ho prison for years. The old man called
his name, and asked him if he were guilty, The clerk stammered out that he had no defense. "I shall not send you to prison," said the old man. "If I take you back,
can I trust you?", When the surpris, can I trust you?", When the surprised
and broken clerk had given assurance and was about to leave, the senior partner continued: "You are the second man who has fallen and been pardoned in this have done, I did. The mercy you houe,
received, I received. God help us all.", A newsboy fell asleep in an elevated car, in New York. Two young women His feet and took beare and his opposite hat had fallen off. One of the young girls leaned over and put her muff under the little fellow's at the act and held out a quarter, with a nod toward the boy; another silently pennies, and before she knew it the girl, with flaming cheeks, had taken money rom every passenger in that end of the ear. She quiety slipped the money arousing him, gently removed the muff and got off at Twenty-third Street, passengers. Is courtesy artificial? No. It should spring from the heart.
Courtesy-What is it
An expression of thoughtfulness for The
largely from spssitit of courtesy is caught deals are noble. Determination, a kindly spirit, and a
love of the right make politeness babitual Hobitul I Habitual, f say. manne can be delected by others.
In England, there is a National Guild
A president of a New York bank, said venty could command the speech o twenty nations 1 would preach politenes factors in the curtesy is one of the prime The gentle art of being kind is all this old world needs.

Why He Cut His Hair There is a certain surgeon in Boston crop of, hair. Although the surgeon not old, his hair is snow-white, and he is
very proud of its beauty. He wore very proud of its beauty. He wore it
parted in the middle and rather long and it flufted luxuriantly on either side of the part. The impulse toward a change
in hairdressing came to in hairdressing came to the surgeon in this manner:
He had op
was bending over her as a woman, and wase out of over her as she began to
come
thes eyes for a moment, and then closed then again. Then with a long sigh and in
rapt voice she said, "What a beautiful rapt voice she said, "What a beatuif
white chrysanthemum!" The student
present expled present exploded, and now the surgeon
wears his hair cut as con wears his hair cut as close as a gentleman

The Young Woman and Her Problem By Pearl Richmond Hamilton

## HAPPY WOMEN

Good, hard thought in any subject produces greater power of thought on every
nbject. One who does not think deeply does not grow mentally Proper food, exercise, rest, bathing-
all hatiss of life that give tone to the general health-help the mind also, and hen the mind is in a healthful, cheer-
ul state, the bodily conditions are bet ful state, the bodiy conditions ane betjealousy are lowering the mental to One time my mother was
One time my mother was in An came to see her, and when she left my mother was greatly improved. The next day a woman with a face of gloom
visited her and told her of the people me had known who had and everyone of them died. For several days after this visit my mother was much worse.
A young girl once said: "It doesn't
pay for me to get angry, for I always pay for me to get angry, for I always
have a dreadful cold as a consequence. A girl who worries is taking poison. She
hould say to herself, "I will succeed" nstead of of saying, "I suope 'I coodness, health, cheer, and prosprity good keep, her thoughts as much as pos-
anile from wickedness, sickness, gloom, and degradation. There are grea pleasures all about one if one only Recreation is needed by every girl-but the kind is that which tends to produce
"a strong mind in a strong body." Dis"a strong mind in a strong
sipation is not recreation.
There never was a time so full of opportunities for women. New fields are is the girl who develops mental, moral and physical power who will have a
cnance to take her place in the honornale army of workers. Every girl should try to master thor-
oughly the work in which she is engaged. Her knowledge of her work
should be deep, broad, and very accurate just this way. About eight years ago a young woman of about thirty came to me deeply discouraged
because she had lost her position. She was getting a salary of eighty dollaps a
month. She said: "You know I Iam past the age to begin a new line of
work. There is no future for me now." 1 urged her to cheer up. Her dismissal might be an opportunty-the greatest
opportunity of her life. For two years
she strugyled along on little. Then she had a chance to $o$ in a farm machinery
firm as a stenographer. That girl studfirm as a stenographer. The beairl very the head Promotion after promo tion followed until this winter she was
tiven a position at a salary of nearly given a position at a salary of nearly
three thousand dollars a year. It is such experiences as this that gi
great faith in business girls.
A short time ago I found a table showing the possibilities of girls in different
kinds of work. A position as bookKeeper affords training in the knowledge
of financial transactions business system, of financial transactions, business system,
quickness and correctness in calculating until a bookkeeper can become an expert accountant, public auditor, broker or in-
vestment banker.
A cashier develops vestment banker. A cashier develops
sill in handling currency, knowledge of
俍 human nature, skill on the adding machine, all of which may lead to a posi-
tion of bank assistant, head of credit department or an adding machine agent. A children's nurse may become effi-
cient in treating child ailments, she can increase her acquaituanceship among
families, her training in amusing children and knowledge of child nature may lead her to the occupation, of trained nurse, playground supervisor, director of
children's entertainments or caterer for chilldren's parties. A cook who learns
to be skilful in food preparation and the knowledge of food cost may become a A dressmaker has an opportunity of buying and business acquaintance-al of which may lead to the occupation of
professional designer, textile demonstra tor, head of fashion shop, or professional
thopper. The position of domestic af
fords training in skill in household tiles and other supplies leading to the occupations of matron of institution,
hotel housekeeper, manager of privat hotel or linen manufacturer's agent. The stenographer who tries to attain a work ing knowledge of her employer's business, who cultivates habit or concentration business methods and becomes skille in shorthand and as a typist has a train ing leading to the following occupations
head of stenographic bureau, head of business similar to employer's, hea
attorney,
notary
public, court sten ographer, private secretary or typewrite demonstrator and many others, for if
these places are not open to women now these places
they will be.
The clerk, by learning the nature and history of the goods she sells and by
close study of human nature can come the buying or selling agent of that kind of goods. The clerk in the book
department may become a librarian. Then there is the teacher she learns the habit of systematic planning, who learns of historical, geographical
and literary facts, who cultivates the and literary facts, who cultivates the
habit of careful judgment, accumulates a knowledge of human nature with a special knowledge of children, may become a journalist, a lecturer, a writer
text books, or the head of extensio schools maintained by large industries. These are only a few possibilities or the
business girl. I I simply mention them to encourage the business girl who is ambitious. The life of a typical, highminded girl worker is an enviable one She cultivates memory, habits of accu-
ate observation, concentration of attention, reasoning power, judgment until her mind is so full of useful ideas that there is no room for gloom. "Happiness cumstances, it's only a light and we may keep it burning if we will. We delibeer with our own unreasonable discontent, and nothing will ever make us happy
except the spirit within. The only way to win happiness is to give it. The more we give the more we have."

## a club of girls

It was my pleasure to visit a very
interesting club of girls during the past interesting club of girls during the past month in the Jewish synagogue. Lions
club of girls is known as the Free Loan Society. They meet once a week to make loans and receive the money
loaned. They have helped their people by making loans for buying groceries, paying of reverses and they often help periods of reverses and they often hesp ness. They have a systematic program-
me governing the return of the loans. me governing the return of the loans.
After the business hour the girls enjoy a pleasant social hour, an interesting part of which is spent in musical contri-
butions by their own members. The club is a large one and is rapidly increasing in size. One recalls to mind
that wonderful organization of Jewish girls in London-an organization of six hundred girls, the leader of which keeps in touch with every member. She never
allows a girl to leave for another city allows a girl to leave for another city
without sending word to their people in without sending word the their reache her
that city-and when the girl reace destination, good friends are there to meet her and find her a position. While talking with one of these girls who had
belonged to this London club, I was bereatly impressed with the far-reaching greatly impressed wich the
results of such service to girls.
scales that do not balance Activity means growth and develop. The girl who has no useful work to do will sometimes express herself in wrong doing, for restlessness must be satisiec.
I must say that a feeling of indignation I must say that a feeling of indignation
rises in me when I hear so much of the mistakes of wage-earring girls, but very
litle-i fact, nothing regarding society girls. The wage-eraring girl comes in for attacks of criticism always. As a
matter of fact the average working girl mater busy to get into mischief.
is too
Sometimes, because of fear of losing Sometimes, because of fear of losing
her position, she is caught in the trap

# A DCdicine for COomen 

## For Forty Years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has Relieved the Sufferings of Women.

It hardly seems possible that there is a woman in this country who continues to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial after all the evidence that is continually being published, proving beyond contradiction that this grand old medicine has relieved more suffering among women than any other medicine in the world.

Mrs. Kieso Cured After Seven Month's Inness
 Cincinnati, Ohio--"I want you to know the good Lydia E. Pink ham's Vegetable Compound has done for med. I was in such bad had been doctoring for a long time and my mother said, 'I want you to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.' So I did, and it has certainly made me a well woman. 1 am able to do my house work and am so happy as I never expected to go around the way I Io again, Compound has done for me."-Mrs. Josir CopNer, 1668 Harrison Ave Compound has done for mio
Fairmount, Cincsinnalial advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter wily be opened read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence
set by a beastly manager, by that 1 in a house that was raided. Poor girlhabit on of those sleek reliows who has the other find the girls who were let out. a habit of pawing-so 1 think the word to
beastly is the only adjective that will but the trapper is always on hand. express my meaning. I am sure the
ent average manager is as gentleman in every sense beastly ones-do exist and when a
te girl is unfortunate enough to be under this type, she lives a life of torture be-
tween fear of losing her position and anxiety regarding her own safety. know girls who are helping support thee
parents in the Old Country, who fee they must endure much for the sake o holding positions, that they may keep
their parents from the workhouse. Then again there are men and women who hang around watching for times when girls are dismissed from places of work or when they are down to the last cent. These men and women are always read work is easy and wages high (?). often wonder why good men and women do not make special effort at these times to come to a gir's rescue. For example

- do christian institutions keep in mind the times when, after a business rush scores of girls are dismissed? Do they
realize thit beasts of prey regard these realize that beasts of prey regard these
times their harvest season? times their harvest season
"She seemed so nice, and I was with
the crowd of girls who were let out after the Christmas rush, so I went to her home to work. Another girl who worked there told me it was a nice, pace, so
thought it would be all right," a girl exthought it would be all right," a girl ex-
plained to me last year. She had been

We have seen girls fight through and
come out courageously successful come out courageously successful. We
have seen others break down under the ave seen others break down under
awful strain. We have learned valuable lessons from their self-sacrifice and their brave surmounting of difficulties.
The girls who seek work are the highest type of womanhood. They are no
the kind who smoke cigarettes around a game of bridge in the home or at table in a fashionable tea room. I wonder if these timekillers ever wonder
what passes through the minds What passes through the minds or
waitresses who serve these girls and wo waitresses who serve theses girs and of humiliation to me. Others have told me how the immodest dress of society
jirls and women at balls has made them girls and women at balls has made them
ashamed of their sex. When one con siders the example the wage-earning girl sees in many women and girls who do not need to work and who feel above th working girl, one marvels at the goo
common sense and splendid character of the average business girl. We some times see women pose as reformers in a sort of patronizing manner-in the "It"
so good of me to notice you" style. They so good of me to notice you" style. They
reach out with a ten-foot pole and bring hem within sight of their commanding personality. I am often amused at the remarks of girls concerning this type of
charity. As a matter of fact, girls do charity. As a matter of fact, girls do not need reforming- they yeed thave thother phed to me last year. She had be

## The Western Home Monthly



## Play While You <br> Pay

Tomatum
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## An Appreciation of Good Music

 The advent of Easter once more re－minds us that here in Winnipeg we sadly
lack an adequate symphony orchestra． lack an adequate symphony orchestra．
At the close of one of the concerts by
the Minneapolis Symphony OOchestra given two or three years ago in this city a well－known public－spirited citizen
turned to me and said：＂It is a turned to me and said：＂It is a agreat
pity we could not have an organzation pity we could not have an organization
like this in our own city．All th people should have music of this kind It should be easy enough to get money from men of means to guard ．against
financial failure＂， financial failure．＂
After enjoying the excellent presenta－
tion of＂Elijah＂recently，I found myself repeating those words：＂All the people should hear this．Surely there are men
of means in the city who would make it of means in the city who would make it
possible for such music to be brought within the reach of all．＂
It is needless to point out the value of such music．It ennobles and purifies
thoughts；it creates genuine thoughts；it creates genuine religious
feelings；it lifts the listeners out of the commonplace．It provides culture of the purest and richest type．The same is
true of good orchestral multure of the true of good orchestral music．

Music For All
Such music should be within reach of
all，for it can be appreciated by all．It all，for it can be appreciated by all．It
is the universal language．The very poor is the universal language．The very poor
are on the same level with the rich．The gift of song and musical appreciation is
for no special class，caste，creed for no special class，caste，creed or race．
Nor is it possible in a community for a few to receive a high degree of musi
cal culture．Appreciation of the best possible，only in a community where good music is＂common coin．
It should be quite possible in this city to give such suppprt top an oratorio so－
ciety and to an orchestral society that even the poorest might enjoy the pro－
duction．There will be no difficulty on the artistic side．There are good singers in plenty，and they will become more singularly fortunate in having had in our city such music lovers as the late Mr．James Tees，Mr．George Bowles，and the present leader of the Oratorio So－
ciety，Mr．Moncrieff．We are always able to get orchestral leaders and players．
The story of the Appollo Club and its uccessors，and of the Barrowelough band，make it quite clear that there
would be no difficulty in getting to men and women who could lead the city in musical art．
We cannot build up strong choirs and amateur orchestras unless we have the ciety and a well－endowed symphony orchestra．These should be developed， probably in this order．
$I$ feel sure
I feel sure that we have in Winnipeg
a few men of means who could supporting musical organizations of the kind mentioned．The time is ripe for action．Any one who visits a city such as Minneapolis or Toronto and who ob－ serves what a strong，capable organiza－
tion has done for the elevation of musi－ cal taste will surely agree that it is time
for the very efficient unorganized forces for the very efficient unorganized forces
of the city to be drawn together．In no respect should we be behind other cities
in this department of culture．－K．L．R

## It Must Be So

It must be so－the flowers must bloom And co diouds must gather in the brightest sky；
It must be so，that Youth，with footsteps Will haste till Age comes on，with weary It must be so－Life＇s twilight must dis－ place
Youth＇s garland，which lent sunshine to It must be so，though years may bring Regret attends，for the lost vernal crown． It must be so－the loved ones of to－day， To－morrow from our lives afar must stray It must be so，and yet＇tis hard to think
Love＇s golden chain must sever link by
It must be so－there must go on，within． The needful work－God＇s loving discip And as it must be so，let＇s try to bear，
With cheerful hearts，God＇s
ith cheerful hearr！

IWISH I could understand you， she poised Mrs．Torrance said，as above her poached egg．＂You are per you，yet you want to leave me at little more than a moment＇s notice，and go on a wild goose chase after some other situ and which may not be at be well used tory．I hope you don＇t blame me if tory．I hope you don＇t blame me
admit that I＇m entirely mystified．＂
＂It＇s only a dream，＂Christina faltered． ＂But that is＂ridiculous，Christina．I＇ve no doubt Norway is a very fine country， when it has sent us such creditable specimens of humanity as you．Never specimens of humanity as you．Never－
theless it must be a very inconvenient
place to work when compared with this place to work when compared with this
flat．You shouldn＇t be flat．You shouldn＇t be sentimental，
Christina．You are really too sensible a girl for that．And，at any rate，you don＇t intend to go back to Norway，and even if you get another situation where there is a garden and lawn attached to the house，it may not satisfy you as you
imagine．You may dream of Norway again．The only reasonable way is for you to forget your dream．It is fully bwo weeks since you told me about it effort to forget it，you would have done so long ago．＂
＂I did my best，but last night I dreamed of it once again．＂ ＂Well，probably will never do so again．Bring me some hot never do so tina．I＇ve talked till this is stone cold．＂ Christina turned to the kitchen with a feeling of desperation at her heart．
Her mistress spoke with that air of fin－ ality that proclaimed the subject fis missed．In the same way she had dis－ missed the subject two weeks pre－ viously．Would she always continue to
do so？If so，what could do so？If so，what could she do？In
order that she should leave the flat it almost seemed necessary to come to
some arrangement to that effect with some arrange
her mistress．
As Christina entered the kitchen an odor of spring stole through the open
window，and greeted the girl＇s nostrils She looked aut of the kitchen window on the stained，grey walls of another building．As she returned to the dining－
room she looked out of the dining－room window．This commanded a view of the court at the entrance to the apartment house．Here，a large circular flower bed，centred by an iron statue of some
goddess unknown to Christina，seemed moored in a dead sea of asphalt．There was nothing more to be seen saving the red brick walls of the apartment house，
with its rows of lace－draped windows Why Christina looked out windows． Why Christina looked out of the win－
dows it would be hard to say．She knew that to do so would only increase her sense of imprisonment，and that sense of imprisonment seemed as a dead weight crushing her．For the space of a few
seconds she stood as one spellbound gazing out on the court．
And as she gazed her dream of the revious night came back to her．Spring reen of the firs was a background fark green of the firs was a background for
the feathery whiteness of the wild the feathery whiteness of the wild
cherry blossom．The flush of spring was
on the boles of the birches，and their on the boles of the birches，and their
sprouting leaves looked like a mist of
shimmering sprouting leaves looked like a mist of
shimmering green hovering here and
there on the landscape the rugged，barren rock that hung above the fiord，and looked down into the pro－ foundly quiet waters．A thin stream，
that found its source in some fir－shaded crevice of the rocks，where ice had formed，zigzagged along the face of the rock，and fell，drop by drop，into the drip，drin，sounded plainly where the
girl stood．It was as though hirl stood．It was as though some fairy her harmonies audible．A breeze stirred in the firs，and their pungent breath
came to Christina，mingled with that indescribably cool，clean odor of nature in the open．It was the hour of nature
Already the restful haze of the coming Already the restful haze of the coming
twilight was beginning to hover over the twilight was beginning to hover over the
land．The sun had just sunk behind land．The sun had just sunk behind a
rugged headland，and the dark firs， rupged headland，and the dark firs，
tipped with gold，stood out vividly against the deepening blue of the sky．
known the grim realities of a mod
known the grim realities of a m
suite，Norway was still her home．
＂Hew ＂How would it be if hou home． me that cocoa before it，too，is cold ？＂，
Mrs．Torrance＇s voice was full of Mrs．Torrance＇s voice was full of
half tolerant rebuke． A flood of color
ina＇s throat to her brow．from Chris ＂I can＇t help it，Mrs．Torrance，＂she been a pain at my heart for weeks＂Ihere＇s I think of Norway．I want to smell the odor of the firs．I want to row the boats on the fiord，and to feel the wet winds sting my face and hands．I want to and help to draw in the fish nets．And then I look out of the window and see nothing but brick，and stone，and as－ right up in my heart and choke me Twill never be any better while I＇m in this flat．When a smell of spring comes in at the window，it makes my longing
unbearable．I can＇t stay．＂ Mrs．Tearable．I can＇t stay．＂
Mrs．Torrance shoved back her cocoa
untasted．Her manner was suddenly cold and haughty．
＂Very well，Christina，I shan＇t ask you to stay any longer．You may pack your recommend，of course，leaving me in the The like this．＂ was occupied by her The hour that was occupied by her
packing was a rather distressing one， but when Christina，carrying her heavy bag，was really on the street，she breathed easier．
But trouble loomed up again at the employment agency．The rather grim aced female in charge looked up as ＂Where was your last situation？＂ ＂With Mrs，Torrance，in the Arlington ＂How long were you with her？＂
＂Fourteen months，＂
＂Fourteen months．＂
＂No；she did not give me one．＂
＂Because I left rather suddenly，＂
＂Why did you leave suddenly ？＂ thay any longer．＂
The woman eyed her a moment in evi dent suspicion． ＂That sounds strange．You＇d better But Christina floundered before this last interrogation．How could she make feelings that had prompted her the action？As the girl hesitated，the woman＇s face got grimmer．She picked up the dollar，and put it in a drawer air that proclaimed the subject dis－ missed． A woman came in，in search of a ser－
vant．She threw her line of applicants，and Christina felt th come back and rest in approval on her self．Then she went forward to the woman at the desk，and a conversation
took place in lowered tones．The woman took place in lowered tones．The woman
looked back at her again，as though in unwilling disappointment，and then a second conversation took place，and the
woman，with still another lingering lon turned and left the room． An hour passed，spent by Christina in
staring out of the windo ing the probabilities of the future．What would it lead to if she did secure spring that came in warm breath of spring that came in through the ope
window，brought back her dream per sistently．She longed to shut her eyes and put her hands over her ears，and thus，obliterating the present，allow her
self to revel in the scenes amongst which she had spent a not far distant female at But the already disapproving scandalized by such a proceeding and she could imagine the praceeeding curiosity
of the occupants of the she could bear it no longer．Without glance at those around her，Christina picked up her bag，and disappeared A man was mounting the stairs．The hort corduroy top coat，and peaked cap and heavy boots he wore proclaimed him
to be a denizen of the open．He did not glance．at Christina as they passed on the stairs，but Christina looked at him
decided, but not unkind. He was already three steps
found voice.
found voice. "ooking for a servant girl?" The man turned, and for a moment tood looking at her without speaking. Apparently the scrutiny was satisfac "But I'm from the country,", he said "I thought you were," the girl replied, that's why I spoke to you." Again there was the moment of
scrutiny on the part of the man.
"It's pretty quiet out there," he said
"I don't care how quiet it is," the girl answered, her breath coming faster a she spoke. "I can't stay in the city any
longer. I feel as though it would stifle me. I want to get out where there's a whole sky above me, and sunsets, and
winds, and I never want to hear the The same quiet scrutiny for a longe The same quiet seruthis time it wa period by a question that startled Christina.
It was the girl's turn to study the man for a short space before speaking. She answered by a counter question.
"Don't you?"
Chere was a touch of wonder in her
ne that seemed to satisfy the man. "T've a little one for you to take care ave to tell him Bible stories, and hear him say his prayers. "I won't mind that," Christina replied. "My mother used to tell me Bible stories. Anyone would like to tell again the Anyone their mother taught them."
A dull, slow red crept from the man's
brow to throat. His eyes avoided Christina's, but he took her bag, and started descend the stairs. "When can, you
over his shoulder.
"Any time," she told him. "I'm ready
"'" give you whatever you've been
"'ll give etting here," he said, as they reached

In the deepening twilight of the same vening, Christina followed Emmett he wagon road to the house. It was a much more pretentious house than any they had passed on their twelve-mile drive from the station, and was built it its proportion and finish. In front of the house a flower garden had evidently once flourished, but this spring's growth was struggling up through a ittle rustic summer house new vines were mounting on the ragged remains of last year's verdure.
Within the house a lamp, with a racked and dirty glass, gave forth a wrapped in the inevitable shawl, came forward. Her dark face, and the almost oiseless shuffle of her mocasin encased feet made her seem like some palpable began to speak, but his words were drowned in the shrill outcry of a child. The child's cry sent a strange thrill of
awe through Christina. It was not the we through Christina. It was not the mal cry of an older child. Emmett Brooks dropped Christina's bag, and went towards a cot that became visible her as her eyes became accustomed
the light. He lifted the child in his arms, and a conversation took place benintelligible to Christina, but she got he drift of their talk from the man's "I have brought a nice lady to hear you say your prayers. I must go to the "But Victor should be asleep. It is an "Then I'll hear them, and put away he horses afterwards." And then the man repeated a prayer.
and the child, in halting, imperfect Before a day had passed, Christina was
absorbed into the life of the home. Emmet Brooks laid only one command upon
her. It was given during the progress解解fast on the following morning You'll tell the child Bible stories

He spoke without glancing up, evi"Yes." "You noticed the ending?"
Christina repeated it.
"God bless mamma, and papa, and mamma safe home to "Never forget to add that."
Within a week Christina had made onsiderable headway in establishing friendly relations between herself and the
dwarfed child. At first he had shed tears when she related Bible stories to him, and had utterly refused to follow her lead when she repeated his prayers, father, who intentionally absented him self from the house at such hours. And when the father did return, the boy had cried out for him to come and hear him say his prayers. At such times Christina noted that the main But before a se
the child had once followed her lead in prayer, and then gone to sleep in evident contentment. And on that occasion the ior a long time with head bowed on his breast, and even to Christina's unimaginative mind he seemed to be sunk in utter dejection.
It seemed a strange world into which
Christina had come. Emmett Brooks seldom looked at her or spoke to her. The old woman squatted, silent, on doorattempts at conversation merely by succession of clucks and grunts. The child's weird attempts at conversation were as $y \in t ~ a l t o g e t h e r ~ u n i n t e l l i g i b l e ~ t o ~$
But, though Christina held little conBut, though Christina held with the human beings around her, she revelled in communion with Mother Earth. The oppression of the
city had dropped from her. This was the city had dropped from her. This was the
land of sunset and sunrise, of free roving winds, of daylight that faded into dusk, and of dusk that settled into quiet night. As she went about her humble tasks, the pure, fragrant breath of grow-
ing verdure greeted her nostrils. This was verdure greeted her nostrils. This known it in her childhood, here Mother Earth wore another countenance, but it
was the country, and here Christina was was the country, and here Christina was
familiar, here her surroundings did not familiar, here her surroundings did not
depress her, here she felt superior, as queen of this goodly realm.
Christina had been two months in the country before she met another woman.
Then Mrs. Haddow came to call on her.

Christina was busy training vines on the "I calculate he never told that?" the woman interrogated, when the brief greetings were over. "No," Christina admitted, "he did not." And then because the woman's tones had
been full of insinuation, she questioned, "Woulan't he wish me to?"
"Oh, I don't know, only he built it for her, and I reckon he doesn't take any more stock in things he once did for
But Christina was not a female of the inquisitive type, and Mrs. Haddow had
"I reckon you hear the young un say his prayers?
"Emmett Brooks told the preacher last winter that he heard the young un
his prayers because now his mother had gone an' left 'em, all the pleasure the child had was in prayin' for her return there was only someone else to do it As fer himself, he said he'd never have any faith in God now she turned out like she did. An' she left 'em so kind o'
heartless like. She just 'llowed she was goin' to the city fer a few weeks, an she would send ' 'em word when to come
an' fetch her. An' when the days passed, an' fetch her. An' when the days passed,
and the weeks passed, an' she didn't and the weeks passed, an' she didn't city to find out, an' he found out she didn't ever intend to come back. She had gone clean away to some other country with some man. I 'llow Emmet
Brooks jest worshipped the ground she walked on, an' when he found out she wasn't good, he jest said there wasn't no sech thing as goodness. But Emmeti
Brooks has been wonderfully tender to Brooks has been wonderfully tender to
the child. Some say as how the woman died since, but we don't rightly know. asked him pint blank last fall, but he only says to me, stern like, Missus since I knew that she could desert her own helpless flesh and blood. An' though that might satisfy another man, it does n't jest naturally satisfy a woman. "No." perhaps he told you."
Christina's lone monosyllable pro
claimed her utter distaste for the subject, but that did not mean that Mrs.
Haddow would discontinue it. However, Haddow would discontinue it. However
she had frequent rests while Mrs. Had dow talked to the Indian woman in he native tongue. The squaw replied in a series of angry grunts.
When Mrs. Haddow


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THE WESTERN HOME MONTHLY WINNIPEG
he sought to justify himself.
"But where's she? You can't mar "But where's she? You can't marry
me," Christina replied. me". Christina re
"She died near
answered harshly.
Christina saw bead his brow.

## sudden perspiration

 A great fear clutched at Christina's heart. She turned hot and cold by spellsShe felt as though fate laid a husk at She feet, as and bade her accept it. And instinctively she knew that the husk belonged to her. It should have belonged to her in its full fruition, but the work-
ings of fate are not always kind. Someings of fate are not always kind. Nomeleft her only a worthless husk. But such
as it was it was her own. She feared as it was it was her own. She feared
to spurn it, lest in doing so she reaped a still greater sorrow.
And, as his wife, life would be changed. She would share the attentions that now he lavished only on the child. She would
always know that someone else always know that someone else had
spilled the wine that should have made her life glad, and yet she would go on bravely, accepting the decree of fate, and making no murnur
"I love the child." you," she answered "It might as well be at once, then," he said. "The minister is due in the neigh
borhocd to-morrow. I'll get the license borhocd to-morrow. I'll get the license
and we can be married on Thursday"" and we can be married on Thursday."
Mrs. Haddow made the house thre days after the marriage
"I reckoned Emmett Brooks wouldn't
marry a aain," she volunteered, before she marry again," she volunteered, before she
was well inside the door. "He told the preached once that he had no faith left
in God nor man. She was a pertty little in God nor man. She was a pertty little
thing, with brown eyes, and brown hair curlin' round her face, an' I guess her
beauty took his eye, an' he didn't see beauty took his eye, an' he didn't see
any deeper. Not but you're mighty good
lookin', child, I didn't mean that. Ed. Carter was minded to marry you. He told my old man he intended to ask you as soon as it seemed probable to do so I reckon Emmett Brooks sensed he was
thinkin' o' doin' it, an' he wanted you fer to take care $o$, the young un, an hear him say his prayers. Emmett
Brooks 'llowed it made his life most Brooks 'llowed it made his life most as hard as
prayers."
Christ
prayers."
Christina
was enough a daughter of Eve to look at herself long and earnestly
in the litle mirror in the little mirror when Mrs. Haddow
was gone. But brown eyes and curling was gone. But brown eyes and curling
brown hair were the things on which brown hair were the things on which
Mrs. Haddow had put a premium. The clear, earnest grey eyes that looked out of a womanly face, crowned with the heavy braids of golden hair, were in an
other catalogue. Christina had not other catalogue. Christina had not
heard them classed as beauty. Neither did she class them as that herself. The small mirror revealed nothing of a form
that was moulded on heroic that was moulded on heroic lines
Neither would she have set a high value on such if she had been able to see it. She told herself as she turned away that she was but poorly dowered in the line of beauty. And though she had thought
little on the subject before, it saddened her now. If she had possesssed beauty,
it might have proved a winning card. it might have proved a winning card.
After Mrs. Haddow's visit, the days seemed continually grey. Christina
worked feverishly at the worked feverishly at the work within
doors, and when the child was taking his afternoon nap, she took long tramps
across the prairie. It was the same in across the prairie. It was the same in
all directions, an earth whose mantle of all directions, an earth whose mantle of
verdure was turning to a dull, weatherverdure was turning to a dull, weather-
beaten grey. The shrubs were now merely naked branches, and the crack-
ling leaves rustled uneasily in the wind ling leaves rustled uneasily in the wind
that swept the ground. On the sloughs the ducks swam forth in families. Sometimes they congregated in groups on the
reedy edges of the sloughs and gossiped sociably
Christina dumbly envied the placid
fowl their well-defined family ties, their fowl their well-defined family ties, their
congenial, neighborly groupings. Her family ties did not seem to bind. Her
husband was as silent towards her as husband was as silent towards her as
lie had been in the first days. To Chris. tina it seemed that the silence had
grown, under the new relationship, mereGrown, under the new relationship, meregenial, neighborly groupings-Christina knew no neighbor save Mrs. Haddow, and that woman's tongue was an instru-
ment of torture that Christina had learned to dread, since she seemed unable to silence it.
Under these
conditions Christina's longings again reached out to Norway,
the land where her father and mother
slept their last sleep. She remembered the smiling good cheer that had warmed
her childhood's home. The memory made her present surroundings the more intollerable. In Norway the blue dome of Heaven hung above one's own fiord. The stars came out at night and reflected on the quiet waters, and Heaven some-
how seemed very near. The sun rose how seemed very near. The sun rose were only a few miles a way. Christina's
father had been to them and had told father had been to them and had told her as a child how that when one got
there the sunset was behind another headland, still farther off. And then she had known that God had provided that sunset just for the people that lived by that fiord. An.
very near indeed.
But to the girl whose tenderest recollections were of the fir-locked fiords the endless level prairie, with its far-removed sunrises and sunsets, was as a it was as a symbol of this new life that was hers.
A hunger grew within Christina that seemed to gnaw at her very vitals. A
breath of the air of her native fiord would, she felt sure, somewhat ease this ceaseless craving. A glimpse of a sunset just behind the firs a few miles away would surely bring God near again. Sometimes she put forth grasp
ing hands as though to draw these fleet ng visions of a happier day closer her. But the visions vanished as a thin cloud disturbed by a summer breez than before.
The winter days lengthened and spring was in the air. The snow, still powdery dry, disappeared before the spring winds Emmett Brooks remarked that it was Emmett Brooks remarked that it was
likely season for prairie fires, an plowed anew the fire guards around the buildings.
The wa
The water in the well failed, and stream that ran through a ravine that was gouged out of the level prairie only foot of the garden foot of the garden.
The bushes that grew on the side of the ravine were beginning to put forth their red faint showings of green, silver-fur
red the crocus were beginning ed buds of the crocus were beginning
to push their way through the fragrant mould. Spring in the ravine was slight ly in advance of spring on the prairie Christina was wont to linger here for a
few minutes when she came for her pail few minutes when she came for her pails
of water. Here she was with nature but the vastness of the prairie was ban ished. One day, when she had lingered a few moments longer than usual, she was
startled by the sudden dimming of the brilliant sunshine. Looking up, she saw that a dense cloud of black smoke was rolling over the ravine. Instantly she knew what had happened. They were
surrounded by a prairie fire. She surrounded by a prairie fire. She
thought of the boy in the house. It was likely he was safe. The fire would scarcely jump the fire-guards. She was safe enough in the ravine.
But she did not stop to consider the
matter of safety for herself: She be matter of safety for herself: She be sudden gust of wind rolled a small
bundle of dried vegetation over -the bundle of dried vegetation over the mouth of the ravine, and it fell at the girl's feet. Fire was eating its way
through it, but she recognized it as the plants she had gathered from the garden beds.
With a sickening sense of fear, she realized that the wind that had carried
it considerably more than a hundre feet might likewise carry other burn ing vegetation within the fireguard. Even now the house where the helpless child was might be in danger. A sense
of horror seemed to weigh her down as she struggled up the path.
The dense black smoke on the level
blinded Christina. The first sea of blinded Christina. The first sea- of wind speed had passed by and was now wind speed had passed by and was now
racing the wind a good lalf mile to the eastward. Christina could not see the buildings for the black smoke that rose from the smouldering grass on the low
ground surrounding the slough ground surrounding the slough, and
swept the intervening space in a dense cloud. In the horror of the moment, Chris-
tina thought that the smoke must come from straw burning in the yard must

Between Christina and the fireguard feet of smoking. sod, with little tongue of flame feeding on the blackened tuft of grass. Christina did not pause to consider what were the probabilities of a helpless child, cruelly frightened, if not in actual danger. The fact of a not fully developed reason always made its
sufferings through fear abnormal. The sufterings through fear abnormal. The the smoke, and lead her as she plunged across the fiery, smoking ground. Chris A gasp of relief escaped from Chris-
tina when she reached the fire-guard and tina when that the ground within had not been burned. And then, in the twink been ourned. aye, Ch
ling of into flames.
The flames seemed to be alt over her the fire by gathering the blazing materhands cruelly, and now the fire was catching on to her sleeves, now she could
feel its hot breath on her face. Then someone threw a coat around her shoulsomeone threw beating out the flames.
ders and was
There are moments in the life of every There are moments in the life of every
mortal that are so pregnant of the greater things of this existence that
the fetters of the mortal seem to fall from us, and we stand forth before another as a nite light of a perfect understanding. It is never the moment of glib speech. Emmett Christina speak. They stood looking into each other's eyes for perhaps the
space of a second, or perhaps it was a much longer period. They could neve have told you. But Emmet Brooks that in sinning against the woman befiore
him he had sinned against his own haphim he had sinned against his own happiness. for him was still his, but, during the process of healing, the wounds he had
left on this heart would often ache. The left on this heart would often ache. The
love that Christina bore for him would henceforth be a saddened one
The fact of his own love for the woman before him swept over him as a sur
ing tide. Why had he never wakened to it before? He had spent the months in denying the existence of love, and God
had punished him by sending the revelation of crowning love of his life Emmett Brooks did not tell Christina in so many words the fact of his new-
found love for her. Moments of such found love for her. Moments of such absolute. He knew that her assurance was deeper than any assurance of words.
Some other time, when their hearts were not so deeply stirred, words would In the evening they sat in the door In the evening they sat in wip behind
yard, and watched the sun sestern horizon. A low-lying cloud the western horizon. A low-lying cloud
turned to crimson, then deepened to purple and faded to grey. The child
was in Emmctt Brooks' arms, but he coaxed for Christina to take him. But Christina's arms, heavily ban-
daged from elbow to finger tips, lay daged from elbow . nan," Emmett Brooks said to the child It will be several days before your It was the first time that Emmett A strange new joy surged through Christina's heart. night than usual," Christina nearer to night than usual," Christina said, break-
ing an intimate silence. "I wonder if it
is the cloud that makes the difference?"

Trapping the Muskrat and the Coon

> By George J. Thiessen

A small army traps the muskrat every season. More go after its pelt
than all the other fur-bearing animals put together. As stated before, it is
the only one which exists entirely upon vegetable matter, and this is the reason why the skins of the far north, where
the long, cold winters are responsible for the scanty vegetation, are of inferior
quality. Owing to the fact that the quality. Owing to the fact that the so popular, especially in the making of
imitation seal, the demand for them has steadily grown. This season high prices
may be expected for all the pelts taken. The simplest method of taking the
muskrat is by placing traps at the foot
of slides in about four inches of water mention this depth, because if the set
is made where it is shallow, the fur
bearer is liable to be taken by the bearer is liable to be token by the
short and weak front legs, instead of the long and strong hind ones. When this is done, the trap usually breaks the bones and the animal escapes to die, n doubt, in some hole where the trapper will never find it The muskrat is most active in the fall winter quarters and storing the food While some imagine there are two dis tinct species, namely, the house build In lakes, den rats, they are mistaken variably builds a house, but in streams where the current is more or less rapid it lives in the bank. While I have seen this is the exception rather than the Often shallow runways between two ponds close together may be discovered which this animal uses. Traps set a Incline a board at an angle of abou forty-five degrees in shallow water, one end of which is stuck in the mud and
the other supported by a brace so it is just a the water, arrange two nails so a to hold the trap in position. On the top of the board place some vegetable,
such as an apple or parsnip. The such as an apple or parssip. The
muskrat in climbing this board for the decoy is sure to be caught.
A very successful method is by staking a pumpkin or head of cabbage in
shallow water, not far from the shore shallow water, not far from the shore,
traps. When dens are discovered in deep water, use a Sabo trap. Employ no lure of any kind, as the animals in swim
ming to the feeding ground are sure to ming to the feeding ground are sure to
be caught. In the winter time, when the weather is extremely cold, the animal mentioned in this article is not very active. Trappers often make their
sets within the houses by chopping out sets within the houses by chopping out
a portion and arranging a Hector or Hopper in such a manner as to take whatever enters. At springs, or the mouths of flowing tiles, are good place or winter sets also
place some vegetable such as I have al ready named. Under these arrange sets. It is best, when after this fur bearer, to fasten all traps in deep water. When this is done, the animal in attempting
to escape will invariably tangle the to escape we unable to reach shore; consequently it will drown.
At the beginning of the fur season when the streams are just commencing to freeze and ice is forming at the foot
of slides thick enough to hold the weight of the muskrat, often the slides may be kept open by placing a small
quantity of coarse salt in a sack at the quantity of coarse sait in a sack on the
foot of them. Arrange a trap on top of the salt.
The 'coon is much harder to trap than the muskrat. It has a keen sense of smell and, like its larger brother, the
bear, always seems hungry and may be lured by almost any kind of bait. When after this fur bearer, employ
othing smaller than a No. $11 / 2$ trap. It nothing smaller than a No. $11 / 2$ trap. It
is very strong and often pulls out even is very strong and often pulls. Instead of using a stake, it is best to wire the
chain to a rock weighing from twenty to twenty-five pounds. Even the amateur will have no trouble The imprint resembles that of a human foot, only much smaller. Generally speaking, this animal is never found
far from timber country; usually near water. In shallow water, not far from shore In shallow water, not far from shore,
build three-sided pens of rocks. In the back part place some honey just above
the water, or a small fish. Guard this decoy with one or more traps. When
the stream is clear and clams may be the stream s clear and clams may be
found, open a number of them and sur round with four or five Hector traps,
the springs of which should be placed the springs of which should be placed
nearest the bait. Of course, land sets may be made for
this animal also, concealed in runways or similar to those I have described for taking the skunk. Ordinarily, however,
the novice will get more fur if he uses the novice will get more fur if he use
water sets entirely. The raccoon is the only one of the
smaller animals which should be skinned
> ( ) Ou Established 1856 Oup handsome Spring Oata-
logue now ready. A copy will be mailed free on request. SIMMERS $\approx$ EEEDS

open; that is, cut down the belly. The reason when No. 1 traps are employed,
pelts should be removed similarly to the it is advisable to place two at each end manner in which the hide of a cow is taken off, and stretched flesh side out.

## Trapping Skunks

## By Fred Storey

The skunk is the first of the smaller animals to become prime in the fall. It kunks of the easiest to trap. As a rule, kunks prefer stony ground for its den,
but they are found almost anywhere under barns, houses, and similar places They show no fear of man.
The simplest method of trapping is to locate a den and conceal a set at the
mouth of it No covering is necessary when after the skunk, yet the amateur will find much practice in concealing the traps. To do this properly, scoop out a mall excavation just large enough for the trap. The depth should be so that
the pan is slightly below the surface of the ground. As a covering, use that
natural to the place. For instance, if natural to the place. For instance, if there are dried leaves at the mouth of
the hole, employ dried leaves; if grass use grass. It is advisable to place use grass. It is advisable to place
small wad of cotton under the pan of the trap so that nothing can get under it-such as dirt, etc.-and prevent the
set springing. The material used for set springing. The material used for light. In the former case, often the jaws are clogged and the fur bearer is able to escape; in the latter, frequently
the exposed trap will warn the animals. the exposed trap will warn the animals. This latter may be ignored when trap
ping the skunk, but should a wandering mink come along, as is frequently the case, it would speedily locate the trap and pass by. On the other hand, should
the set be well hidden, the chances are the set be well hidden, the chances are added many a skin of the mink in concealed sets for skunk
The beginner need have no difficulty
in telling whether a skunk den is in telling whether a skunk den is
inhabited or not. Examine the dirt taken from the path leading into the hole and also the sides of the burrow In case the fur bearer occupies it, you
are almost sure to find long black or are almost sure to fin
black and white hairs.
Where there are indications of the skunk, dig small holes about three
inches deep. In the bottom of these set traps. Over the traps place a small pile of grass. Light the covering and feed
into the flames small bits of meat. The into the flames small bits of meat. The
smell of the burning flesh will attract smell of the burning flesh will attract
the animals and in digging in the ashes for it, the fur bearers are sure to be taken.
Some
Some pelt hunters prefer to scoop out shallow dons in the sides of banks, in
the back part of which a bait is placed the back part of which a bait is placed.
The lure, of course, is protected with The lu
traps.
Freq
Frequently small wooden culverts can
found in which there is no water, and be found in which there is no water, and
according to indications, dry most of the according to indications, dry most of the
year. If one will examine the entrances closely, often signs of skunks can be seen. Even though there are no indica tions of the animals passing through and there are some in the vicinity, place
a large piece of meat in the culvert and a large piece of meat in the culvert and be well concealed for a set of this kind often is responsible for the capture of
much more important game. For this
of the bridge.
There are many methods of killing the
skunk without odor, each skunk without odor, each championed by
various trappers. I have tried them all, various trappers. I have tried them all, found none so good as shooting the captured fur bearers just back of the head with a small caliber rifle, so that the
bullet cuts the spine and renders them powerless to eject their fluid. In approaching, care should be taken that the animal is not unduly excited. Should, however, an accident happen and the
smell be got either on the clothes or smell be got either on the clothes or
hands, washing in gasoline once or twice will remove it. This operation should take place out of doors to avoid the Inger of fire.
In skinning the skunk, one should remember that the scent glands are at
the root of the tail. Cut around these, leaving the small patch of fur. This practice is followed by most professional trappers and does not lessen the value

## Smoking Out Skunks

The trapper or hunter who succeeds in locating the den or hiding place of any nate, as he is often able to catch half $\begin{gathered}\text { on }\end{gathered}$ dozen or more animals in one haul. When a den is found and it is reasonably cer. ain that the occupants are "at home," all penings should be immediately blocked Smoking out is by far the most satisfactory method of taking animals, as the thapper hass the privilege of selecting only hose that are of value to him at the females and kits go until their pelts are marketable. He can also secure, uninjured, such as he may desire for the purpose of selling alive or keeping in cap-
tivity until their furs are of greatest value.
There are several good smokers on the market which can be bought for a nomnal sum. Possibly the best is made in bellows, smoke chamber and nozzle This moker is very light and can be carried easily, and when long distances must be raversed these two features are of prime mportance. To operate, the smoke chamburlap sacking old piece of ordinary cobs or any other inflammable stuff that will make smoke, and a little sulphur or cayenne pepper added will increase the
efficacy of the fumes. The load is set fire and with the aid of the bellows a suffocating spray of heavy smoke can be projected into eve
he hiding place In from ten to twenty minutes, depending on the size of the den, the resh air and they are so weakened and dazed by the fumes that they can be easily caught alive in traps, nets or slip
noose, or they can be killed with a club noose, or
or rifle.
Such animals as are undesirable for any reason can be permitted to escape
until some future time when they are in marketable condition. In this way the marketable condition. In this way the
experienced trapper conserves the fur-

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bearing animals in his district until it discriminate slaughter of fur bearers i thes souree of much needless loss on men
engaged in the fur business, and by killengaged in the fur business, and by kill-
ing only those that have a marketable ing only those that have a marketable
value $a$ much greater final profit can be made

Hints on Catching Coyotes
The experience of old hunters is that the use of fetid seents is very valuable
in attracting covotes to poisonous bait or to traps. Below we give directions for making this fetid bait as recom-
mended by the United States Biological nended by the United States Biological
Survey and endorscd by experienced Survey
hunters: " "Place a half-pound of raw beef in a wide-mouthed bottle and let it stand in a warm place, but not in the
sun, for two to six weeks, or until it is thoroughly decayed and the odor has become as offensive as possible. When decomposition has reached the proper stage, add a quart of sperm oil or any
liquid animal oil. Lard oil may be used, but prairie dog oil is better. Then ald one ounce of pulverized asafetida and one ounce of pincturized of Siberian musk or Tonquin musk. If this cannot be se-
cured, use in its place one ounce of dry, cured, use in its place one ounce of dry,
pulverized castoreum (beaver castor) or one ounce of the common musk sold as perfumery. Mix well and bottle securely until used. "After setting the traps, apply the
cent with stick or straw or by pouring




Some Favorite Recipes
Frozen Pineapple-Make a syrup of
sugar and water. To a pint of syrup add sugar and water. To a pint of syrup add
a pint of grated pineapple, the juice of two a pint of grated pineapple, the juice of two
lemons and the grated rind of one. Strain throung a flannel bag. Freeze. When
half frozen stir into the ice small bits of half frozen stir into the ice small bits of
pineapple cut in the form of stars; conpineapple cut in the form of stars; con-
tinue to stir until the ice is frozen solid Then mould in fancy moulds and pack in ice and salt. The frozen p pineapple may
be colored if desired. A dainty shade of ice and sall if desired. A dainty shade of
be colored if
green may be obtained with a few drops green may be obtained with a few drops
of spinach juice, and a clear yellow with saffron extract.
Pineapple Fritters-Pare the pineapple, cut it into thin slices and sook them in
lemon juice and sugar for two lemon juice and sugar for two hours.
Make a batter by beating four eggs, the yoke a batter by beating four eqgs, the yoks and whites separately. Stro with
the eokss a cupful of flour and a little astit
beat the batter well and add two tablebeat the batter well and add two table
spoonuls of cream. Lastly, stir in the
sell-well-beaten whites of the eggs. The batter, to be of the proper consistency
should be thick enough to drop from spoon. When the batter is ready dip in
the pieces of pineapple and fry in boiling the pieces of pineapple and fry in boiling
lard; turn them when sufficiently brown land; wurn them when waffcienty brown,
and when done drain on blotting-paper
Ster and when done drain on blotting-paper
Serve piled on a white doily with pulver-
ized sulgar and slices of yemon. Pine ized sugar and slices of lemon. Pine-
apple friters make a delicious finish to a
breakf breakfast.
apples, sweetened and cooled: one pint sweet milk, four eggs beaten well. Mix
the apples, mill dish, grates a little nutmeg over the top and bake one-half hour
Note-A very plain custard can be Note-A very plain custard can be
made with one egg to a pint of milk and a good one with three eggs. One tablespoo of sugar is allowed to each egg. Various
dishes can be made by pouring boiled custard over bananas, oranges, rasp-
berrics peaches. berries, peaches.
Baked Apples-
Baked Apples-To bake in their skins, or graniteware, baking dishes, as tin and iron injures the flavor of the fruit. They
should be baked until they form should be baked until they form a frothy,
pulpy mass, and if there is any danger of the juice burning on the baking dish, adc
a little water. Eaten with cream they form a delicious dessert.
Or they can be peeled and cored and
the centres filled with spiced sugar and a smanl piece of butter. Pour a little
water in the balking water in the baking pan, and a rich juice
is formed, which can be used for basting is formed, which can be used for basting
them. Crys. Cryallized Pineapple-Pare the pineapple; cut into slices and then into culbes stars, or triangles. Simmer in water until
tender; remove and drain. Place one pound of granulated sugar in a saucepan
add to it a gill of water, and place stove to booil. Do not stir after the suyar
is dissolved. Keep it boiling until the sugar snaps when dropped in a cup of ice
water. It must be brittle without hoiw water. It must be brittle without being
sticky. Squecze in a little lemon juic
Place the fruit in a deep dish. and pour over it the boiling syrup press down with
a plate to keep the fruit submerved, an let it remain over night. The next
morning drain off the syrup, heat it and
repeat the process. Do this for eight
days, renewing the syrup if necessary At the ene of this time drain the frui dry, turning it frequently. When well candied and dry, pack in layers between sheets of waxed paper. Place in a dry cool place and it will keep for months.

## confection.

Pineapple Shortcake-For the cake make rich but rather soft paste, divide into equal parts, press one-half, into a uttered pieplate, spread iberally with paste on top. Bake in a quick oven.
Several hours before serving take a very ripe, finely flavored pineapple, peel and and the juice of one or two leme cover it close. When it is time to serve the shortcake split the cake in hallf, spread the prepared pineapple between the layers
and on top of the cake, and serve with sweetened whipped cream.

Candies
Butter Scotch-Three cups molasses, one and one-half cup water, one and one-
half cup sugrar, one-half cup butter. Boil half cup sugar, one-half cup
till it hardens in cold water Cream Candy-One pound white sugar one-fourth cup vinegar, one tumbler
water, vanilla. Boil one-half hour and pull. Chocolate Caramels-One cup grated chocolate, two cups brown suga, one cup milk the size of an egg. Boil until thick, almost brittle, stirring constantly. Turn on to butter plates and when it begins os stifien mark it into small squares so
that it will break easily when cold. Add one tablespoonful of vanilla.
Fudges
Fudges-Three cups sugar, one cup milk or cream, one-third cup butter, two squares chocolate. Cook fifteen minutes.
Pour into pan and let cool. When cool stir until candy begins to set. Bitter Sweets-Make white fudges without butter and put on a coating of Caramels (Chocolate)-Take four cups of brown sugar, two cups New Orleans molasses, one-half cup of milk, two cuips Bakers choolate (grated), and butte the size of an egg; stir ail together, an
boil slowly over a slow fire until it crack in water (the "soft crack" degree); add vanilla flavor and turn it about one-hal nch deep, into large, flat, well-greased tins; when nearly cold, mark it deeply
into squares with a greased knife. Break apart when cold, and wrap in waxed paper.
Maple Caramels-Take four cups granMaple Caramels-Take four cups granulated sugar, one cup crushed maple sugar,
one cup sweet cream ; bring to a boil and one cup sweet cream; bring to a boil and of cream tartar; cook slowly, with constant stirring, to the "soft crack" degree caramels.
Nut Caramels-Make the same as hocolate caramels and when it is cooked to the crack degree) stir in about one ound of nuts, chopped fine; use walnuts, ish as with the chocolate caramels.
Vanilla Caramels-Cream two table spoons of butter, and work in one cu and one cup New Orleans molasses, and treat as directed for chocolate caramels flavoring with one teaspoon of vanilla just before pouring out to cool
This can be made int This can be made into strawberry carof vanilla, and working in a little red coloring.

An Incident at the Front Mr John Davies, who is in charge of one
the Soldiers' camp homes somewhere in France, writes speaking elsewhere, and one of wour over after the service and asked him to come and see the S.C.A. hut, where he was
'born again'. He came, and found a band onrn again. He came, and found a band
of Christian lads in the devotional room c took a seat and listened to their intriesthing conversation; one man was
telling his comrades that a few days ago he
was travelling witl then was travelling with thirty-four other men the men was so bad that he was compelled to kneel down and silently pray. There
came a hush over the men, and when he tuplogised for his and their conduct. God give him the victor: and made him 'more
"On going away the minister said, "That is the best thing I have met since I have but pass it on to others.' He said he had never heard of the S. C. A., and did not know what it wwas, but he got an objec-

## Wide Diamond Lace

Cast on 31 stitches, knit across plain. knit 3 Row.-Knit 8, narrow, over 1 , knit 3 , over, narrow, knit 9 , narrow, over, 2od Row.-Knit 2, over, knit 5, over, narrow, knit 7 , narrow, over, 3rd Row.-Knit 6, narrow, over, knit , over, narrow, knit 5 , narrow, over, knit 1 narrow, over, knit 1 , ver, narrow 4th Row.-Knit 2, over, knit 1, narrow over, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 3 , narrow, over, knit 9, over, 5th Row.-Knit 4, narrow, over, knit 11, over, narrow, knit 1 , narrow, over, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 5 , over, narrow,
knit 1 , seam 1 1 , over, knit 1 . knit 1, seam 1, over, ${ }^{\text {knit }} 1$
6th Row.-Knit 2 , over,
6th Row.-Knit 2, over, knit 1, narrow,
over, knit 3 , over, narrow knit over, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 2, over, knit 13, over, narrow, knit 3.
7 th Row.-Knit 5 , over, narr
7th Row.-Knit 5, over, narrow, knit 9, narrow, oyer, knit 3 , over, narrow, knit 1,
over, narrow, knit 3 , narrow, over, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 1, narrow.
8th Row.- Bind off 1 , knit 1 , over, narrow, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 1 , narrow, over, knit 5 , over
narrow, knit 7 , narrow, over, knit 6 , 9th Row.-Knit 7, over, narrow, knit 5, narrow, over, knit 7, over, narrow, knit 1 , over, sip , narrow, throw the slipped narrow, over, knit 1, narrow.
10th Row. - Bind off 1 , knit 1 , over narrow, knit 3 , narrow, over, knit 9 , over,
 narrow over, knit 11, over, narrow, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 1, narrow,
12th Row.--Bind off 1, knit 1, over knit 3 together, over, knit 13 , over, knit 3
together, over, knit 10, ogether, over, knit 10 .

## Fox Breeding

Since the war fox prices in Prince The averare value of a fox is now about $\$ 250$, a few years ago values as high as placed on the black specied Ins were ranches, where the foxes are black, or nearly so, and are vigorous and well times he average value is several skins of individual animals will exceed $\$ 1,000.00$. They are of higher value than the ayerage wild fox because they are
killed when prime, and are darker colored. A. V. Fraser, a noted fur expert, Prince Edward Island and has given his opinions thereon. He believes that, to be a prime stock feeder and keep his animals growing thriftily from birth to
 foxes are four to five months old he considers harmful. He states that any de-
fects in the food will be evident in the skin structures first, and the skin of any animal is the evidence of its feeding.
The stability of the industry was considered doubtful when the skins were
placed upon the London market some years ago. Leading fur houses formery held the opinion that, unless wild fox blood was continually introduced,
the skins would deteriorate Mr Fraser is now convinced that no new blood is required as several ranchers had their
foxes in uniformly foxes in uniformly excellent condition, and of an average size in excess of wild superior to that of any wid very muc

[^2]Nut Bread-The nicest bread I eve ate and one that is easy to prepare is nut
bread. To make two loaves take 3 cup white flour, 3 cups unsifted graham, cups lukewarm water in which a cake o One and one-half teaspoons salt, a heaping mixing spoon sugar, one-quarte teaspoon soda and one and one-half cups chopped hickory or English walnut meats Mix the ingredients thoroughly at night, set in a warm place to rise, then but little kneading. Use as little flour as possible, only sufficient to keep it from sticking to the molding board, as the
bread is much more moist and tender than when made too stiff with flour
Let it rise till light and do not be worried when the loaves do not rise round in the middle like other bread; they are sure to remain level on the top, but
when touched with the finger the dough gives beneath it and comes immediately back into shape again, the bread is of the Broper consistency and ready for the oven. baking bringing out the nutty flavor so much liked by everyone.
This bread can be cut before it is cold if one so desires, but to have the slices clean cut and with no torn appearance, the knife shouid be warmed to about the makes fine sandwiches, and attracts at tention wherever seen on account of its peculiar color, being the darkest bread I ave ever seen, except Boston brown bread How to Serve Canned Meats-Nearly
everything in the meat line is now put up in cans, and if one wishes to use the contents cold they are ready for the table All this meat is thoroughly cooked, therefore if one desires to serve it hot it must be cooked only enough to make it hot
Chicken and other white meats may be Chicken and other white meats may be served with rice, macaroni or potatoes. Any of the white or dark meats may be served in a curry. The bones and trim-
mings from a can of meat may be used in a soup.
Canned Meat in White Sauce-Make the sauce. the same as brown sauce, but do not let the butter and flour brown.
Canned Meat with Tomato Sauce-
Put a pint of stewed tomatoes in a sauce Put a pint of stewed tomatoes in a sauce
pan and on the fire. Beat together one pan and on the fire. Beat ogeather teaspoonful of flour, one teaspoonful of salt and one-fourth of a teaspoonful of pepper. Stir this into the hot tomatoes. Simmer for ten minutes, then rub through a
strainer. Heat one pint and a half of strainer. Heat one pint and a rice or
meat in this. Serve with boiled rile
boile boiled macaroni.
Sweet drippings may be substituted for butter in all sauces except cream sauce. Value of Beans, Peas and Lentils-
Peas, beans and lentils are rich in nitrogenous matter, and can therefore, in a measure, replace meat in the dietary. These vegetables require careful cooking to make them easy of digestion. Whether
green or dried they should always be
well ventilated during the process of green or dried they should always be
well ventilated during the process of
cooking. They require a generous amount cooking. They require a generous amount
of fat either in the form of butter, pork, bacon or sweet drippings. The dried
vegetables should be washed, then soaked in cold water for twelve hours. The cooking of the dried vegetables should be long and slow.
Dried peas and lentils are particularly
valuable for soup. Dried beans are useful valuable for soup. Dried beans are useful
for stewing, baking and soups. The most or stewing, baking and soups. The most They may be employed for baking, for soups and as a vegetable.
Baked Beans, New York Style-Wash
and soak one quart or and soak one quart of beans over night. In the morning pour off the water and water. When the beans begin to boil pour off the water and add three quarts of boiling water. Let them simmer gently ntil they begin to crack. Pour off the oh and score one pound of mixed salt Into a graniteware or tin pan, that
hold three or four quarts, put a layer cans. Put the pork in the centre of ish, having the rind side up. Mix
her two teaspoonfuls of salt and half poonful of pepper, sprinkle a little s over each layer of beans as they are
the dish. Add enough hot water $n$ the dish. Add enough hot water
ver the beans. Bake in a slow oven
ght or ten hours. Add a little hot
water from time to time. Serve from the dish in which they are baked Dried Lima Beans in White Saucetwo one pint of beans over night. About pour off the water. Put the beans-time boil in two quarts of boiling beans on to mer gently for two hours. Pour off th water, which save for soup. Beat to gether one generous tablespoonful
butter, one teaspoonful butter, one teaspoonful of flour, one tea
spoonful of salt and a spoonful of salt and a little pepper. Stir
this into a pint of hot milk. Season the beans with a little pepper and a level tea spoonful of salt. Add the sauce and simmer gently for twenty minutes. Savory Beans-Cook the beans as for
white sauce. Fry two white sauce. Fry two ounces of salt pork
or smoked bacon. Take up the pork and into the fat put one tablespoonful of chopped onion. Cook for five minutes then add the beans, one tablespoonful of
salt and one-fourth of a teaspoonful of pepper. Cook for fifteen minutes, stirring frequently with a fork. Just before serving add a teaspoonful of minced parsley if you have it. Serve in a hot dis
and garnish with the slices of pork and garnish with the slices of pork.
Bean Soup-Take one pint of
wash and soak them over night. Pu them on to boil with two quarts of cold water. When the water boils pour of and add two quarts of boiling water. hour add a spray of dried celery leaves. Put into a stewpan two tablespoonfuls of sweet drippings and one large onion minced fine. Cook slowly for twenty minutes
then add one tablespoonful of flour. Pour the water from the beans on this, stir ring all the while. Mash the beans into a paste and add to the other ingredients Season with one-fourth of a teaspoonful of
pepper and two teaspoonfuls of salt pepper and two teaspoonuls of salt.
Rub through a sieve. Return to the fire. When the soup boils up add one pint of hot milk and one tablespoonful of butter Soup may be made from beans left over from the baked or stewed beans and
the water in which they were boiled Double the amount of onion given may be used if desired.
Dried pea and lentil soups may be made the same as bean soup.
Scalloped Apples-Two cups stale bread crumbs; two tablespoons butter; two cups sliced apples; two tablespoons sugar lemon rind and juice of one-half of a Butter pudding dish and cover with bread crumbs, then put in a layer of apples, sprinkle with sugar, lemon rind and juice and dot with butter, repeat till dish
is full, finishing with bread crumbs. Cover when first put in the oven to prevent crumbs browning too rapidly Steamed Apple Pudaing- Two cups of flour; four teaspoons baking powder; one-
half teaspoon of salt; two tablespoons butter; three-quarters of a cup of milk four apples cut in eighths.

Mix and sift dry ingredients; work in butter with tips of fingers, add milk gradually, mixing with knife; toss on
floured board, roll out, place apples on middle of dough and sprinkle with sugar, bring dough around apples and carefully and steam one hour and twenty minutes. Jellied Apples-Pare and slice thin a dozen or more tart apples. Place in a pudding dish alternate layers of apples and
sugar, add a dust of cinnamon. When sugar, adi a deust of cilled in this way, pour over it half a cup of water. Lay a but tered plate over the top and cook slowly for three hours. Set in a cool place, and
when ready turn out in a glass dish when ready turn out in a glass dish
Served with whipped cream or boiled custard.
Brown Betty-Alternate layers of sliced apples and dry bread crumbs; put enough of butter, sugar and ground cinnamon repeat this until the pudding dish is full, having crumbs on the top; pour half cup
molasses or milk and half cup water over molasses or milk and half cup water over bake in a moderate oven for an hour. Serve with cream.

Do it Now.-Disorders of the digestive ap.
paratus should be deatl with at onece before
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cone with. The surest remedy to this end
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one that they are the best stomach regulator
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## The Western Home Monthly

## The Home Doctor

Recent Discoveries about Goitres By Dr. Leónard Keene Hirschberg, A.B. $H^{A}$ I AVE you a goitre? Most persons will negative. Yet Sir William Osler's emphatic repetition of Virchow's discov-
ery 20 years ago that nearly "ninety-nine ery 20 years ago that nearly "ninety-nine
individuals in every hundred have tuberindividuals in every hundred have tuber-
culovis" is less startling than Professor Koccer's news, to wit, that every woman has a potential goitre, and four in every
five men have them. five men have them
That is to say practically everyone is on
the verge of having a goitre and does have one in abeyance. It is more or less acci dental whether she or he develops a miniature one, a saucer-shaped
larger pumpkin, pear-formation
larger pumpkin, pear-formation.
If you will, even as a non-medical man examine the throats of every young gir examine the e distant kind of "fatness" will be
and see, discernible in the front of her neck. The
thyroid gland which is supposed to be thyroid gland which is supposed to be
small, impalpable and tugged in snugly at this point has become a bit bumptious. It has swollen and bulged a bit.
The tissue of thyroid gland makes many things for the human body. It manu which cause the hair to stand on end like the quills of the fretful porcupine it pour the juices of fear, of anger, of sweat, of muscular trembles, and many other things
among which is iodine, into the blood. A substance which looks like trat A substance which looks like cans-
corlont glass or crystal gelatine, called
cresent in the thyroid gland. When young men and women reach the age of discretion, the colloid is apt to be over-profeced. It is
for the marital state.
This excess of material is what at certain ages gives everybody a goitre. By virtue of the prospective maternal function in
girls, the goitre-like thyroid gland is always bigger in fair maids between the
ages of 14 and 19 , as well as up to the age of 29 , than in men.
Whether these "physiological" goitres shall become permanent or not depends according to these new discoveries, upon
the future life and accidents of the women as well as upon infectious diseases and inheritance.
Marriage and correct medical attention when children are about to bless the matripermanent life-long goitres of a certain kind.

It has been found that one sort of goitre is due to an over activity of the chyroid course". That is to say, obstetrical misattention by faith-healers, mid-wives, reliother savageries, may all seem to be well enough at the time

Later, when a goitre begins to become prominent, disorders in the internal organs and tissues of the woman are never though
of in connection with it. Yet this causes many goitres.
woman, be it large on the neck of a woman, be it large or small, and exclud a cause, and in the majority of instances,
I'll show you some disorder or other with I'll show you some disorder or our
the structures peculiar to the sex.
It used to be thought by physicians that when a great number of goitres occurred
in one neighborhood, the water must be at fault. It has been recently proved,
however, that the water has nothing to do however, that the water has nothing to do
with it. In some districts in Switzerland where goitres are as large as watermelons and as thick as fleas on a dog, or as red as
ants at a picnic, all sorts of different variants at a picnic, all sorts of different vari-
eties of water are used. Thus water was proved innocent. This same process of
elimination excluded animalculae in water as a cause.
nes goitres are due to deficient iodine in the "colloid" substance. My friend, E. Howard Tunsion, the dis
tinguished dietetic chemist, has jus worked upon this important aspect of
 the "give-'em-iodine" doctors, is that
many goitres are also present, when there many goitres are also presen
is toi) much iodine in them.
Mr. Tunsion says that the poorer colloid
is in iodine, the weaker and larger will be is in iocline, the weaker and larger will br
the throid body. The one with this kind
of goitre unwittingly denied himself this
iodine, bv eating products of the whitcoodine, by eating products of the white
flour varicty, which contains no trace
the element-the universal meat-potato White-bread-coffee-refined-sugar-die When herbivorous or vegetarian and
meat-eating animals have their thyroid mandeating animals have their thyroid tomed diets, the meat-eating animals die decidedly quicker than the vegetarian animals. Professor E. Metchnikoff, of us wasteur Institute, Paris, has supplied phenomenon. He used two test-tubes and two rabbits for this experiment. Into one test tube he put a mixture of chopped
meat; water and feces taken from a meateating animal. In the other tube he placed a mixture of chopped vegetables, water and the same kind of excrement After letting these two mixtures stand for a day or two, he drained off the water from in turn into each of his 0 wo rabbits. The rabbit which received he solution from est tube number cne died-the othe rabbit was unaffected by the second solu-
tion. This is proof positive that neat oods, when allowed to stagnate, as :hey do in the intestines and colon (large bowel) manufacture fatal poisons (ptomaines) rom which we are protected only by ou
ductless glands. Another experiment proves this beyond a question of doubt Dogs having had their glands removed
were fed a diet of bread and milk. They prospered. But the moment they prospered. But the moment they
A strictly non-flesh diet is indicated for the individual who suffers in manner from
the incompetency of his thyroid gland, the incompetency of his thyroid gland whether it be a goitre mild or severe, or approach to myxoma. goods the prefer-
rich in iodine should be given to fods rich in calcium salts, for it ence, also foods rich in calcium salts, for it has been noted by chemical means that calcium is lost rather
Foods rich in iodine are: Asparagus, garlic, pineapple, carrots, cabbage, oat-
meal, whole-wheat bread, strawberries, meal, whole-wheat bread, strawberries, kidney ${ }^{\text {bebeans (red or white), green peas, }}$
potatoes (baked), leeks, pears, grapes, potatoes (baked), leeks, pears, grapes,
unpolished rice, lettuce, tomatoes, eggplant, cucumbers, pumpkins, melons plant, cucumbers, pumpkins, melons,
radishes, turnips, spinach, parsley and artichokes.
Foods ab
Foods abounding in calcium salts are Lemons, oranges, strawberries, gooseberries, pineapples, figs, brown sugar
hubarb, pine nuts, red or white cabbage cauliflower, onions, radishes, leeks, carrots,
turnips, endive, celery, chive, asparagus, turnips, endive, binach, kohlrabi, lettuce, romaine, pweet milk, buttermilk, cream, butter ordinary cheese, Parmesan cheese and Gwiss cheese.
Goitres are
Goitres are very apt to appear in later ife in women who refuse to nurse their
babies at the breast. Indeed, I have seen several goitres present in women whil single, enlarged after the birth of a baby nd if the woman persisted in nursing the abies even upon an apparents migan to
breast, the milk in a few weeks began flow and, presto, the goitres disappeared. There is a definite relation between hild-birth, the breasts, nursing infants and goitres. Moreover, goitres are larger no more noticeable in those married were bottle fed. Single girls practically all have goitres.
Persons who live upon meats, who negwinter months are prone to live upon oil inter months are prone to the exclusion of herbs and fresh vegetables, need not be surprised to find oitres enlarging around their necks. The green garden products.
Indeed dietetic and physical measures applied with an eye to what has just been written will cure as many applied as the nife itself. Plenty of rest and sleep, requent cleansing, gentie massage of the manipulation, regular application of soothing compresses to the parts made by
wringing out small, doubly folded cloths in cold water, placing on neck and covering with dry bandages, dry skin, rubs with a
oarse Turkish towel or friction brush every morning, in a room filled with fresh tole cold baths each day for those who can (for those who can't-luke wherate them (for those who can't-luke-
warm baths at the start, gradually educat ins to enjoy colder and colder water) and
all the outdoor exercise possible, not forgetiny vigorous aeration of the lungs through
leep breathing. Frequent, short fruit breathing. Frequent, short frui
fasts will aid materially and food

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Mrs. John Fitzgerald, Brittania Bay,
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pas homentead
patent, on certain conditions. A settler who has exhausted his homestead
ight may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $\$ 3.00$ per acre. Duties-
must reside six months in each of three years,
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The Western Home Monthly

Malt in excess, pepper, mustard and All else being equal, the shorter the
spices, tea, or coffee, whiskey, beer and time element and the fewer the unavoidwine, and tobacco are enemies of the duct- able element and the tewer the unaraids between drawing the less glands. The ductless glands of a milk and feeding the infant, the greater eavy drinker or smoker. cannot render is the essential value of the milk and the im much good service. Drinking men "cash in" quickly under severe attack as in pneumonia. Tobacco and smoke even from wood and paper injure the thyroid gland so that it is growing at one part. Goitres of this kind are cured by country life and the abandonment of tobacco

Injuries to the Abdomen So many important organs of the body
lie within the abdominal walls that an inlie within the abdominal walls that an injury to that part of the body is likely to be wery serious. Injuries to the abdomen made by any penetrating instrument, or by a bullet; and second, contusions and
bruises of all sorts, or rupture of the bruises of all sorts, or rupture of
muscles by some unusual exertion. muscles by some unusual exertion.
An open wound of the abdomen that does not reach any of the internal organs is generally a simple matter, and heals quickly with the proper treatment; but when the wound is deep enough to injure the liver, or the kidneys, or the spleen, it becomes a very serious matter. There is
a physical and nervous shock that of itself may kill the patient. That shock is the first thing for the physician to deal with, especially if it is complicated with severe the case. When the suffirer has rallied and the
bleeding has been checked, there is still the bleeding has been checked, there is still tha
menace of peritonitis, or acute inflammamenace of peritonitis, or
tion of the peritoneum, which is the memWhen that hitis is confined to one part of the abdomen, it usually produces adhesions that shut off the affected part from
the rest of the peritoneum and thus helps to prevent the spread of the inflammation to prevent the spread of the infammation over the whole peritoneum is generally fatal. The inflammation is always the result of germs that produce pus, and the
germs usually enter from without, when germs usually enter from without, when
the wound is produced by an infected
knife or bullet although the infection is knif or bullet ; although the infection is
sometimes of internal origin, from rupsometimes of internal origin, from rup-
tured intestines. When a person has a bad wound of the abdomen, the shock and the hemorrhage
call for immediate treatment, together with attention to the open wound, and a doctor cannot be called too quickly. If he cannot come at once, it cannot do any maintain the body heat by artificial means, such as hot bottles, mustard applied over the heart, and so on. It is also a good plan to give the sufferer a
drink of hot coffee with or without other stimulants. By these means the patient can be helped to rally, so that when the doctor arrives he may be able to stand more vigorous treatment.

## Baby's Milk

Milk has long been deemed the ideal food. for the young. This is true if for cow's milk we specify calves. In the
case of an infant any food other than case of an infant any food other than
its mother's own milk at once introduces an element of danger, but this danger is least when the substitute food is new cow's milk. The Medical Coun-
cil says: With ever increasing frequen cy infants are bovine parasites. In too many instances this rather grim alternative is accepted after small, if any, protest. The infant that can by any
possibility nurse from the maternal breast possibility nurse from the maternal breast
at least a week or ten days should never at east a week or ten days shoula never
be deprived of this considerable advant${ }^{\text {age }}$ The very principles in milk that give it character also give it low-keeping power weighs the latter two to one. It is true that in any deterioration of milk, however
light, these super-principles are always
But on suffer. But over arainst this is the
to suffer. But over against thisis is the ervation. But best of all, they resist egrees of cold.
ale milk, cooked milk, preserved and any milk overrun with myriads cteria is void of these super-principles
worse than useless for infant feeding. that must be cooked to be safe than disgraceful in a nur



 get at once a packa
cessful preparation. The administratior or shorter duratio btained from the glands of the shee siven early in the case. Indeed, under thin treatment some of the less severe ases may go on to recovery.
In the way of general treatment, th most important thing is for the patien who are compelled to work, and who fight against the increasing weakness, fail rapidly. Tonic treatment is called for with a light but nutritious diet, and very irritable stomach. Feeding with the gland extract must of course be carried in charge.

Chilblains-These are usually caused by abrupt transitions from cold to heat Do not warm very cold feet at the fire
at once, but bathe them first in cold water When chilblains appear rub them with a lotion made of 1 oz . of iodine in 3 oz . not more than once a day. Apply incture of myrrh in water to broken o chlerated chilblains. Protect inflamed shoes.


Until a little while ago she thought them unavoidable. If you have corns don't blame yourself too much. Many an old person has had them fifty years.
$\mathbf{Y}$ ET they have done what you time, useless treatments.
But what folly it is when nowadays about half the world keeps free.

The chemist who invented Bluejay made corns forever needless. Last year some 17 million corns
were ended in this simple, easy way.
Just try one corn,
Apply a Blue-jay plaster in a jifff. Then forget it. It will never pain again.
In two days take the plaster off. The corn will disappear. Only one corn in ten needs another appli. cation.
You will laugh at the old ways when you try Blue-jay. You will hurt. Please start tohight. You have suffered long enough.



## D \& A GOOD SHAPE BRASSIERES

The $D \& A$ Good Shape Brassieres are scientifically designed from perfect standard to fit the figure faultlessly, and they are made in such a wide variety of styles that there is a model perfectly suited to every figure

Ask Your Corretiere
DOMINION CORSET COMPANY

##  Abo Bluajey

Stope Pain - Ends Corn

## 52

## The Western home Monthly

## Believes She Was Saved From Stroke of Paralysis

All One Side Was Cold and Powerless when She Began Using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food


#### Abstract

A dead nerve cell can never be re placed. In this way it is different to placed. In this way it is different to reble, wasted nerve cel stored, and herein lies hope In this fact is also a warning to take note of such symptoms as sleeplessness and loss of energy and ambition, and restore the vitality to the nervous system before some form of helplessness results. Nervous prostration, locomotor ataxia and paralysis are the natural results o neglecting to keep the nerves in healthful condition. The use of Dr. Chase's Nerve condition. The use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, when you suspect there is something nervous system, and thereby prevent serious developments. Mrs. Merritt Nichols,' R. R. No. 3, Dundaik, Ont., writes: "I take pleasure in writing to tell you the great benefit


have derived from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I was so nervous I could no sleep, and found it hard to get my work done at all, but, having no help at the
time, had to do the best I could. Finally my left arm became powerless and cold and this continued to get worse until my
whole side was affected, head and all. whole side was affected, head and all.
decided to try Dr. Chase's Nerva Fod decided to try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food,
and the first box helped me so much that used several, and believe that this treat ment saved me from having a paralytic stroke. It has built me up wonderfully, and I can recommend it most heartily used there would be much less sickness.' Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures in nature's way by nourishing the feeble wasted nerves back to health and vigor
Fifty cents a box, all dealers, or Edman Fifty cents a box, all dealers, or Ed
son, Bates \& Co., Limited, Toronto.

## "Astonishing how my

 Strength and Fitnesscame back," says Mr. Inman, a Winnipeg business man, cured by Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

It was astonishing how my strength $\mid$ fact, pointed to a nervous breakdown. | and fitness came back," says Mr. |
| :---: | :--- |
| INMA. C. | 8TURGEON CREEK, WINNIPEG, for many

years a well-known man in the business life of Canada. Mr. "It is about three years now since I
first used Dr. Cas-
sell's Tablets. I was terribly rundown and weak.
Sometimes I felt I
should have to leave ofo altogether, my
ofrk was such an work was such an
effort to me, $I$ ate
little, I had no appetite, had no
suffered if I forced
 "My nerves of
course were in a bad way, and my
sleep very disturbed. Everything, in $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { had the Tablets, and now bed before she } \\ & \text { well and bright." }\end{aligned}\right.$
 sleep at nights, and
then my health rapidly improved. It was really
astonishing how $\begin{array}{ll}\text { astonishing } & \text { how } \\ \text { my strengih } & \text { and }\end{array}$ my strengit
fitness came back. "I may add that
!
some time ago my mother was very il With $\begin{gathered}\text { anæernia. } \\ \text { I urgiced }\end{gathered}$ anæmia. Take Dr
her to tassell's Tablets
Cater but she would not,
so I crushed them so I crushed and gave
down and
them in food with-

Mr. Inman is now in England, having had to return there some little time ago to take control of the well-known firm of A. W. Inman and Son, Printers and Publishers, Leeds.

Letters will reach him there.

## Dr. Cassell's Tablets



Dr. Caesell's Tablets, are Nutritive, Restorative, Atterative,
and Anti-Spaemodic, and the recognised remedy for Nervous Nervous Breakdown
Nerve Paralysis Infantile Weakness Infantise Wea
Neurasthenia Specially valuablë nursing mothers and during th Sold by Druggists and Storekeepere throughout Canada
Prices: One tule, 50 cntits; six tubes for the price of five
War tax, 2 cents per tube extra. Sole Proprietors: Dr, Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manohester, Eng

Sunday Reading

Will Ye Also Go Away? By the Rev. Dr. F. B. Meye Text: The whole of John vi. The synagogue was crowded when Jesus
began to speak. It was empty when He had finished.
Every effort had been made on the par of His enemies to bring His ministry to an kind of brad selected twelve men to be carry on the tidings of the Gospel after He had gone. He was absolutely certain that other tapers lit from His torch would burn and shine when He had passed home to the Father. As He had itinerated from parish o parish, town to town, multitudes had received new impulse to their spiritual
life. Indeed, there must have been a movement almost threatening thestability of the Pharisees' influence. The Pharisee felt the people getting away from their
hold, and indeed there would have been hold, and indeed there would have been would have threatened the very stability of the Empire of the Caesars.
This had gone on, and people who had work said one to another, "It is Isaiah!" Those who looked upon the more pitifu side of Christ's word said, "It is Jeremiah!" Those who loved to dwell upon Him as being the forerunner and pioneer of
the coming kingdom said, "It is Elijah!" But no set of people had yet come to the
conclusion that He was the Messiah. It conclusion that He was the Messiah. It may have been whispered here and there,
but no general movement had taken place. but no general movement had taken place.
The episode with which we are now dealing was the climax of twelve months' itinerating ministry, twelve months of miracles, twelve months of healing. John sword. His disciples having burid him came and told Jesus, and Jesus was profoundly affected. He knew this was the premonition of His own end. He told His disciples the news, and said, "We will go
across the lake for refreshment, and quiet, across the lake for refreshment, and quiet,
and prayer." So the little boat put forth. People got wind of it, and

Swept Round in a Mighty Mass so that when the boat arrived, the place Was alive with the multitude. Even if Che mountain slope, when He looked down and saw the place teeming with people He long day healing their sick, talking to them, blessing them with that benign presence out of which the love and pity of
God flow. God flow.
willing to send the come, and being un wiling to send the people away hungry,
He wrought, as you know, a miracle. This seemed to be the climax. Coming upon everything which had already happened
the enthusiasm spread like a flame the enthusiasm spread like a flame. This
must be the Messiah! None but He had done a work like this; not Isaiah, not the King! Let us crown Him: A Man like this will never see His armies famished
He will lead us to victory against those accursed Roman dogs!
And the apostles liked
what suited them liked it. It was just ing for this. Some of them had been wait ing about the thrones they were going to But Christ saw this would not do. Thi was presenting again the crown the devi
presented to Him two years before presented to Him two years before when give you the kingdoms of the world" Again the devil came to Him in the popular
acclaim. This could not be. His kingacclaim. This could not be. His king-
dom was not of this world. His servants
could not fight. He was King of Truth He had come to win men back to God, no to win them for Himself. So first He took His disciples, whom He could control, and forced them-a strong Greek word is used
here-constrained them to get into their here-constrained them to get into their
boat. We see them making their difficult way, in no good temper, in no pleased
frame of mind, through the rising storm to the other side. Then with that commanding presence that none could resist
and before which even His encmies drew and before which even His enemies drew
back, He dismissed the crowd, and they, bewildered, astonished, wondering, saw
Hi: thin, light form climb up the His thin, light form climb up the mountain lope as the stars came out one by one to
nateh.
seems to me that Jesus spent much of
seems to me that Jesus spent much of
night walking to and fro in derp an
ive consideration. :ust as 1 le spent
night in prayer before He chose the apostles, This popular tumult would never saveyhe wor andhusiasm. Men have stop the popular enthusiasm. Men have
said of my Lord that He was a fanatic, a dreamer, a mere enthusiast. I tell you no anatic or enthusiast could have torn himself from the popular clamour of believing ere is a
with which our Lord dealt with the situathe wisp shows that He was no will o he wisp, no fanatic, no hare-brained the Father He fought the issue to a conclusion. He saw the Father's plan and
the Father's will. He knew His course from that moment would be in the dark. It was a great surrender. It was laying down what is so precious to us, the faith in as a trust andand of of people, trampling on ness and desertion of the Cross. It was a great decision. He would not be a god of armies. He must be the Saviour of all. Therefore, deliberately taking the crown which loving hands,
though mistaken, would have woven round His brow, He put it from Him and again in His career He embraced the Cross. You know what happened. From this in the broken moonlight a boat making its difficult pathway over the waters, and He knew that was just an indication of His own life henceforth. He knew the disciples needed Him, and when morning
broke He came to them walking on the waters. Later, in the synagogue, He put down the crown that had been offered. You want," He said, "a bread king. I am not a king of that nature. I am prepared to die
Then the storm rose. First there was a murmuring criticism. The people whispered, then angry, disappointed, they dedisappointment of a mob of enthusiasts. They

Went Growling Down the Street Maybe there were still a hundred or two
of His disciples left when the crowd had gone, and to these He went on speaking, winnowing them out with His words, as will give for the life of the world"-and the disciples could not bear it. "Flesh?eat His flesh? Does He mean to die? Let us be off before He dies! We want no
association with the shambles, with martyrdom. Let us begone!"' Can't you hear their shuffling feet as they make for the door and go arguing down the street? Then the twelve are left. "And do you
want to go, too?" Peter, of course, must be the spokesman, and he gave a sorry reason for stopping. "The fact is, Master, there is nobody else to go to." Just as though a big family living in a village where there was a very primitive medical
man always sent for a doctor from town, but one night had to send for the village quack because they could get nobody else. It was a pity Peter blurted it out just like
that. "Lord, to whom shall we go? We that. "Lord, to whom shall we go? We
may as well stop. Thou hast the words of eternal life."
Now here I was going to open a parenthesis, but probably I need not, because you are thoughtful and careful enough to use this chapter yourselves. I wanted to inner life of Christ. The synoptics speak
of Him as a busy itinerant. John draws of Him as a busy itinerant. John draws
aside the veil and reveals the Son, the aside the veil and reveals the Son, the
Word of God. The Lord knew He had en sent on an errand, a

Far-travelling Beam of Deity clothing itself in mortality for a certain Wordsworth speaks about a child that trails glory as he descends from heaven, the eternal home. This is a literal fact
with Christ. He came down as with Christ. He came down as manna angels' food for men. The Father sent Him, and He lived by constant reception of the Father. He knew He was to die. He knew he was to rise again. think about this deep chapter revealing the heart of Christ. Remember, after all, you make a profound mistake, young man. y you are always talking about the Man of
Vazareth; always talking about Christ as a great teacher. He is more than that.
He was the Word of God. He became

## The Western Home Monthly

esh. His way of saving men is by dying or them. You are to eat of His words as vords of Christ, you are to feed upon Him nd incorporate Him, and by faith approlimentary canal, by secret chemistry draws out of the full tide of liquid food that passes whatever it needs for nutriment, so hat the nails, he hair, the teeth, and he whole body is constantly changing oo you are always to be drawing from esus Christ, Who died, Who rose again, Who ascended, Who still lives, and is with you to heal you; you are to get purity for our daily duty, you are to get sweetnes or your human relations. Whatever part of your spiritual nature is needing to be ecruited and strengthened you are to the life of God.
And, of course, you never forget, do you that the reason why food acts in this way that there is life in it. It is not merely rinding of the corn, the essential pro perty, the germ of life has not been killed $t$ is because the ox eats the grass. in whic here is life that ultimaty its flesh give you and me strength. ife that it become wheat for our sustenance. It is the life of God in nature which we appropriate and absorb. It is the life of the Eternal God and study the werds of Christ and whe the Lord's Table we may in a mystical sense receive Christ into our being. The Father hath sent Me and I live by the eateth shall live.
I go back to those words in the syna gogue. . There were three circles.

The Crowd Went First
because they had no appetite for the piritual. If Christ did not give them not any use for it. That is why there ar crowds of people outside the Church to day They have no use for Christ. Th disciples awakened, but this talk about death ffended their fastidious taste. So to-day nany clever people are outside of Chris frm. It isn't intellectual it isn't good nough. So they go. I suppose the men found other teachers. There wa Gamaliel. But Peter and the rest felt that Christ excited desires in them which with the fishermen round the Lake of Galilee and talked a little about compara ive religions. The Sadducees were no ood to him. The Pharisees were no goo him. These Romans with their god intellectualism were no good. Peter had one over the ground. John the Baptis ad just died. "Lord, I must stop with you. I dare not go alone. I dare not shepherd. I must have somebody, and don't know anyone better." Then $h$ took a further step. "Not only cannot I do better, but we know Thou art holy. We simple men always recognize a really hol one. Then he went one step farther, and said, "Thou hast the words of eternal life We have fed on Thee. Thou hast satisfied our deepest need, and we cannot do
better." Give that man six months of the teaching of Christ, and on the eve of His transfiguration he will cry, "Thou art the on of the Highest!" But he has not go My young friend,

Confucius Won't Lead You because he won't deal with the future Buddha won't lead you, because he say trouble. Mohammed won't lead you because you will have to receive his teachhes about heaven. Theosophy won't me, and said Theosophy told her tha er suffering was the result of something in a previous incarnation. Clear hings out! None of them will help hen you bear the burden or face th
Only Christ will you will confess that He is holy know that His words give life, com peace, hope. The more you feed ords of Christ the more you can say
uh hast the words of eternal life." not go further, wait a bit. That
so far, so good. In six month
rom now, if you go on, and you are pray- began to applaud. The musician rose, ing you will come to the point of saying, smiled, and taking the little girl's God." And then Calvary. And then life on the other side. And then Christ as the Friend, the King-everything Will you also go away? No, oh no
Bind me, O Lord, to Thy Heart and keep Bind me, O Lord, to Thy Heart and keep
me. Thou, O Christ, art all I want

## Partners With God

The newly returned traveler was re "The only thing that through Norway was a little girl in the party who annoyed us all by persisting in which we stopped". he in every hotel at play only one tiresome little tune, and that with one finger. On arriving at any hotel, she would run into the parlor, and forthwith our ears would be assailed with that wearisome tune. It annoyed us all so to her mother to stop it.
"One day we drove up to a strange hotel. As usual, the child made for the parlor and began to play her simple and monotonous
little tune. A great musician was stopping at the hotel. He came to the threshold of the parlor, listened a moment, and then went over to the little girl at the piano. He put his hands over hers, and
using the tedious little melody as a theme, he began to improvise. As he played, the beauty of the harmony and the curiously attractive rhythm he gave to the music caught the ears of everyone who was with-
in hearing. The room became filled with breathless listeners, who, when he finished, breathless listeners, who, when he finished, at once.


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## 

If armers' Telegram \& $\mathbb{y}$ amily fllagazine
${ }^{\text {roi }} \$ 1.25$
From this date to December 31st, 1917
The New Farmers' Telegram and Family Magazine is essentially a family newspaper with features of interest to every member of the home. Tamily newspaper ecelusive war news service from Windermere, Roland Hill,
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Enclosed please find s1.25. Maiil to my address for one year, the We
Home Monthly and The New Farmers' Telegram and Family Magazine.
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Prorince

## Woman and the Home

I always keép in the house a small phial of antiseptio powder and a roll of antiseptic gauze. I find that sprinking a bur applying the gauze and then a piece of applying the gauze and then a piece of
olied sili, is.much better than salve. It
dries and heals like magi.
Whenever I lie down for an afternoon nap-and I find that it pays to make this
an everyday habit-I always lie face an everyday habit-1 always he face
downward with my feet higher than my head. A well-known physician told me that this position would rest the muscles
of the back wonderfully and I have found it to be so. I generally lie down on at
couch, my head at the foot and my feet at couch, my
the head.
The following exercise for strengthening the lower musiles of the back, if followed regularly, will give the desired result:
Stand erect, heeels together, put tips of Stand erect, heels together, put tips on
fingers and hands together, raise arms (still with hands together) over the head, raising the body on tiotoos at same time, then with limbs stiffened so they will not
bend at the knee, bring hands down in bend at the knee, bring hands down in
front of you and touch floor with tips of fingers, your heels having been placed on over head. It will seem difficult to do this without bending at first but you will soon
be abbe to do it. This exercise should be be able to do it. This exercrise shoula dee
repeated slowly for five minutes morning repeated siowy for five minutes morning
and evening while undressed-the benefit
is in following it regularly. is in following it regularly.
Our remedy for colds is very simple, but almost infallible in routing those of an description, iil taken soon after the irst exposure. It is simply this: Prepare in a
cup a half-teaspoon of sugar, one-fourth of cup a half-teaspoon of sugar, one-tourth of
a level teaspoon of bicarbonate of soda a level teaspoon of
(cooking soda) and a liberal dash of
Fill the cup with hot cayeine pepper. Fill the cup with hot
water and drink.
Hot buttermilk will often give relief to a person suffering from a cough. It works wonders taken either hot or cold by per-
sons troubled with indigestion. Last spring I gained ten pounds in as many weeks, which I could attribute only to my cure stubborn cases of constipation.
I made a cough candy that the children like and which is at the same time excellent for their coughs.
elm, flaxseed and sugar. Soak a gill of whole flaxseed in a cupp of boiling water. Fill another cup with broken bits o
slip ary elm bark; cover this also with slippery elm bark; cover this also with
boiling water and let it stand for two hours. boinng water and letitstand or two hours
Strain both the flaxseed and slippery elm through a thin muslin cloth and save the liquor. Add to the mixture a pound and a half of granulated sugar and boil for ten
minutes then add the juice of two lemons, minutes, then add the juice of wo lemons,
and boil to the consistency of candy, test ing it from time to time by dropping a little in cold water. The moment it is done pour it out on paraffine paper on flat tins
and let it harden. When nearly cold score and let th harden. When nearly cold scorily
into little cubes so that it may be easily into ittle cubes so
broken when cold.
An efficacious "hurry" poultice that showed he quick int he boiling pootatoe made by appropriating the borilig potatoes crushing them, then wrapping and pinning them in a towel.
My method of preserving eggs is so satisfactory that I will report for your
readers. I buy the eggs in September or Oeaders. mby they are twenty-five or thirty cents a dozen. Each egg is wrapped in a piece of newspaper and then
packed closely in a pasteboard box, filling in any space with paper, and the cover tied on. The boxes are put in a cool place

- cold storage, if one has it, a cellar or -cold storage, if one has it, a cellar or
cold room will do. The air is kept from the eggs by the paper. In the six years that I have tried this method I have never lost an egg, and members of my family who
have kept them in this way have had them have kept them in this way have had them
fresh in May, which is, of course, longer than one needs to keep them.


A Wilton or Axminster carpet should never be swept with a straw or splint
broom. The corners and edges should be broom. The corners and edges should be
lightly whisked or carefully brushed with a stiff hairbrush, and the rest of the floor gone over, and over again if need be, with a good carpet sweeper. Velvet or oriental
rugs should never be shaken by hand or rugs should never be shaken by hand or
beaten on the line. They should be swept in the direction of the nap, and if very dirty should be laid face downward on the crass, beaten with rattan beaters as they ie, and then turned and swept on the right
side, renewing the process if not sufficiently clean.

What to Take to An Invalid
If you cannot think what to take to an nvalid who has many books and flowers, uch as trade journals, or those devoted to some subject about which your friend is interested "more or less, thus securing resh food for thought. Take off the covers carefully and paste them on to carrat
board. Remove the metal pieces that hold the section of the magazine together and sew each section so that it will not fall apart when handled, and discard the advertising matter unless, as often, it is
attractively gotten up and illustrative of hings not seen every day. Lay the sections in order, after numbering each conspicuously on the front page with Roman numerals, lay covers in their places and put broad rubber band around the whole.
It is not necessary to separate into articles and as most magazines are printed, this is next to impossible. The idea is simply to
net the heavy periodical into shape to be get the heavy
held easily.

## ood For the Growing-ups

Marion Stilwell
The growing-ups, your developing boys
nd girls of school age, need careful food selection that will make for health. The nutrition needs of a child of ten or twelve of either sex are distinct and separate from hose of the baby and the Kindergarten
This is because of the care-free out-ofdoors play of the boy and girr and to the restraint of the schooiroom. At twelve years of age, the growth of brain and
marrow is very slow compared to the rapid development of the preceding years, and, also, at this period of change and unrest, tastes and special appetites for newly disparent. In younger children these tastes may be more or less evident, but at this crucial age it is most important to create desire for good, substantial, nourishing soou, There are thirteen chief foods of especial conomic and nutritive value for growing boys and girls. These are. Nuts, sugar, legumes (dried), meats, fish (fresh) potatoes, milk, bananas, fruit etc., all of which constitute what might be calli,d a well-mixed diet.
They fill thes din
They fill these health needs in child 1. The nutritive elements that food should contain.
2. The energy it should yield.

Its easy digestion.
Bearing these points in mind, we have a definite guide to aid us in our selection of those foods which meet these requirements and yet give variety and pleasure to the tastes of the growing young mind as
well as the body. The excessive use of meat as a means of
producing strength should be discouraged. Meat eng strength should be discourared of other tissue-building foods, gives far more nutrition than meat eaten two or three times a day. Compare the food value of meat with peanuts or dried peas, sisteen, while in peanuts it is twenty-five, in dried peas, twenty-two, and in wheat percentage of nourishment is desired, as it should be with normal growth, a good supply of it is to be found without resorting
to a diet overbalanced with animal food, which is more or less difficult to dipest. Meat eaten once a day is all that should be allowed.
The natural craving for sugar in boys
and girls is not to be entirely explained by and girls is not to be entirely explained The
the fact that suar tastes good. The
ceaseless activity of the body and the

# RENNIE'S NEW HIGH GRADE SEEDS 

Astermum, the new big Comet Aster, pink, white or mixed. Pkg. 15c.
Maymoth Cosmos, crimson, white, pink or mixed. Pkg. 10c, New Red Sunflower, beautiful and showy. Pkg. 25 c Scarlet Runners, popular climber. Pkg. 10c, 4 oz. 15c, lb. 50 c . Spencer Sweet Peas, good mixed colors. Plkg. 10c, oz. 25 c , XXX Imperial Japanese Morning Glory, all colors. Triple Curled Parsley, dwarf dark green. Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, 4 oz .50 c .
Ninety-Day Tomato, smooth and firm. Pkg. 10c, $1 / 2 \mathrm{oz}$. 30c, oz. 50 c .
Rennie's Mammoth Green Squash. 403-lb. specimen. Pkg. 25c.
Crimson Giant Radish, early crisp. Pkg. 5 c, oz. 15c, 4 oz. 40 c , mson Gian
Senator Peas, large, luscious Dwarf. 4 ozs. $15 \mathrm{c}, \mathrm{lb} .40 \mathrm{c}$, 5 lbs. \$1.75.
Yellow Globe Danvers Onion (black seed). Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, lb. \$2.10.
Rennie's Prize Swede Turnips, best for table or stock. $4 \mathrm{ozs} .20 \mathrm{c}, 1 \mathrm{~b} .65 \mathrm{c}$.
Nonpareil Lettuce, Canada's best for open air. Pkg. 5 c , oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 60c.
XXX Guernsey Parsnip, smooth high grade. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, 4 0zs. 75c.
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necessary demand for some energy-producing food, is a perfectly natural condienergy and should be used wisely, as it is one hundred per ceint carbohydrate. The abuse of sugar is in giving too much of it or in connection with foods that are too
rich in food value to be easily digested with it.
The cereals, all of which are desirable, po through the process of digestion to products, have been proved to be of great ood value, as the digestibility of properly prepared corn indicates that the carbohythe body, there being no waste. Rice, rich in carbon, should form a staple article of diet for all healthy boys and girls and as it easily lends itself to variety in cooking, it is one of the most desirable of all foods.
Fish, another nitrogenous food, as well as all kinds of nuts, usually appeals to children. The latter, being especially rich
in protein, are not desirable at the end of in protein, are
hearty meal. The various flours which are use in the making of breads go toward the develop-
ment of bone and sinew, but do not fill the requirement of perfect nutrition without supplied by the use of butter.
Milk for the infant is a food, capable of sustaining life. Its value consists in it itrogenous compounds, casein and al bumin. But as the child matures, milk plete medium of nutrition, although at all ages it should be considered a substantial food. Eggs, also in the class of nitrogenous foods, are rich in potassium, for the formation of both bone and blood. In the food of growing children the place of fruits is recognized as essential for their ppetite but bring into the system a cer tain amount of water. But it should be remembered that fruits which are not ripe are not fit to put into a child's stomach. The idea of making sour and unripe fruit both the fruit and the sugar remain the same chemical consistency when they each the digestive organs, and the suga only causes fermentation and consequent
Although fresh vegetables cannot be considered as among the chief foods for nourishment, yet the part they play in the process of digestion the in small quantities.
The following groups of menus illustrate a simple, yet nutritious, diet planned from the standpoint of food values, variety and active boys and girls at school age.
Breakfast: Fruit, oatmeal, cocoa, baked beans, corn muffins. ilk, stewed fady lingers.
Dinner: Vegetable soup, baked round steak with dressing, boiled potatoes, Bred carrots, fruit jelly lemon and orange juice, cracked wheat, codfish creamed, cambric tea, toast.
Luncheon: Hot chocolate
Luncheon: Hot chocolate, stuffed eggs, brown bread sandwiches, jam-cookies.
Dinner: Tomato bisque, boiled lam mashed potato, spinach, apple snow.
Breakfast: Stewed apples, corn mush boiled eggs, postum, French bread. Luncheon: Hot malted milk, hot rice cream.
Dinner: Barley soup, boiled halibut with brown sauce, scalloped potatoes, beets, buttered farina pudding.

Come In, My Dear
This is the unique greeting on the cover of a Cook Book which we received to-day from the packers of Gingerbread and
Domolco Molasses, made in the British West Indies.
When the reader "comes in" he finds a typical Grandma with her checked apron on explaining to a charming matron of the present generation just how good "real, genuin
use.
Un
use. Under various headings of Gingerbread, Cookies, Puddings, Breads, Home Made Candy, etr., this Cle. In Gives the best alone there are nine ways of making given. Western Home Monthly readers are invited to write for a free copy
Dominion Co. Ltd., Halifax, N.S.

Cream Pie
One pint sweet cream, three tableto a boiling point; thicken with one tablespoonful of corn starch; take from the fire, add the yolks of three eggs, well beaten; flavor with lemon; bake in one crust. When done, frost the top
with the whites of three eggs, ing teaspoonful sugar beaten well. Set in the oven one minute.

Orange Marmalade
Select 12 Seville oranges of good quality. Squeeze out the juice, setting pan with a plentiful rupply in a jelly pan with a plentiful supply of water. ter as it boils down, if necessary. When
thoroughly cooked, turn the mixture into a bag, pressing and squeezing the mass as hard as possible to secure all the juice. Mix this juice with the juice boiling ; thaken from the fruit pere of it add one and a half pounds of lump sugar. Boil it for half an hour, then test by putting a teaspoonful on a saucer
to become cool. If when cool the jelly curls when twisted or pushed by the finger it is ready. Remove the syrup from the stove and fill marmalade jars with it, sealing as usual with papers, or paraffin wax.

## Cambridge Cheesé

Cambridge or York cheese is an Engequally well under American can be made It is a soft cheese which requires no ripening or curing, but is eaten while fresh. Fresh milk is used for its manuthe milk The milk is poor in fat. 95 degrees. The addition and heated to per cent of soured milk is advisable Then rennet extract is diluted a few times with cold water and added-one It should be stirred in thoroughily', but not for more than three or four minutes. The milk is then covered and al-
lowed to curdle.
In about an hour the curd will become should be prepared. These may be square or oblong, usually about seven by five inches and six inches deep, without top or bottom, and made of wood or of tinware. Straw mats or coarse cloths,
like burlap in texture, are cut to fit the bottoms of the molds, which are placed on a wide board having several rows of small holes bored in it.
The curd is then dipped with a sharp-
edged ladle into the molds. It should not be broken more than is it should for to do so increases the loss of fat in draining. The molds should be filled to the tops and if any curd is left over it may be dipped into the molds after are then covered and the curd allowed to drain. Care should be taken to keep the room warm-about 68 to 70 degrees -and free from drafts.
The cheese will shrink to about onethird its original volume in from 24 to 48 hours from dipping, when the cheese will have a somewhat shrunken appearThe, with the edges slightly curled in. tre cheeses are not turned during the
draining process. Salt is not added; if desired it can be applied by the consumer. The cheese is ready for consumption as soon as taken from the molds-the mats being allowed to stick. For marketing the cheeses are often with tinfoil placed over this.
For making English cream cheese ery thick cream is poured carefully into a linen bag and this is hung up, whey, in a cool room or cellar. The air easily room must be pure, as the cream is partly absorbs odors. When the whey tight and boud s, he bag is twisted more; then, after twenty-four to forty. ight hours, according to the temperature and the consistency of the cream, the molded. This is hardly cheese, as no rennet is used; perhaps it should be

## The Western Home Monthly

## Fashions and Patterns

A Popular Style for the Growing Girl- skirt is full and gathered. The sleeve is 1983 -Girls Dress. Blue serge with finished at wrist length, with a smart cuff. rimming of blue or black soutache braid The eatern is cut in 6 sizes: $32,34,36$, 38 oud be niec for this model. Plaid or 6 yards of 44 -inch material for a 36 -inch dress is made with a side closing. The tern is cut in 4 sizes: $8,10,12$ and 14 years. t requires 4 yards of 44 -inch material for A 12 -earer iise. A patern of this iilustraa10 conts in silver or stamps.
A Most Attractive Waist Model-1979 fronts joined to yoke extensions of the back. The neck ig cut low, and finished with a The pleeve and is fitted with deep pockets. wide, shaped collar. The sleeve has a and easy to make. The Pattern is cut in deen cuff. This pattern is good for lawn, 4 sizes: 34 . 38,42 and 48 inc inches bust
attractive, and embodies some excellent made in kimono style, or finished in wrist tyle features. The waist is finished in length, with a deep ruffle. The Pattern is surplice style. The skirt is cut in three cut in 4 sizes: $8,10,12$ and 14 years. It form a deep hem tuck. The sleeve may be the guimpe, and $31 / 2$ yards for the dress nade with a shaped cuff at wrist length, or for a 12 -year sile. A pattern of this Pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 16,18 and 20 receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps. years. It requires $51 / 2$ yards of 36 -inch A Smart and Practical Model- 1977material for an 18-year size. The skirt Ladies' Apron. This style is especially measures about 3 yards at the lower edge. nice for gingham, percale, alpaca and A pattern of this illustration mailed to any brilliantine. The front is cut in panel
address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or shape, to form deep pocket sections over stamps. theside fronts. The Pattern is cutin 4 sizes: A Good Suit for Sport and School. 34, 38,42 and 46 inches bust measure. It Alouse - 1982. Skirt - 1992. Middy requires $71 / 4$ yards of 36 -inch material for Blouse Pattern 1982 and Skirt Pattern a 38-inch size. A pattern of this illustra992 are here combined. Both models 10 jents in silver or stamps. may be of one material, or the blouse may be 10 A Smart Style for Home or Porch Wear. serge, gabardine or wash material. The -2001-Ladies' House Dress, with or
sleeve of the blouse may be finished in without Back Yoke, and with Sleeve in sleeve of the blouse may be finished in without Back Yoke, and with Sleeve in
wrist or elbow length. The skirt is a two- Either of Two Lengths. Gray and white wrist or elbow length. The skirt is a two- Either of Two Lengths. Gray and white
piece model, with plaits at the sides. The she
striped seersucker is here shown. The

and flannel It is in 7 sizes: 3436,36 -inch material for the apron and 3/ $38,40,42,44$ and 46 inches bust measure. It requires $23 / 4$ yards of 36 -inch material or a 36 -inch size. A pattern of this illus-
tration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.
A Popular Style-1986-Girls' Guimpe Dress, with Sleeve in Either of Two tions of material. The guimpe could be of lawn, batiste, poplin, crepe or repp, and the dress of serge, gabardine, voile, gingham, galatea or percale. Such styles are launder. The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: $4,6,8$ and 10 years. It requires $11 / 2$ yards of 27 -inch material for an 8 -year size, for the guimpe, and $31 / 4$ yards for the dress. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any
address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or address
stamps.
A Pretty Dress for Home or Calling-2000-Ladies' Dress, with Body Lining. Gray satin, with lace for the vest and fancy buttons for trimming, is here shown. The waist is mounted on a body lining, which is overlaid in front to form a vest,
that is outlined by shaped revers. A
brem the

36 -inch material for the apron, and $3 / 8$ yard for the sleeve protector. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on
receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps. A Comfortable, Easy-to-make House Dress-1984-Ladies House Dress, with
Sleeve in Either of Two Lengths. This style is simple, attractive and comfortable. The right front overlaps the left at the closing. The sleeve may be finished in wrist or elbow length. The fullness at the over gathered be confined by a belt or to be Gingham, seersucker, drill, linene, linen alpaca, chambray, gabardine, flannel, flannelette and serge are all good for this 36,38, 40 , Pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34 It requires 633 yrds of 36 -inch measure for a 36 -inch size. The dress measures about $23 / 4$ yards at its lower edge. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any tamps. amps.
A Pretty Summer Gown-1670-Cos (for Misses and Small Women). Embroidered voile and insertion is here com-
bined. The model is most unique ant

Patterns are cut in 3 sizes: 16,18 and 20 waist has gathered fullness beneth years. The skirt requires $31 / 2$ yards of square yoke, which may be omitted. The b-inch material for a 16-ysar size. The sleeve, in wrist length, is finished with a
 plaits drawn out. This illustration calls for pointed cuff forms a suitable trimming. wo separate patterns, which will be piece model. The Pattern is cut in 7 sizes: mailed to any address on receipt of $10 \quad 34,36,38,40,42,44$ and 46 inches bust ents for each pattern, in silver or a Sim.
A Simple, Popular Style-200 ress, with Sleeve in Either of Tunior engths. Serge, gabardine, plaid suiting, style. The sleeve may be in wrist lbow length. Taffeta, corduroy or velvet are also nice for this model. The Pattern
is cut in 3 sizes: 12,14 and 16 years. is cut in 3 sizes: 12 , 14 and 16 years. It
requires $51 / 4$ yards of 36 -inch material for 14-year-size. A pattern of this illustraion mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.
A Smart Dress for the Growing GirlGuimpe Dress in Over-Blouse Style, Guimpe. This is a charming model, ole and attractive. The guimpe may e dress is good for cashmere, serge, crepe and satin. The sleeve may be
measure. It requires $63 / 8$ yards of 36 -inch materal for a 36 -inch size. The skirt neaurus about 3 yards at the foot. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any
address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.
A Smart and Comfortable NegligeeSilk, serge ${ }^{\prime}$ Dressing or House Sack. albatross, gingham, voile, repp, lawn, this stye. The Swiss are all nice for left at the closing. The sleeve may be in either of the two styles illustrated. The Pattern is cut in 6 sizes: $34,36,38,40,42$ and 44 inches bust measure. It requires $31 / 2$ yards of 44 -inch material for a 36 -inch
size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in siver or stamps.
A Simple Gown-2003-Ladies' Dress.

## 58

UNSIGHTLY PIMPLES covered his face.

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The best blood cleansing medicine o Bitters, a medicine that has been in us for over 40 years, so you do not experi Mr. When you buy it. Mr. Lennox D. Cooke, Indian Path N:S., writes: "I am writing you a few
lines to tell you what Burdock Blood Bitters has done for me. My face was overed with pimples. I tried different Inds of medicine, and all seemed to fail I was one day to a friend's house, and so I purchased two bottles, and before I had them taken I found I was getting better. I got two more, and when they Were, finished I was completely cured. commend it to all", Bt. B. B. is manufactured only by Theit. MLIburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont

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Brown serge was used for this style. It is makes no spots and does not injure even also nice for black or blue satin, gabardine, the most delicate colors, as it contains no
cheviot shepherd check chifton cloth, acid. In winter it will keep for several velvet and corduroy. The waist fronts days, but in hot weather it very soon are cut low and finished with rever fac- begins to ferment, and should then on ings. The closing is in coat style. A smart collar and a peplum form attractive eatures of 7 sizes: $34,36,38,40,42,44$ and 46 in hes bust measure It requires 664 The skirt measures about 3 yards at its The skirt measures about 3 yards at its
lower edge. A pattern of this illustration lower edge. A pattern of this
mailed to any adtress on recipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

## Gold Thread Embroidery

Up to the present time, dating from the
end of the eighteenth century, gold embroidery has been almost exclusively confined to those who made it a profession; amateurs have seldom attempted what, it prenticeship of nine years to attain any proficiency in. But now, when it is the
fashion to decorate every
kind of fancy article, whether of leather por fancy velvet, with monograms and ingenious devicees of all desgriptions, the art of gold embroidery has revived and is being
taken up and practised with success, taken up and practised with success, nothing more than an agreable recrea-
tion. Implements and Materials-The first and needful requisites for gold embroidery are a strong frame, a spindle,
two pressers (one flat and the other convex), a curved knife, a pricker or stiletto and $a$ tray to contain the materials.


Every gold embroidery, on whatever that shines through on the stuff. The material it may be executed, requires a tracing must be every slight, for if the eemstout foundation, which has to be sewn broidery be not done till some time
into the frame, in doing which hold the afterward, the lines get so firmly fixed in webbing loosely, almost in folds, and the stuff that one washing will not Stretch the sturf very tightly. Sew on a obliterate them; the tracing ink, more-
stout cord to the edges of the foundation oner, makes the work unpleasantly sticky: which are nearest the stretchers, setting Cut out the design with the knife. You the stitches three or four inches apart. can only make very short incisions with
Then put the frame together and stretch this tool which should be kept extremely the material literally to its fullest extent, sharp, and held, in cutting, with the by passing a piece of twine in and out point outward, and the rounded part through the cord at the edge and over the stretchers. Draw up the bracing until
the foundation is strained evenly and tightly. Upon this firm foundation lay he stuff which you are going to embroider, and hem or herring-bone it down,
taking care to keep it perfectly even with taking care to keep it perfectly even with
the thread of the foundation and, if posthe thread of the foundation and, if pos-
sible, more tightly strethed, to prevent
it from being wrinkled or puckered when it from being wrinkled or puckered when you come to take it off the backing.
The Spindle-The spindle to wind the The - Spindle-The spindle to wind the
gold thread upon should be of hard wood. Cover the round stalk and part of the prongs with a double thread of coarse
yellow thread, and terminate this covering with a loop, to which you fasten the gold thread you wind round the stalk,
Paste for Stiffening Embroidery-Put some wheaten starch into a vessel with a rounded botom, pour on just enough
water to dissolve the starch, and stir it water to dissolve the starch, and stir it
with a wooden spoon till it becomes perwith a wooden spoon till it becomes per-
fectly smooth. In the meantime put about a quarter of a pint of clean water
on the fire to boil, and when it boils add on the frie to boil, and when it boils add
oo tita a title powdered pitch or carpen--
tors
tere ine in quantity about the size of a ter s glue, in quantity about the size of a
pea, and pour in the starch, stirring it the
whole time. When the mixture has boiled up several times take it off the fire and go on stirring it till it it gets cold, otherwise
lumps will form in it. This kind of paste
no account be used.
Having cut out your pattern in carHaving cut out your pattern in car-
tridge paper, lay it down, on the wrong side, upon a board thinly spread with the,
embroidery paste; let it get thoroughly impregnated with the paste, and then transfer it carefully to its proper place
on the stuff; press it closely down with the large presser, and with the convex one large presser, and with the convex one make it adhere closely to the pasted pat-
tern; small pointed leaves and flowers will tern; small pointed leaves and flowers will
be found to need sewing down beside The found to need sewing down beside. the paste is perfectly dry and the pattern adheres firmly to the stuff.
The Knife-Most gold embroideries
require a foundation of stout cartridge pequire a foundation of stout cartridge
paper, in the case of very delicate designs, the paper should further be covered with kid pasted upon it.
Transfer the design on
Transfer the design on to the paper
or kid; in the case of thick, close fabrics the drawing must be made on the stuff itself. The following is the simplest way of transferring a pattern on to a transparent stuff: Begin by going over
all the lines of the drawing with India ink, so as to make them quite thick and distinct, and tacking the paper with large stitches on to the back of the stuff.
Then mix some very dark powdered Then mix some very dark powdered
indigo diluted with water in a glass, with indigo diluted with water in a glass, with
a small pinch of sugar and powdered gum
arabic, and using this as ink and a arabic, and using this as ink and a fine
pen very slightly split, trace the pattern


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## Running Wolf

## By Olaf Baker

$\mathbf{I}^{\mathrm{T}}$$T$ WAS in the days when the great trains of emigrant wagons went west.
Over the endless prairies, day after day, the wagons jolted and rumbled, under would blow from the Sweet Pine Hills, and a million acres of prairie grass would go
billowing like the sea. But for the most part it was a dry, windless heat, which parde the journey difficult for man and
${ }^{\text {beass. }}$ On the day on which the great thing happeneed billowing. He had felt the hea fery much before, and had been glad enough to lie under the cover of his father's Wagon, while the jolt of the great wheels
kept his body on the bump. But to-day
 and the billowing of the grass, and he rode his little Indian pony like a man, sitting very straight in the sadade, and feesing
very splendid indeed. And out west as far as he could see, the prairies stretched fhing to be on horseback and to feel as if they all belonged to you, that you might gallop over them for ever against the swee
rush of the wind! As to Indians, Ned did not often fear them. If there were any about-and
though the country seemed as empty as the though the country seemed as empty as the
hollow of your hand, you never could be hollow of your hand, you never could be
sure-he did not think they would dare sure-he end not think they would dare
attack such a long train of wagons, considering that the white people were armed with many guns.
At noon the wagons halted for the midday meal.
All at once Ned's father discovered that
the boy was missing. He looked about the boy was missing. He looked aboutt
anxiously. Then, far off across the prairie, he saw a little figure riding.
A great fear rose suddenl
A great fear rose suddenly in his throat. Suppose a roving band of Indians, hidden
by some swell of the prairie, should swoop down on the lad and carry him off under his very eyes?
The boy was riding quickly, as if he had put his hands to his mouth and let out a long, ringing cry. Whether the boy heard it or not, he gave no sign. He continued to ride. Then a rise of ground hid him from sight.
Leaping
in pursuit. on his pony, his father started in pursuit. The Indian pony was off like reached the rise. Here, not more than fifty yards away, he saw Ned on his knees beside some object in the grass. Sud-
denly the boy rose to his feet, saw his father, and called.
When the man reached the spot, he saw to his astonishment that the object in the
grass was an Indian. It was plain to see grass was an Indian. It was paiand wee weak from loss of blood. He made no sound, but in his eyes, as he gazed up helplessly at the big white man, was the d
cry of the dog that asks for mercy.
The man turned angrily upon his so
"What do you mean by riding off like this? I told, you, you were never to leave the wagons." He raised his hand to strike
the boy. Ned cowered. He was very fond of his
father, but when he made him angry father, but when he made him angry
through disobedience, he knew that ${ }_{a}$ through disobedience, he knew.
thrashing was not to be escaped. thrashing was not to be escaped.
But before the man's hand could descend, a thing happened. Through the long grass about his legs something slid and touched his ankle. He sprang back with an exclamation, yet it was only the
Indian who had put out his arm. Indian who had put out his arm.
The white man looked down Ove the white man looked face of the Indian a shadickow. seemed to fit. That was all. An eye less sharp than Turner's might have
noticed nothing. But Turner had more noticed not hing. But urner -
knowled more He knew once that shadow lay, never so lightly, upon an Indian's face, that thenee
would' be mischief. It might hardly be would be mischief. It might hardly be
there before it was gone; it might be as there before it was gone; it might be as
faiut as the shadow of a blade of grass. There would be mischief, unless you took waraing in time.
Turner cast a quick glance round the
horizon. It might be that the wounded Tho res was merely left there as a decoy. distance away, and might sweep down at
anty moment. Yet thoush piercing glant. Yee though he darted a broke the long levels of the prairie, billow-
"Come back," he said gruffly to Ned. weited for Ned to po thy as he spoke, and waited for Ned to do the same. But the
boy stood like a stone, without moving an

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { nech. "'yu hear?" Turner said in a d low } \\
& \text { "D'you }
\end{aligned}
$$ voice. "Get on your pony at once."

"We can't leave him like this," the bo said, pointing to the wounded man. "He'll die if he isn't attended to".
"Well, what if he does? round bringing in all the sick Indians we find. I know Indians. "It would only mean trouble in the end."
But the boy stuck to his point. But the boy stuck to his point.
"We can't leave him," he repeated. The words were very simple, yet someTurner in the very simplicity of them made seem a cowardly, even an impossible, thing
to let the Indian lie out there to die. to let the Indian lie out there to die. And
all about him lay the vast prairies, lonely and lonely to the edges of the world!

The big white man looked down at the
huddled form in the grass. Once again he swept the horizon with his eyce again he enderly he lifted the wounded man in his arms and laid him gently along the pony's back.
The long summer passed with a burning
Oetober came. The nights were beginning to be cold, and the prairie to yellow Running breath of the chill night breeze. long ago recovered, and had returned to his people in the north. Ned's father and the other settlers had built their cabins, ready against the winter storms. Now that the long journeying across the prairies
was over folk were glad to settle down in was over, folk were glad to settle down in
the new homes, prepared for whatever the he new homes, prep.
One morning Ned discovered to his disappointment that his pony had broken its hobble and gone off in the night. By the
trail in the long grass, it was plain to see which way it had gone. Without saying
anything to his father, he started off by himself to find it. Hé followed the trail or a long distance up the revek. Then he
lost it completely. He climbed the high lost tit completely, He climbed the high
left bank of the creek, hoping to see the pony from the height. At first the could see nothing. Then, very far off to the south, he saw a all h sha of buffalo or ante
to move. A small herd lope, he thought. Anyhow, it was not the pony, and that was what really matterod. But what was that, about half-way be
tween him and the moving shadow, alittle ween him and the moving ghadow, a ritile
to the left? It looked like 2 pony graving, but he could not be sure.
By this time he had left the settlement a ong way behind. He remembered his father's warning never to go out of gight
by himself. He Enew he ought to totn by himself. He knew he ought to tirn
back. His father would be teerribly antry back. knew. But the pony? If he hid fot
if he make an effort to catco a him now, he midht lose him altogether. He ran down' the bluff and started to oross the prairie in the
direction in which he thought he had sen direction in.


BUS TER BROWN


## For Hard Wear

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He had gone for about a mile, when he saw, to his great disappointment, that the pony was as far off as ever, and was travel-
ling along south. He had lost sight of the herd of buffalo, but the pony was heading
in its direction. But he plodded on desperately, hoping that the pony w
stop and allow himself to be caught. Atop and allow himself to be caught. was indeed the pony, and soon he was close enough to call. The pony stopped graz-
ing, threw up his head and listened. Then ing, threw up his head and listened. Then towards his master. When he came up,
Ned scolded him and petted him. Thenhe jumped on his back and turned his head omewards.
Suddenly, for no reason whatever, he hought in the saddlaloes. He turned himself int.
sigh
Hes.
He saw-not buffaloes-but a band of
Indians travelling rapidly! Indians travelling rapidly!
ear. He knew from what the settlerr he told him, that, once on the warpath, Indians would kill anything they came
He set his pony at the trot, then at the gallop. Over his shoulder, he saw that the ndians were in pursuit.
Wild with fear, he urged his pony o with blows and cries. The little animal wrong, and went like the wind. But the Indians! - the lndians on those terribly quick ponies of theirs! Could be possibly All de
All depended, as he well knew, upon the
speed of his uwo pony and its powers of


Coaxing Bunny
endurance. Could it keep ahead until the settlement was in sight? Ned did not think that the Indians would dare to keep on the chase once the
settlement was in view. He kept crying out to his pony, little wild, despairing cries, and still, at every hundred yards, he
saw, to his horror, that the Indians were saw, to his horror, that the Indians were
gaining. $\underset{\text { On, }}{\text { gaining }}$
On, he galloped, on, on. The wind
struck him hard on the face, and whizzed struck hims. Then, in a moment, the pony put its foot in a badger-hole, and he went
flying over its head. The fall stunned completely, and saved him from the terror of the Indians' approach. When he came to himself, he found himself thrown over a
pony's back in front of an Indian who was pony's back in front of an Indian, who was
riding hard. It was a nightmare of bumps and plunges. He could hardly tell if he was asleep or awake. Many hours seemed to pass-hours with flame and burning in
them, and thunders in the wind. When at last it ended, and he was pulled to the last it ended, and he was pulled to t
ground, he thought he must be dead.
He woke up again inside an Indian wigwam. Through the open flap in front he saw the shining of a fire. Figures sat
round it in a circle, dusky figures that sat without movement or sound. They were terrible forms, but in his head was some-
thing dull that kept him from being afreid of them. Then, slowly, the dullness oozed out, drop by drop, and he grew afraid, horribly a fraid.
After a time the figures left the circle, wam, closed the flap and lay down a few feet away. It was too dark to see who it vas i Ned lay awake in the darkness,
listening to the wind.
that was not the wind. It was a creeping sound as if someone were trying to enter very close to his head, but he was too terrified to move.
Then he knew that someone was crawling under the edge of the tent, and the At first he wa
that he was awake; but cry out, to show he dared not do it, and so he waited cd as if ing the blanket that covered him clutchhis breath. And then suddenly, in the darkness, he
heard a soft voice that he knew. It was he voice of Puice that he knew. It was "Follow me," it said "The Indian. "Follow me," it said. "The little white Very carefully Ned left buffalo skins and crawled on hands and knees toward the place where the wind came from. He had to go right down on
his stomach before he could squeeze his stomach before he could squeeze
through. Every moment he dreaded lest the Indian who was asleep in the tent should be disturbed by the wind, and wake up. But he got outside safely, and there Running Wolf Wowered the great form of And a great wind it was, driving and moaning over the prairies with a long sound of rain in it, and voices that seemed do blow up over the rim of the world; and all the yellow leaves were torn away.
Very, very softly, on moccasins
made no noise, Running Wolf and Ned stole away. What hark! Whas that? Was it the hoot of the little grey owl? Was it an
Indian call? Running Wolf stood still. Ned felt his fingers tighten round his hand. It seemed to Ned a very long time before Running Wolf moved fcrward and began ness that swirled about them and was thick with storm. Then a dog barked sharply;
then another. Then all the dogs of the then another. Then all the dogs of the camp broke into voice. Voices cried strangely in the darkness, harsh, Indian It was the pursuit!
"Quick!" Running Wolf muttered. "The little white brother will ride." In a moment, he dian't know how, Running Wo
back.
Right on into the blowing darkness Ned rode blindly. The barking of the dogs grew fainter, drowned in the wind, but the flying feet. Where Running Wolf was what he was doing-Ned had not the least dea. All he himself could do was to gallop with might and main away from Sometimes he th
sound of galloping, and once there was the plain noise of a pony's snort close at hand. Wild with terror Ned urged his own Then, suddenly, the cries died his fist. Then, suddenly, the cries died away, and
here was nothing to be heard but the blowing of the wind. When dawn broke Ned found himself in and near there was not a single sign to show him where he was. Apparently he and the pony were alone in the immense Then, suddenly, he saw, to his terror, hollow there rose the form of a mounted ndian, riding quickly Without waiting a moment Ned started off in flight. But the pony, after its long canter. All that Ned . Fent went at a slow make it go faster. He heard, in his terror the sound of the quick hoofs galloping behind. Yet he kept on, not daring to turn his head. It seemed useless to keep up a painst hope that the he kept hoping itself together and break into a gallop. Then, a moment or two afterwards, he
saw a dusky hand shoot out and seize his
He glanced at his captor in terror.
On the dark face of the Indian a smile
flitted and was gone. "We go southwards," he said, quietly,
turning the pony's head. "The home of
the little white brother lies far to the

Hotel Clerk-We have only one room foft, sir, and the bed is only big enough
for one. Foreign Guest: Well, I suppose we'll haf to dake it; but I hate to haf

## WAS WEAK

and RUN DOWN SUFFERED WITH "NERVES."

Many women become run down and worn out by their household cares and duties never ending, and sooner or later and weak hearts.
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## PLES Weypun

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give only temporary relief. If you have piles in any form write for a FREE will bless the dayenthat pou read this. Write today

## Correspondence

Who Will Accept His Invitation
Dear Editor, - Iam a new subscriber to your paper, the W.H.M, and like it fint.
Isee that ing about bachelome S. She said that she was teaching last year in in new settlement
where there where there were a number of bachelors and very few girls. The bachlolors, she
said, were not as polite as they might have biad. were no as poite as they might have
but smiling boys ono meet in the city. For my part It think that the young byoy of the
farm to-day is ust as solite as the ity boy farm to-day is just as polite as the city boy.
$I$ live in $a$ settlement where there are twenty or twenty-four bachelors 2 -ane and not one girl. But I can sayy that they are all
 wish if Lonesome Brown Eyes is still a teacerer she would come to our school and
teach for one summer. The only girl who
Non Yas here last summer was the sechool teacher and she had der aod time- for first one bachelor would take her totown in his
car, then another one would take her car, then another; one
another night and so on.
I see that none of you girls speak about dancing. I am a dancer from my little toe to the top of my head and that is 6 feet
4 inches. We have dances in our school every two weeks, and the last one was a good one. There were over 100 people
and half of them were girls. These girls and half of them were girls. These girls
all come from the towns and say we have a all come from th
good time too.

gleaming whiteness. Nor is it a less lovely sight when the prairie is covered
with a blanket of snow, stretching away in one vast, undulating plain.
Did you ever think what an influence mountains, or scenery of any kind, exert upon one's character. I believe one who
lives among the mountains or thickly wooded countries have not the same scope for their thoughts, but have a strong mind and more determination to overcome difficulties than we who live on the prairie. things that requires all the energy we can put forth, which the mountain people do not realize. But, like the prairie chickens, which you are pleased to call us, there is
nothing to hinder us from going where we nothing to hinder us from going where we
wish at any time. While you, like the mountain sheep, have to contest every inch of the way, until you get to the moun-
tain top, when you cast your eager eyes tain top, when you cast your eager eyes
upon-another mountain. upon-another if i offend must defend the Prairie Chicken. Before closing, I wish to congratulate
"Morganrodnade", through "Morganrodnaden," through this page, on
the outcome of his courageous enterprise the outcome of his courageous enterprise,
and hope they will both enjoy a long and happy married life.
Thanking the Editor for this space and
wishing him and the readers, happiness wishing him and the readers, happiness and prosperity during the year, I remain,

Shackleton's South Pold


I suppose some of you girls will say,
"H is some old fellow who is gone in the I suppose some of you gis gone in the
"He is." some old fellow who is
hut, say, girls, I'm not. I am one head." But, say, girls, 1 m not. I am one
of the young fellows off the farm who do not smoke or chew tobacco or use liquor of any kind, so don farmer's son and full of fun.
am a fars. am a armer of you school teachers see this letter and would like to get a good school for the summer let me know-for the
teachers board here at our place. So, teachers board here at our place. So, come, you girls hool and teach, for it is the
Come to this schol
best. Come.

Environment Mould's Character Dear Editor:-I agree with nearly everything Valley Fower that we will agree to disagree upon, viz,, the mountains. do not mean by that, that I have no liking
for them, because I have. I have been in for them, because I have. I have been in
them three times. I have seen the sun them three times. I have seen the sun
shining on them, from a distance and at shining on them, from a dstance and at
close range, and think that "distance lends enchantment to the view". When in
them I feel as though I would like to push them I feel as though I would like to push
them aside to see what is beyond, and to give myself breathing space. I am always
glad prairie where, to my mind, there are just as wonderful sights. There is a hill not so far from our place, where 1 sometimes go
to view the surrounding country. It is ospecially beautiful in the morning to see the prairie rolling away from us to the foot
f the mighty Rockies upon which the sun of the mighty Rockies upon which the sun

## Very Much Alike

Dear Editor,-We have taken The Western Home Monthly for a number of years, and always look forward to the correspondence page. This is the first
time we have ever written, and hope to see our letter in print.
We are a couple of country lasses. We re both dark, and about the same height, and are often taken or twins.
We are very fond of amusents, such
as skating, riding horseback, dancing and are musically inclined.
What do the readers think of farme What do the readers think of farmers
enlisting? My friend and Ithink that the enlisting? My friend and Think that the home and helping feed those who have
gone. What would the country do if all the help was taken from the farms? We each have relations and friends at the
front. Many from our home town have gone. hard on the bachelors. Poor fellows, they must lead a very lonely life, a.
tainly sympathize with them.
As this is our first attempt at writing to your page we will not take up any more of your valuable space. We hope to see our etter in print and to receive correspond ence from any who care to write, as we all
answer all letters gladly. Wishing you all
"Two Manitoba Girls." answer al
success, Many mothers have reason to bless Mother
Graves Worr Exterminator, because it hass
relieved the little ones of suffering and made

## WHOOPING COUGH

 The Infant's Most Dangerous Disease.Whooping Cough, although specially a disease of childhood, is by no means confined to that period but may occur at dangerous diseases of infancy, and yearly causes more deaths than scarlet fever, typhoid or diphtheria, and is more common in female than in male children. Whooping Cough starts with sneezing, ratering of the eyes, irritation of the throat, feverishness and cough. The coughing attacks occur frequently but are generally more severe at night.
On the first sign of a "whoop," Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup should be dministered, and weeks of suffering prevented, as it helps to clear the bron-
chial tubes of the collected mucous and phlegm.
Mrs. Nellie Barley, Amherst, ${ }^{\text {F }}$ N.S. writes: "I have much pleasure in saying that there is no cough syrup like Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. My little girl took whooping cough from a I litted
girl who has since died with it. I tried girl who has since died with 'Dr. Wood's'
lots of things but found to give the greatest relief. It helped her to raise the phlegm, and she is now better. My young brother is also taking the
cough, and I am getting 'Dr. Wood's' to cough, and
work again.
Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is Dr. Woods Now wrapper: 3 pine trees
put up in yellow wrice 25 c. and 50 c . put up in a yellow
the trade mark;
Refuse substitutes.
Refuse substitutes. Manufactured only by The T. Mum
Burn Co., LIMITED Toronto Ont. Phoumatism Rheumatism Remarkable Fome Oure Given by One Who
Eadit-He Want Every Suforer to Beneat Bend No Money-Just Foens Addrose.



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## The Western Home Monthly

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Hils Life To Them Telegraphed 200 Miles, for Dodds'
sunds. Counlotte, NTOW Strong and Etearty, Tells How He Found Health Aftar the Doctors Had Given Him 0.

Cld Fort Bas, Labradore, Que.-(mpoial)-"Do I believe in Dodd's fidnet Pilla? Well, I'telegraphed two humdred miles to get two boxes of them." The speaker was Sandy Goulette, an old aettler here. Nor did Mr. Goulette reguire to be pressed to tell the rest of his uI.
"I was swollem out of shape from head to foot I was so short of breath I could hardily apeak: The doctor could do nothing for the. The minister gave me
tile hols sairainent and a good priest the holy slarament and a good priest
tontor.:
Chen I telegraphed for Dodd's Kiddey Pills. I took three pills the night Wy atic and I got relief before morning. 25) the am ble to do my day" wast ton yeart ago.
Mr. Goulatte offers to answer any efters written to him regarding his case. Hite, Uo Dodd's Kidney Pills.
 OINTMENT AND PILLS UNSSOLCIIED TESTIMONIAL 15 RIchardson Street, Pr. St. Charles The


 GRASSHOPPER

 Din

"Blood is Thicker Than Water" Dear Editor,-I have at last made th plunge, but no one can say I have not your last Western Home Monthly I saw two letters written from my own country

- Ireland. My father, mother, sister, brother and my father, mother, sister, six years ago, and have lived in a littlo Alberta 3 town ever since. Canada is indeed a beautiful country of which her people may well be proud. But, now as
ever "Blood is thicker than water," and we ever "Blood is thicker than water," and we
have been rather homesick sometimes. have beon rather homesick, sometimes
My mother teaches school, my father works in the bank while my young sister and brother also go to school. I might as well confess that $I$ go too, but $I$ will be
through in June. This letter is lengthening out terribly, so I must close. Wil "ng out terribly, so I must close. Will
"Arise to Craig" and "Irish Colleen" please
"Irish Norah."

Against Women Suffrage Dear Editor,-I am a Liberal in politics and am pretty much in sympathy with the farmers organizations- they are
America as progressive farmers. I notice many of your writers have or prohibition, both of which are big prob lems, and to the satisfaction of most of us prohibition is well on its way to success. While women are obtaining the provincial
suffrage it may also be considered by many suffrage it may also be considered by many opposed to women entering into politics.
Logically, they have the same rights in


Official photograph taken on the Western front in France ehows British Tommies, a merry, happy
smiling crew, on their way to the trenches. Everyone a fighter, happy, but grim in his purpose.
anything a man has, but it happens that many of us lonely boys from mental stag logic does not rule the human race. It is nation or romantic despair. human nature that rules, and by nature ' Now, dear readers, concerning the cor-
normal women are not qualified for respondence part of this good paper, I can normal women are not qualified for respondence part of this good paper, I can
politicians, legislators, merchants, me- only find one fault, and that is the corchanics, etc. It is only by their becoming respondents all seem to harp on the one abnormal women that they can engage in string until it is threadbare; in othe tendency of women's enlargement of her words, the one sphere must necessarily be towards tonous. For instance, the question of identification with man's habits, duti
and pursuits in many ways, which will turn involve a modification of the sex distinctions, tending towards sex convergence instead of that sexual divergence
which Nature requires for the best reprowhich Nature requires for the best reproing man's pursuits means that they must become masculine and mannish. Now, it
is a fact that if women are going to become is a fact that if women are going to become
masculinized, the sons of these women will masculinized, the sons of these women will
certainly be effeminate men and, the
daughters of effeminate men will be mascudaughters of effeminate men will be mascu-
line women and so on from generation to generation. So I say that a state of society which is based on the assumption man to become a lawyer, merchant or legislator, is a state of society heading straight for racial decay, and the suffrage
is just the implement which will both is just the implement, which will both
sanction and compel this abnormal standsanction and compel this abnormal stand-
ard, not alone on those who want to be in men's pursuits but in those who do not. makers (suffragist leaders) is the dissolu-
tion of the marriage bond and the familtion of the marriage bond and the fam
communal rearing of children, and in stead the ceonomic independence of th
mother with state support and protection for the children. Any man who win will be convinced of this.
I know it is the unpopular thing to oppose this popular movement, but I have sary for that polite acquiescence in a fashionable oppinion and I decline to sub scribe to the prevailing heresy that my sex humble idself an apiffidently before its betters. I refuse to effeminize myself by joining the tenor chorus that has exalted women by dispraising men. I do not blame the verage woman for the movement, but put up a strong opposition to it, and not allow a clique of irresponsible strongheaded women and weak-headed men to mislead the rank and file of the women to
political and moral disaster. I say the political and moral disaster. I say the secure Dominion suffrage, as it certainly must lead to racial decay and social corruption. We require our government to
be more masculine and at any cost avoid feminization masculine and at any cost avoid women into its electorate. Women's suffrage is nothing less than a socia
menace. Amateur Politician." menace.

Too Busy to Read Dear Editor,-Being a subscriber to vour famous magazine for four years, it It is the only paper that really comforts the lonely bachelors during the long winte III CHIF Guminn of Loveryount

Soft, Clear, Smooth Skin Comes With The Use Of "FRUIT-A-TIVES".


NORAH WATSON
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"I
"I was troubled for a considerable time with a very unpleasant, disfiguring hi 1 wh tho ref. Art usion ives letely go the relief and in the future, I will not be without "Fruit-a-tives"

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Poultry Book Latot, zat dation vir

ng a drudgery -I don't. I like farming and can always find plenty to do. I wish or me. I am only twenty-six years old, I am not too old to take advice. I hav good library and I subscribe to ifferent leading newspapers. know some well read farmers-lont they re too lazy to work.
Please pardon me, dear Editop ithav taken up too much space. Wis
W.H.M. and its many friends all prosperous year, not forgettingo Yours sincerely,

## Marriage Made Easy

On the frontier, courtship and marriage re not the matters of convention o established communities. For example: My grandfather came to this country in 1831, by sailing vessel to New Orleans. to St. Louis, and there he bought a horse saddle, and other "fixin's." bank of the He settled on the north bank of the
Missouri River about sixty miles from Missouri River about sixty miles from
St. Louis. He and a cousin of his built a. log cabin and began to clear the land. They took turns doing the outside work and the cooking.
One day, during the cousin's turn at cooking, he upset the pot into the fire, discouraged cook said to him, "See here, Julius, this sort of thing won't do any more; we must have a housekeeper "ne of us must get married." aid grandfather. "No, you are the older; you must marry first", "That's easy said. You know that the nough to mary lives forty miles from here, and I don't know whether any of them will have me. We are strangers and from a foreign country, you know. So the following Sunday grandfather ode forty miles over to Squire McClenny's. The squire greeted him cordially,
for callers were always welcome in these days. After talking about the weather, the crops, the hunting, and so forth, grandroduced the subject of a housekeeper, and asked the squire ters. "None at all," said the squire. "Have you asked the gal yet." Oh, no, I only wanted your permission do in the old country. And besides can't wait two or three years before I marry, as they do over there. "Oh,"
"Oh," said the squire, "if the gal's willin' I'll marry you right now." And
calling to his wife, he said, "Mary, tell Elinor to come in
Elinor was the oldest of his twelve children, and although not yet sixteen, Whas tall, well-grown, and fully developed here's a man who wants to marry you. "O pa, that's rather sudden." Wen, well, you can talk to ma about the and sleep over it. Let me know in The next morning she said, "Yes,"
and the wedding was set for two weeks and the wedding was set for two ween Everyone within a radius of forty miles The day after the wedding grandfather rode up to the horse block, his young wife
got up behind him, and thus they went home.

## He Recognized Him

Slender persons formed the subject of conversation at a social gathering recently, when David F. Houston, the Secretary The doctor was very thin the doctor noon a small newsboy entered his office and on opening the door to the inner ronm, he was confronted by a grinning
ckeleton. He gave a terrified yell, and dathed for the middle of the street "That's all right, little boy," soothingly the doctor, who had hastened to and Ill buy one of your papers." "Come in, "No, you don't!" was the rejoinder of

## How to Manage Ear Trouble

The ears are subject to infection and
njury both from within and without but njury both from within and without, but nasal passages. Sometimes inflammation and sometim those passages to the ears by improper treatment. For example, most persons when attacked by a cold in necessary violence. That often drives the germs that are causing the trouble back into the tubes that lead to the ears. In fact, blowing the nose violently during the acute stages of a cold only serves to in-
crease the congestion already present without by any means giving the relief it seems to promise. Much harm can also be done by a wrong the nasal passages must be kept clean, but that can be done by very gentle methods. People who suffer from "recurring"' colds should remember that too may only drive it back to the ears through the Eustachian tubes. tacked from the outside by conscientious and well-meaning mothers. It is assensible woman will do by way of cleaning the inside of a child's ear, and what preposterous instruments she will use. only persons who are expert in the operation should perform it on ears that are not in good condition. Hard instruments used. There are little shoons never be for this purpose in the shops, but no one should buy them; neither should mothers
or nurses spike, or wrapping it round a match, and therewith exploring a child's ear. Earwax is a normal secretion; it is found in be pursued as if it were a disgrace. You can always keep the ears properly clean by using a towel dipped in warm water and wrapped round a finger
into the ear gentle syringin foreign body water will often remove it, and that should always be tried before any other method. The attempt to extract the
object forcibly may do much injury. No object forcibly may do much injury. No one except an experienced phys.
nurse should think of doing that.

## Mild Cases Dangerous

The Chicago Department of Health issues this warning:- " scarlet fever are as dangerous for well children to be associated with as are those of the most dangerous type. And the unrecognized case of either one of the unrecognized case of
"It is a well-known fact that from the
mildest case of either diphtheri or scarmildest case of either diphtheria or scar-
let fever, the most malignant form may let and frequently is, contracted. Many times people will insist upon the early raising of quaran 'the for the reason that, as they put at all.' For the same reason, too,
sick at they will think that the disease 'could not be catching.' This is a serious mis-
take. The child with only a light attack is just as dangerous as a means of spreading of diphtheria as is the child that has it in its worst form. Here is a
case that illustrates what we are trying to make clear: "A young married man, with wife and "A young married man, with wife and
little child, complained of not feeling well for nearly two weeks, but continued well for nearly two weeks, but continued
at his work. At the end of that time his wife was taken down with scarlet
fever of a most malignant type She fever of a most malignant type. She
was removed to the hospital. A few was removed to the hospital. A few
days later the baby was taken ill with days later the baby was taken ill with
the disease and also removed to the hospital. The mother died within a
week after entering the hospital and week after entering the hospital and
three days later the baby died. An examination of the father at the time his wife was taken sick showed that he had had scarlet fever in a mild form and was
still peeling. The only trouble was that still peeling. The only thouble was that entire family. more contagion than do the very spevere ones."

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it must yield to Holloway's Corn Cure, the it must yield to Holloway's Corn Cure, the
simplest and best cure offered to the public

Good News for Canadians
Health Specialist SPROULE
The Great Catarrh Specialist Explains HIS METHOD OF TREATMENT


THE GREAT ENGLISH SPECIALIST
Graduate in Meaicine and Sureary of Dublin Unieersity, formerly Surgeon
Has Cured All Forms of Catarrh


MEDICAL ADVICE FREE

may be serious.
Catarrh of the head and throat
ISEASES BRONCHIAL TUBES
The most prevalent form of Catarrh results from
neglected colds.
-
1
${ }_{2}$
${ }_{2}$ Do you spit up slime?
3

## Does your eyes wase feer full? Doos your nose discharge?

## Does your nose discharge?, Do you sneeze a god deal? Do rousis form in the nose?

Do crusis form in the nose?
Do hou hae pain coross she eyes?
Does your breath smell cIfensve?

Are you losing your sense of smell?
Do you hawk up phleg in the morni
Are there buzz ing neegses in one mour arning?
Do you have pains across the front of your
If you have some of the above symptoms your
Answer the above questions, yes or no. write your FULL
quil name and address plainiy on the dotited lines, cut
nAME
atarrh specialist sproule
1332

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What the World is Saying

Kultur in Operation
There is not muveh differencee between sinking mer-
chant ships without warning and hospital ships on
sight. -Montreal Gazette.

## German "Substitutes"

"Germany is making many substitutes," but she
has produced
the sacid test.-Lonstititute for Daily Mail.

## |A True Word from the Kaiser

"Hard times are still before us," says the Kaiser. Sometimes that man slipe into the truth in spite of
himself.-Vancouver Province.

The Desperate Desire of Hohenzollernism
The Desperate Dosire of Hohenzollernism Germany wants to trade off a certain amount of
uncompleted victory for peaco at least enough peeace to enable her to rest up and prepare to go on the
warpath again.-Hamilton Herald.

## Tho Japs are "Smoking $\mathrm{Op}^{2}$ "

 The talleet chimmey in the world is to be erected

The Arabs are with the allien Austrians are asid to have changed the figures on Ciky bail olook because they were Roman. Prumiman Trust in "Frightfulnass'


Tho Ftoilituts of "siliver Bullets'
A subsaription of half a billion dollars in four hours otes es theyst the were still a few of Lloyd George's - S 4 mang tand the Smaller Nations Wis Cmanh Enapetor in his latest deliverance, meque that he is ighting for the rights of the

Prance this year will grow over three-quarters of the countryside is put to its best use, not kept in grass to

## The Gracious Slave-Raiderb

"to correspond Belgians are permitted by Geirmany "to correspond with their families" at home. Germany may even go so far as to furnish each Belgian
with a
asprap of paper" for writing purposes. boro Rotiow.

The First Congresswoman
Mise Rankin will kindly remember that since the members have been prohibited from smoking on the floor of the House at Washington, it is only fair she - Boston Transcript.

## Socialists and Red Cedar

A wire from Berlin states, that the Socialists in the Prussian Diet "have split.", 'Twas ever thus, alas! Socialists, and that is red cedar when it is good and dry.-Chicago Evening Post.

## $\Delta$ Tip to the Duke of Aosti

The Duke of Aosti, it seems, is to be seated upon any young monarch at the outset of his cascourage any young monarch at the outset or his career, but
before we sat down heavily on that throne wedd take look about for tacks.-Ottawa Citizen.

Great Expansion of British Trade It is a remarkable fact that despite the war British manufacturerss in 1916 sold $\$ 160,000,000$ more textiles last year were over $\$ 600,000,000$ more than in 1915, while increased British purchases of foreign nations were $\$ 486,000,000$ in excess

Can Kultur Learn Nothing?
Germany believed that England would not fight. She believed that Belgium would offer no resistance, She believed that even, Belgium dia resist, the Yaiser two weeks. She believed that Russia could not mobilize her mann power in time to strike. She believed that. Canada, Alsttalia, South Africa and India would Cot support Grait iritain, but would break away She counted cond hopes.
herishing insane
anything?

## Railway-building in China

The Chinese government has contracted for an additional 300 miles of railway with an American firm new administration in the big and strange land is progressive in the matter of railroads, whatever else it may be.-Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

## The Need of Cargo-carriers

The announcement by the London Times that to drop work on high class liners and divert thei activities to the construction of plain cargo carriers is not of a nature to cause surprise. "The liner shes asset in these days of dear foods and destructive sub-marines.-Halifax Herald.
"The Bloody Tyranny of the Turk" Not since Carlyle uttered, his famous condemnation of "the unspeakable Turk", has there been a more spirit of Ottoman cruelty than the phrase in the answer of the Allies to President Willon's peace note describin

## No Substitutes for These

There are some things-not tangible, it is true Tor which are sore never, have been and never will be adequate "substitutes"." There is no "substitute" for
motherly love, for human love, for broad charity, for manliness, for rectitude, for honor, for chastity or all the moral virtues that really count in the progres of civiization.-British Weekly.

## Kaiser and Sultan

The Sultan of Turkey in a proclamation to his army xpresses the conviction that "with the aid of the A country." This is in keeping with the words in the Kaiser's last message to the German army, Kaiser and Sultan appeall for divine aid, but are not bound by any sacred rules where their representatives
the field of war are concerned.-London Truth.

## Remarkable

"One by one the patriarchs are passing away," editorial reference to the death of one of the oldest residents of the community. This is as self-eviden as the statement of a newspaper correspondent who egan his letter on the sanitary condition of his town by saying: "I notice that a good many people have
died this year who have never died before."-Victoria Colonist.

People and Food in the U. S.
Figures given out by the Department of Agriculture at Washington show that the nation's food supply During the last sisteen years the population has increased 33 per cent, while in foods constituting nearly
75 per cent of the country's diet there has been 75 per cent of the country's diet there has been a decline in per capita production. The facts as stated plainly show why there has been a considerable rise

> British Business Efficiency

That commercial bodies in Great Britain are not sitting still and twidding their thumbs till the war is over is shown by the activities of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, which is preparing a 600 page illustrated
year book in English, French, Russian and Spanish with special attention to Russian trade. And we are fooling ourselves into thinking that we're going after
foreign business. We have some things to loarn yet foreign business. We

- New York Tribune.

A Professor's Prophecy
Prof. Montraville M. Wood, of Chicago, who says that by using radio-active paints he can make wall-
paper and mural decorations which will furnish so paper and mural decorations which will furnish so that within ten years there will be plenty of not
skidding automobies running on two wheels built skidding automobies running on two wheels, built
on the principle of the monorail and retaining their equilibrium by means of the gyroscope. Would you risk your life in one?-London Advertiser.

## British Rule in Egypt

The British troops in Egypt have achieved a fresh ning the importance which attaches to that maritime ning the importance which altaches the that marrtime
thoroughfare, the Suez Canal. It was Lord Kitchener who caused its defence to be organized in the remark-
able manner in which it exists todod able manner in which it exists to-day. Great Britain has hesitated at nothing in order to protect Egypt. East to the West, where Creat stretching trains and
instructs her soldiers in undertakint the defence of instructs her soldiers in undertaking the defence of Egypt under conditions which do her the greatest honor. order to protect the work of the ofreat. Frenchman,
Viscount of the British and the Eggyttians in such an ondjective
is symbolic-Paris Figaro

Woman and Progres
Salutary changes come because women grow restive
nder imperfect tiving conditions for their families They want a place for the baby to play and to breathe fresh air. They want a little room or flowers to grow They want to get rid of needless noises and smells, of rubbish, of strong drink, of disreputable idleness. The modern woman of the right sort is not satisisiod to be a mere picture of prettiness jre wantst to mate

## One of Germany's Offcial Criminals

Franz Bopp, according to his successor in the consulon his return to Germany. Bopp has been convicted of neutrality violations, which included dynamite plotting, and is booked for a three-year term in jail. If he were the official representative of any other great power, he would be destined for diplomatic obhvion at least. But Berlin does not regard regulations
and traditions from the ordinary standpoint.-Galt Reporter.

Good for Canadians, also
For ourselves we'd prefer to have our children learn
to know somewhat intimately Abraham Lincoln to to know somewhat intimately Abraham Lincoln, to have gentleness and sympathy, his loving heart and forbearing nature, to learn what a great and useful man his simple and homely quaitities made of him, than to have them learn by heart all the rules of gram$\xrightarrow{\text { mar that were ever crow }}-$

In Regard to Pnoumonia
Here is a little reminder for the benefits conferred on the human system by alcohol. It appears in an interesting volume just pybished, C Layman's a distinguished member of the Harvard medical faculty. He is discussing the oare of pneumonia,
and he remarks thati a person addicted to the uso of alcoholic liquors is three times as likely to die from
pneumonia as a person who does not use them. There is little a doctor can do for a patient with pneumonia. But one thing the patient himself can do in advance is to avoid the hazard that comes from drinking.Minneapolis Journal.

## Wotes for Women

The House of Represesentatives of Tennessee has passed a bill giving women the right to vote in local
and presidential elections. The women's politiaal organization is chiefly engagad at present in bringing pressure to bear on Preaident Willon to have the
federal part constitution amended in theititbehalf, and as part of the campaign they have established silent
sentries in front of the White House, To them the president lifts his hat when passing and then forgets their presence at the gates. Meanwhile progress is women is gaining in the Republic. - Belleville Intelligencer.

Hairpins, and then Buttons
Woman knew the uses of the hairpin before she Prof. Charles C Torrey of Yele whon, according at Washington University in St. Louis. Professor Torrey said that hairpins had been found in a rock The oldest style of hairdressing was the braid, according to the Yale professor. Ringlets, popular among young women and some not so young to-day, were years ago, he said.-Chicago Tribune.

Caesar and Napoleon not in His Class Neither Julius Caesar nor Napoleon was in the habit of a third party to bring the vanquished to terms It would have been too near burlesque for either of those great men. But the Emperor Wiilhelm was never strong in his sense of the fitness of things, since

he is capable at once of proclaiming himself victor and suing for peace. The German Michael uses the pen much as he uses the sword: he attacks Truth with the same ferocity as he attacked Belgium.-London | marning Post. |
| :--- |
| morocty |

A Lesson Taught by the War All the stumbling blocks in the path of the reformer - the economic impossibility of housing labor in the property" itself--they have all vanished away before
the fist of a determined minister acting under the the fist of a determined minister acting under the
pressure of a great national necessity. Even the deer now are no longer sacred; some of them are to be killed the impossible feat of turning deer parks into agricul tural land is on some estates already in process of chievement; and the damage done by the deer is no
longer a matter of controversy, but an undisputed axiom. The only spell which is working these marvels
axis. is the frank and honest recoonnition for the first time by all concerned that the interests of the community
take precedence of any possible individul interests; take precedence of any possible individual interests
that the latter in fact cannot be allowed even to be pleaded against them. That is a practical discovery which will certainly not be forgotten when the war
is over.-London Daily News and Leader.
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For herein we set forth the achievement toward which the Willys Overland organization has aimed for the last eight years.
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-one pactory manage unit
-one purchasing unit
-one group of dealers,
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