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Little Friend Coyote.

By George Bird Grinnell.

It was in the summer when the Blackfoot and Piegan tribes were camped together that the Blackfoot, Front Wolf, first noticed Su-ye-sai-pi, a Piegan girl, and liked her, and determined to make her his wife. She was young and handsome and of good family, and her parents were well-to-do, for her father was a leading warrior of his tribe. Front Wolf was himself a noted warrior, and had grown rich from his forays on the camps of the enemy, so when he asked for the young woman her parents were pleased—pleased to give their daughter to such a strong young man, and pleased to accept the thirty horses he sent them with the request.

In those days, in the long ago, such intertribal marriages were common, for the two great camps often travelled together in quest of the buffalo, sometimes for a whole winter and summer, and thus the young people became acquainted with each other. Again they would be separated by hundreds of miles of rolling plain.

After their marriage the young couple continued to live in the Piegan camp, for Front Wolf had many friends there of his own age, who begged him to remain with them. They liked to go on raids under his leadership better than with any one else. It seemed to his wife as if he were always away on some expedition, so seldom was he at home, and as she had learned to respect and love him, she was very lonely during these long absences. One summer, only two or three days after his return from a successful war-journey against the Crows, he said to his wife: "It is a long time since I have seen my parents. Now I think it time for me to visit them and give them some horses. If you have any little things you wish to send them, hurry and make them ready, so that I may take them."

"I have some pretty moccasins for your father," said Su-ye-sai-pi, "and a fine buckskin dress for your mother; but I am not going to send them. I want to go with you and present them myself. It seems as if you do not care at all for me. Here you are just home from a long journey, and yet you would start right out again, without thinking about me at all."

"No," Front Wolf replied, "it is not that I do not love you; you may go with me if you insist on it. I did not like to ask you to make the trip, for the distance is great and there is danger on the way."

Su-ye-sai-pi was happy. She began her preparations at once, and only laughed at her parents when they urged her to remain with them, telling her that the plains swarmed with war parties in search of scalps and plunder, and that she would surely be killed.

At this time the Piegans were hunting on the Lower Milk River, but

the morning that Front Wolf and his wife started away, the whole camp moved too, for the chiefs wished to pass the hot season along the foothills of the great mountains. At the last moment five young Blackfeet, visitors in the camp, decided that they too would return home, so they set forth with the couple, and helped drive the little herd of horses that Front Wolf intended to give his relatives. The northern tribe was thought to be summering on the Red Deer River, and a course was roughly

taken for the place where it joins the Saskatchewan. This brought the little party, after three or four days' travel, to the Cypress Hills, or, as they were named by the Indians, the Gap-in-the-middle Hills. They reached the southern slopes of the low buttes one morning, after being without water all the preceding day, and prepared to camp and rest at the edge of a little grove, close to which a large clear spring bubbled up from a pile of sunken boulders. They did not know that a large camp of Kutenais was just behind the hill where they stopped, and that one of their hunters, seeing them coming, had hurried home and spread the news. Su-ye-sai-pi had scarcely started a fire when the warriors from the camp

were seen to be approaching the little party from all directions, completely hemming them in. Although these two tribes, the Blackfeet and Kutenais, had once been very friendly to each other, they were now at war. When the strangers approached, one of them, the chief, who had learned Blackfoot in other days, called out, "Don't fire; we are friends; we will not harm you."

Front Wolf and his friends had drawn the covers from their guns, prepared to fight and to sell their lives dearly, but when Front Wolf heard this, and saw that the strangers made no motions to shoot, he lowered his rifle and said: "They intend to make peace with us; I guess they are tired of being at war with our people. Do not be afraid; they will not harm us."

The chief came up first, and shook hands with Front Wolf and the rest, saying: "I am glad to meet you. Our camp is near. Come over to my lodge, and we will feast and smoke."

These were kind words. The little party of Blackfeet did not doubt that they were sincere. They packed up again, mounted their horses, and rode around the hill to the lodges. The chief invited them to stop with him, and they rode toward the big lodge in the centre of the village, where many people were gathered. There they dismounted, when suddenly their arms were taken from them by the surrounding crowd, and they were pushed into the big lodge. It was a very hot day, and all around the skin lodge-covering had been raised for several feet to allow the cool breeze to pass beneath it, so the prisoners could see all that was happening without. Their little band of horses was quickly divided and led away; and then the chief and all the men had a long talk.

Presently the chief came inside, and sat down in his accustomed place at the back of the lodge. Following him four warriors entered, and seizing the young Blackfoot who sat nearest the door, led him out some little distance from the lodge, where one of them brained him with a war-club, and then every one tried to get a piece of his scalp, or to plunge a knife into his body. In a moment his hands, feet, and head were severed, and women were pushing and kicking and pounding the mutilated parts here and there, singing as they did so the shrill song of revenge. The Blackfeet looked on at this terrible butchery of their friend with horror, but in stolid silence, all save Su-ye-sai-pi, who gave a frightened cry when she saw the poor fellow struck down, and clasping her husband by the arm, buried her face in his breast. The chief smiled but did not speak. Presently another one of the young Blackfeet was led out, and met the fate of the first one. One after another, when his turn came, each arose and accompanied his captors without struggle or cry, and met his death as a true warrior should.

At last all had been killed except Front Wolf and his wife, and presently they came for him. Su-ye-sai-pi clung to him and cried and begged, but her husband himself put her from

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him and went out, saying to her a last kind word. "Do not cry," he said. "Take courage. Take courage." As he neared the place of butchery he began to sing his war-song, and the poor wife, looking on, saw him smile as the great stone club descended, and he fell forward lifeless to the ground. The woman now thought that her turn had come, but the executioners did not return. She wished that they would not delay; she wished to have the dreadful ordeal over with, so that her shadow might overtake her husband's as it travelled along on the road to the Sandhills—home of the departed Blackfeet. All the Kutenais, even the women and children, had now painted their faces black, and were dancing the scap-dance, carrying before them the scalp, stretched on long forked willows.

"Come," said the chief to Su-ye-sai-pi, offering her the scalp from Front Wolf's head—"come, join us in this dance and be happy."

"You may kill me," the woman replied, "but you cannot make me dance. I beg you to kill me, so I may join my husband."

The Kutenai laughed. "You are too young to die yet," he said; "and besides, we do not kill women. Before long we are going to make peace with the Blackfeet and Pie-gans, and when that time comes we will give you back to your people."

Of course it was a lie, for he had

ing and feasting and go to bed. But at last everything was quiet in the camp, and in the chief's lodge the fire of small willows had died down, and the deep breathing of the occupants showed that they were asleep. The captive cautiously arose from her couch near the door and stole outside. She stood and listened a moment, and then coughed once or twice. No one moved inside; so, feeling quite sure that no one was watching her, or had noticed her come out, she went to the widow's lodge, and found the pouch behind it, and quickly but noiselessly left the camp.

The sky was overcast, and presently heavy rain, with thunder and lightning, came up, but she walked swiftly, steadily on, not knowing nor caring whither, so long as it was away from her enemies. The shower passed and the moon came out, and then the poor woman heard shouts and calls, and the rushing tread of horses; the whole camp was aroused, and they were searching for her. She crouched in the shadow of a bowlder, and heard horsemen go by on either side. Once two or three of them rode by in plain sight. She remained there a long time, until everything was still again, and then hurried on. In a little while she approached a small lake, and saw three horses by its edge.

"Here," she said to herself, "would be a good chance if I only had a rope.



Su-ye-sai-pi clung to him and cried and begged.

no thought of making peace, but intended to keep the woman.

Su-ye-sai-pi was very sad. If she sat in the lodge, the scap-song rang in her ears; if she stepped outside, the bodies of her husband and friends greeted her eyes. She could do nothing but cry and wish for death to take her.

Several days passed and the rejoicings of the camp still continued. One afternoon an old widow woman called her into a poor little lodge and said: "I have great pity for you, and will do what I can to help you. I do not know what the chief has decided to do with you, but whatever it is, I would save you from it. Your only chance is to try to get away from here in the night and seek your people. I will fill a good big pouch with dried meat and pemmican, and some moccasins, and as soon as it is dark I will place it out behind my lodge. When the people are all asleep, and the evening fire has died out, leave your bed as quietly as you can, pick up the pouch, and hurry away in the direction from which you came."

Su-ye-sai-pi burst out crying. No one had been kind to her before, and kindness made her cry. She kissed her new friend, and when she could speak she said that she would try to get away that night. It seemed as if night would never come, and then as if the people would never stop talk-

Perhaps they are hobbled; if so, the thongs will do for a bridle." She walked carefully nearer, when suddenly she saw three dim figures on the ground and heard a loud snore. She almost fainted with fright, knowing that these were some of her pursuers waiting for daylight to resume their search. Quick as a flash she stooped among the low brush, crawled slowly back, and then rising, hurried away in another direction.

In a little while day began to break, and she found herself on a wide plain south of the hills. In a little ravine near by there was an old wolf or coyote den; she crawled down into it, feet foremost, first carefully obliterating her footsteps in the soft loose earth about it. There she remained all day, eating none of her little store of food, for she was so thirsty it choked her. Several times during the day she heard the distant tramp of horses, but she did not look out, much as she wished to see what was going on.

When darkness came once more, she climbed out and started in search of water, not knowing which way to look for it, or whether she would ever find any. She travelled on, and on, and on, and when daylight again brightened the sky, found herself at the place where her husband lay. Yes, there were the bodies of him and his friends, now shapeless and terrible objects. And the Kutenais

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were gone. Fearing that she might find her people, dreading the awful vengeance that would overtake them if she did, they were no doubt already fleeing toward the pine-covered slopes of the great mountains. Worn out from her long tramp, and nearly crazed from thirst, the poor woman had barely strength to go to the spring, where she drank long of the cool water, and then fell asleep.

The sun was hot, but Su-ye-sai-pi slept on. Well on in the afternoon she was awakened by something nudging her side. "They have found me," she said to herself, shivering with terror, "and when I move, a knife will be thrust in my side." She lay motionless a little while, and then could bear the suspense no longer; slowly rising up and turning back her robe, what should she find lying by her side but a coyote, looking up into her face and wagging his tail!

"Oh, little wolf!" she cried. "Oh, little brother! Have pity on me. You know the wide plains; lead me to my people, for my husband is killed and I am lost."

The little animal kept wagging his tail, and when she arose and went

times he would wait for her at the top of a ridge or hill, where they would sit and rest awhile, and as soon as she was ready to go on, he would run to the top of the next rise before she had taken fifty steps. If thirsty, she would tell him, and he would always take her in a little while to some water. Sometimes it would be a small trickling stream in a coulee; sometimes a soft damp gravel bed, where she was obliged to scoop out a hole; sometimes it was a muddy buffalo-wallow,—and it was always strong with alkali—but it was the best there was.

In this way, after many days, they came to the Little Milk River. The pouch had long been empty, and Su-ye-sai-pi was weak from hunger, and her weary feet were swollen and blistered, for the last pair of moccasins had been worn out. Here by the river were plenty of berries and some roots that are often eaten—good to fill the belly, but not strength-making food. Of them she ate all she could, and frequently bathed her feet, and kept on up the valley; but every day she went more slowly. The stops for rest were more frequent now, and the coyote showed that he



"OH, LITTLE WOLF!" SHE CRIED.

again to the spring, he followed her. She drank, and then ate a little dried meat, not forgetting to give him some, which he hastily devoured. She talked to him all the time, telling him what had happened, and what she wished to do; and he seemed to understand, for when she started to leave the spring he bounded on ahead, often stopping and looking back, as much as to say, "Come on; this is the way."

They were passing through the broken hills, and the coyote, quite a long way ahead, had climbed to the top of a low butte and looked cautiously over it, when he turned, ran back part way, and then circled off to the right. Su-ye-sai-pi was frightened, thinking he had sighted the Kutenais, and she ran after him as fast as she could go. He led her to the top of another hill, and then, looking away along the ridge, she saw that he had led her around a band of grizzly-bears, feeding and playing on the steep slope. Then she knew for certain that he was to be trusted, and she told him to keep a long way ahead, to look over the country from every rise of ground, and to warn her if he saw anything suspicious. This he did; and some-

was beginning to feel uneasy. When he thought she had sat still too long, he would whine and paw at her dress, and look away up the stream, urging her to go on. He himself fared well on the ground-squirrels and prairie-dogs he managed to catch, and often he brought one to her; but she could not bring herself to eat it raw, and she had no way of building a fire to roast it.

One day, while the sun was hottest, the two stopped to rest in a thick patch of brush. They were near the mountains now, and the valley was wide, with low, sloping hills on either side. The woman had been telling her companion—she talked to him now as she would have talked to a person—that her feet were swollen so badly she could go no farther, and then she fell asleep. She was awakened by the coyote jerking her gown and whining, and she sat up and listened. Pretty soon she heard people talking; they were some distance away, but the murmur of their voices seemed familiar; they came nearer, and she heard one say, in her own language, "Let's cross the river here."

She hobbled out to the edge of the brush and called to them, and when they rode up to where she stood

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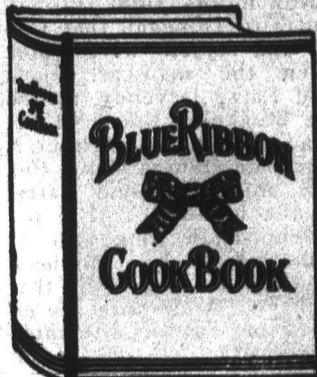
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they did not know her at first, she was so worn and thin. She told them her story, and pointed to the coyote by her side, telling them how it had helped her, and begging them not to kill it. They told her that the camp was only a little way above on the river, and offered her a horse to ride, but she asked them to go on and tell her mother to come after her with a travois, for she felt too sore to ride. Presently her mother came, and her father, and a great throng of the people, and when she saw them approaching she put her arms around the coyote and kissed him.

"You have saved my life," she said; "and much as I grieve to, we must part now, for while I might prevent the people from harming you, I could not stop the camp dogs from tearing you to pieces. But do not go far away. Every time we move camp my father's lodge shall be the last to go; and when the rest and the dogs have all left, we will leave food for you where our lodge stood. We will always do that."

The coyote seemed to understand. He licked her face and whined, and as her mother and father approached, he slowly moved away, looking back many, many times.

Su-ye-sai-pi cried—cried at parting with her faithful guide, and because at sight of her mother all her trials and sufferings came back to her mind. They placed her on the travois and drew her to camp, where all the people came to sympathize with her, bringing something from their store of choice food as presents.

The coyote was not forgotten; food was always left at the camp site, as she had promised, and often as Su-ye-sai-pi and her people started on after the others, they saw him standing on a near hill, watching them out of sight.

Larry Devenny's Leg of Goose.

By Seumas Mac Manus.

It was a long, long night drive of fifty Irish miles over bare mountains and bleak moors, right through the wild centre of Donegal, that Bob McGlanachy and myself were upon. We had taken the mail-car, which, driven by old Larry Devenny, rattled along at the breakneck speed of between four and five miles an hour.

"It's a fearsome enough thing, too, to be up for murder," said Larry, apropos of the history of Pat the Pedlar's violent death long ago at Letterfrace, the which he had been detailing for us as we jingled by that haunted locality. "And shure it's no light thing to be up for attempted murder, either. Och, I spake from experience."

Let us hear how it was, Larry," said I.

"Take yer time till I get over this rough groun'. Aisy there, High-stepper! Aisy! Now we go, and we've three mile of a level afore us. Tuck up the rugs, and make yer-selves happy." Larry paused a full minute, then he went ahead as follows:

It was just in this self-same month of June, and full five and thirty years ago. I was then on the route from Ballina, through Sligy and Ballyshanny, into Donegal town—a long journey, and a sore wan, God knows, at some times of the year. Ye left Ballina in the mornin', and dhrivin' all day as if the devil was after ye, landed in Donegal close upon the heels of midnight. At Donegal I got me relaiement: Corney McCabe takin' charge of the coach there, and dhrivin' her through Barnesmore Gap, and through Raphoe to Darry, which he reached in the early mornin'.

But behold ye! There was wan night, an' when I come to me jour-

ney's en', an hour and a half late, bekase of a gazed wheel loosin' its shoooin', doesn't I find that there was no Corney McCabe there to relieve me. Corney had gone that mornin', they said, to cock-fights up Glenfinn, and hilt or hair of him hadn't been seen since, barrin' that young Dinny Melly, who had gone to heel the cocks for the Inver men, fetched word that Corney was dhrinkin' dhry all the shebeen houses in the Glen, and that accordin' to all signs and tokens they might expect him home the week after next! And there wasn't han' or man there to take charge of the coach through the Gap. Says Mистер Dillon, says he, at the

Donegal Head Inns, where we transferred and changed horses, says he to me, "Larry, I see nothin' for it but you to go yerseif!" After the br'ak-down and all, to tell truth about it, meself wasn't in the sweetest temper landin'. But when I found this state of affairs, and heard this order, there was naither houldin' nor tyin' of me. "No use yer flingin', Larry," says Mистер Dillon, "and usin' far-fetched i'angidge; what can't be cured must be endured. Though the moon was to burst in the sky, the mail-coach must go—and it can't go without a driver. Come, the horses," says he, "is changed, and always ready for off. Make haste with ye!"

"Well, the devil take ye body and bones, if ye'll excuse me makin' the liberty," says I (for I was in a hard temper). "But shure even mait hasn't parted me lips yet. Do ye think am I unicorn, or a wild lion, or what, to dhrive to Darry on the empy stomach?" "Ye're 'most two hours behind time as it is," says Mистер Dillon, "an' ye might 'a' been aitin' while ye were jumpin' around me and choppin' logic, like a dancin' bear. Yez haven't any time for aitin' now. Get onto yer sait, says he, "as fast as fury."

The horn was blowin', and every sowl of seven starvin' wratches that I had carried into the town were scramblin' an' climbin' onto their seats for feered the coach would be gone without them. But small concern either their haste or Mистер Dillon's give me. Into the kitchen of the Inns I walked, and dhrunk a bowl of tay Kitty Clery had steamin' on the table. "Musha, and bad luck to ye, Larry Devenny," says she, "and small good may it do ye. And me after brewin' that dhrop of tay for meself for a cure for a disthress I have in the stomach these seven years." "The devil send ye may have it seven years more," says I, not to be outdone in politeness. "It's for



a distress in my stomach I'm afther usin' it now," says I. "Have ye anything aitable now?" says I, "to send down afther it?" "How would a feed of fish bones and tenpenny nails agree with ye?" says she. "I'd take that afore I'd take your temper for a gift, Kitty," says I. And I made my way to the dhresser where I seen four duck eggs. I whipped a pin out of the flap o' me coat, and while ye'd be sayin' "thrapsticks" I had the eggs sucked an' the shells tossed by Kitty's nose into the fire.

I was on the bounce then to be off, becase the passengers was braken' to get off the car again and get something to relieve their hunger when they found the delay, and Mither Dillon I could hear threatenin' them, and callin' down ali manner of bad

out his accounts for a grand fill-up in Donegal. And as a good Providence would have it, he was the only man of the seven who didn't get a morsei. And when meself heard this, maybe it's me wasn't the well-plaised man in my own heart.

When McFeeters carried a countenance would sour crame, and a bark in his voice would frighten a badger, he was in his best humor, but on this night, goin' through the Gap of Barnesmore with an emp'y stomach that he had fetched forty mile, and would have to fetch, so, forty more, ye may pictur for yerself what he was like, for it's more nor I can do for ye. And in throth, as ill-humored as the other passengers—and small wondher—had been, they couldn't help nudgin' and chucklin' and actially got gay, over

about me leg of goose, or let on that I missed it.

Just a mile and a half farther on there lived Ned Nowlan, and Ned owned the most underbred, onmanly whelp of a dog ye would meet in a week's walkin'—a dog that was never known to let coach or car pass without givin' them a warm reception. Of course, as I had expected, we didn't weil come in sight of Ned's till the dog was comin' for us like a sthrake of lightnin' with his throath open. "Here's Ned Nowlan's onmanly dog comin' for us now," says wan of the passengers. "It's a mortial disgrace to drivers goin' this road that that dog hasn't met suddint daith years ago." "Plaise Heaven," says I, "it'll not be much longer a disgrace, for I've brought something in me pocket here, all the way from Donegal, especially for Ned Nowlan's dog." "Good for ye, Larry," says they, "what is it?" "A leg of a goose," says I, "steeped twenty-four hours in poison," and I dived me hand into me pocket to produce it. "It was a docthor travelin' from Darry on the coach give Corney McCabe the resait for puttin' Ned Nowlan's dog off the walk—where the devil did I hide it away, anyhow?—and Kitty Clery had it prepared and ready and stuck it, I thought, in that outside left pocket. In the name of wondher what have I done with it?" "Ye maybe dhropped it," says the lad who did know what happened to it. "I hope to Heaven no," says I, "for the Lord only knows what onfortunate poor hungry wratch's way ill fuck would throw it across." I was ransackin' every corner of me clothes like a man frantic. "It was a tasteless poison, purposely," says I, near a most cryin', "and it—as may God forbid—any misfortunate begger should pick it up, and ate it, thinkin' some traveller had lost his bite, it'll be a meracle if he isn't got in his last gasp, for there was a double dose for a dog in it. Bad scan to me if it isn't clean gone! Oh, musha, musha!"

her mouth with the cowl well-water just when the tooth would be at its very ragin'est, an' the devil (as she used to say, poor woman!) dancin' in it—fill it then, she used, with the cowl well-water, and take her stand with her back to a good hot fire till the wather would boil in her mouth; then, she said, there wouldn't be a stoon of the toothache but 'ud be gone as complete as the snow in June. You should thry it, sir," says I. But he let another groan out of him, and, "Och, murderer!" he yells at me, "murderer," and made every sowl on the coach jump. Says I: "In the name of ali that's sinisble, sir, don't let a bad stoon of toothache dhrive ye out of yer wits. Didn't I tell ye for not to be lettin' the cowl night air intil yer mouth?" "Murderer!" he yells again. "I'm poisoned! By you! And the poison's workin' in me already like a wee mill!" "Surely, surely," says I, "ye don't mane to tell me, Mr. McFeeters, that you have ate the leg of the goose?" "It's workin' in me! It's workin' in me!" says he, doublin' himself up again, "like a wee mill! Wather! Murderer! Murderer! Wather!"



"Sartainly not dhruunk."

prayers upon my head, without—I was on the bounce, I say, to be off when, as Heaven would have it, somethin' peepin' out from in under a dish on the dhresser took me eye. I jumped, and got off with a fine stout leg of a large goose she had hid past for herself. And I went off laughin' hearty at me good luck, and lickin' me lips at the thoughts of the fine feed I'd have of it afore mornin', as, wrapt in a bit of paper, I stuck it into the left pocket o' me big coat, and tore out and onto the coach and was away.

Now, of the seven lads I carried with me, if there was wan more than another that I hadn't a particular gradth for, it was an oul' curmudgeon named McFeeters, some sort of a Scotchman from the County Down; whether he was some sort of a missionary to the haythen in our parts, or what else, the sorta wan of me knows. But he had come and gone with me so often that I knew him to the hole in the heels of his stockin'; and, in throth, it was small good I knew of him. All the times ever I dhruv him the shine of his sixpenny bit niver crossed my palm; he was a sight readier wit his praichin' than his purse, and with his gab than his gift. Any time ever he was with me I couldn't swallow half a glass of whiskey in paice, but he'd nag and nag at me till the journey's en' afther. And to complait his viliany, and poison me out and out again him, there was wan day he was with me, about four months afore, and I mismanaged to give the coach an ugly upset into a sheuch at Grange; barrin' for a rowl in the mud McFeeters wasn't (I'm sorry to say) a pin point the worse, but for all that he reported me fer bein' dhruunk and unfit for handlin' horses. Now I wasn't no more dhruunk than (by yer laive) you yourself are. I had been at Patsy McCran's weddin' the night afore, and I had about as much dhruunk in me as bothered me head a bit—but sartainly not dhruunk. No matter for that, the oul' sinner sent in again' me a report would reach from here to Hallowday, that brought me an awful reprimand entirely, and fined me for the damages to the coach—and only me long good character saved me from bein' sent to the sarra about me business.

Now, McFeeters hadn't aiten from the left Stigy that day; and, for the same lad loved his stomach, had laid

his grumpiness; and grew into purty good humor.

Well and good, we got along our journey without anything sthrane till, afther we left Raphoe behind us I said to meself, "Now for yer leg of a goose, Larry." Into my left pocket I dives me arm, but behoud ye, there was ne'er a bone or a pick there. "Whew! That's sthrane," says I, in me own mind, "for I'm sartain that was the pocket I put it in." I sarched the right-hand pocket with the same luck. And then I didn't leave hole or bole in me garments I didn't ransack, all to as little purpose.

I was in a sweet temper, ye can take yer davy, and, "The curse o' the crows light upon yons boys, whichever of ye was the mane thief," says I in me own mind, for I was too wise to give them the satisfaction of lettin' on to them that I discovered they'd overreached me. "A mane thief he was that hangin's too good for," says I, still in me own mind, "whoever was so onprincipled!"

At the Crucked Brae here every man got off to stretch their legs and to aise the bastes. And as I was joggin' alongsides the horses' heads, up to me comes wan o' the lads and says, "What was it ye had bundled in paper in yer pocket?" "What do ye think?" says I, short, that way to him. "Somethin' aitable, I'll be bound," says he. "Did it taste weel?" says meself, dhryly. "Faith, I'm sorry to say I don't know," says he. "Oul' McFeeters, though, can tell ye," says he, "for he's about finishin' up the rear of it there behind." I looked back down the hill, and in the gray twaylight, sure enough, I seen McFeeters siinkin' up the hill aback of every wan else, and at that selfsame minute was throwin' from him a whack of paper, and brushin' down the breast of his coat. Says the lad was informin' me, "The end of it was stickin' out of the pocket of your coat, right by his leg, and he sneaked it out when he thought no wan was lookin'—but I seen him, and knowin' the poor devil was ready to dhrop with the dint of the hunger, I was loth to intherfair."

Meself was too mad to make answer. To the devil himself if he was hungry I wouldn't 'a' begridged it, but—God forgive me!—I begridged it to McFeeters with all me sowl.

All mounted again at the top of the hill, and not wan word did I say

Curmudgeon McFeeters he was wrigglin' on the car like an eel with a pin in its gizzard, and the color in the face of a three weeks' washed shirt; and he was peichin' and sighin' like a calf a-smotherin'. He had been thrying hard to groan inside of himself only, but in a couple of minutes he let a hard-pent wan escape him. Every wan on the coach turned to him; and, "Presarve us! Mr. McFeeters," says I, "is anything the matter?" "With me?" says he, jumpin'. "No, no; nothin' with me. A toothache!" then says he, and he give a groan would grind rocks. "Lord pity ye, poor man!" says I till

him. "There isn't many has sympathy with a man in the toothache, but I have, for me poor mother (rest her sowl!) used to suffer ojius with it. De ye niver thry any cure at all, at all, for it, Mr. McFeeters?" But he give me no answer, only he met his knees and his nose together, like in a stoon of pain. "Ye do right, sir," says I, "not to open yer mouth in the cowl' air. Now," says I, "let me tell ye a good cure for toothache that me poor mother (the heavens be her bed this night!) used to thry, and she said it was the best she ever come across. She used to fill

her mouth with the cowl well-water just when the tooth would be at its very ragin'est, an' the devil (as she used to say, poor woman!) dancin' in it—fill it then, she used, with the cowl well-water, and take her stand with her back to a good hot fire till the wather would boil in her mouth; then, she said, there wouldn't be a stoon of the toothache but 'ud be gone as complete as the snow in June. You should thry it, sir," says I. But he let another groan out of him, and, "Och, murderer!" he yells at me, "murderer," and made every sowl on the coach jump. Says I: "In the name of ali that's sinisble, sir, don't let a bad stoon of toothache dhrive ye out of yer wits. Didn't I tell ye for not to be lettin' the cowl night air intil yer mouth?" "Murderer!" he yells again. "I'm poisoned! By you! And the poison's workin' in me already like a wee mill!" "Surely, surely," says I, "ye don't mane to tell me, Mr. McFeeters, that you have ate the leg of the goose?" "It's workin' in me! It's workin' in me!" says he, doublin' himself up again, "like a wee mill! Wather! Murderer! Murderer! Wather!"

"Bear witness," goes on McFeeters, "that if it kills me, if there's an inquest, this is my murder—deliberate murder—I reported him for bein' dhruunk and tossin' the mail-coach wan time, and he swore he'd be revenged. He is, he is revenged—it's workin' in me like a wee mill! Oh! Oh! Murderer! Wather! Wather! Murderer!"

And there the feila was bawlin' like a bull, and disgracin' us, as we rattled into Darry in the early mornin'; dancin' people throwin' up their windies, an' shovin' out night-capped heads to find who was a murderin' on the public streets. I lost little time dumpin' myself and all of them at the Stag Inns, where I seen him disappear, bawlin' still, and groanin'.

But behoud ye! I hadn't me horses stabled till two polismen come in and tuk me pres'ner for the attempted poisonin' of Solomon McFeeters, they sayed, and marched me, like a turkey-cock for the spit, to the Stag Inns and to the bedroom where two docthors were examin' the groanin' Solomon, and quizzin' him regardin' how the pains was workin' him; and that minute in walks another polismen with a magistrate and the clerk of the petty sessions, to take the dyin' man's dispositions; and at the tail of that in was marched the other six passengers was on the coach. The docthors beseeched me to relent and to tell them what the name of the poison was till they'd give him a nimetic; meself created a furore when I sayed that the only poison the man



"Where I seen him disappear."

was dyin' from was a stolen goose leg Kitty Clery had given me—and the pain that made him groan was a toothache in his conscience.

The peelers and the magistrate they could only tongue-bang him—and, in throth, they did that; but he had to pay the docthors with two goold sovereigns; and he give them as if they were his eye-teeth.

"Mither McFeeters," says I, then, "if ye stand a good dhruunk for the company I'll not mind suin' ye for the leg o' me goose." An' it tuk three men to hould him whilst I got down the stairs.

Correspondence

Note.—We are obliged to hold over until next month a number of letters received on the matrimonial question. They will appear in our June number.

There appears to be no abatement in the interest taken by our readers in our correspondence column. Almost every mail brings us a contribution from some belated bachelor or from one of the gentler sex. All seem willing to avail themselves of the opportunity we are giving our readers to air their views. During the past month we have forwarded a great many letters to members of both sex who desire to form each other's acquaintance. All correspondence mailed us will be treated strictly confidential, and will be forwarded on to the person whom it is intended for with despatch. Every writer must sign his or her name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Letters not signed will be consigned to the waste-paper basket.

A Voice from Old Ontario.

Ontario, April 10th, 1906.

Editor:—I am an English girl out here and often very lonely, but see no prospects of anything better, for I never have an opportunity of meeting any men who might possibly grow to like me. I have heard that in the Northwest there are many of my countrymen living isolated lives because of being so far removed from settlements, and I am wondering if among them there may not be one in similar circumstances to myself that is suffering from loneliness and longing for a congenial friend and comrade. If there is such a man, on ranch or farm, who is well bred, educated, and possessed of good principles and steady habits, I wish he would write to me in care of this column. I will describe myself fully to him if he does, but here let me say I am really a refined and nice girl, and as an excuse for this most unconventional proceeding on my part I plead my loneliness.

Jane Eyre.

Want a Suitable Husband.

Winnipeg, April 17th, 1906.

Editor:—I am a constant reader of your magazine, and have been studying the letters in the correspondence column. I must say that I cannot agree with the young woman who wrote you a letter some time ago depicting the bachelors of this country as a drunken crowd and not deserving of sympathy from the gentler sex. There are exceptions in all cases, and I believe if the bachelors got suitable life partners that many of them would make model husbands. I don't believe that any sensible young woman would be content to sit in a rocking chair enjoying a life of ease while the husband is out working hard all day long. Young men and women are not serious enough about marriage and what it means, but look upon it as a novelty, and instead of being helpmates to each other are often a hindrance. Of course there are some men unworthy of a wife at all, either good or bad, and the same may be said of some young women. It is difficult for serious people of good intentions to get acquainted. I am a woman of 30, and would marry and make a good wife if I got a suitable partner.

I am thoroughly domesticated and would make a partner to an honorable man. I should like you to put me in communication with that farmer at Pincher Creek, or any other honorable man.

Mr. Editor, if there is any expense attached to this, will you let me know, and I will forward you same.

Red River Girl.

Sympathize with Bachelors.

Langdon, Alta., March 22nd, 1906.

Editor:—I have been for many months a silent reader of your valuable magazine, and that which affords me much

pleasure and interest is the correspondence column.

Will you allow me to give my opinion? It appears to me that many of the lady writers are very unfair in their criticisms of the young men of the West in referring to them all as given to filthy habits, such as the love for intoxicating liquors, etc. It is all too true, I will admit, that some of them do fall into idle habits; then those are the ones who need loving advice and a helping hand to put them on the right path again, but the majority of them are in favor of temperance, if I am not wrongly informed. Most of the bachelors have come from well settled parts, sacrificed society, friendship and love, to come West to spend a free and independent life on the fertile prairie, and settlers being few and far between, their lives are sometimes lonely ones. It is likely if they had a life partner to spend some of their money on they would not have so much to sink on tobacco, etc. I came from the East and have been in this country nearly two years, in which time I have met many gentlemanly, clever, true-hearted young men, who, I presume, would make good husbands. In the February issue I read an intelligent letter from a bachelor whose address was Wakopa, in which he states that the Manitoba daughters are vain and unsympathetic, setting their caps for counter clerks, and so on.

Those ladies, I am sorry to say, must judge a man's worthiness by his display of diamond ring and white linen.

It's about the last thing the gentler sex should put to practice is cold reserve and icy indifference. If they only knew that the road to popularity was being kind and sensitive, having a regard for the feelings of others, and having a pleasant smile and tender word for our fellowmen. As for my part, the bachelors have my sympathy.

A Canadian Lassie.

Want Her Address.

Rosthern, April 9th, 1906.

Editor:—Please send me the address of the young lady from Saskatoon whose letter appeared in the Western Home Monthly of recent date, and signing herself "Young Woman."

Farmer John.

Kindly Forward Letter.

Davidson, Sask., March 20th, 1906.

Editor:—Kindly forward the enclosed stamped letter to the "Young Woman at Saskatoon." Her letter appeared in a recent issue of the Western Home Monthly.

"Sincerity."

Wants a Hubby.

Grand View, March 25th, 1906.

Editor:—I am a widow, and I want to get married again. I saw a letter in the Western Home Monthly from a man at Knee Hill Valley who is looking for a wife.

I weigh 139 pounds, have dark hair and blue eyes.

In religion I am a Methodist. Please introduce me to some of your bachelor readers, and oblige.

"Widow."

P.S.—I might keep house for some respectable bachelor, and will send photo if desired.

Wants a Choice.

Roland, Man., March 24th, 1906.

Editor:—Inclosed you will find a couple of letters which I want you to send on to the address of the young ladies, viz., "Young Woman." Saskatoon, and the other in B. C. I thought I had better write to both of them, as a person cannot tell by the letter which they wrote and appeared in the Western Home Monthly, which of them would make the best wife.

"Bachelor Farmer No. 3."

This Not Leap Year.

Moosomin, Sask., April 9th, 1906.

Editor:—I am a subscriber to your valuable magazine, and I have been reading the correspondence with a great deal of interest,—those letters bearing on the marriage question.

There are a number of us bachelors who are willing to make an agreeable girl happy and comfortable, but we don't want any of those so-called ladies

We have a nice country here, but girls are very scarce. If you should hear of a girl that wants to become a farmer's wife, please let me have her address.

As ladies are supposed to speak first, you might send her my address, and I will be only too willing to answer any letters addressed to me.

"Poor Bachelor."

Wants His Address at Once.

Halbrite, Sask., March 22, 1906.

Editor:—I read a letter in the Western Home Monthly from a young man at Halbrite who desired to correspond with some young woman with a view to matrimony. I ask you to send me his address at once. His letter was signed "Onlooker." Hoping to hear from you by return mail, I remain yours

"Single Miss."

Ready to Bestow Sweet Smile.

Medicine Hat, Alta., March 22, 1906.

Editor:—I am a reader of your magazine, and follow the correspondence with great interest. I would like to correspond with some of those many bachelors in the West. I have only been in the West about one year and know very few. I think those lonely bachelors need someone to look after them and to give them a cheery word and a sweet smile.

"A Maiden in Waiting."

Ladies, Get Busy at Once.

St. Albert's, Alta., March 22, 1906.

Editor:—In looking over your magazine I notice an article signed "Marriageable Woman," and I, being a bachelor of middle age, would like to correspond with her. I would like to hear from any respectable young or middle-aged lady who would be willing to live on a farm. Any woman who means business better get hot on my trail without delay.

"Not Too Old."

Fresh from the Country.

Virton, Man., March 24, 1906.

Editor:—Please give my name and address to "Bachelor Farmer" of Pincher Creek, and "Vacuum" from Stoetzel, or any other young bachelor wishing to correspond with a young woman.

I am a young woman of 23 years, height 5 feet 8 inches, with black hair and blue eyes, and live on a ranch about 15 miles from town.

"Brunette."

Would Marry in a Hurry.

Rosthern, Sask., March 29th, 1906.

Editor:—I am a constant reader of your correspondence columns. I like the letter which is headed "Brandon, Dec. 18th, 1905." I agree with the writer of that letter that the place for the country girl is on the farm. I came from the U. S. in 1889, and settled on a homestead in the beautiful Saskatchewan Valley, and am doing well. There are plenty of desirable bachelors in this district who do not use whiskey to excess, and I am one of them. Young women are scarce about here, and I wish you would send me the names of a few of them who would like to get married and have a home of their own. I would like to get acquainted without delay with some farmer's daughter.

Mr. Editor, please publish this letter at once, as I am in a hurry to get acquainted.

"One in a Hurry."

Letter Short and to the Point.

Carberry, Man., March 28th, 1906.

Editor:—Please put me in correspondence with "Vacuum."

I came to this country two years ago. I am 24 years of age, 5 ft. 6½ inches tall, black hair and dark eyes. I am healthy and strong and a Protestant.

"Scotch Lassie."

To "One Who Means Business."

Moose Jaw, March 29th, 1906.

Editor:—I saw a description of a bachelor of Scotch-Irish descent in February issue, W. H. M., who signs himself "One Who Means Business." I will give you a description of myself to forward to him, viz.:—American, 44 years of age, height 5 feet 6 inches, weight 165 pounds, brown hair and

eyes, healthy, widow by death, Protestant Christian, and will forward my photo to man upon hearing from him. You may send this letter to him if you so desire.

"Widow No. 2."

"Want to Correspond with Ladies."

High River, Alta., March 29th, 1906.

Editor:—I see you have started a correspondence page which may be of great benefit to many of us bachelors. Now, what is life without a helpmate? A bachelor has no one to go to and talk his plans over with, and has no one to help and advise him. The right sort of a helpmate would be of incalculable benefit to most of us bachelors, and an agreeable better half is something to treasure. If you have any fair correspondents, I would like to exchange letters with a few of them with a view to matrimony.

"A Lone Bachelor."

Would Make a Dicker.

Saskatoon, March 26th, 1906.

Editor:—I am a reader of your magazine, and I see a letter in your December number from a young woman giving us bachelors a calling down. Some bachelors may be guilty of whiskey drinking, but not all of us. I am a bachelor, and can go to town and return without tasting liquor. She says that she is three years in the country, is strong, and the makings of a good wife. She is just the sort of young woman I am looking for. Let me know her name and I will see if I can make a dicker with her, as I am getting sick of batching. Please change the address of my magazine to Saskatoon instead of Holland, Man.

"Lonely Pete."

A Model Man.

Moose Jaw, March 23rd, 1906.

Editor:—Being a young bachelor I thought you might be able to help me out, so that I would no longer be single. I weigh 200 pounds, 6 feet high, do not drink, smoke, or chew, and am free of all bad habits. If you will send me the name of some young woman who wants to get married, I will correspond with her.

"Not Particular."

Please Forward My Letter.

Portage la Prairie, Feb. 14th, 1906.

Editor:—A day or so ago I sent you a letter enclosed in a larger envelope, and forgot to put inside the larger one a slip of paper of explanation. Would you kindly send the letter inclosed to the gentleman who signs himself "Young Man," Saskatoon. Kindly do me this favor and oblige.

"Maggie."

A Defence of Manitoba Daughters.

Portage La Prairie, Feb. 14, 1906.

Editor, Western Home Monthly:—Having read in your correspondence column a letter from a "Wakopa Bachelor," in which he states his opinion of the "Manitoba Daughters," I beg leave to say a word or two in favor of the farmers' daughters of Manitoba. I think the "Wakopa Bachelor" is very severe in his criticism of them. There are a great many good, sensible young women among them, and capital housekeepers, who can make butter, milk cows, cook for threshing hands, and look after poultry of all kinds, as well as sit and play the piano, which I think is a very necessary accomplishment for the young woman who wishes to be a cheerful and entertaining companion. What is a home without music, and what is more enjoyable than a musical evening at home? I don't think that the "Wakopa Bachelor" would be so severe if he had cultivated an ear for music himself; and with regards to the Manitoba daughters setting their caps for counter clerks and preachers, I think they can be excused for that, as any young woman likes to see a clean, tidy man with a boiled shirt on and white collar, while the farmers, I am sorry to say, do not give very much attention to their personal appearance. Indeed, I know some farmers who go for months without a shave or hair-cut, for reasons best known to themselves; and what is more undesirable than an unkempt creature of slovenly appearance.

I think the "Wakopa Bachelor" is

We want our pay



But NOT UNTIL YOU SAY, "Here is the dollar; you deserve it," not until we HAVE EARNED IT, not until you are WILLING to send it to us, not until you want to send it to us, not until you are SATISFIED to pay it, not until we HAVE PROVEN TO YOU that we have what we claim, not until VITAE-ORE HAS DONE FOR YOU WHAT YOU WANT IT TO DO FOR YOU. Until then, you pay us NOTHING. After that, you will be willing to pay, GLAD TO PAY, as hundreds of the readers of this paper, yea even thousands, have been willing and glad to pay. YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE. We leave it to you entirely for you to decide.

If you can say that we and Vitae-Ore have earned the dollar, we want our pay, as we say at the top, but not otherwise.

How can you refuse to give this most remarkable of all remarkable remedies—a natural curing and healing mineral ore—a trial on the terms of such a LIBERAL OFFER? If you need medicinal treatment of any kind, if you are sick and ailing, if anyone in your family is ailing, poorly, worn-out, sickly, it is actually a sin and a shame if you do not send for Vitae-Ore upon the terms of this thirty-day trial offer. Read the offer! Read it again and again! Send for the medicine! Do it today! Each day lost makes a case older, more obstinate, harder, hurts you more, pains you more. YOU DON'T PAY A CENT UNLESS IT BENEFITS YOU!

You are to be the Judge

Read This Liberal Thirty-Day Trial Offer

If You Are Sick We want to send you a \$1.00 package of Vitae-Ore, the great healer from the earth's veins, enough for 30 days' use, postpaid, and we want to send it to you on 30 days' trial. We don't want a penny—we just want you to try it, just want a letter from you asking for it, and will be glad to send it to you. We take absolutely all the risk—we take all chances. You don't risk a penny! All we ask is that you use V.-O. for 30 days and pay us \$1.00 if it has helped you, if you are satisfied that it has done you more than \$1.00 worth of positive, actual, visible good. Otherwise you pay nothing, we ask nothing, we want nothing. Can you not spare 100 minutes during the next 30 days to try it? Can you not give 5 minutes to write for it, 5 minutes to properly prepare it upon its arrival, and 3 minutes each day for 30 days to use it. That is all it takes. Cannot you give 100 minutes to insure for you new health, new strength, new blood, new force, new energy, vigor, life and happiness? You are to be the judge. We are satisfied with your decision, are perfectly willing to trust to your honor, to your judgment, as to whether or not V.-O. has benefited you. Read what Vitae-Ore is, and write today for a dollar package on this most liberal trial offer.

Rheumatism For 40 Years. NOW PERMANENTLY CURED.

TARBROOK MINES, NOVA SCOTIA.
I am over seventy years of age and have been troubled with Rheumatism for about forty years, more than half of my lifetime. For years also my Liver has been torpid and sluggish and my Digestion bad.



During all this time I tried many so-called remedies, but with no permanent relief. About one year ago I saw an advertisement of Vitae-Ore, a remedy I had never before used, and I sent for a package on trial, as advertised. The trial package gave me such beneficial results that I concluded to give it a thorough trial, so see if it would not entirely cure me.

After taking three more packages, or four altogether, I now feel strong and hearty, with every pain removed from my body. It is over a year since I first tried Vitae-Ore, so that I have had ample time to judge of the value of my cure, and heartily recommend Vitae-Ore to every ailing person as a Godsend to humanity. *Kesia Rand.*

Was Badly Crippled. Goes Back to Work After using Three Packages.

STURGEON FALLS, ONT.
When I first started to use Vitae-Ore, I could not lift my hands to my face, I was so badly crippled. Shortly after I began its use I commenced to improve; in about fifteen days I could walk about and climb the stairs, which I had not done in weeks. Before finishing the third package I had gone back to my work and am still working and feeling better than I have for years, in fact I have never felt better in my life.



I had tried much medicine, from doctors both in Canada and the States, but all failed me. It was a lucky day for me that a neighbor, who had been using Vitae-Ore, told me about it and advised me to try it. I thank God for the good it has done me. *Jas. Stack.*

Had Lost the Use of His Limbs.

Bright's Disease and Liver Trouble Completely Cured at Age of 65.

I had Bright's Disease and Liver Trouble and was so weak I could not stand on my feet. I had really entirely lost the use of my limbs. I had already tried every remedy I could hear of and had consulted and treated with all of the best doctors hereabouts, to no avail, so that I had become resigned to what I considered the inevitable, giving up all hopes of a cure.



One day a friend advised me to try Vitae-Ore, calling my attention to the manner in which it was offered on trial. I contended that it would be like all of the rest and do me no good, but this good friend so insisted that I finally sent for a package on trial. The trial package showed a remarkable improvement and I sent for two more making three packages altogether that I have used. This was over one year ago, and although I am now sixty-five years of age, I can truthfully say that I feel as good and healthy, and in fact as young as I did twenty years ago. I can eat anything I want; my kidneys do not trouble me; my liver is acting as it should. My neighbors all ask me what I have been doing to make me look so well and active, and I tell them all the credit belongs to Vitae-Ore. *FRED CURTIS, Swanton, Ohio.*

V.-O. WILL DO AS MUCH FOR YOU as it has done for hundreds of readers of this paper if you will give it a trial. Send for a \$1.00 package at our risk. You have nothing to lose but the stamp to answer this advertisement. We want no one's money whom Vitae-Ore cannot benefit. You are to be the judge! Can anything be more fair? What sensible person, who desires a cure and is willing to pay for it, can hesitate to try Vitae-Ore on this liberal offer? One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases, two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. We mean just what we say—do just as we agree. Write today for a package at our risk and expense, giving your age and ailments, and mention this paper.

From the Earth's Veins to Your Veins.



Vitae-Ore is an ore-substance—a combination of minerals—mined from the ground, from the earth's veins. It contains iron, sulphur and magnesium, three properties most essential for the retention of health in the human system, and one package of the ore, mixed with a quart of water, equals in medicinal strength and curative value nearly 800 gallons of the powerful mineral waters of the globe, to make a most remarkable healing and curing draught. Thousands have pronounced it the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Anemia, Dropsy, Catarrh of Any Part, Liver, Kidney & Bladder Troubles, Stomach & Female Disorders, Nervous Prostration, General Debility.

IF you are sick or suffering from any of the above named disorders, in all of which V.-O. is of special value, don't let another day go by before you send for a trial package.

It Is Different

from anything ever before offered, from other treatments you have used, as is pure milk from chalk and water or the brilliant sunlight from a tallow candle. It flows like life through your veins, pure as it came from the veins of the earth, and acts in a different manner, cures in a different way. It is different from all others and can be differently offered to those in need—on trial, the user to be the judge—a way sellers of medicines dare not duplicate or copy. Send for a dollar package today and test it at our risk. Do not delay, but do it today.

WE DON'T CARE if you are skeptical, we care not if you have no confidence, it makes no difference if you give no credence or belief, it matters not even if you lack hope. It takes only a trial—all we ask. It will do the work—it cannot helping it. Its substances come from out the ground, from the earth's veins, the dust out of which man was first made, and it flows like fire through the veins of the sufferer, the sick and the needy, curing whether the user believes in it or does not believe. If you need it, if you are suffering for it, wasting away day by day, for lack of that help and health which it can bring to you, send for it to-day! It will not cost you one single penny if it does not help. Nothing to begin with, nothing at any time if you are not satisfied. You are to be the judge! Address:

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This month we advertise Four Specials that it will pay you to take advantage of. It costs you nothing for postage or express. Send us the price advertised, and we will deliver the articles at your station or post office.

Women's White Lawn Waists \$1.25

These waists are made of fine quality cambrie Victoria lawn. They have the newest style sleeves with long cuffs and are nicely trimmed with lace or embroidery. In fit, style and making are perfect, and in every way equal to any \$1.50 blouse you will see.

Sent post paid to any address, each - \$1.25

New Long Hip Corsets, Special pair - \$1.25

When you send for these ask for No. 267. They are the very newest model this year, made with high bust and long hip. Have garters attached at front and sides. This corset is double bias cut and fits like a glove, made of selected white percale, size 19 to 28. Good value at \$1.75.

Special this month, post paid - \$1.25

Boys Three Piece Suits - \$3.95

Stylish suits for boys, 9 to 12 years old. Made of good quality English tweed, in brown with stripe pattern. These suits are made to give good service. The trousers have double seat and double knee. The coat sleeve has double elbow. Lined throughout with the best materials. Made in sacque style with short pants, sizes 28 to 32.

Special per suit - \$3.95

Men's Twilled Black Sateen Shirts 75c

This Bargain represents a good every-day shirt for spring wear, and at this price it's the best value we ever offered in men's shirts. Made of good quality twilled black sateen, has button cuffs and pointed coat collar. Good full sizes, and lengths 14 1/2 to 17 1/2. Well worth \$1.00.

Our special post paid, each - 75c

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Feel As Though It Was Being Hammered?

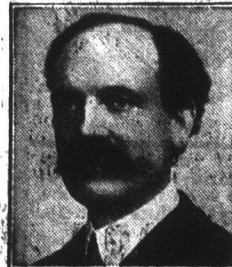
As Though It Would Crack Open?
As Though a Million Sparks Were Flying Out of Your Eyes?
Horrible Sickness of Your Stomach?
Then You Have Sick Headache!

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

will afford relief from headaches no matter whether sick, nervous, spasmodic, periodical or bilious. It cures by removing the cause.

Mr. Samuel J. Hibbard, Belleville, Ont., writes: "Last spring I was very poorly, my appetite failed me, I felt weak and nervous, had sick headaches, was tired all the time and not able to work. I saw Burdock Blood Bitters recommended for just such a case as mine and I got two bottles of it, and found it to be an excellent blood medicine. You may use my name as I think that others should know of the wonderful merits of Burdock Blood Bitters."

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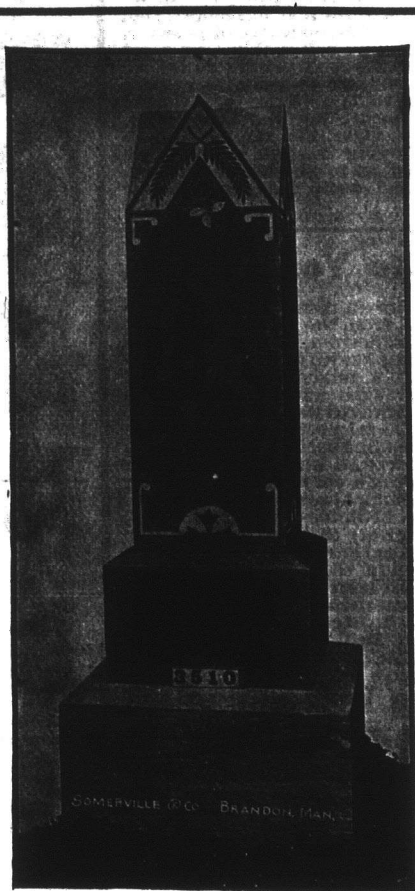


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BRANDON, MANITOBA.
AGENTS WANTED

under a wrong impression when he thinks that the daughters of Manitoba are conceited, and when he states that they think a bachelor farmer "green" and "should not have a wife." I imagine his conclusions are delusive.

I hope he does not class all the daughters of Manitoba with the few he knows in the district of Wakopa, and I object to the people in other parts of the world thinking that the daughters of Manitoba are the conceited, narrow-minded woman he describes in his letter.

I am a farmer's daughter, and I think farming is the most independent occupation for a man, and a careful, industrious farmer can retire at the age of fifty or sixty and live the remaining years of his life in a comfortable residence in town, while the counter clerk, or even the preacher, toils away till his hair is as white as snow; so I don't know as the Manitoba daughter (the "Wakopa Bachelor" has reference to) is making a good choice after all.

I thank you, Mr. Editor, for a small space in your "Correspondence."
"Manitoba Daughter."

Carnduff, Sask., March 27th, 1906.

Editor:—I am a constant reader of your magazine. I now take up my pen in defence of our sex. In reading your February number over carefully, I must say that some of the bachelors are a little unjust to us girls.

"Farmer Bachelor" says "the girls want a soft snap, a rocking chair and nothing to do." Well, now, I wonder how he managed to arrive at such a conclusion. Another, signing himself "A Bachelor," writes "that the girls will not marry farmers, and look with disfavor on them." Nonsense, the bachelors around here are treated with great consideration. Another bachelor writes: "The young women of to-day are an expensive luxury." I guess he had the city girls in mind when he penned those lines. Some bachelors don't marry for love, they just want a woman to keep the house tidy, mend clothes, etc. Others of them expect the women to go out and work in the fields. This is the reason that some bachelors find it hard to get a nice girl for a helpmate.

"Vacuum" writes: "I don't want simply a housekeeper, I want a wife." That's a manly sentiment.

The girls around here, are good-looking and good housekeepers, and are not an expensive luxury by any means.

To my mind they are plenty good enough, in fact too good, for some of the wire-haired bachelors.

"Onlooker" writes, "that if the average bachelor had a housekeeper and a tidy home, that things might be entirely different with him." I am in hearty accord with those sentiments.

If the bachelors in the West will just look about home they will find a number of desirable marriageable young women who are in the matrimonial market ready to marry the right kind of man.

"Little Rosebud."

Willing to Make Bachelor Happy.

Moose Jaw, Sask., March 27th, 1906.
Editor:—I am a regular reader of your excellent magazine and the correspondence column for some time has been most bright. I would like, Mr. Editor, if you would help me to get acquainted with a decent farmer bachelor, as I would make him a good wife. There are many worthy young men in the West, notwithstanding all the bad things said about bachelors by some women writers in your page. The young bachelor who is striving to make a home for himself is deserving of a good wife, and I could make such a young man happy. Please publish this letter but not my name, and if you make any charge for publishing it, let me know what the amount of such a charge will be.

"Handsome Kate."

Wants "Maiden Fair" Address.

Moosomin, March 16th, 1906.
Editor:—Will you kindly send me the address of "Maiden Fair," whose letter appears in March issue of the Western Home Monthly.

"Bachelor No. 5."

After the Widower.

Olds, Alta., March 28th, 1906.
Editor:—Please send me the address of "Widower," from Prince Albert, whose letter appeared in the February number of the Western Home Monthly.
"Daisy Dean."

Would Like to Know Him.

Dude's Point, March 26th, 1906.
Editor:—Please send me the address of "Bachelor Farmer," from Olds, Alta., whose letter appeared in February issue of your splendid magazine, and oblige.
"Nan."

Would Marry, but not Anxious.

S—, Manitoba, March 13th, 1906.
Editor:—I have been following with much interest the correspondence in your excellent magazine. I have never lived further west than Manitoba, so I cannot say much about the bachelors of the West. I don't think it right to accuse all of drinking whiskey if only a few of them indulge to excess. I am nineteen years old, a farmer's daughter, so I know something about housekeeping and the work there is to be done on a farm. I have a good home, am not anxious to get married, but if I found some one who came up to my ideal I would not hesitate in going out on a ranch or farm with him. I think it is just as easy to make a good home there as any place else. Of course he must be young, good-looking, Protestant; he must not use liquor or tobacco. If any of the ideal young bachelors wish to correspond with a good girl, you can send them my address (outside of Manitoba).
"A Jolly Girl."

A Common Sense View of Matrimony.

Dauphin, Man., April 14th, 1906.
Dear Mr. Editor:—Kindly confer a favor and allow me a few lines in your valuable paper. Having read quite a number of letters written by the bachelors and maids of the West regarding the matrimonial question, I would say that it is the height of nonsense and extreme folly for any young man, who values his future happiness, to think of corresponding with any woman with whom he has had little or no acquaintance, with view to marriage. Now, if these bachelors would consider, if they wanted a horse they would first want to see and know something of the animal, and ascertain if it was suitable for them. How in the name of common sense do they think they could select a wife, a partner for life, by a photo, correspondence, or perhaps a brief acquaintance. Surely the girls will think the Western men are easily suited. From my personal experience, I have concluded a young man cannot be too well acquainted with the fair sex. A man never knows a woman's heart. They are wary creatures, worthy of much study. Perhaps they do not drink bad whiskey simply because they would be out of fashion if they did; let it once come in fashion for women to use liquor, it would be remarkable to see how many would indulge.

Young women in our grandparents' days, and also in our parents' days, were willing to marry the man she loved, suppose he had but small means, and be a helpmate, not a figure-head, for her husband to build a home.

But quite different now-a-days; young women want to start in life just where papa left off, with palatial residences, horses, carriages, servants, etc. I think I am quite right in stating that 90 per cent. of the marriages in this era are nothing less than business transactions; the man who can bid the highest secures the would-be prize, which no young man with common sense would covet.

But if a young man should meet one of the 10 per cent. of women, and makes her his wife, he should not treat her as some men do their wives. She should be treated as one equal in every respect to himself, and not as a servant, subject or slave.

Young men, do not lose your heads; do not be looking for a woman, but for a true, devoted, honorable wife. Remember they are not plentiful, and consider when you get one you have a pearl of great value.

P.S.—I only have reference to good, honest, sober men, as a drunkard is not a suitable companion for the lower animals, much less a woman.

"Disgusted."

The Month's Bright Sayings.

Magistrate Daly—If we want one thing, it is compulsory education.

John Wanamaker—Save a man and you save a unit. Save a boy and you save a multiplication table.

J. G. Brown—Miserliness is just misery gone mad, and thinking itself bliss!

H. L. Gordon—If a man cannot mend his manners, I am afraid his manners will not mend the man.

Brownlow North—It is discipline that makes disciples. Good manners are the manners of the good.

General Kelly-Kenny—The school cadets are a bunch of bricks, and very good material for empire building.

W. G. Gurnall—Love gives to its object, lust takes from. Love is God's whisper to two souls at once.

Mary H. Wanless—"Absence makes the heart grow fonder" only when presence makes it grow fondless.

Henry J. Jones—The "Golden Age" of the church's history is by Divine paradox—the age when she thinks least of gold.

Sir William Van Horne—I have a strong objection to the principle of biographies before death, so common now-a-days.

A. W. Downie—"The Scot Abroad" might be said to be somewhat of a misnomer, as the Scot is usually "at home" no matter where he may go.

Dr. Mullins—A hostile pastor equals a dead Sunday school; an indifferent pastor an inefficient Sunday school; an officious pastor equals a chaotic Sunday school.

William Rader—War recovers the eloquent voice. Business hushes it. War always leaves fresh paintings, great orations, and majestic poems in its pathway. Art is born out of stress and struggle.

Prince Von Buelow—The more personality a sovereign possesses, the more he is inclined to act on his own initiative. This does not lighten the burden of his responsible ministers.

Hon. Mr. Motherwell—Archbishop Langerin's letter did great harm to government candidates in the election, and was responsible for the success of the opposition members for Wolseley, Grenfell and Moosomin.

Prince Arthur of Connaught—I wish you God-speed in the great work you have applied yourselves to, and can assure you that I shall watch with interest the growth and progress of the province of Saskatchewan.

James M. Johnson—Every flower has its flowering season, young men, and its the same with men. If we only can flower, a flowering time will come. Aye! and a fruit time, too—in its season.

Madame Yvette Guiebert—The fact is, English dramatic art will remain mediocre and commonplace till the drama becomes a representation of true life. Not till then can Irving's dream of genuine English drama be realized.

Prof. James Denny, D.D.—We sometimes hear it said that there are vices that die a natural death. I do not think there are. But if there are vices that die a natural death, at all events the love of money is not one of them.

Inspector Beggs—Rub it into the public that we won't look after wheels that have no 1906 tags attached. We are looking after the licensed machines only, and as thieves are at work now it may pay many an owner to hurry in and get his wheel licensed.

Hon. Colin H. Campbell—I always found Mr. J. H. Ruddell a man of the highest integrity, seeking faithfully and honestly to discharge his parliamentary duties. He was esteemed and respected by every member of the house. His strong common sense often found a reasonable solution in the consideration of legislative prob-

lems, and he will be greatly missed in the assembly by all his co-members.

Strathcona Chronicle—The announcement that Jas. J. Hill will build a line in the very near future through Winnipeg and on to Strathcona and Edmonton, with a branch into Calgary, is causing general satisfaction amongst business men of all lines throughout the West.

Dr. Fisher—When athletes become an end in themselves, when we must win at any price, we have prostituted the end and aim of athletics. On the other hand, it is the flabby-muscled men who go to the bad. The unfortunates and criminals are the narrow-chested and stoop-shouldered.

Alfred Gordon, M.D.—Vanity, moral perversity, deception practised in the manner as indicated, are symptoms of a pathologic condition; they are closely allied to mental degeneracy and loss of psychic equilibrium; they are manifestations of the so-called "moral insanity."

Norman Haggood—The campaign of exposure has not gone half far enough. It will not hurt us to know all the facts about our communities. How is it possible to be a self-governing community unless we know everything of the political and financial methods going on at the head of our affairs?

D. B. Neeley, M.P.P.—The ever increasing tide of immigration is bringing to this country many people who are strangers and who are unacquainted with the best methods of farming. It is the duty of the government, an information bureau, to issue literature which would form the first lessons in agriculture.

Fitz Clare—You write to ask me what I think is the great secret of "smartness." I don't like the word, but I know of none to replace it. Personally I admire the distinguished woman a great deal more than the merely smart one, and to be "distinguished" requires some quality which you give to your clothes and which your clothes can never give you.

Margaret E. Sangster—The alphabet of frugality is so little understood by most of us that we expend far more than we need on the table, the same rate of lavishness running straight through all our daily conduct and through the ordering of our homes. Everyone has heard the oft repeated observation that a family in France can live comfortably on what in an American kitchen is habitually thrown away.

Andrew Lang—The Waverley Novels are not the work of a passionate, a squalid, or a totally uneducated genius. They are not the work of any Peeping Tom who studies woman in her dressing-room, and tries to spy or smel out the secrets of the eternally feminine. We have novels today—novels by males—full of clever sayings and dissections of woman-kind, which Scott would have thrown into the fire.

The Northwestern Christian Advocate—What can the King of England and other members of the royal family of England, all of whom are Protestants, think of the declaration made by one of their number that "no one can be saved without that faith which the Holy Catholic Apostolic Roman Church holds, believes, and teaches, and that the princess 'de-tests' every sect, which necessarily includes the Anglican Church?"

Wilbur Crofts—A man has no more legal right to open his own shop with his key at 11 a.m., on Sunday for business, than he has to open my house at night with a jemmy for burglary. Greater than rights of property in minerals, vegetables and animals, which the thief attacks, are the rights of health and life, the rights of conscience and the rights of God, which the Sabbath-breaker attacks.

200 Cups of Tea for 40 cents

About the most economical beverage in the world is Blue Ribbon Tea. Each pound makes about two hundred and fifty cups of the richest, strongest, best-flavored tea you ever drank. At 40c or 50c. a pound, this means five or six cups for one cent. Isn't it unwise to buy low grade teas when the best costs so little? Ask your grocer for

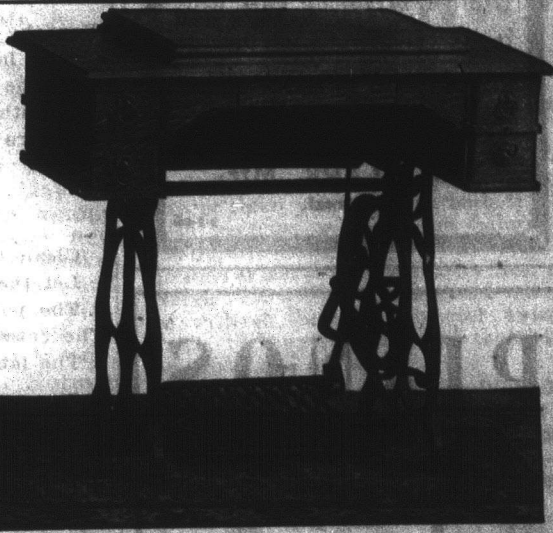
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\$1.50

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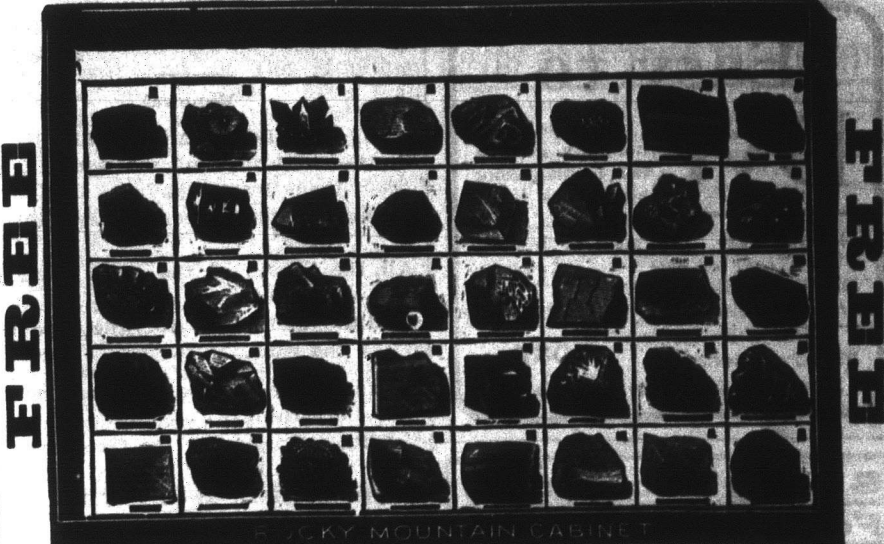
Three Months Free Trial

The Head is designed on beautiful symmetrical lines, high arm and full length, made of best materials, and all wearing parts case hardened. Supplied with a complete set of the Latest Improved Steel Attachments. A full set of accessories and a comprehensive instruction book. Cabinet is of selected oak with high glass polish, exactly as illustrated.

OUR OFFER! Mail us your name and address saying you would like to have our New Spring Sewing Machine Offer, and you will receive by return mail free the most liberal offer ever heard of. Don't buy a Sewing Machine of any kind on any kind of terms until after you receive our offer. Write to-day for further particulars.

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Only a Beggar.

It was only a "low little beggar,"
Alone in the cold night air
Who shoeless and hungry, shrank in his rags,
Weeping in hopeless despair.

It was only a "low little beggar"
Crouched on the pitiless stones,
No one to utter a few cheering words,
To calm his tempest of moans.

It was only a "low little beggar"
Who clasping his hands in prayer,
Lifted his tearful eyes to Heaven,
And called for assistance there.

"Oh, Jesus, my Saviour, take me
To mother's home in the sky;
Oh, Lord, I am hungry and helpless,
And I long so much to die."

It was only a "poor little beggar"
Found on the following day;
All his sorrowful hours were over now,
For in joy death he lay.

Yes, the Lord in his infinite mercy,
Had heard that piteous moan,
And the beggar-boy stands with his mother,
Before the Saviour's throne.

Florrie L. Wright.

Light.

Clean the windows,
Let the light come in!
The panes are thick with dust,
The cobwebs hang from every sill,
The latches are brown with rust.

Clean the windows,
Let the light shine in!
The light that gildeth all,
The sun's bright rays begin to pierce
Where the dirt lies like a pall.

Clean the windows,
Let the light shine in!
The windows of the mind
Are dim with mists of ignorance,
And the truth is undefined.

Clean the windows,
Let the light come in!
The light of knowledge free
Should dwell in every human breast,
Wherever the life may be!

Clean the windows,
Let the light stream in!
The glorious Light of Love,
Sweep the cobwebs of self away,
Welcome that Light from above.

Clean the windows,
Let the Christ come in,
For He is the Light of all,
And only Christ can light thee home,
When the curtains of life shall fall.

Alice Roffe.

Renewal.

By Louise Morgan Sill.

On the highways of the world I hear
them tramping,
Anglo-Saxon, Teuton, Malay, Celt, and
Black,
All the horses of the earth their bits
are champing,
Blithe and eager for the load upon
the back.

In the offing all the sails are roughly
breathing,
With a longing for the freedom of the
gale,
While the silent swords of Nature are
unsheathing,
Soon to battle with the reaper and
the flail.

Love and laughter fill the orchards and
the gardens,
Flowers are blooming, bees are hum-
ming, birds are gay;
All the good and mighty tides of life
are rising—
Hasten! hasten to the high road—and
away!

—From Harper's Weekly.

The Calf-Path.

Dedicated to the lovers of "English as she is spelt."

One day through the primeval wood,
A calf walkt home, as good calves
should;
But made a trail all bent askew,
A crooked trail, as all calves do.
Since then two hundred years have fled,
And, I infer, the calf is dead.
But still he left behind his trail,
And thereby hang a moral tale.
The trail was taken up next day
By a lone dog that, passed that way.
And then the wise bell-wether sheep
Pursued the trail o'er vale and steep,
And drew the flock behind him, too,
As good bell-wethers always do.
And from that day, o'er hill and glade,
Through those old woods a path was
made,
And many men wound in and out,
And turned and dodged and bent about,
And uttered words of righteous wrath
Because 'twas such a crooked path:
But still they followed—do not laugh—
The first migrations of that calf,
And through this winding woodway
stalkt
Because he wabbed when he walkt.
This forest path became a lane,
That bent and turned and turned again;
This crooked lane became a road,
Where many a poor horse, with his load,
Toiled on beneath the burning sun,
And traveled some three miles in one.
And thus a century and a half
They trod the footsteps of that calf.
The years past on in swift fleet,
The road became a village street,
And this, before the men were aware,
A city's crowded thoroughfare,
And soon the central street was this
Of a renowned metropolis.

And men two centuries and a half
Trod in the footsteps of that calf;
Each day a hundred thousand rout
Followed the zigzag calf about;
And o'er his crooked journey went
The traffic of a continent.
A hundred thousand men were led
By a calf near three centuries dead,
They followed still his crooked way
And lost one hundred years a day;
For thus such reverence is lent
To well-established precedent.
A moral lesson this might teach
Were I ordained and called to preach,
For men are prone to go it blind
Along the calf-paths of the mind,
And work away from sun to sun
And do what other men have done.
They follow in the beaten track,
And out and in, and forth and back,
And still their devious course pursue,
To keep the path that others do.
But how the wise wood-gods must laugh,
Who saw the first primeval calf!
And many things this tale might teach—
But I am not ordained to preach.

Sam. Walter Foss.

His Mother and Dicky.

She's a woman with a mission; 'tis her
heaven-born ambition to reform the
world's condition, you will please to
understand.

She's a model of propriety, a leader in
society, and has a great variety of
remedies at hand.

Each a sovereign specific, with a title
scientific, for the cure of things
morbid that vex the people sore;
For the swift alleviation of the evils of
the nation is her foreordained voca-
tion on this sublunary shore.

And while thus she's up and coming,
always hurrying and humming, and
occasionally slumming, this re-
former of renown,

Her neglected little Dicky, ragged, dirty,
tough, and tricky, with his fingers
soiled and sticky, is the terror of
the town.

—Tit-Bits.

THE NOSE KNOWS.



He who smells woods' smoke at twilight
knows the glamor of the wild,
Understands its fascinations—how its
lovers are beguiled.

He who snuffs the scents of Autumn and
the fragrance of the pine,
Feels primeval wildness in him—but
another song is mine:—

Winding down the rugged mountain with
a deer, my guide and I,
Hardly knowing where our camp is, tolling
on with grunt and sigh,
Hold! what savor floats to meet us, borne
upon the evening breeze,
Sweeter than the spice of hemlocks, or the
balm of good, green trees?


'Tis a savor from the tropics, from the
gurgling, hissing spout
Of the camp cook's pot of coffee, panting
now to be poured out.

Whiff! The load we bear seems lighter.
Whiff! That's sweeter than the rose!

No more need of eyes nor compass—move
your feet and chase your nose.

'Tis a day of sport well ended, when a
chap can take his ease
With his cup of CHASE & SANBORN'S
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DR. A. FRANKFORD ROGERS, Ottawa, a physician who has enjoyed one of the largest practices in that city, states:—"I have no hesitation in recommending 'Fruit-a-tives' or 'Fruit Liver Tablets' as the fact of these tablets being made from a laxative material extracted from ripe fruit appeals, and has appealed to my judgement, and I have used these tablets extensively in my practice and always with most gratifying results. The proprietors of this medicine do not hesitate to furnish the formula of the tablets to physicians, and hence any physician can use these tablets and recommend them without loss of self respect. The formula of 'Fruit-a-tives' is certainly a magnificent one, and in my experience no medicine ever used by me has given such excellent results in constipation and stomach and liver trouble as 'Fruit-a-tives' has. That these tablets act beneficially on the kidneys and skin is beyond doubt and in many cases where the skin was sluggish and inactive and the complexion bad 'Fruit-a-tives' have given the most pleasing results."

DR. D. J. COSTELLO, member of the internal staff of the General Hospital, Ottawa, and who has extensive experience, states:—"I have used 'Fruit-a-tives' or 'Fruit Liver Tablets' with most beneficial results in obstinate constipation and biliousness, and found their action mild and non-irritating, and yet more curative than any medicine ever used previously. I strongly recommend 'Fruit-a-tives' to those suffering from these complaints."

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As long ago as September 29, 1886, so says the Matinee Girl of the Dramatic Mirror, Madame Helena Modjeska wrote as follows to a former member of her company who had married and retired from the stage: "An actress is appreciated only at the time of her glory. When she has given to the world all that is best in her she is like an empty bottle. No one cares for her any more. Oh it is far better for you as it is, and I congratulate you with all my heart."

Speaking of elderly actresses—just now Ellen Terry is much depressed over the fact that she was unable to come to America in the leading role of "Alice-sit-by-the-Fire," the play in which Ethel Barrymore has appeared all season on this side. It appears that the central character in this play is that of a woman past the first flush of youth—in fact in the middle age of life. The role suited Miss Terry admirably and would have replenished her shrunken fortunes could she but have appeared in it before American audiences. But it was secured for the Miss Barrymors, to whom it is not at all suited, and who, being in the first flush of youth and beauty, has to make up for it beyond her years or power of disguising.

Mr. Osborn has arranged a most attractive programme for the evening of May 8, in Winnipeg. Two song cycles of contrasting interest will be given. The quartette consisting of Mrs. Verner, Mrs. Counsell, Mr. Douglass and Mr. Codd have had these works in rehearsal for several weeks, and as a result most artistic rendering is assured. Miss Lawson will give a short violin recital between the vocal numbers, and she will have the support of Miss Elliott at the piano. With this combination an evening of musical interest is promised.

The Winnipeg Telegram gives the following history of the now celebrated cake walk:

It is interesting to trace the origin of the various popular fancy step dances which have acquired so much popularity in this country, and particularly of the cake walk—a dance that is so intimately associated with the American negro, and which is credited to him as an original creation. As a matter of fact the cake-walk finds its origin in one of the most dignified and graceful of the dances, the French minuet. When the Huguenots found their country was no longer tenable after the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day, many of them came to America, and a large number of them settled in South Carolina, and, accepting the customs of the country, became owners of a great number of slaves. Most of these refugees were of noble birth, and brought with them to the new world all their mannerisms and customs, and among these was the stately and graceful dance of the minuet. At the wedding festivals this was always danced, and the couple which led the dance had the privilege of cutting the wedding cake at the banquet which followed. There was generally a gold ring baked inside the cake, and the happy mam'zelle who found it was destined to be the next bride.

At this time the American negro slave indulged in a run-around flat-footed dance, and the dancer who could make the most noise by slapping his foot on the ground was deemed the most expert, and this was known as the "break-down." The slaves saw the minuet danced at wedding festivals and the like, were keen to observe the cake and the part it played, noticing that the leading couple invariably cut it, and with their propensity to imitate, they attempted to dance the minuet. Their ridiculous exaggeration resulted in what is now known as the cake-walk, and it has been a favorite with the southern negro for more than a century.

The sacred concert and organ recital given in the Methodist Church, Brandon, Good Friday night, was largely attended, and lovers of high-class music certainly had a feast for two full hours. The choir, which was augmented to about sixty voices, by the choir leader, Mr. J. E. Hughes, who appreciates the fact that oratorio music cannot be successfully rendered by choirs of such limited number as there are in Brandon, did creditable work in all of the choruses. At no time did the singers show any signs of faltering, indecision or weakness, and it was very evident that the director had grasped intelligently the character of the music, as each selection was given with the necessary emphasis, requisite force and feeling, with special attention to attack and shading. The soloists all did their respective parts well. The following were the local assisting vocalists: Miss L. E. Laidlaw, soprano; Mrs. Robert A. Clement, contralto; Miss Lottie Fleming, contralto; Mr. A. F. Thornborough, tenor, and Mr. H. Kellett, bass. M. Sykes was unavoidably absent owing to a severe cold.

Mr. F. Hotchkiss Osborn announces a concert to be given on May 7th in Y. M. C. A. hall, at which, among other features two song cycles new to Winnipeg will be sung. A Shakespearean Cycle by Grace Wassall, and "Fairy Dreams" by Franco Leoni. These will be given by the following quartette: Mrs. Verner, soprano; Mrs. Counsell, contralto; Norman Douglas, tenor, and Mr. A. Codd, bass. Accompanist, Dr. Osborn.

The concert and literary entertainment in the Methodist church Good Friday evening was well patronized, and gave good satisfaction, the recitations by Miss Lindsay, Mesdames Law, Bailey and Reeves being of a superior character. J. P. Laycock gave a humorous selection (German) in good style. The singing by the members of the choir was good, while the solo by Mr. R. Morgan, and selections by Mr. Parrott were well received. The Misses Fessant acquitted themselves admirably in their duets.

Harry B. Cohn, the Montreal correspondent of the New York Musical Courier, thus sums up Madame Albani and her concert company:

Eva Gauthier, a Canadian girl, who was sent abroad to study voice by Lady Laurier (wife of the Premier of the Dominion of Canada) and who is a member of the Albani concert company, drew my attention to the two concerts given by that organization in the Windsor Hotel Hall, on the 22nd instant, and in the Monument Nationale, on the 26th. Miss Gauthier possesses a contralto voice of excellent quality, well schooled, which she uses with consummate skill and intelligence. Her execution and delivery of the "Bel Raggio," by Rossini, was, indeed, a marvellous bit of vocalization; she received spontaneous applause and was called out many times and had to give an encore. In the second concert she likewise distinguished herself artistically. Besides Miss Gauthier the organization includes Adela Verne, a pianist of uncommon gifts, who displayed in the second rhapsody, by Liszt, a faultless technique and a wealth of temperament. Albert Archdeacon, the baritone, did splendidly. Haydn Wood, the violinist, should devote his time to serious music instead of fiddle tricks. Albani still possesses the art to handle her voice, but has very little voice left. Her lower register is absolutely colorless, and in her upper notes she is most of the time off pitch. Her performance of the "Tristan and Isolde" song was, indeed, painful. She, nevertheless, got all the applause she could wish for. Frank Watkins furnished the accompaniment most satisfactorily.

USED UP AND TIRED OUT

MEN AT THE OFFICE
WOMEN IN THE HOME
CHILDREN AT SCHOOL

Every day in the week and every week in the year men, women and children feel all used up and tired out. The strain of business, the cares of home and social life and the task of study cause terrible suffering from heart and nerve troubles. The efforts put forth to keep up to the modern "high pressure" mode of life in this age soon wears out the strongest system, shatters the nerves and weakens the heart. Thousands find life a burden and others an early grave. The strain on the system causes nervousness, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, sleeplessness, faint and dizzy spells, skip beats, weak and irregular pulse, smothering and sinking spells, etc. The blood becomes weak and watery and eventually causes decline.

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are indicated for all diseases arising from a weak and debilitated condition of the heart or of the nerve centres. Mrs. Thos. Hall, Keldon, Ont., writes: "For the past two or three years I have been troubled with nervousness and heart failure, and the doctors failed to give me any relief. I decided at last to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial, and I would not now be without them if they cost twice as much. I have recommended them to my neighbors and friends."

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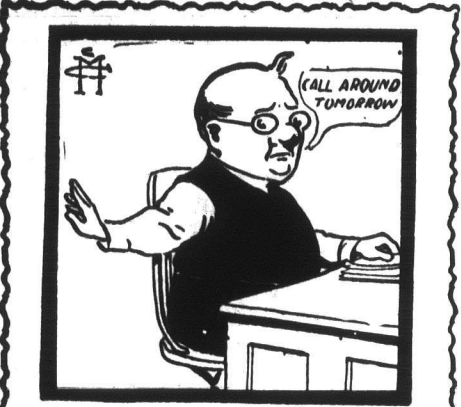
Ottawa, Oct. 19th, 1905

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Temperance Talk.

Drinkers Not Wanted.

The days of the hard drinking man are numbered. Railroads will have none of him. All the big corporations give him the cold shoulder. It has become an unwritten law of the government that no man who drinks to excess can hold a place in the federal service. The attitude of the government, the railroads and the big corporations is doing effective work in the cause of temperance.

A Thrilling Temperance Lecture.

It is only in the report of Dr. Scelth, the Bridewell house physician, but it is so tremendous on this subject that we quote it nearly in full:

"During my three years' experience here, there have been only eight men returned with delirium tremens who had been previously treated in our hospital for the same complaint. The number of people that die of alcoholism outside our institution is greater than the public suppose.

"Alcohol is not a food, or beverage, but a medical remedy and should be used as such under a physician's direction.

"Sixty per cent. of drinkers are 'social drinkers' who have no particular craving for alcohol, and who will not take a drink, when alone, once in a month, but on account of their surroundings and friends have developed a habit of taking two or more drinks a day; the other forty per cent. drink because they like it and try to make it replace water and food, and they are on a straight downhill road for delirium tremens with all its fatal complications.

"If the 'social drinkers' could see one of the hundreds of autopsies held on persons who have died of alcoholism—see the congested brain, the inflamed and bleeding stomach of gastric catarrh, the heart, liver, and kidneys, undergoing fatty degeneration, where the once firm tissues are now soft and flabby, and the secondary changes of cirrhosis (an increase of the connective tissues of an organ) which replaces the vital cells necessary for their proper functions, the changes in the walls of the arteries, and of the nerves and spinal cord, they would be satisfied with pure water for the rest of their lives.

"Alcohol, direct and indirect, is responsible for the commitment of 76 per cent. of the prisoners we receive at the house of correction. By temperance, I believe that the average life of our race would be increased fifteen or twenty years.

"If the advice of one who has seen these unfortunates die raving maniacs, with their horrible delusions, who has followed them to the morgue and performed 'posts' on them, and seen the degenerated changes in their vital organs, is worth taking, my advice, summed up in three words, would be: 'Leave alcohol alone.'"

Age and Drunkenness.

According to Dr. Chas. L. Dana, in the New York Medical Record of July 27, 1901, drunkards almost invariably begin their career under twenty years of age. If a man lives until he is twenty-five years old without having indulged in the excessive use of liquors, he is not likely to do so later on. Very few indeed begin drinking after thirty, and, according to this investigator, not a single case of drunkenness has occurred who began the use of liquors after forty years of age. It would seem from this investigation if we could keep the boys away from strong drink that they would grow up to be sober men.

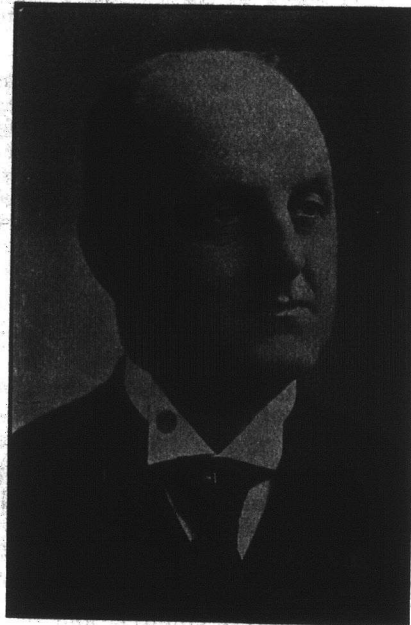
It is our conviction that until a man is thirty years old he ought not to use liquors, tobacco, or narcotics of any sort. It is very disastrous to the growing boy to use tobacco or to use intoxicating beverages even in moderate form. To be sure, there is no necessity for using them at any

age of life. Men and women can live without them, and, perhaps, are quite as well off. But if any one wishes to be on the safe side of the use of alcoholic drinks he had better wait until he is thirty years old before he begins their use. Perhaps by that time he will conclude not to use them at all. At any rate, their use is not so liable to lead to excess as if he had begun at an earlier age.

The Man to Let Alone.

The young man who drinks is an excellent young man for a girl to avoid.

The man who gambles might also be consigned to a similar oblivion. The lust for games of chance is almost as insistent as the craving for liquor. This, of course, does not apply to a man who enjoys a friendly game of poker, with the accompanying penalty of occasional loss, but to the habitual gambler, who throws coin and consequences to the winds, and forgets every obligation in life that he may enjoy the delirium of any sort of gambling.



DR. A. W. BELL,
The new Manager of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

Dr. Bell, of Toronto, was appointed by the Board of Directors of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition as manager of the fair.

He is well qualified to fill the duties of his new office, and comes to Winnipeg with a record of some eighteen years active service in connection with the management of the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto. Since 1899 he has been associated with the management of the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, held annually at Guelph.

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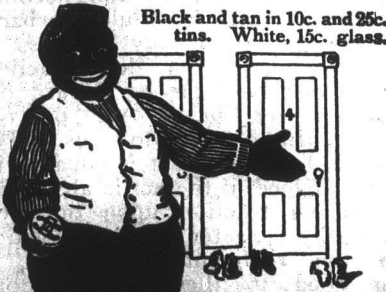
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Era of Equal Rights is at Hand.

By JOSEPH W. FOLK.

A political revival is going on all over the land to-day on the subject of the rule of the people. The people are beginning to awaken to a realization of the fact that the government of the city, state, and nation belongs to them, and they can take the government into their own hands whenever they wish.

A few years ago men would give and take bribes and still consider themselves honest. They have been taught better now. The public conscience has been awakened to the necessity of putting a stop to the offense that strikes at the heart of free government. The energies of this public conscience are being extended from the domain of the public wrongdoer to that of the private wrongdoer, and probing into the carryings on of rascals of every kind. The officials of some of the great insurance companies were found to be using the trust funds in their hands, without authority, for their own gain. They, too, no doubt considered themselves honest, and they, too, now have learned the great lesson.

In our national congress our representatives are now dealing with the question of exterminating the railroad rebate grafter and special rate grafter. Railroads should be given equal and exact justice, but no special privileges. Those who suffer from unjust rates should have the right to have their complaints heard, and reasonable rates fixed by the commerce commission. The move for this reform is not a move directed alone against railroads, but the principle applies to all patents and monopolies granted by the government. When any number of individuals secure a monopoly on some necessity of life and exact from the people much more than the natural price, that is graft. Such are the great trusts through which colossal fortunes have been built up.

We need more respect for existing laws rather than more laws. The only way the people can rule is through the laws made by their representatives. If these laws are not obeyed, then, instead of a government by the people, there is a government by those with wealth or influence enough to obtain official nullification of the laws. Any official who fails to carry out his oath to enforce the laws is a traitor to his oath and the people he represents. The time will come when official oath-breaking will no more be submitted to than official grafting. The lawlessness of dram-shops, divekeepers, of gamblers, and of trusts should not be countenanced any more than train robbery or any other form of outlawry. The people oppose the artificial ways in which many immense fortunes have been accumulated. The laws of nature cannot be forever disobeyed without bringing disaster. It is impossible for any of the great fortunes of hundreds of millions of dollars that have been piled up through the graft system to be acquired naturally.

If Christ had avoided the cross, or if any one of those who walked with Him had remained on earth with man and preached the gospel of salvation from that day to this, and the world had paid him for every day of the nineteen centuries a salary of \$500 a day, and he had saved every cent of it, his piled up fortune would not nearly equal that of Mr. Carnegie. Had Providence ordained that Adam the first man, should have life eternal here, and as the ruler of his millions of descendants he had received a salary of \$175 a day, his 3,000 years' savings would not bring his fortune up to that of Mr. Carnegie. Yet the wages of the average man is nearer \$1.75 a day than \$175, and instead of living 6,000 years the span of his life hardly reaches 40 years. If a man were to receive a salary of \$10,000 a year, and save every cent of it, he would have to live 5,000 years before he could match his fortune with that of the prince of oils, acquired through the system of special privileges. These cold figures are staggering. How is it that men can accumulate in a few years as much as under normal conditions it would take tens of thousands of years to obtain? This could not have been done if the doctrine of equal rights prevailed; it is done because of the rule of the special privilege.

Not New, but True.

Daniel Webster once said about a certain political proposition that "There were many new things about it, and many true things, but the trouble was that the true things were not new, and the new things were not true," a philosophy which shows that Webster's fame and reputation were not unmerited.

The Vita-Ore advertisement which appears in these columns from month to month is not a new offer. It is the same 30-day-trial-no-pay-unless-benefited offer which the readers of this paper have seen and read for the last three or four years' time, and which many hundreds have accepted, and are not sorry that they did so. It is of the kind that would appeal strongly to Webster, in that it is not new, but all true. Vita-Ore has been before the public for three decades, and its newness has long since worn off, and its worth been thoroughly established by the experience of the many thousands of sick and ailing people who have sought its aid. It has seen medicines come and go, but it has gone right along, growing in popularity from month to month, year to year, always satisfying, always doing as advertised.

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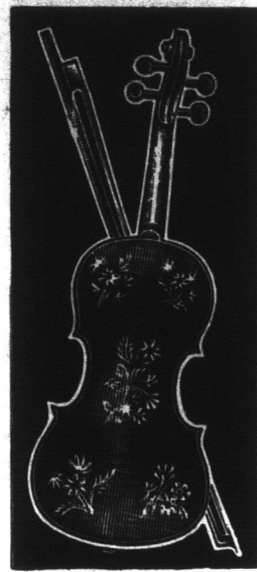
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The Domestic Animals.

The domestic animals, with whom we have daily association, are our kith and kin. Whatever theory we may hold of creation, it comes out to the same thing, that the quadrupeds and bipeds that serve us in so many ways are blood of our blood, and bone of our bone.

If we hold the theory that God created them as they are in the beginning, gave them the life and instinct they now possess, we must admit that he made them so many points like us that we should acknowledge our kinship and assume toward them the fraternal relations they deserve.

If we hold with the evolutionists that the lower animals, like ourselves, have come into their present condition by slow evolutionary changes from lower species, this only strengthens our relationship and the many bonds of sympathy that ought to exist between us and them.

They breathe as we breathe. The oxygen of the air thrills them and rejuvenates their red blood corpuscles the same as it does ours. Suffocation and bad ventilation affect them the same as they do us.

Their nerves tingle as do ours. The spinal cord that emanates from the brain, the brain itself, with cerebrum and cerebellum, pons varolii and medulla oblongata, are practically the same in domestic animals with which we are familiar and the children that we rear in our household.

The horse and the chicken, the dog and the calf, have gray matter and white matter in brain and spinal cord; have cerebro-spinal nervous system and the ganglionic nervous system; have involuntary nerves; nerves that control motion, and nerves that bring sensation; have nerves of special sense, sight, hearing, taste and touch, the same as we have.

They are not only our possessions, these domestic animals, they are not only our servants, our willing workers, they are not only our pets, our chattels, but they are our neighbors, our blood relatives. The chasm that separates is from them, which we call species, wisely prevents the crossing of our blood with theirs, but does not, or at least ought not, to shut out that sympathy of feeling that should exist between us.

They get hungry the same as we do. The cold effects them exactly in the same way. The monotony of doing the same thing over day after day, the wearisomeness of confinement in small and uninteresting places, have the same effect upon their emotions, their feelings, as they have upon us.

The stage horse that has gone over the same route month after month year after year, and drags his limbs along wearily because his work has become dull to him, would immediately find exhilaration in a change of employment, and a renewed interest in another vocation.

The anxious mother hen, that attempts to screen her little brood of children from the cruel hawk overhead, has in her breast the same anxieties, the same shuddering fear that actuates the mother who at midnight fondly bends over the crib of her sick or dying child.

The scallawag goat, that picks up a precarious living in back yards and dirty alleys, feasting on refuse paper and spoiled garbage, lives a life, both mentally and physically, very like the vagrant, homeless boy or girl found in the slums of any of our larger cities. The goat uses his head for the same purpose the boy uses his fists. The pugnacity of one is exactly the same as the belligerency of the other. Or, when overpowered, they both slink away alike in sullen bitterness of heart.

The peacock, spreading his gorgeous tail to catch and reflect the sunlight of a June morning, vain of his colors, proud of his plumage, finds an exact counterpart of the girl walking down the street on Easter morning, exhibiting the triumphs of workmanship of some fashionable dressmaker.

The gander, screaming his notes of triumph and exultation to the admiring flock of geese which he has protected from a stray pig or impertinent roo-

ter, acts and talks exactly like a jubilant politician after an election that has gone his way, or a boasting warrior returning from a successful campaign.

We cannot get away from it if we try. These creatures are our relatives. They look as if they were. They act as if they were.

Any one who observes cannot fail to note how closely we resemble the creatures we call domestic animals. The plodding horse that wearily draws his load every day, with no caress or encouraging word, receiving as his pay only enough food and water and shelter to keep him alive, how nearly this horse resembles the hired man who drives him, the hired man who works wearily at the same task every day. His employer seldom thinks it worth his while to speak a kindly word to him, or to do anything else to him except to give him such accommodations and pay as are stipulated in the bargain between them.

How seldom do we see in the field the team, drawing the plough through the tough sod, stopped under the shade of some spreading tree for a moment, a few juicy leaves, gathered from some nearby bush, given to the horse to eat, while his driver pats him on the neck and speaks kindly to him.

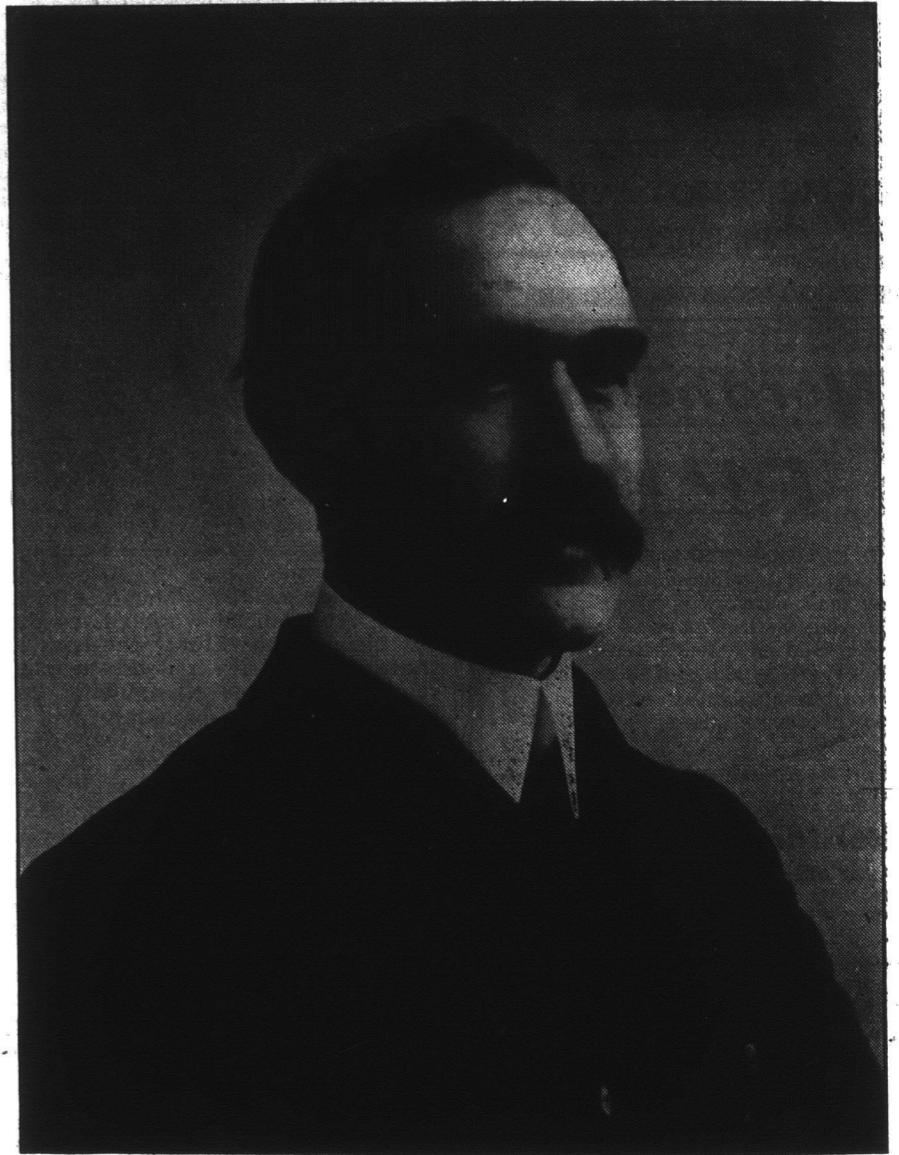
Such little things cost nothing. They do not make the day's work less. In-

deed, more would be accomplished. And yet if we could only see down into that horse's mental nature, and see what we have really done to him when we have enjoyed these little fraternities with him, if we could only see the quickened heart throbs, the rejuvenating nerve thrills that such a simple, kindly act to a team of working horses is capable of producing, we would not only be surprised but constrained to repeat it very often.

The reaction of such an act upon the driver himself is like a drink of water from a cool spring, or a stretching of weary limbs up on a soft bed.

The physicist tell us that the reaction of a gun is equal to its friction. That is to say, the force exerted by its explosion is as great backwards as it is forwards. But the gun is so contrived that the forward action becomes a dangerous action, while the backward action is practically harmless.

Kind acts have a double action, whether our kindness be toward our fellow-creatures below us, or our fellow-creatures beside us. The reaction of any kind act is equal to its action. Indeed, if the act is absolutely unselfish its reaction upon ourselves is generally greater than its action upon the recipient. Therefore, in being good to these, our second cousins, it is only another way of being good to ourselves.



MR. EDWARD BROWN,

THE NEW LEADER OF THE LIBERAL PARTY IN MANITOBA.

Mr. Edward Brown is now leader of the Liberal party in the Province of Manitoba. He was selected the unanimous choice of the Liberal Convention held recently in the city of Winnipeg, and attended by representative Liberals from all parts of the province.

Mr. Brown is well and favorably known in the province of Manitoba, and he comes into public life at the head of the Liberal party with a clean record.

He has been in the public eye for some time as councillor, and later Mayor of Portage la Prairie, and in 1903 contested a riding in the province for legislative honors, but was defeated by 22 votes. Mr. Brown is in his forty-first year, having been born near Gresham, in the county of

Bruce, Ont., on May 23, 1865. He was educated in the public schools in his native county, and at the St. Catherine's Grammar School. He and his brothers embarked in business in Ontario, but moved west to Portage la Prairie in 1888.

In that year, with his brothers James and Adam, under the firm name of J. & E. Brown, they purchased the business of Geo. Craig, and have built up an immense business, and established an extensive business and social connection throughout Manitoba and the West. He is a man possessed of keen business foresight and rare good judgment, a man whose word is said (by those who know him best) to be as good as his bond. In 1894 Mr. Brown married Miss Huiston, and is the father of four children.

Women Must Stalk Husbands Cautiously

By HELEN OLDFIELD.

In a recently published brochure, a compendium of clever sayings "About Men, Women, and Fools," the third in the list of epigrams is this:

"It is not a disgrace for a woman to ask a man to marry her; it is idiocy."

Never was truer word written. It is the unwritten law of nature, the convention of society, that "a man may choose (in the sense of asking), while a woman must wait to be chosen." And not alone with humanity does this law prevail; in all animal life, with few exceptions, and they among the lowest orders, the male pursues, the female at least makes believe to flee.

Literally speaking, there is nothing to prevent any woman from proposing marriage to a man excepting her own self-respect and sense of propriety; if she lacks these she may go ahead and work out her own destruction as she pleases. If the man marries her it is because he loves her so much that he is willing to take her on any terms, or because, being an old-fashioned gentleman, his ideas of chivalry do not permit him to refuse. In which case, alas for the woman! No one, even with the best intentions, can live a lie forever, and to be married out of pity is a sorrowful lot for any woman. Yet, ever and anon, some would-be reformer makes outcry against the ancient and existing state of affairs, and women continually, under the shield of anonymity, write to ask whether they may not tell the men whom they love, but who are too bashful to speak, that they, the women, are ready and willing to be won.

Perhaps, but how is one to tell with surety that the lover is silent only because he dares not speak? There are some such cases, but they are exceedingly rare; the difficulty usually is to keep an eager lover from speaking. There is an old proverb to the effect that he who does not desire a thing sufficiently to make an effort to obtain it feels its need but little—a proverb which is found in all languages.

It is no small part of the contrariety of human nature that we, all of us, value but lightly that which is easily won. When coal can be converted into diamonds they (the jewels) will be jewels no longer; were gold as the sands of the sea it were worth no more than sand, and men would have to seek some other standard of value.

"The fruit which can fall without shaking indeed is too mellow for me," wrote Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, who was as shrewd and worldly-wise as she was cynical and sarcastic. Thomas Campbell tells us that—"Love he comes, and Love he tarries; Just as fate or fancy carries; Longest stays when sorest chidden, Laughs and flies when pressed and bidden."

Sir Walter Scott speaks but the sober truth, as regards the great majority of men, when he says that "the lover's pleasure, like that of the hunter, is largely in the chase, and the brightest beauty loses half its merit, as the flower its value, when the willing hand can reach it too easily. There must be doubt, there must be difficulty, even danger."

There was once a woman in a country town who was a sort of local oracle, a recognized authority upon many subjects. When asked for the why and wherefore of the rules she promulgated her usual answer was: "It is customary." The immortal, old-fashioned, leather-stocking had also a stock phrase: "It is against nature." The limits may be narrow, but they are fixed; conventions may seem absurd, but they are obligatory, and women especially are foolish when they "kick against the pricks." It is bravado, not bravery, which refuses to "ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein." With or without reason (the difference matters little, since the fact is incontrovertible), there is no right

nor privilege to which men apparently attach more value than to the custom which decrees that they shall woo their own wives; neither is there one man in a thousand who does not more or less resent the open attempt of any to aid him in his choice. Man is the traditional lord of creation, and the pose must be maintained as regards his womankind.

It is because of this propensity that people who essay matchmaking so often fail in the effort; that mothers who are openly anxious to marry off their daughters generally have them left on their hands. As a rule men refuse to pay attention to the women whose praises are continually sounded in their ears. Love is like a child who prefers the wild berries of his own picking to the produce of orchard or garden served upon plates at table in the company of his elders. Down in Texas they tell the story of an old couple who had a large household of daughters, not one of whom was more than passably good looking. But neither father nor mother neglected an occasion to proclaim the fact that, in their opinion, no man on earth was good enough for one of their precious flock, declaring that they had no wish to see them marry. When young men visited the house they were treated with the cordial hospitality of the region, and social gatherings under the roof were frequent, but beaux were not encouraged. The denouement of the story was that each and every daughter, as she came of marriageable age, eloped with the man of her choice, who in every instance was desirable and was afterwards forgiven with reluctance, which people who professed to know said was simulated upon the part of the parents. Such heroic measures are scarcely to be advised, but, all the same, overeagerness to marry off one's daughter or oneself is more apt to defeat the object than to accomplish it, and the story goes far to prove that—

"Men always sigh For the apple which hangs too high: The prize which is hard in the winning."

It is the duty of every woman to treat all men and women, excepting those whose acquaintance she openly rejects, with conventional courtesy; but, however much she may be in love with any man, for her own sake she will be wise to conceal her affection until he asks her for it. Nevertheless, if she has good cause to believe that he is her lover, there are many ways in which she may show him that she is not indifferent to him; but the preference must upon no account be expressed in words until such assurance is asked for. A man of true tact and courtesy will take time and pains to test the feelings of the woman whom he wishes to marry. He will note her every look and word and contrast her manner towards other men with that which she accords to herself. He will never fail to study her bearing when they are alone together. Absolute frankness and easy camaraderie are not so hopeful a sign as a little hesitation, or a shade of self-consciousness. Sometimes the prospect of parting will break down a woman's reserve, and the distress which she cannot conceal will betray her to the lover who is on the watch. A slight cooling off on his part may evoke some favorable sign, since if she appears to notice this it shows that she values his attentions in some degree at least. The most fatal state is when she fails to notice him at all. In that case he might as well give up hope. Easy indifference, which is courteous as well, is well nigh impossible to a woman in love.

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Bullying Employees—Poor Business Methods.

By JOHN A. HOWLAND.

Business that is built upon a systematic bullying process does not sound American in an idealistic sense. But that business is as much at home in that republic as in any other country on the globe. I met one of the countless thousands of its victims the other day.

He was an attorney. He had not been as successful as he might have been in private practice, and several years before he had become the attorney for a large business house handling an exclusive line of goods. He had been successful in attending upon the law business of the house, but his family necessities had grown until the salary was inadequate. Yet the man was in a position where he had no chance of having an increase in salary.

How did he get there? Through submission, year after year, to the bullying process of his employers. Bullying in this establishment was quite as much a part of the business system as was stock taking or the balancing of the cash at night. Sometimes the bullying was veiled; at other times it was as blunt and as brutal as the individual would tolerate. There were two forms of it, one adapted to the man who was not keeping up his end of the work—the other for the man who was getting results so steadily beyond his compensation as to make a possible request for more salary appear a menace to the house.

The head of a department or the head of the house, as the circumstances dictated, was the emissary of the bullying. The process began when the employe first was taken on the pay rolls. The applicant was brought under the office scrutiny in far sharper manner than could have been called necessary. He was held in suspense before he was accepted for a place. Once in the employ of the concern, he was subjected to the process of disciplining. Many things accomplished were bad; nothing ever was good. Silence had to be taken as a negative approbation in every part of the establishment; and when silence began to become too ominous for the concern, somebody in authority went around fault finding among those who might be candidates for larger salaries.

Yet the net result of all this bullying was a spirit of resigned doggedness through every department of the business. There was no such thing as active resentment; a crestfallen attitude of submission marked the house. My attorney caller was a striking example of the house employe. He had no professional pride in his work. The business was such that credits were extended widely, but while he never had lost a case for the house, his only recognition had been in a carefully followed system of mild criticism. When he had been doing his best he could most certainly expect a bit of fault finding, introduced perhaps by a preliminary bit of faint apology.

In his own case the result, after years in the house, was that he was then considering leaving a salary of \$200 a month that he might take up office practice. Not that office practice would ensure half as much money, but that he could be free of the carping espionage of a house which had no other reward for honest, capable service.

Everywhere there are heads of businesses where the story of this particular house will be received with a show of incredulity, perhaps, while in these same business houses the same bullying methods are in practice. These methods may not go as far—they may stop far short of it. But in almost every business the principle of bullying is applied as far as the necessities of the business may seem to justify.

And there is some justification for the general principle. Just as there are horses so "broken" that they will not move in harness without the blow of the whip, so there are men who will not work without sharp supervision. They need the whip and spur of authority. Others that may be even willing to move are lacking in the power to overcome the inertia which besets them; they move, but not actively enough.

Of another type calling for the bullying spirit is the man who nurses and nurtures the exaggerated idea of his own importance in a place. He is a standing bid for the application of the bullying principle. In the colloquial, "he has it coming," and he gets it. It is necessary in order that his equilibrium shall be maintained.

But there is another type than either of these which will not tolerate the application of the ragging method. Naturally enough, too, this is the best type of man. He knows what he knows and he knows what he does. If deservedly he is in a position calling for accounting or censure, he is willing to take and to acknowledge all that is deserved. He does not feel that he needs to make promises in words that the same error or shortcoming shall not occur again. Merely his recognition of his shortcoming is sufficient to himself and should be more than sufficient to his employer. To have censure rubbed in and apology forced out is to awaken in him the spirit that must be inimical to the best interests of employer and employe.

In this manner the bullying method in business, reduced to its lowest terms, accomplishes for the house that practices it the disorganization and destruction of an esprit de corps. Why? Simply because its application to the unwilling worker makes a traitor of him; because its application to the bombast makes only a poor substitute for a competent worker; and because it drives away or disheartens the man who is attempting to accomplish a man's honest work for a house in which he would like to have a loyal interest.

Loyalty in business may be bought. It is one virtue at least which may be priced with money and with appreciation. Perhaps appreciation more than money serves in the purchase, but in some measure money must be paid. When the two considerations are balanced the best results are obtained. Out of proportion, however, appreciation becomes the flimsiest flattery which will not buy meat or clothes. It may become even an irritation, demoralizing to every capability in the recipient of it.

No man who knows how to do, and who will do it, can afford to make himself the victim of a bullying business. Let him leave the position to the incompetent and the shirk. The world for him is wide enough for something better.

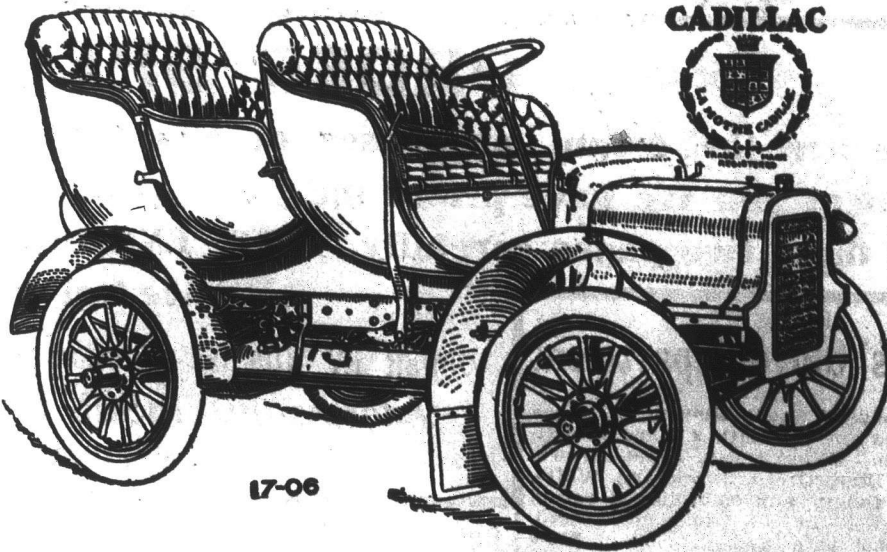


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The Horse as a Comrade.

By DUTCH DOCTOR BARNES.

Next to the dog is the horse. Of course, the horse is a thousand times more useful than the dog, but in his mental development he is probably not quite the equal of the dog. At least, this is true of the average horse. There are some special cases in which the horse has exceeded even the accomplishments of the dog.

The humane society of our city is making arrangements to have exhibited in Columbus a horse of wonderful intellectual ability. By picking up cards containing letters and figures he is able to spell, to count, to do problems in mathematics. If it is a trick it is so well practiced that the most adroit investigators are unable to detect it. There seems to be no way to account for the conduct of this horse except that he actually understands the language of his master.

There are several other similar horses, but they appear to be exceptions to the general multitude of horses. Yet I think that even horse-men are constantly underestimating the mental possibilities of the horse.

I have been intimately acquainted with four different horses in my life. The first when I was a boy. A yearling colt, belonging to my father, was very sick. It was thought that he would die. In order to encourage me to take care of it, he gave me the colt. It was to be mine if he lived.

I doctored it as best I could; fussed with it, took care of it, fed it, and finally pulled through and got well. He was of Hambletonian blood, and grew to be a strong, light bay gelding, in ordinary flesh weighing about eleven hundred pounds.

He was my daily companion. Before he was two years old I was riding him. I could hitch him up to anything, sled or cart. He would put up

with any sort of harness, of break-down with perfect equanimity. He had a fierce temper of his own, but between us there was always the best of feeling. We came as near living on terms of perfect equality as it is possible for a horse and boy to live. I rode him without saddle or bridle. He could jump fences like a deer, and would follow me like a dog, but he very quickly resented the slightest interference with his conduct on the part of any one else.

He was my horse, therefore he was granted the special privilege of doing nothing but serve me. We did errands. Brought up the cows in the morning. Took luncheons to the men in the field. Went across lots to Leraysville, six miles away, for merchandise which we could not obtain at our own cross-roads store.

I had no idea that I was training the horse into any special development, nor did I have any idea that I was entirely spoiling the horse for ordinary usefulness. But I was doing both these things.

In the orchard was one sweet apple tree. A little red, juicy sweet, which came a little later than the harvest sweets, and lingered until late in the fall. He knew that tree as well as I did. I would ride him into the orchard on a gallop. He would take a bee line for our favorite tree, watch me eagerly while I threw stones into the tree, and when an apple fell it was a scramble between us which got it.

When he was five years old I went away to college, and left him for others to take care of. Then it was discovered that he was absolutely incorrigible, that he would not submit to many things that were expected of horses in general. He had not been shod, and would not allow any one to

shoe him. He had not been in the habit of drawing heavy loads, and would not draw them. He had been in the habit of coming and going to his stable as he pleased, and he would not submit to be hitched. Being a strong fellow, he would either break his halter or tear down his manger.

When I came home in the spring I found my horse in a box stall, behind strong bars, exactly as if he had been a wild beast. He was fed and watered inside of the stall, and no one dared to take him out at all.

By every expression possible the horse indicated his pleasure at seeing me again. We immediately fell into our old habits, and the greatest of good-fellowship existed. We were comrades once more. It was perfectly pathetic to note the horse's affection for me, and his fear that I would again go away and leave him.

My father revealed to me the fact that I had entirely spoiled the horse, and that I must now teach him the ordinary proprieties of horse sense.

The first thing I did was to take him to the blacksmith shop to get him shod. He had been there before. The blacksmith knew him, and he knew the blacksmith. He would not allow the blacksmith to touch him. We were obliged to put him in a frame, such as is used for shoeing oxen, and strap him tight, in order to put on his shoes.

In doing this my sympathies were entirely with the horse. I made up my mind I would never do it again.

I turned in and helped shoe him, learning to pare the hoof and drive the nail. The next time the horse was shod I shod him myself. He would stand patiently with his foot up for half an hour, for me to haggle and potter, but would not allow any other man to come near him.

No wonder he was a spoiled horse. The exhibitions that I had given with him, for the amusement of the other boys, were sufficient to spoil any horse.

I would hitch him in his stall, shut the door, go outside of the barnyard

and then call him by name. I would say: "John, come here!"

In a moment a noise could be heard in the barn. He was trying to break the rope with which he was tied. By rearing back on it he would finally succeed in breaking it. Then, by pushing the door, he would burst it open. He would come out into the barnyard, and would either push the gate open by force or jump the gate and come out where I was.

This was very amusing for the boys, but not very good education for a farm horse.

Another trick he would do. It was in the days when Indian stories were rife. I would imagine myself a scout on horseback, while the other boys were the Indians. I would come into the fields full gallop, and the Indians would rise on all hands, pelting me with stones, which we imagined were arrows.

At the proper time I would be wounded, fall from the horse to the ground and he would suddenly stop and stand near me, watching the boys approach. They would stealthily come up on different sides, to kill the scout they had wounded.

But the horse would not allow them to approach. He would run savagely, with his mouth open, at the nearest one, whirl about and run after the next one who approached, kick and strike, and would not allow a boy to come anywhere near me. He would come back to his prostrate master with every token of affection, and in this way we managed to have quite an impromptu Indian show.

The point I wish to make is, that it was simply comradeship between the boy and the horse that brought out the mental life of the horse. It was not professional training at all. Nor were they tricks, in any sense of the word. The colt had been treated as if he were a human being, and it was surprising how near he came to developing the mental life of a human being.

May Sale News

ROBINSON & Co. LIMITED

Send for Samples

MAIL ORDER SPECIALS FOR MAY.

These are the cream purchases of a corps of buyers who know bargains when they see them and we have priced the goods with an eye to more business rather than present profit. Read these two pages carefully. TEST, EXAMINE, COMPARE. The keener the investigation the surer we feel of your order.

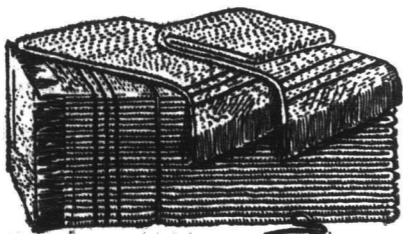
Ladies' Glove Department

- G 101—Ladies' Suede Gloves, in an extra fine quality, with 3 dome fasteners, in Colors, Tan, Mode, Brown, Grey, Blue, Green, Black and White, with fancy silk embroidered backs, sizes 5 1/2 to 7 1/2 in. guaranteed. Price per pair \$1.50
- G 102—Ladies' French Kid Gloves, in a very fine elastic make with 2 dome fasteners, Colors Tan, Mode, Grey, Brown, Black and White, sizes 5 1/2 to 7 1/2 in. Special per pair.... \$1.00
- G 103—Ladies' Silk Gloves, in an extra fine quality of silk, 2 dome fasteners, Colors, Navy, Brown, Green Grey, Black and White, sizes 6 to 8 in. Per pair 85c.
- G 104—Ladies' Silk Evening Gloves, in a fine quality, in lengths 18 to 27 in., sizes 5 1/2 to 7 1/2 in., Color, White, Cream, Cardinal, Grey, Mode and Black. Price per pair .. 60c. to \$1.25
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Hosiery Department

- G 106—Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose, in an extra fine elastic make, full fashioned and in a medium weight, sizes, 8 1/2 to 10 in. Price, Special, 40c., or 3 pairs for \$1.00
- G 107—Ladies' Fancy Hose, in a good quality, guaranteed all wool, and in a medium weight, Embroidered in neat patterns of Blue, White, and Red, sizes, 8 1/2 to 10 in. Price per pair, 35c., or 3 for \$1.00
- G 108—Ladies' Fancy Lisle Thread Hose, in an extra good make, Guaranteed Stainless Colors, in sizes 8 1/2 to 10 in., Colors, Navy, Black and Tan, with small and large spots, also Embroidered in neat patterns of Blue, White and Red. Price per pair 50c.
- Ladies' Lisle Lace Hose, in an extra fine quality, with Lace Ankle and Lace Leg, Colors, Tan, White, Black and Grey, sizes 8 1/2 to 10 in. Price per pair 50c.
- G 110—Fancy Check and Plaid Hose, in a fine quality of Lisle, in Colors, Black, and White, Red and White, Green and White, and Blue and White, sizes 8 1/2 to 10 in. Price per pair 50c. to 75c.
- G 111—Children's Fancy Cotton Hose, in a medium weight, Colors, Navy, Black and Tan, with small white dot. Price, according to size 20c. to 35c.

Many Staple Bargains in the Linen & Sheet Dept.



FINE LINEN TOWELS.

- C 600—Linen Huck Towels, in all White, or White with fast Red Borders, either Hemmed or Fringed. Size 17 by 30 inches, Special Price, per pair 20c.
- Size 18 by 34 inches, Special Price, per pair 25c.
- Size 18 by 36 inches, Special Price, per pair 30c.
- Size 21 by 40 inches, Special Price, per pair 35c.

ORDER BY NUMBER—Mention the Western Home Monthly Address—ROBINSON & Co., Limited, Mail Order Department, Winnipeg, Man.

- C 601—Pure Linen Huck Towels, all White, with Hemstitched Ends. Size 19 by 34 inches, Special Price, per pair 35c.
- Size 22 by 38 inches, Special Price, per pair 40c.
- Size 22 by 43 inches, Special Price, per pair 50c.
- Size 27 by 44 inches, Special Price, per pair 60c.



TURKISH BATH TOWELS.

- C 602—In Ecu, with White Stripes, or Ecu with fast Red Stripes, and in all White, with fast Red Borders, Fringed Ends. Size 15 by 34 inches, Special Price, per pair 14c.
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- Size 20 by 45 inches, Special Price, per pair 40c.
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- C 604—Full Bleached White Damask Table Linen, in splendid patterns and exceptionally good wearing quality. 56 in. wide, Special Price, per yd. 35c.
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- 60 " " " " " " 35c.
- 66 " " " " " " 45c.
- 72 " " " " " " 50c.
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- C 607—Woven from fine, soft finished Cottons free from dressing or filling, in the strongest and best of wearing qualities, in either Plain or Twill. 7/4 or 63 in. wide, Special Price, per yd. 22c., 25c., 30c.
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- 9/4 or 81 in. wide, Special Price, per yd. 25c., 28c., 30c., 35c.

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- C 608—Fine Circular Fallow Cotton, manufactured from a high grade of soft, finished Cotton, without dressing; either the heavy or light weight will give splendid wear. Light Heavy
- 40 inches wide, Special Prices, per yd. 14c. and 17c.
- 42 inches wide, Special per yd. 16c. " 22c.
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- 46 inches wide, Special Prices, per yd. 20c. " 22c.
- 48 inches wide, Special Price, per yd. 24c.
- 52 inches wide, Special Prices, per yd. 25c.

BOOTS & SHOES. FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR FOR SPRING.



- X 132—Ladies' Patent Kid Lace Boots, dull kid tops, light, flexible sole, with military heel, a very pretty Dress Boot, sizes 3 to 7, widths C, D, or E. \$3.75



- X 133—Men's Patent Colt Boots, with dull tops, Goodyear-welted soles, sizes 6 to 10, widths D or E. Price \$5.00

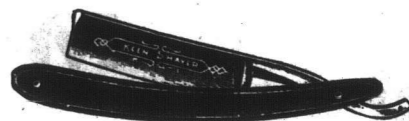


- X 134—Ladies' Vici Kid Lace Boots, with heavy extension sole, dull cap, rubber heels, a very comfortable and stylish walking boot, sizes 2 1/2 to 7, widths D or E. Price \$3.50

- X 135—Ladies' Patent Vici Kid Oxfords, with flexible sole, high military heel, sizes 3 to 7, widths D or E. Price \$3.75
- X 136—Ladies' Patent Vamp Oxfords, with dull quarters, light sole, medium heel, sizes 3 to 7, widths C, D, or E. Price \$3.00
- X 137—Men's, Box Calf or Vici, Lace or Blucher Cut Boots, with Goodyear-welted soles, new Spring Styles, sizes 5 1/2 to 10. Price \$4.00

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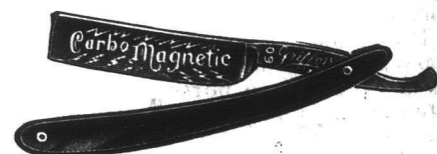
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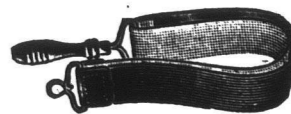


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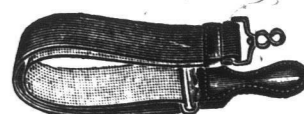
- M 152—"Griffon" Carbo Magnetic Razor, full hollow ground 5/8 in square point blade, black rubber handle, each in case \$2.00

TORREY'S RAZOR STROPS.



- M 153—Torrey's Swing Strop, 2 inch finished leather strop, with canvas back, nickel swivel, wood or leather handle. By mail, post paid 50c.

- M 154—Torrey's Shell Horse Hide Strop, single leather, 2 1/4 inch, oil finished on both sides, leather tab and handle. By mail, post paid 75c.



- M 155—Torrey's Best Genuine Horse Hide Strop, 2 1/4 inches leather, oil finished, with double filled canvas back, nickel swivel, padded leather handle. By mail, post paid \$1.50

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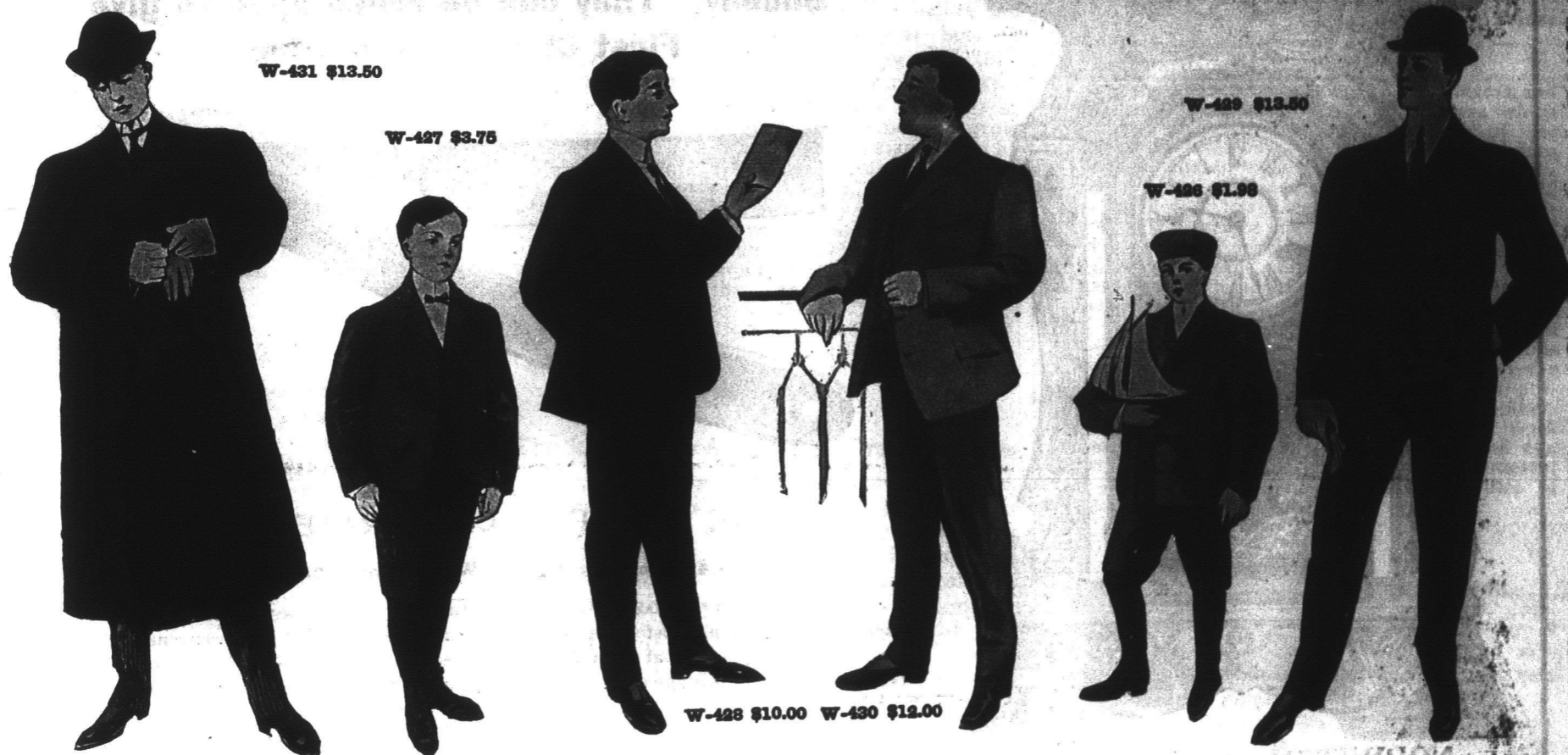
S-283—Children's Buster Brown Dresses, made of Navy Duck, with white polka dot, collar and cuffs made of White Pique, and trimmed with Fancy Blue and White Braid. Sizes 6 to 14 years \$1.65

S-284—Ladies' Walking Skirts, smart, up-to-date styles, made of Plain,

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W 427—Boys' Three-Piece Suits, made from medium, Light Grey Colored Tweed, coats single breasted, sizes, 29 to 33 \$3.75

W 428—Men's Suits, made from neat, Dark Stripe Worsted, in single

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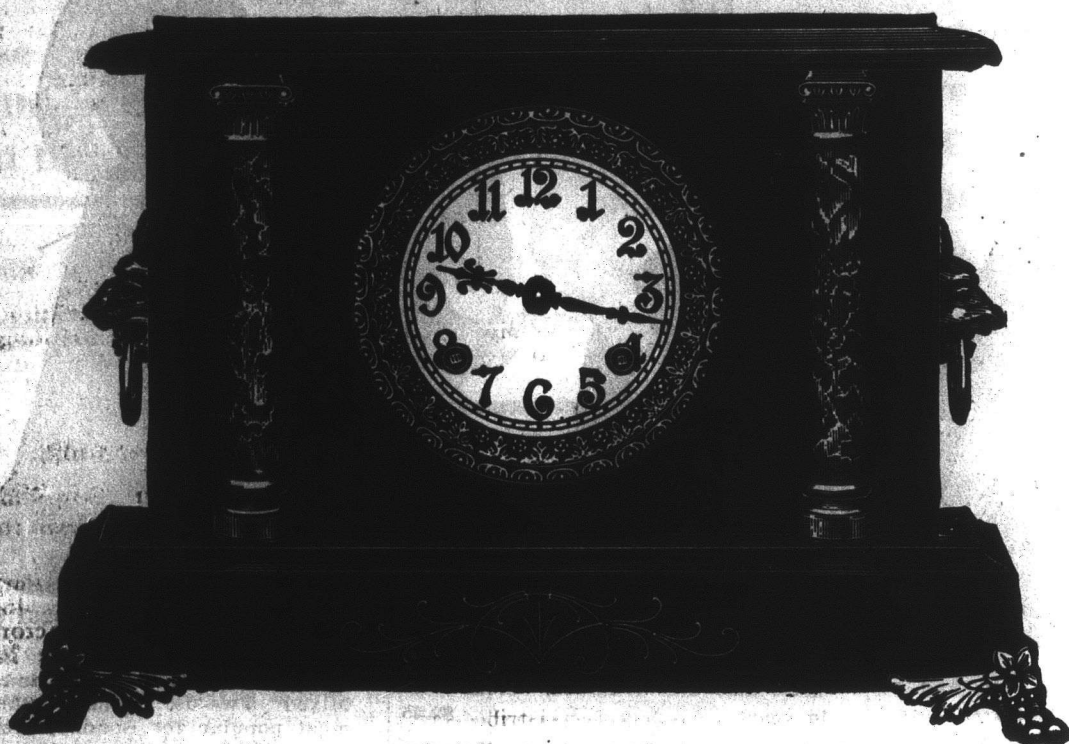
W 429—Men's Fine Serge Suits, in Navy or Black, single or double breasted, made from all Wool, fine, hard finish Serge, fast color, sizes 36 to 44 \$12.50

W 430—Men's Suits, made from Light Colored Tweeds, for Summer wear, two pieces, coat and pants only, coat half lined through, either double or single breast, sizes 35 to 42 \$12.00

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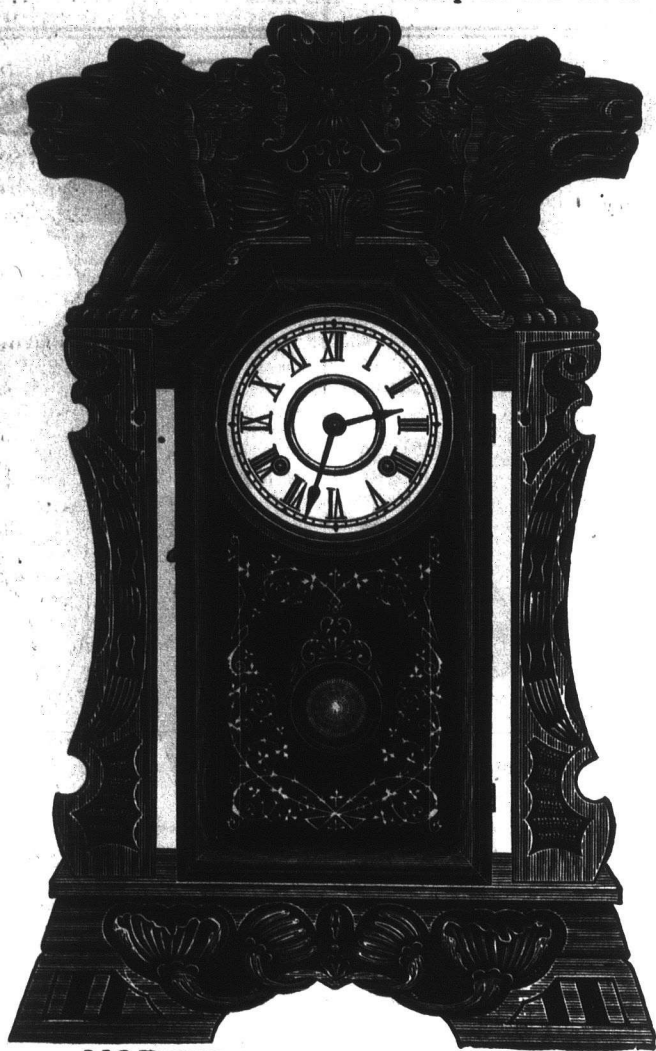
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Express 50c. extra.



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THE "GRIFFIN" RAZORS are manufactured of the highest grade of steel obtainable. Their temper is easily lost through improper honing, owing to their extreme high temper. We therefore suggest, that should this razor require honing, that it be forwarded to us with Ten Cents to cover postage and handling, and we will promptly re-hone and return it.

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This Razor is set ready for use and is warranted to be in good shaving condition. If it does not prove satisfactory it can be exchanged. BUT ONLY if it is in as good condition as when purchased. If it is rusty or has been in any way abused by accident or carelessness, IT WILL NOT BE EXCHANGED.

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What the World is Saying

Chicago's Mayor on Municipal Ownership

Chicago has a live mayor. Indeed the United States appear to be developing rapidly this kind of mayor. Mayor Dunne is in the vanguard of everything that makes for reformation. He has lately given reasons for his belief in municipal ownership, and coming from one who is mayor of one of the largest, richest and most up-to-date cities of the world, they have peculiar weight:—

Five principles are deduced by the mayor as the products of municipal ownership: first, the cost of the utility to the public is reduced. Second, the efficiency of the service is in every way increased, modern methods are substituted in the re-equipment of lines and plants, more regular service with better schedules is secured in the case of traction, accidents are numerically reduced. In the third place, wages are increased and the conditions of the workingman operating the utilities are invariably better. Fourth, strikes disappear. And fifth, graft and corruption are eliminated.

The Thirty Thousand Dollar Salary.

During the recent Insurance investigation, the large salaries paid high officials came in for much criticism. Since then the subject has been discussed as an abstract one, altogether apart from its relation to life insurance. Can a large salary of, say, \$30,000 really be earned? is asked. The San Francisco Bulletin says:—

Employers hire a manager to have him make money for them, and the manager's value to the business depends on what he can make the business earn, not on academic, a priori conceptions of the value of a man's work. Suppose 'A' earns \$100,000 a year for his employers and receives for his services \$10,000 a year, which is Governor Johnson's maximum. Then suppose that the employers hear of 'B,' who in their service would be able to earn for them \$200,000 a year. Would it not be sound business policy to employ 'B,' even at a salary of \$30,000 a year? Wouldn't it be silly for the employers to turn away the additional profits which 'B' could make?

What Should We Read?

So many questions are asked about reading—What should I read? Why should I read it? How can I get the best out of recent books? Wallace Rice, in the Chicago Daily Journal, has laid down two rules which all may apply with great benefit:—

Read what you like—but ask yourself why you like it. The first injunction is really essential if you are to read at all. There is not much good to be derived from reading what you are not interested in. If a book is interesting to you it requires no sort of prophet to tell you that that is the sort of book you like. If you have any wide acquaintance with the best literature and a mind trained to appreciate it, you will never have to ask anything about your reading at all. And with a mind untrained the essential thing to do is to get into some sort of training. The second clause of the command is directed to this end. After you have read a book that you like, ask yourself seriously why you like it. It will help sometimes if you put your reasons down on paper, so you can look them over at your leisure.

Does Religion Develop Insanity?

In the minds of many people there is a deep-seated conviction that religion is the cause of much of the insanity which seems to be increasing at such an alarming rate. It will be good news to religionists to know that such is not the case. Dr. Werner, a specialist in insanity,

says that such a thing is impossible. We quote him as reported in the Literary Digest:—

It is a noticeable phenomenon that in the best of modern works on psychiatry no religion as such, and, still less, the Christian religion, is mentioned as a source of mental disease. For many years the book of Prof. Dr. Emil Kraepelin has been the leading exposition of this science, yet among the causes of lunacy he says nothing at all about religion or Christianity. The same is true of the classic work of Dr. W. Griesinger on the "Pathology and Therapeutics of Mental Diseases." This savant indeed discusses also mental derangement in its religious garb, but declares that "in the great majority of cases the religious phases in which melancholy finds its expression are only symptoms of an already existing disease, and are not to be regarded as the causes of this." Practically the same position is taken in the prominent text-book of Dr. R. von Krafft-Ebing on psychiatry, who briefly mentions among the predispositional causes of lunacy religious creed and confession, but declares that this is the case only when from other causes there is a strong natural inclination to the development of mental aberrations.

Fruit Growing in Manitoba.

There have been many experiments in fruit growing in Manitoba during the past years, and many are the failures that have to be sadly recorded. At last, however, success seems to be within view. Mr. H. L. Patmore, of Brandon, recently read a paper on the subject before the Brandon Forestry and Horticultural Society, and the facts were so encouraging that they have been summarized by the Toronto News:—

Mr. Patmore points out that the extremes of climate in Manitoba make it impossible to grow varieties of apples common in Ontario, but he adds that by procuring hardy trees and allowing them to become acclimated, they will bear prolifically, producing a variety of fruit which for color and quality cannot be excelled in any other climate. Currants, gooseberries and raspberries can be grown without difficulty, and despite the fact that the experiments with strawberries have so far failed, Mr. Patmore is convinced that the right plant will yet be found. As to the apple trees, he says that they produce better results when unsheltered by other trees.

The Lord's Day Alliance—A Practical View

The Lord's Day Alliance is composed of an extremely zealous body of men, and if their zeal carries them to extremes, their intention is good and their motive pure. C. F. Raymond has taken this subject out of the realm of figures and given it a practical turn, which comes home to the bosoms of even the most illiterate:—

They are called narrow-minded, bigoted and selfish. They are accused, strangely enough, of robbing the working man of his one day of rest and recreation. Their accusers are not well informed. Both the Dominion and Provincial Alliance are seeking to better the condition of the artisan. They do not want to make it compulsory to have men go to church. They ask simply that each man who works six days a week may be allowed to have Sunday to spend as he chooses. They do not believe in the American Sabbath, in baseball games, excursions, and the free-and-easy conditions that prevail there. They want to do away with all unnecessary work on Sunday and make it what it was intended—a day of rest.

The Evils of Drug-Using.

The habit of drug using has increased to such an extent that the subject has attracted wide

attention, and forms one of the important questions of the day. Able physicians are sounding loud notes of warning against the growing evil. Says Mat. Palmer:—

The causes leading to the use of drugs are various; and while pain and sleeplessness are frequent sources of such addictions, one of the principal reasons is found in the wear and tear of modern life, acting on individuals who are eager to accomplish more than their strength will permit, and who exhaust their nervous energy and resort to a drug to stimulate them to renewed exertion. Literary men, women, and physicians furnish many victims to the treacherous stimulant that deceives the ambitious with promises of greater achievement, and soothes the nerve-weary with the hope of rest and repose. Some of the most brilliant intellects have succumbed to its fatal influence, and some of the most zealous workers in good causes have felt its withering blight. For whatever the fascination of its promises it has but one termination. Sooner or later there comes to each deluded victim the same condition of agony unutterable; the same hopeless longing to break his chains.

The Tramp of the Thousands.

C. Wesley Speers, Dominion Government Superintendent of Immigration, has been touring the West. He says:—

The heaviest movement of immigration to the west is still to come, and I have no doubt that we will be able to handle it satisfactorily. The rush at present is the greatest we have ever had at this period in the year; it is also more uniform than it has ever been, more evenly distributed, and is being handled with less difficulty than in any previous season. The railways are doing the business better than it has ever been done, and the weather, as I have said, is the best we have had in many seasons.

A Gracious Address.

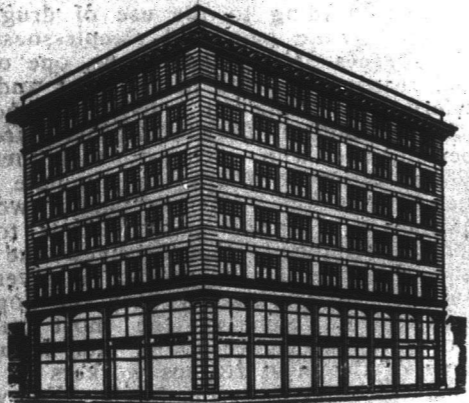
The members of the British Royal Family are adept at making addresses that are models of literary excellence, and that have the further commendation of hurting the feelings of no one, while at the same time they mention everything and everybody that should be mentioned. The following is an example, given by Prince Arthur of Connaught recently at Regina:—
Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—

"I accept with great pleasure this address, and thank you sincerely for the kind welcome which you have extended to me in the name of the citizens of Regina. Although circumstances have necessitated that I should visit you at a period of the year less propitious than I could have wished, I have seen enough of this great country to convince me that it has before it an extensive era of development and that it is destined at no distant period to become the home of millions of happy and contented people. It is, therefore, with a peculiar satisfaction that I find on every hand that spirit of loyalty and devotion to the throne and to British institutions which is at once a token and a pledge of the enduring attachment of these far western portions of the King's dominions to the motherland. I wish you God-speed in the great work to which you have applied yourselves and can assure you that I shall ever watch with interest the growth and progress of the province of Saskatchewan."

Sir William Van Horne on Canada.

The C. P. R. magnate, who was recently in England, did not lose the opportunity of saying some things which cannot fail to help Canada in her immigration policy:—

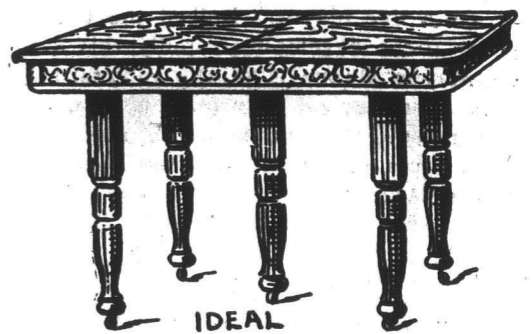
"As to the Canadian Pacific Railway, we control 12,000 miles to-day, and this is still growing. I think the secret of the wonderful prosperity of the Canadian Pacific is to be found in the policy of keeping ahead of the progress of the country. Canada is on the crest of a great wave of prosperity and our railway resources keep in advance of the requirements of the people. Our doctrine has been one of steadfastly opening out new and unoccupied districts, so as to provide more room for the great influx of settlers." Sir William declared that it was practically impossible to draw a fair contrast between British railways and those in Canada and the United States. The conditions are so totally different, he continued. "My experience satisfies me that while your railways might learn much from ours, you could also teach us much. For comfort in long-distance travelling we eclipse your best systems. For convenience in short journeys you beat us."



THE IDEAL COMPLETE HOUSEFURNISHERS WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Largest Housefurnishings Establishment in Canada. Eight immense floors, devoted exclusively to housefurnishings. Every floor filled to overflowing with the products of the best factories. Our superior buying facilities enables us to name rock bottom prices.

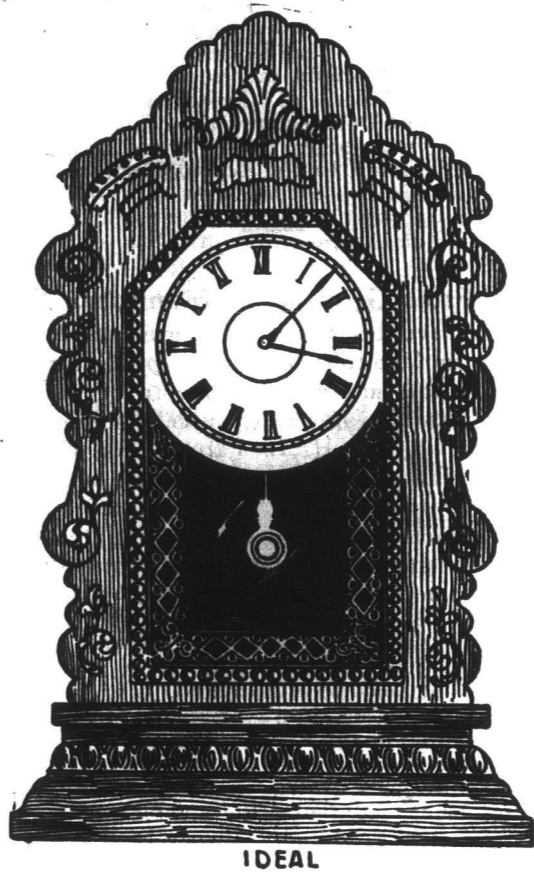
No Charge for packing. Your money back if not satisfied.
We furnish your Home complete from Cellar to Garret.
We quote especially low prices for out-of-town customers.



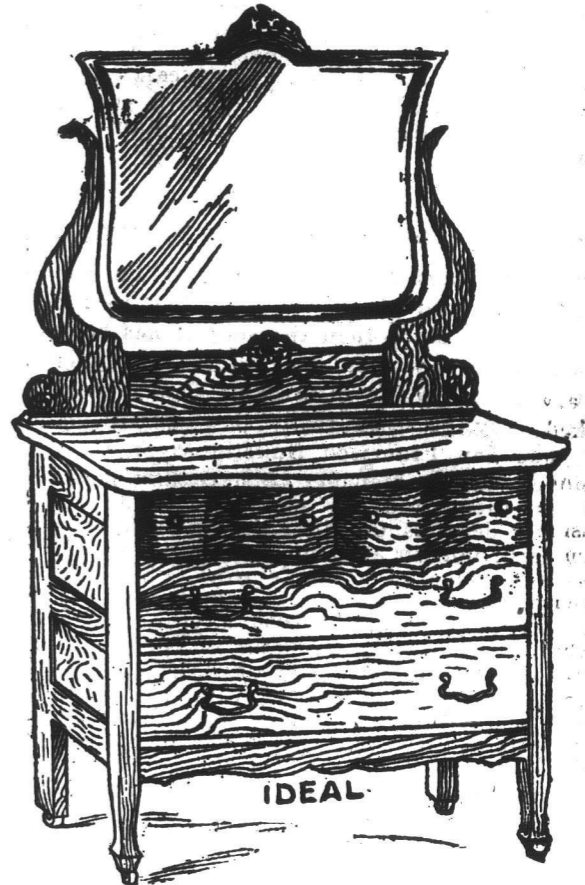
No. 5—Extension Table, golden Elm, nicely fluted legs top extends 6 feet long. Ideal's special price...\$5.75



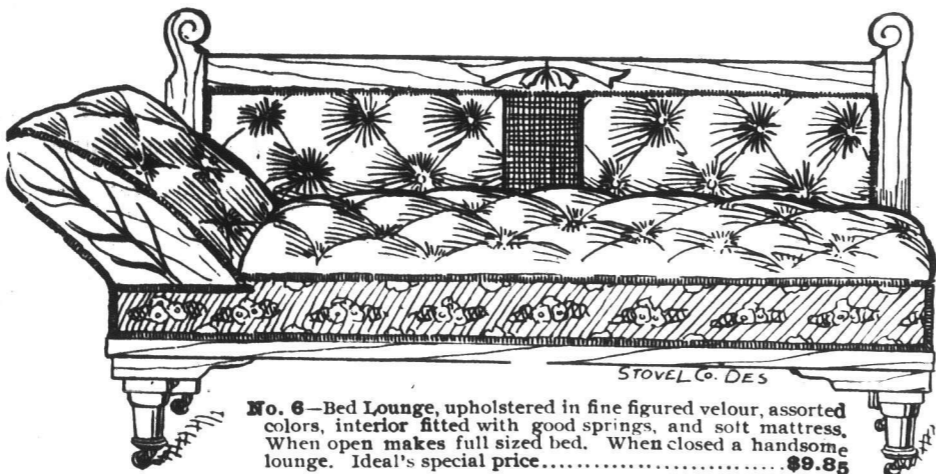
No. 112—Sideboard, solid golden Ash, swell shaped drawer fronts, back heavily hand carved, and fitted with 18x28 in. mirror, design same as shown in cut. Ideal's special price.....\$21.00



No. 128—Clock, solid golden Oak frame, first class works, runs eight days without winding, cathedral gong, guaranteed good time keeper. Ideal's special price.....\$3.65

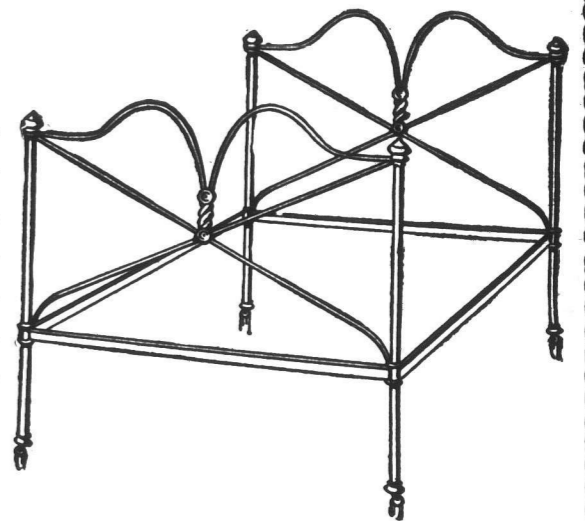


No. 115—Dresser and Washstand, in selected golden quarter cut Oak, highly polished, swell shaped drawer fronts, back nicely hand carved and fitted with 30x24 inch British Bevel Mirror. Ideal's special price.....\$29.50



No. 6—Bed Lounge, upholstered in fine figured velour, assorted colors, interior fitted with good springs, and soft mattress. When open makes full sized bed. When closed a handsome lounge. Ideal's special price.....\$9.85

No. 7—Iron Bed, white enamel finish, heavy posts and fillings, with angle irons in head and foot, all widths, Ideal's special price.....\$2.50



We carry a full line of Wall Papers and will be pleased to submit samples and quotations.
Sole Agents for Manitoba and Sackatchewan, of Gerhard Heintzman, and Evans Bros. Planos, also Thomas Organs, and White Sewing Machines.
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OUR LINES—Comprise Cutlery, Crockery, Stoves, Carpets, Linoleums, Oilcloths, Window Shades, Wall Paper, Planos, Organs, Sewing Machines and Furniture of all description. WRITE US FOR PRICES. DEPARTMENT H.

THE IDEAL, CORNER PORTAGE AND HARGRAVE ST.

The Young Man and His Problem

By JAMES L. GORDON

THE CARDINAL SIN—SELFISHNESS.

Napoleon was the incarnation of selfishness. His question concerning every mortal whom he ever met was "Can he be of service to me?" He had no use for the man or the woman whose person or gifts could not be used for the promotion of his own ends. He would not live for others, but insisted that others should live, and, if need be, die for him. He was the incarnation of selfishness. Humanity has no love or sympathy for the man who "tore the heart out of glory." He proved himself guilty of the cardinal sin—Selfishness. Jay Gould said: "When I am in a Democratic district I am a Democrat. When I am in a Republican district I am a Republican. When I am in a temperance district I am a prohibitionist. But whether I am in a Democratic district, or a Republican district, or a temperance district, I am for Jay Gould first, and last and all the time. Jay Gould was an incarnation of selfishness. When death called for him the world was not sorry. He was guilty of the cardinal sin—Selfishness. Frederick the Great said, in speaking of the Seven Years' War, for which he was personally responsible: "Ambition, interest, the desire of making people talk about me, carried the day, and I decided for war." Exactly! He violated his plighted faith and plunged all Europe into a long, bloody and desolating war that he might see his name blazed abroad in the gazettes—"the desire of making people talk about me." Here is the cardinal sin again—Selfishness

KEEP COOL.

We have known men who could keep cool who could not keep out of debt. We have known men who could keep cool who could not keep a set of books. We have known men who could keep cool who could not keep up with the procession. But we believe, nevertheless, that the ability to keep cool is not an unimportant qualification in the achievement of success. Some men lose themselves just at the moment when they ought most thoroughly to find themselves. Emerson has said that "Energy is reserve." A strong man keeps cool in exact ratio and proportion to the magnitude of the difficulties which surround him. Disasters seem to have a calming effect upon his soul. In the hour of emergency he knows where to find himself. He is never more at home than in a storm. It was said of Luther by his fellow reformers, that he differed from his companions in one respect: when others were uncertain as to the proper policy to pursue, Luther knew exactly what to do. On the morning of the battle of Waterloo, Wellington was calm. His biographer says: "He shaved himself with a calm hand." And yet he knew that "the battle of the giants" was about to take place. Study yourself. Know how to possess your own soul. Keep cool. Be self-possessed.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF MEN UNDER THIRTY.

Recently there appeared a stirring article in "Great Thoughts" on the splendid achievements of men under thirty. It ought to compel many a youth to think. If you possess mental power, suggestions of your strength will in all probability appear early in your career. Lord Byron, at the age of twenty, startled the world by his well-known satire on "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," and at twenty-four he threw down upon the centre table of history the first two cantos of "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage." The poet Pope wrote many of his published poems before he was sixteen years of age. His essay on "Criticism" appeared when he was twenty, while "The Rape of The Lock" crowned his twenty-first year, and at twenty-five he translated the "Iliad." Spurgeon was preaching to thousands in the city of London before he was twenty-three years of age. Sir Isaac Newton before he was twenty had mastered the highest elements in mathematics. William Pitt (the first Earl of Chatham) was only twenty-seven when, as a member of Parliament, he bravely waged war against the infamous corruptions of Sir Robert Walpole. Edmund Burke, at nineteen years of age, planned a refutation of the metaphysical theories of Berkeley and Hume. At twenty-six he published his essay on "The Sublime and Beautiful."

PROMPT ACTION.

Every great general has been able to do three things, namely: (1) Think Quickly, (2) Think Accurately, (3) Act Promptly. The world always admires the man who can bring things to pass—the man who can crystalize thought in action. The business world is looking for the man who can do something and do it "quick." When the Lords of the Admiralty, in a case of pressing need, asked Charles Napier, in London, when he would be ready to start for India, he replied "In half an hour, gentlemen, if necessary." Napoleon said that the greatest effort of his life was to find men of deeds rather than men of words.

HOW TO MAKE FRIENDS.

The greatest thing in the world is kindness. Notoriety may last for an hour and fame for a day, but the fragrance of a life which is made up of a blending of little acts of love and kindness will last as long as memory lives to tell the tale. Charles Turner was a great artist, but his greatness did not end there. He had a great soul and rejoiced in the success of other artists who, in a sense, stood in competition with himself. He never lost an opportunity to help a fellow artist in his struggle for fame and distinction. One day when they were preparing the London Royal Academy for the annual exhibition, Turner pleaded that wall room and hanging space might be given to a picture of considerable merit by a young and unknown artist whose name was Bird. Turner pointed out a place here and there where he thought that room could be found for the picture of his friend, but every time he approached the committee in charge he was informed that the space referred to was already "engaged." Finally Charles Turner wheeled around to the chairman of the committee and said, "Take down one of my own pictures and in its place hang up Mr. Bird's picture," which was immediately done. That was the spirit of Charles Turner. "Let my friends have my chance." Such a man is friendly, and the friendly man will never be without friends.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

Matthew Arnold has said that there are only five world-classics: (1) Homer, (2) Dante, (3) Shakespeare, (4) Milton, (5) Goethe. Twenty-five thousand new books are being printed every year, but the great books of the past and present are few in number and not hard to find. Any one of the popular classifications known as "The World's Best Books" will reveal to you the literary treasures of the ages. Read persistently—and read the best. Read history. Read poetry. Read biography. Read the great novels. Read the writings of the great scientists. Read! Read!! Read!!! Remember Carlyle said, "The best university is a collection of good books."

BUILD YOUR OWN MONUMENT.

Julius II, recognizing the superior gifts of Michael Angelo, desired that the great artist should execute some splendid work of art which should serve as a monument to the Holy Father and forever point to the years of his reign on the papal throne. So Julius II set the great artist to work on the magnificent dome of the Sistine Chapel. When the enemies of Michael Angelo heard that his services had been engaged for the execution of such a great design, and knowing that no reflection could be cast on the character or reputation of the great painter, they quietly suggested to Julius II that it was a mistake for any man to build his own monument. It would certainly, they said, bring bad luck to the Holy Father. They prophesied that he would not live long after such an event. "You had better," they suggested, "permit your friends and admirers to erect a monument to your memory after you are dead and gone." Perhaps Julius was a good judge of human nature. Perhaps he was keen enough to see the mean motive behind the kindly suggestion—at any rate he built his own monument while he was yet alive. Wise man! There is only one time for a man to build his monument. It is now. The fact is, you are building your own monument every day.

When Thackeray first visited THACKERAY. the United States, he paid his respects first of all to the city of Boston, the supposed "hub" of the universe and the new world's centre of culture and art. After that he entered the great metropolis, New York City. It was while he was on the Boston and Albany train, moving at forty miles an hour, that the newsboy passing through the car called out most emphatically "Thackeray Works!" Thackeray Works!! Thackeray said it was the most startling thing he had ever heard—his own works coming back to him. As though unexpectedly he had met himself on the journey of life. Life, however, is made up of just such surprises. You may travel far—very far—but you will never get beyond yourself. The train may be moving at sixty miles an hour, but your past-self will suddenly leap on board and present himself for your inspection. Keep yourself straight. Keep your record clean. Let each page of the volume of your life be snow-white. It will come back to you.

FAIR PLAY.

Fair Play is the name of a queen loved in every circle of good society. It never injures the reputation of an editor, or preacher, or lawyer, or merchant, to have it said concerning him that "He Is Fair." The man who is reasonable secures the respect and co-operation of respectable and reasonable men. Be fair to your friends. Be fair to your neighbors. Be fair to your competitors. Be fair to your commercial enemy. You will never lose anything by Fair Play. When Rev. J. Guinness Rodgers found himself involved in a dispute and discussion of a religious sort with a noted Anglican divine, and was busy preparing to meet his antagonist in public debate, he was considerably surprised and greatly pleased when one morning the Anglican rector called him up by telephone and informed Dr. Rodgers that as he had in his home a library of ten thousand volumes, he would be pleased to have Dr. Rodgers avail himself of the use of the same if it would assist him in any way to prepare for the public debate which they were both looking forward to with considerable interest. Such an incident affords a splendid illustration of fairness. A man never loses anything by being fair, broad-minded and reasonable. It was said of Abraham Lincoln that when standing in the presence of a jury he impressed both judge and jury with the fact that he was eminently fair. Fairness begets fairness, and kindness generates love. Be Fair.

EARNESTNESS.

David Hume was laughed at by some of his friends who were agnostics because he occasionally went to hear the eloquent pulpit orator of his time, Rev. Rowland Hill. His answer was "I will go twenty miles to hear a man who is in earnest." There is nothing so refreshing as the atmosphere generated by the personality of the man who is thoroughly in earnest. The famous old preacher, Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, once said to a body of young theological students, "If during the first ten minutes of your sermon you can convince the people that you are in earnest—that you desire only the Glory of God and the good of men, you will kill off all the critics in your audience and win the respect of the congregation." There is something in what the old preacher says. Beecher, you remember, said: "There is nothing so dignified as an earnest man." The world respects the man who respects his own calling. Jan Kubelik, the famous violinist, was recently engaged to play at the residence of a rich New Yorker. Although his fee for a few moments' work was to be \$2,000, Kubelik refused to play when he learned that the entertainment was to be in the nature of a feast. "I will not play where people are fidgeting with food," he said. This young Bohemian evidently places an high estimate on the dignity of his profession. Such a character is refreshing. The man of earnest characteristics is scarce. Even a frivolous world appreciates an earnest man.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The man who aims at nothing is sure to hit the mark.
The world despises a goodness which lacks energy.
Men who grow eloquent over their work in the past seldom grow earnest over work in the present.
There are men who are always starting, but never sticking; always commencing, but never completing; always announcing a beginning, but never reaching a big ending.
A lie may be able to travel half way around the world while truth is getting her boots on; but when that lie gets all the way around, it will find truth with her boots on standing there ready to meet and assassinate the lie.
Decision of character is an educated will.
Genius is capacity for hard work.

SOME ILLUSTRATIONS OF EATON VALUES.

Stylish Clothing and Reasonable



Our men's clothing combines value, quality and style in a large degree. There was a time when people never expected and never looked for style in ready-made clothing, when any one who had any regard for personal appearance would not think of wearing a factory-made suit. But things have changed. The clothing we sell looks just as well, fits just as well, and wears just as well as custom-made garments that sell for double the money.

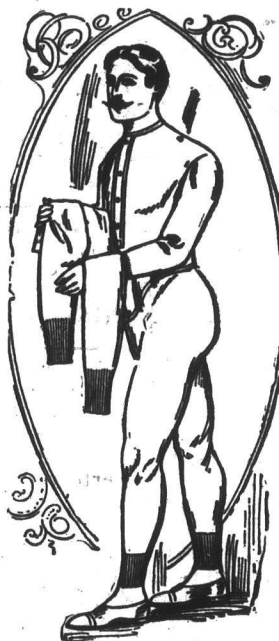
Of course, there are reasons for the difference in price. The material used is bought direct from the mills and all for cash. The clothing is made in our own factories, the largest and most thoroughly equipped in the world that sell their entire output direct to the wearers. It is also sold for cash, which means that the persons who pay do not help make up the losses caused by the persons who do not pay. Here are a few special lines that do not appear in our catalogue. They could be sold for more money and would still be good value.

511W—Men's single breasted four buttoned Sague Suits straight front made of imported fancy English Worsted in fawn and grey, lined with superior quality Italian cloth, silk stitched edges, raised seams **\$18.00**

512W—Men's single breasted four buttoned Sague Suits in the latest style made of imported English Fancy Worsted, black ground with overcheck of grey, lined throughout with Skinner's celebrated satin. A really high-class suit at a medium price **\$20.00**

SOME SPECIAL MAIL ORDER OFFERS.

Here are a few lines of men's furnishings that represent remarkable values. They are not in our regular catalogue. Our buyers, who frequently visit the world's greatest markets, often come across special offers, which they always buy if prices and quality are right. These are examples, and we want our Mail Order friends to participate in the money saving opportunities. They were bought since the catalogue was issued, that is why they are not in it.



14-10W—Men's fine English Ceylon flannel Shirts made with collar attached, double yoke, pocket and pearl buttons. Well made and finished, in neat stripes, of medium and light shades, sizes 14 to 18 inch, each **75c.**

14-11W—Men's fine flannelette Night Robes, heavy quality, collar attached, yoke, pocket and pearl buttons, double stitched seams, large, roomy night robe, in neat pink and blue stripes, sizes 14 to 19. Each **50c.**

14-12W—Men's heavy wool Sweaters, fine quality worsted finish, deep roll collar, close ribbed collar, cuffs and skirt; very durable, very comfortable, in plain navy, black or white, size 36 to 40, Each **\$1.00.**

14-13W—Men's fine merino Underwear, shirts and drawers, sateen facings, pearl buttons, ribbed cuffs and ankles, mottled shade, medium weight, sizes 34 to 54. Per garment **50c.**

English Brussels Carpet Squares

Rugs are to be the floor covering of the future for they are easily handled and can often be cleaned. English Brussels squares are now the most popular for they combine artistic appearance and great durability. Our range contains in a great variety new conventional scroll and oriental designs in many beautiful shades of self green, self blue, self crimson, crimson and gold, fawn and brown, red and green. They are suitable styles for parlor, dining-room, sitting or bedrooms, are splendid quality to stand strong wear, and are shown in a good assortment of sizes.

9 ft. 0 in. x 9 ft. 0 in.	at \$13 00 each
9 " 0 " x 10 " 6 "	" 14 75 "
9 " 0 " x 12 " 0 "	" 16 75 "
11 " 3 " x 12 " 0 "	" 21 00 "

Write for our Latest Catalogue.

The goods described on this page are special in the sense that they are not in our regular catalogue. Our buyers, who frequently visit the World's greatest markets and most renowned fashion centres, are always picking up either great bargains or new styles, and there are some of both here. The dress goods are some of the newest out, and so is the men's clothing. The rest illustrate what may be had in the matter of value when goods are bought right.

Our Catalogue is always useful. The people of the West are rapidly becoming educated to Mail Order Buying through it, for in it they can see the newest styles and the prices they ought to pay. It brings the city store to them no matter where they live, and it is sent free on request. A postal card will bring it.

Eaton Staples at Eaton Prices

A few examples of Eaton prices for Eaton staples. Any one of them is well worth ordering for all are really worth more money.

413W—White Wool Blankets in pink or blue borders, closely napped, free from grease, guaranteed unshrinkable. Size 68 x 88. Per pair **\$3.50.**

414W—White all wool Blankets, made from long staple wools, thoroughly scoured, pink and blue borders, very clear shade, weight 8 lbs., size 68 x 88. Per pair **\$4.75.**

415W—American Silkoline Comforters, filled with pure white wadding, fancy stitched patterns, handsome new colourings. Size 72 x 72. Each **\$1.75.**

416W—Grey Wool Blanket, medium grey shade, white finish, close nap, splendid blanket for general purposes. Size 62 x 82, weight 8 lbs. Per pair **\$2.79.**

417W—Best English Sheetting, very fine weave, round even thread, no dressing used in the manufacture of this cloth. Width 72 inches. Per yard **25c.**

Some of our Exclusive Costume Lengths



In dress lengths and dress goods we are showing the largest and most complete assortment ever assembled in Canada outside of our Toronto store. All the leading fashion centres of the world have paid tribute to our dress goods section and the result is that we have everything that Dame Fashion demands and everything that the most fastidious taste can exact. In our catalogue is a pretty complete list of our regular goods and here are some of the exclusive costume lengths that we have the privilege of handling.

411W—Suit length of 54 in. Scotch Tweeds in pretty multi-colored effects, choice soft pure wool, full range of the leading colorings, stylish for street or outing costumes, per suit length **\$8.50.**

412W—Suit length of fine imported Tweed, best pure wool in plaid check stripe, mixed or plain effects in a complete range of popular colors. Per suit length **\$6.00.**

413W—Suit length of Donegal Tweed in those lovely color effects only procurable in an Irish Tweed, all latest colorings, light and dark shades, per suit length **\$8.50.**

514W—Suit length of genuine West of England Tweed, superior quality firm worsted finish, all colors and a large range of the popular grey shades, per suit length **\$10.50.**

Handsome Mantel Clock for \$5.65.



There is nothing much more ornamental than a pretty mantel clock. Scarcely an hour passes in the day that it is not referred to, but of course it must be more than pretty, it must be reliable to be useful. That is just what this clock is. It is a splendid time-keeper.

418W—Mantel Clocks in black marbled wood case, dial 5 1/4 inches in diameter, with two pillars on each side, and is similar in appearance to cut. It has an eight-day American movement, and is regulated and wound from the front. Once set up it need never be moved.

The case is 12 inches high and 15 inches wide. It is bronze trimmed and has half-hour bell and hour cathedral gong strike. It is up-to-date in every respect and absolutely guaranteed. Price **\$5.65.**

About our Medical Preparations.

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President Fish, of the Illinois Railroad, has descended from the heights of his office and brought his presidential sagacity to bear upon a matter, the importance of which cannot be overestimated. Economy is the theme. Thrift is needed in the individual, the household, the municipality, and the nation. *No one will question that our people are spend-thrifts,—earning money freely and wasting it to such an extent as to make it proverbial that what is thrown out of our kitchens would support a frugal people in almost any state in Europe." This is only too true. The generation that now is knows nothing of the fierce pangs of hunger. We get our three "square" meals a day with pie and cake to top off with. Once pie was a luxury, even hotel pie; now it is as common as roast beef. But Mr. Fish leaves the kitchen for the corporation. We who—as bread-winners, as taxpayers, and as stockholders—provide the wherewithal, suffer because we have set others to rule over us without holding them to strict accountability for the discharge of their trust, which the common law and common sense alike demand. One of the redeeming signs of the complex times is that men like Mr. Fish are becoming interested in politics. The day of the political economist is dawning, and the day of the corner-grocer politician dying. "The old order changeth, Giving place to new."

One of the most gratifying features in the sad catastrophe that has befallen San Francisco is the almost total absence of crime. The sufferings were enough without this additional ingredient. But it is only in modern times that crime has been absent from experiences such as the City of the Golden Gate has passed through. It has been usual for all the worst passions to break loose at such a time and add to the devastating calamity the horrors of theft, rapine, sensuality, drunkenness and murder. These passions have been held in check, and as a consequence order has been maintained and the work of reparation begun. Surely the world is growing better. This is seen not only in the almost complete absence of crime, but in the generous response made in money, provisions and sympathy from all parts of the continent. The prophets of the solidarity of the human race may take heart, and teach the doctrine with fresh hope since the San Francisco calamity. It has been a test of the moral teaching of the past years. Those years of patient work have borne fruit. It is a promise of the Golden Age yet to come.

England is waking up to an appreciation of what she possesses in Canada. The Prince of Wales has contributed much to this new attitude of the Mother Country. After His Royal Highness had toured this country he advised Great Britain, in language laconic but forceful, to "Wake up." "Wake up!" is not Johnsonese, Ruskin, or even Carlylese. It is Prince of Wales and modern. There are whole volumes of good sense in it. Millions of acres of land are to be had almost for the asking; enormous markets are open with ever-increasing population, and if English manufacturers will but rouse themselves, they can step in and do the trade. Mr. A. Moseley, who has been making a tour of the Dominion, says: "The assets of Canada are simply stupendous; the country reeks with undeveloped riches—agricultural soil, timber, minerals, water powers, navigable lakes and rivers, fisheries, a healthy and invigorating climate, and has also excellent free schools and universities; in fact, everything that goes to make a great country, waiting only for capital and the energy of man to develop it." This is a fair estimate of the conditions in Canada. Yet English capitalists have never ventured here as

the Americans have. From the same source we learn that recently over \$100,000,000 United States capital have been invested here. England "Wake up!"

It may be consoling to some liars to learn that they are degenerates, and are, in a sense, irresponsible for the inconsistency of their speech and their economy of the truth. To others, the knowledge will come as a painful shock. If there is a spark of

THE LIAR A MORAL CONSCIOUSNESS LEFT, THE DEGENERATE.

Dr. Alfred Gordon, of Jefferson Medical College, has said that "deception and falsehood are precocious symptoms of degeneracy." How will the liar take that? If the learned doctor be correct in his theory, the sad conclusion is forced upon us that there are many degenerates among us. Lying has become a fine art, and hitherto we have rather regarded the fellow who, George Washington-like, couldn't lie, as the degenerate. But science, with an iconoclastic hand, has pulled down our idols, and stated the cold, stark-naked fact, that to lie is to be degenerate. The good doctor couples lying with criminal propensities such as malice, hatred, jealousy, revengefulness, cruelty, and desire for destruction. Who would have thought that these stinging serpents lurked within the breast of the bland and debonair liars that one so frequently meets in his perambulations of a block or two, "I said in mine haste, all men are liars," exclaimed King David. He might have said it in his calm moments and yet not have overshot the truth. But the knowledge that it degenerates will do as much to prevent the habit in future. A lie will henceforth be robbed of its luxury.

Time was when sympathy was doled out to hardened criminals with large and bumper measures. But Andrew D. White, ex-President of Cornell, would change all this, and instead of dealing out sympathy to the plucky criminal, he would deal out stern justice. Mr. White complains of the "gushy, mushy, slimy expressions of sympathy" for the "plucky," "nervy" criminal fighting against fearful odds for his life. If we have caught the trend of public thinking, we believe that the new doctrine enunciated by Mr. White will have many adherents. The fact is, that the public needs a change of heart in the whole question. The criminal is a criminal, and as such should be regarded. It speaks well of our present-day civilization that it has a heart to feel the woes of another brought on by drink or other causes, but sentiment should not degenerate into the maudlin. The criminal has no sympathy. He murders in cold blood without regard to the feelings of those bereaved by his hateful deed. No man need become a criminal. Society is organized to prevent it, and every aid is put at his disposal to become a good citizen. If these helps are overleaped, it is in the best interests of society that punishment should follow. Our sympathy should not be with the criminal, but with those whom he has robbed or murdered.

THE NEW HUMANITARISM.

The Y. M. C. A. of Winnipeg is to be congratulated on their open-eyedness in securing a magistrate to address the boy members of the institution. In most institutions of that kind clergymen are the source from which moral nutrition is derived. But in having a magistrate speak to the boys, a departure was made which every one would endorse as highly commendable. A magistrate is a moral force, and as such can pose as a teacher. Magistrate Daly is eminently fitted for the role. During the course of his address he gave them some salutary advice which is seldom heard from the lips of other preceptors. Boys in Winnipeg should make themselves not only a pleasure to their parents, but to the public in general. They should be loyal to their God,

MAGISTRATE DALY ON YOUTHFUL CRIME.

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King and parents, and be respectful to ladies and old people. They were not to tease the Chinaman or the Negro, and to be forbearing to all foreigners, who had equal rights in Canada. Then he capped the climax by exclaiming, "Truancy is the root of all the trouble with boys. It converts them into sneaks and liars. If there was a truant officer, as would be the case under compulsory education, much of the trouble would be avoided. The majority of you are too young to know the taste of liquor, and I hope to God you never will know the taste of it." This looks like practical Christianity. We hope Mr. Daly will favor us often.

THE SCOT ABROAD.

The Manitoba Scotsman is a neat little sheet, well edited and thoroughly Scotch, and so, thoroughly up-to-date. To be Scotch is to be up-to-date. In a recent issue it published a prize essay, written by Mr. A. Downie, entitled "The Scot Abroad." The essay was short, but good. Mr. Downie might have been more lengthy and said less. We recommend it to those who are desirous of getting a knowledge of the Scotch character. The reader will find that the essayist has shown that modesty in the treatment of the subject which seems to be the chief characteristic of the Scot's character. All Scotchmen are modest, generous and thrifty. Mr. Downie has drawn attention to these qualities. "The Scot Abroad" might be said to be a misnomer, as the Scot is usually "at home" no matter where he may go. Two qualities much to be desired in a colonist are perseverance and an indomitable will. These qualifications are admittedly his, and an absence of them would make pioneering a failure. But what we particularly wished to call attention to in touching this subject was the benefit to be derived by amateur writers from preparing prize essays. It forms the style, trains the mind, opens up sources of knowledge, and gives an opportunity of expression. We commend the exercise to all young aspirants for literary fame.

One of the crying needs of Canada is a fast route to the Old Country. When we draw our population principally from England, and when our commercial relationships with her are growing year by year, the necessity for quick transit between the two countries has become imperative.

FAST ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

New York is 3,300 miles from Liverpool, yet the ocean voyage is only six and a half days. Halifax is 2,400 miles, but everyone knows, who has made the trip, that the slow voyage is irritating. Much of the travel that should go by Canadian steamers is diverted to New York. It should not take a Canadian liner more than four and a half days to reach Liverpool from Halifax. At present we have no competitor with New York, but we ought to have. The present rate of Canada's growth will soon put her before the United States as a formidable rival for British and European markets. The situation demands a fast line of steamers. A prominent business man of the east gives it as his opinion that Halifax is the natural competitor of New York, because of its nearness to Liverpool. The subsidy of \$5,000,000 which Great Britain gives the New York boats for carrying mails could be given to steamers going to Halifax. The Halifax route could capture the Chicago travel and be of immense value to the North-west.

The recent elections in Great Britain have given to thoughtful people many object lessons. One is the growing strength of Non-conformity. Non-conformity has been banned and barred from the society of the elite and the councils of the fashionable.

THE STRENGTH OF NON-CONFORMITY.

Shut out from these circles, which we believe it never courted, it turned its face to the masses. It was of the masses and for the masses. The result has been that it has laid hold of the popular mind, and now ranks as a first power in the councils of the Empire. As a church, Non-conformity is united. It is intelligent, open-eyed and growing in all kinds of wealth. Its vigor is unimpaired by years of fashionable idleness. Having had to fight for its life, it has developed that life, and "its strength is as the strength of ten because its heart is pure." It is said that there is a weakening in the power of the State Church; if so, may its weakness not be traceable to its determination to ally itself almost always with class interests rather than those which affected the masses? A bishop of that church, according to the North West Baptist, has recently declared "The curate famine is acute so far as candidates from the upper classes is concerned. The curate of the future will be drawn from the working classes." And the same authority adds: "It may be that the working class curate will bring a new tone to the ministry of the Church of England."

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That we have concluded to give many more of them a chance to learn something about them by using the Columns of THE WESTERN HOME MONTHLY to invite correspondence. A postal card will do it. Use it. Mail to Correspondence Department, Central Business College, Toronto.

W. H. SHAW, Principal

The Woman's Quiet Hour

by E.G.K.

Motto for the month.

Could'st thou boast, O child of weakness?
O'er the sons of wrong and strife
Were their strong temptations planted
In thy path of life?

—Whittier.

The Winnipeg Industrial. Almost every day brings some fresh news as to the prize list of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. Much that is of importance to the men on the farms has already been published, and interest in stock circles is at fever heat. There is a side of the Exhibition this year that is to be of special interest to women. In the past the woman's section has been sadly neglected, but this year the new president, Mr. Geo. H. Greig, is a firm believer in making the exhibition attractive to women, and the new manager, Dr. Bell, is of the same opinion, and has had wide experience at Toronto and Guelph. Of course, everything cannot be done in a year, but a good beginning has already been made. The antiquated prize list is a thing of the past, I am glad to say, and although the new list will not of course, please everyone, I think the majority of the women will admit it is a distinct improvement upon anything that has been offered in the past.

The prize list committee have been aided in the work of revision by a committee of women from the handicraft branch of the Woman's Art Association of Canada. These are women intimately acquainted with all that is newest and best in art needlework, and without being too radical they have advised the removal of many of the articles of fancy work from the prize list that were entirely out of date. With fewer numbers on the list it has been possible to increase the prizes to something like a decent remuneration for the time and labor bestowed on the articles to be exhibited. Another improvement is that of offering prizes for such work as hand embroidered shirt waists. Articles that can be worn and made good use of after they have been exhibited.

Handicrafts. The committee from the Art Association are also taking in hand the preparation of an exhibit of handicrafts in connection with the woman's section. It will be known to many of my readers that the foreign women that have come into the country in the past few years do certain lines of handicraft work most beautifully. The Doukhobor women are famous for their drawn work, the Galician women for embroideries of many kinds and also for moulding pottery, while many of the Norwegian and Swedish women are artists in the matter of Hardanger work, which is now so popular for the decoration of dresses and table linens. There are a number of other handicrafts practised in different parts of the West, and an endeavor will be made to collect a really representative exhibit of this work. If any reader of the column knows of women in her neighborhood who have work of this kind that it would be well to exhibit, she could help by sending word to Mrs. Hay Stead, secretary of the Woman's Art Association, 499 Wardlow Avenue, Fort Rouge, Winnipeg.

In this way very material assistance can be afforded the committee having this work in charge. Very few of the foreign women have arrived at the point of reading our newspapers, and it is therefore very difficult to reach and interest them in exhibits of this kind.

English speaking women residing near settlements of foreigners might act as agents for the committee, as they would be much more likely to have the confidence of these women

than some stranger of whom they had never heard.

Exhibits of these handicrafts are not only interesting in themselves, but the fact that they are exhibits opens up a market for these embroideries, and in that way the foreign women are helped in making use of the arts and handicrafts of their own homes in the new land.

If any one knows of a good collection of pillow lace or of any one who makes the same, this also should be communicated to the secretary of the Art Association.

It would do no harm to report any handicraft that you know of being carried on in your neighborhood.

Children's Work.

Greater prominence is to be given this year to the work of the children. Not only will there be an excellent exhibit of the work of the manual training classes, but the superintendent of sewing in the public schools is arranging for an exhibit of needlework. There was an exhibit of this work held in one of the large city schools last year, and the sight of the neatly made garments, the work of girls ranging in age from 7 to 14, was one to rejoice the heart of every woman who takes an interest in needlework. One feature of this work that is especially to be commended is the patching of garments and the darning of stockings. It is to be hoped that in time the teaching of sewing will be general in all public schools both of city and country. No matter what other accomplishments a girl may have, she is not fit to marry and take charge of the making of a home unless she can sew neatly and can make the ordinary garments of herself and young children.

Machine made garments, and ready made garments of all kinds, become yearly better and cheaper, but they will never give the wear they should unless the housewife has the skill to make slight alterations and put in dropped stitches. The power to do this only comes from a general knowledge of sewing in all its branches.

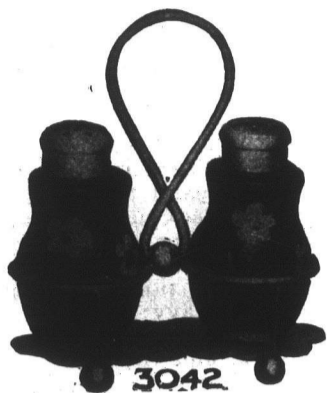
I am no advocate of women spending many hours of precious time on elaborating garments that they could buy more cheaply and quite as good ready made. But needlework is an art, and a very refining one, and it should be part of every girl's education to hem, oversew and back-stitch neatly, to darn and put on a patch, and, moreover, she should never be allowed to take up fancy work until she is able to do this.

The expectant mother who sits and sews beautiful thoughts into the tiny garments she makes for the coming stranger has done more than make provision for its bodily comfort; she has influenced, by her loving preparation, the whole future of the coming child.

There is an old song that beautifully suggests this thought. It runs: Sitting by the window sewing dainty seams,
While her faith is brooding over hopeful dreams,
While her heart is happy with a dawning love,
Deftly moves her fingers for the coming dove.

If the future mothers of the West are to fill this old ideal they must be taught, as girls, the use of their needles. This may seem a far cry from the Exhibition, but one thought has led to another, and now I must return to my muttons.

A SELECTION OF WEDDING GIFTS IN TABLEWARE



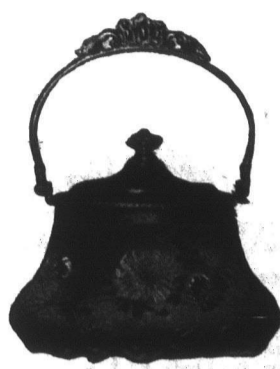
3042 Pepper and salt in stand decorated china..... \$2.50



Salad Bowl and Servers, 8 inches in diameter. decorated china, fine silver mounts..... \$5.00



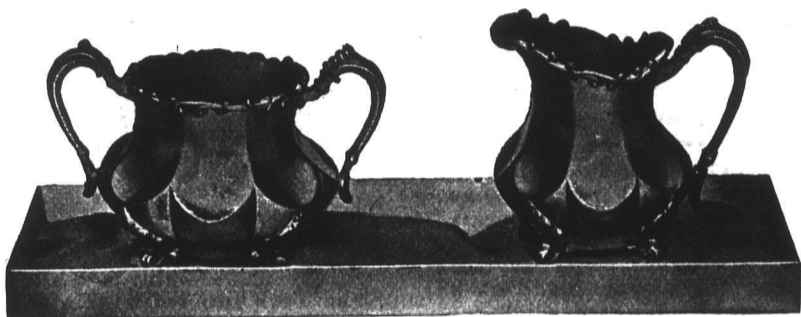
716 Marmalade Jar, 7 inches long, complete with spoon.....\$3.00



Biscuit Jar 9 inches high, decorated china. 733 Silver plated mountings..... \$4.00



801 Pickle, Silver plated and cut glass.....\$2.0



811 Cream and Sugar, in case.....\$2.25



807 Fruit Basket.....\$5.00



808 Bake Dish, with porcelain lining.....\$3.00

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Dairy Competition. The Dairy Competitions, which have proved so interesting in the past, that the tired sightseers were willing to endure an hour of the furnace-like heat of the room in which they were held, has induced the management to give them better accommodation. The present plan, which I think will prove the final one, is to have a good

theatre of seats erected on the ground floor of the old main building and have these competitions there. This year comfortable accommodation will be furnished for the competitors in the form of proper toilet rooms. It is hoped that this change will be the means of bringing out a large class of competitors. Professor W. J. Carson, who is in charge of the Dairy

School of the Agricultural College, is the representative of dairy interests on the Exhibition Board. He is very enthusiastic and is putting both time and thought into arranging the details of the competition. With plenty of space, comfortable seats and a lower temperature, the dairy competition building will be one of the most attractive on the grounds. From being the abomination of desolation which it was last year, the old main building promises this year to be a veritable Mecca for good things, more especially for the women.

taken the Golden City by the southern sea. The loss of life and property is so gigantic that it seems as if nothing adequate could be said about it.

I am sure of one thing, and that is that the hearts of the women of the Canadian west have gone out in deepest sympathy for the thousands of women and little children left homeless and penniless by fire and earthquake.

WE have many "absent" customers, that is, those who live in the country and who send their orders by mail. A great many such are of long standing. They have dealt here for years, and are known to us by their correspondence only. They have found dealing here satisfactory, and all of them can testify to the care and promptness with which every order has been filled. The confidence and trust as expressed by the continued trade of these "absent" customers, is worth as much as and more to us than the monetary results of the business.

As is generally known, the goods we keep are the best qualities, and much of the stock is unique and of an exclusive character, "specialties" that are not found elsewhere in the city or country. If you cannot find at your local merchant's the goods you desire, we will be very pleased to attend to your valued orders, and shall give them the same careful and prompt attention for which this store has gained its reputation for the best service through the mails.

Samples sent on application.

Five per cent. is allowed usually on purchases of \$1 and up for cash, and this discount will help to pay for carriage of goods by mail or express.

OUR SPECIALTIES ARE Fine Dress Materials and Silks, Good Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc. Beautiful Embroideries, Laces and Trimmings. Underwear, Hosiery and Gloves. Novelties in Neckwear, Ladies Corsets, Whitewear, etc. Infants and Children's Dresses, Hats and Bonnets, etc. Scotch Wools, Blankets and Flannels.

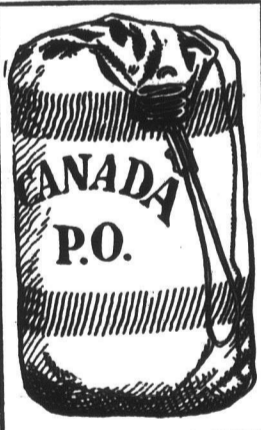
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Toilet Rooms. The lack of suitable and convenient toilet accommodation for women and young children has always been one of the great drawbacks of our Exhibition. It will not be possible this year for the management to do all that they had hoped for, for the simple reason that a drain connection, which they had fully counted upon, cannot be put in until next year. They are, however, increasing accommodation of this kind as far as possible, and by 1907 hope to have things really up-to-date.

Model Kitchen. The management are planning, among other things, for a model kitchen and some daily lectures on domestic science. With this end in view the old main building, which was such a horror last year, is being remodelled, and the kitchen will be in some part of it. If the women attending the Fair this year show keen interest in the work of this kitchen and the lecturer's talking on cooking, it will be enlarged and extended for another year.

San Francisco. As I write the whole world is standing aghast at the disaster that has over-

RAINY RIVER MAN HAD TROUBLES

Till Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured his Kidneys.

Then his Rheumatism and Other Pains Vanished once and for all—His Case Only one of Many.

BARWICK, Ont., May 1. — (Special). — That Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure Rheumatism, or any other disease resulting from disordered Kidneys is the experience of many of the settlers in this Rainy River country. The case of William John Dixon, of this place, is a fair sample of the work the great Canadian Kidney Remedy is doing.

"I had Rheumatism so bad I had to use a stick to walk. I had pains in my back and right hip, and I had no comfort in sleeping. I could no more than dress or undress myself for nearly two months, and I was for nearly three weeks I could not lace my right shoe.

"My brother advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I did so. After taking three boxes I could walk around and lace up my shoes and do my work. Six boxes cured me completely."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the one sure cure for sick Kidneys. Sick Kidneys are the cause of nine-tenths of the ills the human family suffers from.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR GOODS

We do the hair goods business of Western Canada. We have established a reputation for honest and reliable productions. If you can't get what you want at The New York Hair Store then it can't be produced. Here are two of our special values for the month of May for women:

POMPADOURS, natural curly \$4 to \$10.

WIG POMPADOURS, may be worn either underneath or on outside of your hair.....\$1.50 to \$5.00 extra large.....\$3.00 to \$5.00

VENTILATED POMPADOURS, natural curly.....\$4.00 to \$10.00

The pompadours are made of the best imported hair. Beautiful hair is so much coveted and admired and we are here to help those who cannot boast the most luxuriant. Our Pompadours are made for the benefit of those who are deficient in growth of hair. It is one of our most perfect devices. Do you feel the need of one? Write to day.

SWITCHES, strictly high-class natural wavy 16 to 30 inches long, ranging in price according to length.....\$2.00 to \$10

WIGS for ladies who have lost their hair through fever.....\$15.00

HALF WIGS and Waves for elderly ladies.....\$3.00 to \$25.00

What is more commented upon than a well dressed head of hair? This switch is made for the benefit of the woman who cannot enjoy the pleasure of her own hair in enough abundance to dress properly. To such, our switches are all that could be desired and we have them all lengths, shades and prices. When ordering cut sample full length of hair, state length, and whether curly or wavy. Switches, pompadours, bangs made from your own combings \$1.00 upwards. Write for Catalogue.

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Reliable men in every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter; salary \$800 per year, or \$75 per month and expenses, \$3 per day. Steady employment to good, reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars.

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We send you 16 beautiful 9-inch washable Dobbies, in Fancy, Holly, Forge-De-Not, Camellion and many other lovely designs, all tinted in colors on the white line. You sell them for only 15c, and we give you money, and we'll give you this dainty little Lady's or Girl's Watch, with handsomely polished silver nickel case, elegantly enameled with roses and leaves in color, decorated porcelain dial, French bevelled crystal, cute little fancy Gold Hands and good works. Just the kind of a Watch you would love to wear. Our Dobbies are brand new, perhaps never seen in your town before, and sell like hot cakes. Write to-day sure. **THE HOME SUPPLY CO., Department 112, Toronto**

STEADY WORK.
\$4 to \$15 per week earned.
Men and women wanted to work our **RAPID HOSIERY MACHINE** at their homes making hosiery for us to sell the trade. No previous experience necessary. Distance no hindrance. Write at once. **CANADIAN HOSIERY MACHINE Co., Toronto, Canada.**

What to Wear and when to wear it

SLEEVES. The present season is certainly the reign of the short sleeve and the long glove. Even outdoor coats are made with the three-quarter sleeve, and though many will doubt the wisdom or comfort of such garments, there is no doubt that the short sleeve for wash waists of all kinds is a great improvement upon the very long sleeve with the fulness all at the wrist which has prevailed for the last few years. The short sleeve not only looks smarter, but it is not half so liable to get in your plate of soup. It is a considerable saving also in the matter of material.

LACE MITTS. With the short sleeves long gloves must be worn, and for the hot weather lace mittens will be all the rage. They come in white, black, tan, and grey, and are extremely pretty, and, for the quality, quite inexpensive.

LINEN COATS. The linen dusters that were to some extent revived last year are appearing in another form this year. Three-quarter and five-eighth linen coats are all the rage. They are made of a special weight of linen somewhat resembling butcher's linen in weave, but much heavier. A very light fawn shade is shown, and the coats are also made in pure white and Holland color. They are all loose in the back with a few pleats stitched down far enough to simulate a yoke, and the collars and cuffs are profusely strapped and buttoned and nearly always piped with a contrasting color, such as brown, green or blue. These garments are smart and would be extremely serviceable for wear in the country, more especially for driving. It is quite correct to wear a linen coat over a shirt waist suit of silk. The coats laundry well and are absolutely dust proof.

SILK SUITS. The silk shirt waist suit will be immensely popular again this season, but in a more dressy form than last year. The greens and blues and small checks will lead. The shadings and quality of silk shown are all beautiful, and really the ready-made silk suits, all things considered, are the cheapest to buy. They can be had now at prices ranging from \$15 to \$30, and it would be impossible to get the material and have it made by anything like a good dressmaker for that money. I even question whether it is not cheaper for the woman who makes her own to buy the ready-made goods this year. They have ceased to have that "made by the

million" look, and are obtainable in individual styles.

SILK COATS. There is a great demand this year for the loose coat of black silk, and strange to say they are being worn by quite young brides, as well as the matrons. Up to date I have not seen them worn by girls. Heavy Duchess, cord de chene and taffeta are the silks principally used, and there is not so much as a suspicion of jet to be seen upon them and very little lace. The decorations are mainly embroidery in heavy patterns right on the silk, fancy silk braids and pleatings of heavy silk chiffon. These coats are all in loose patterns, and many of them show the empire effects. It is simply amazing what a handsome garment you can buy for \$15, and some in taffeta are shown as low as \$10, though I hardly think I would advise the purchase of one at that price.

WHITE SUITS. It is unquestionably a white season, and in white wash goods there are two lines of dresses worn. First, the sheer white linens of good weight trimmed with heavy machine embroidery or simple pleats or tucks, and the elaborate hand embroidered gown which shows a combined pattern of eyelet and Mount Mallick embroidery. Quite a number of these linen gowns are made with Eton or Pony coats, but the shirtwaist will be more generally worn. Many of the skirts are made with stitched pleats and a good many are cut circular.

In thin white goods, plain lawns are in the lead with eyelet embroidery for decoration. The skirts are made with one, two or three flounces, and a few show the flouncing put on with the fulness laid in small tucks, which has a very smart effect. The bodices are nearly all buttoned in the back and have elaborate decorations in the front, but are not much pouched. The high girde is worn with everything, and for white dresses is very often made of fancy Dresden or Dolly Varden ribbon, which gives just the right touch of color. Next in popularity to the white wash dresses are the white serges. A more useful gown it would be hard to imagine. As a rule they are made very plain, a skirt and Eton or Pony coat or a very plain shirt waist. The skirts are nearly all cut circular or are pleated to give a very decided flare at the bottom. The decoration may be plain stitching with a touch of Irish crochet lace on the short sleeves, or it may be silk braid laid flat and stitched on both edges. These gowns can always be dry-cleaned at a reasonable figure, even when you pay the express in and out of Winnipeg, and look absolutely new when cleaned. If you cannot afford to have a dressmaker, they are easily made at home, and a good firm light serge can be had double-fold from 75c to \$1.25 per yard that is quite good enough for the purpose.

Suffered Terrible Agony FROM PAIN ACROSS HIS KIDNEYS. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HIM.

Read the words of praise, Mr. M. A. McInnis, Marion Bridge, N.S., has for Doan's Kidney Pills. (He writes us): "For the past three years I have suffered terrible agony from pain across my kidneys. I was so bad I could not stoop or bend. I consulted and had several doctors treat me, but could get no relief. On the advice of a friend, I procured a box of your valuable, life-giving remedy (Doan's Kidney Pills), and to my surprise and delight, I immediately got better. In my opinion Doan's Kidney Pills have no equal for any form of kidney trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25. Can be procured at all dealers or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

Do not accept a spurious substitute but be sure and get "Doan's."

RAIN OR SHOWER COATS.

There never was a season when shower coats were such smart garments as they are this year. Cravenette leads, but these coats have lost all semblance to rain coats, and look like the most stylish wraps suitable to any and every occasion. Greens, greys and fawns lead, and the loose back, with pleats stitched half way, is the best form, although there must be at least 50 different styles.

If you can only afford one coat for the season and do much driving, one of these is the best investment as it will answer as well for sun as rain, and is dressy enough for almost any occasion where a coat needs to be worn.

A SQUEEZE-EASY MOP



is needed in every home. Thousands are now in use. Regular price \$1.50. For the month of MAY ONLY, PRICE: **\$1.00**

It saves the back and hands. It does the work perfectly.

THE OLD WAY
Before the invention of the Squeeze-Easy Mop, your back and hands were tired from wringing by hand.

THE NEW WAY
Since the invention of the Squeeze-Easy Mop, your back and hands are saved.

It will last a lifetime, nothing to go out of order. Mop, Wringer and Cloth furnished all for **ONE DOLLAR** this month only. Write to-day.

Great West Speciality Co.
622 ASHDOWN BLOCK WINNIPEG, MAN.

When writing advertisers please mention Western Home Monthly.

WORKING DRESSES. The big department stores are now showing a line of house dresses, simple full skirts and neat blouse waists, in many pretty lines of print. These dresses complete retail in Winnipeg at \$1.35, but how they can be made for that money quite beats me. They are certainly excellent value, indeed I would consider them a bargain at \$2.25. It is simply folly for the woman in the country to attempt to make working dresses herself when she can get them at this price. These gowns are neat, clean, cool, and look as if they would wash well. They fit well also.

The Quality is in the Age.

To be absolutely pure, palatable and beneficial to health, Gin must have been matured long enough to have all the fusel oil that it contains, evaporated.

Melcher's "Red Cross" Canadian Gin is the only gin which, before being sold, is matured for years in bonded warehouses controlled by the Government. That is why Melcher's Red Cross Gin is so appreciated by connoisseurs who know the difference between raw Gin and a pure, old and thoroughly matured Gin.

Melcher's Red Cross Canadian Gin is pure and has the age. That's all.

The Prosperous West.

One of the district agents of the Great-West Life Assurance Company of Winnipeg has recently returned from an extended trip to Saskatchewan, where the Company has extensive business interests and several flourishing agencies.

His account of the conditions in that province is enthusiastic in the prosperity and progress are apparent, and the large amount of Insurance extreme. In every line of business written by the Great-West Life during the last few months shows that the good people of Saskatchewan are alive to the advantage of insuring with a Company so closely connected with the prosperity of the West.

Several interesting episodes are reported by the Company's agents. In one town he had occasion to make a small purchase in one of the principal stores, and before he came out six of the eight clerks engaged in that store had signed applications for life insurance.

Saskatoon was one of the towns visited, and as the agent had not been in that locality for three years or more, the change from a prairie village to a large bustling town was most noticeable.

Co-operation the Watchword.

As one of the earliest and most vigorous advocates of the principles of co-operation conducted on a comprehensive basis, it is observed with no little satisfaction, the commendable progress which has been achieved by the Canadian Co-operative Co., 258, 260 Portage Avenue. Incorporated barely twelve months ago with a Dominion Charter of \$250,000, it has already demonstrated that the straight-forward manner in which its business is carried on has been of mutual benefit to its shareholders and clients. The Board of Directors has for its President Mr. John McVicar, whose sobriquet of "The Farmers' Friend" in grain circles is a self-evident indication that the interests of the agricultural section of the Company's operations are in safe hands and will be zealously looked after on the lines of true reciprocity.

During little more than six months of active commerce, the Company has appointed upwards of one hundred "live" agents throughout Manitoba and Saskatchewan, each week bringing in applications from new quarters, and the salient features in connection with their appointment, to which special attention is called, are these, viz:—

1. Each agent must, as an essential condition, be a shareholder in the Company, and thereupon a special territory is allotted him.

2. An agent's profits are commensurate with the volume of business

influenced by him, the heavy item of outside salaries being thus entirely avoided, thereby ensuring at the same time the continuing efforts of each agent to secure the cream of all business in his locality, upon which he derives his proportionate revenue through the Head Office.

In the diversity of its departmental lines, the Company is a veritable octopus and its tentacles are all-embracing. In addition to its large grain business, a constantly increasing trade is being successfully pursued in disposing of all branches of produce consigned to the Company by the farmer or storekeeper. In this connection it is important to point out that the Company acts solely as a Commission Agent for the farmer or consignor, and not as a jobber or dealer, which means, in other words, that the Company has no "axe to grind" of its own, but is impelled in its own interests to place all goods consigned to it in the best possible market, to the co-operative benefit of the shipper and itself.

A Reliable Potato Harvester.

We are glad to call attention to the advertisement of the Hoover potato digger which appears for the first time in this issue. The Hoover digger has for a good many years stood forth as the very highest type of potato harvesting machinery. We do not know that there is even a claim made that there is anything better. Potato growers have learned that in raising potatoes on a large scale they must have a better way of harvesting than to dig them with a hoe, but so can farmers mow all their grass with the scythe. A potato harvester is fully as essential to the potato grower as the mowing machine is to the hay maker. The best way for a potato raiser to appreciate this is to start in to harvest his crop with the old reliable Hoover digger. It gets them all, puts them on top of the ground, tops in one row and potatoes in another, and makes fast work of it. It is manufactured by the Hoover-Prout Company, Lock Box 15, Avery, Ohio, who will be glad to send descriptive catalogue and all particulars to any one writing them.

Meat of Wheat.

Meat of Wheat is the name of a dainty pure white Breakfast Food that is being made and put up in Winnipeg by the Western Cereal Co. Its name implies what it is. Connoisseurs pronounce it perfect as an economical, nutritious, easily digestible breakfast food. One 15 cent package of Meat of Wheat is said to make 12 full pounds of substantial, dainty, pure white Breakfast Food cooked in the home kitchen. Meat of Wheat is put up in neat packages and is now on sale in all up-to-date stores in the West. Note their advertisement on page 26 in this issue.

SHE'S ONLY ONE OF THOUSANDS

Who have found relief from their Indigestion and Dyspepsia in Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

"I suffered for several years with Dyspepsia. Nothing I ate would digest without giving me great pain. I could not get any thing to relieve me till a friend of mine advised me to use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. One box cured me and I have had no return of the trouble since.

Such is the experience of Miss Lizzie Watling, 177 King William St., Hamilton, Ont. It should come as a message of hope to thousands of Canadians. It is only one of thousands of similar statements that prove conclusively that Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets never fail to cure Indigestion and Dyspepsia of all stages.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets digest the food themselves. They do the stomach's work and give it a chance to rest and recuperate. They are thus a natural cure.

Help your stomach and it will help you. If you would eat what you like when you like use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.



Roofed With Paroid Roofing

Many of the largest farm and poultry buildings in the country as well as Government and railroad warehouses, factories, etc., are now roofed and sided with Paroid Roofing.

The above illustration shows a large Stock Barn covered with Paroid. In spite of cheap imitations it grows in popularity, because every one who uses it finds it economical, extra strong, durable and thoroughly satisfactory. Get Paroid; make no mistake.

Light slate color; contains no tar; does not crack or run; does not taint rain water, keeps buildings dry and warm, looks well, lasts long, spark, water, cold, heat, smoke and gas proof. That's why it is so popular.

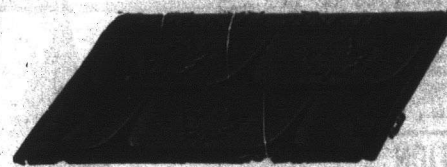
Sample Free To show you exactly what it is we'll send you a free sample and name of nearest dealer. If your dealer cannot supply you Paroid, write direct to us, giving his name and address and we'll undertake to see that you get Paroid.

WRITE US FOR SAMPLE AND BOOKLET

RATTRAY, CAMERON CO. Ltd.

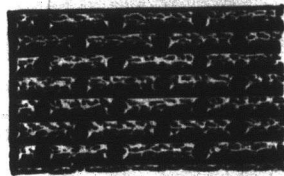
141-143 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg

OUR PATENT "Safe Lock"



Steel Shingles

Are handsome and durable, interlock on all four sides, are easily applied, and are positively weather, fire and lightning proof.

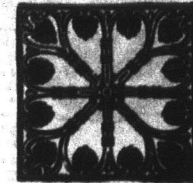


ROCK FACE BRICK.

OUR STEEL SIDINGS

Are well made—handsome in design. They are wind-proof, and keep buildings warm.

OUR EMBOSSED STEEL CEILINGS AND SIDEWALLS



Should be used in all buildings where a permanent and sanitary finish is desired.

Manufactured by THE METAL SHINGLE AND SIDING CO., Preston, Ont.

CLARE & BROCKEST

WESTERN AGENTS

246 Princess Street

WINNIPEG, MAN.

MUSIC LESSONS FREE at your home. For a limited time we will give free, for advertising purposes, 96 music lessons for beginners or advanced pupils on either Piano, Organ, Banjo, Guitar, Cornet, Violin or Mandolin (your expense will only be the cost of postage and the music you use, which is small). We teach by mail only and guarantee success, Established seven years. Hundreds write: "Wish I had heard of your school before." Write to-day for booklet, testimonials and free tuition blank. Address: U. S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Box 630, 19 Union Sq., N. Y.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Western Home Monthly.

DON'T PUT MONEY IN A LETTER!

When remitting by mail use
Dominion Express
MONEY ORDERS AND FOREIGN
CHEQUES

The BEST and CHEAPEST system for sending money to any place in the world.

ABSOLUTELY SAFE!
Purchaser is given a receipt and if Order or Cheque is lost or destroyed the amount will be promptly refunded. No red tape.
For full information and rates call on local agents of **DOMINION EXPRESS** or **C.P.R.**

SEND US YOUR NAME

and address and we'll mail you 2 doz. of our beautiful shell Hat Pins all long finely Gold finished. Pins, each mounted with large handsomely polished pink tinted genuine pearls from the South Sea Islands. They're worth at least 25c. You sell them for only 10c. each, return money, and for your trouble we'll give you a superbly decorated, exquisite little Watch, a genuine Gold Pearl and Ruby Ring, a long Gold Chain set with magnificent stones, a lady's size Violin and complete instructor, five large beautifully colored Ostrich Tops, or your choice from dozens of other equally handsome and valuable presents contained in our large illustrated Catalogue sent free with the Hat Pins. We trust you. Write to-day. **THE NATIONAL JEWELRY CO., Dept. 3199 Toronto**

Fix Up that Old Wagon

With a set of steel wheels. They will make it as good as new. Then again, low wide tired steel wheels make it easy to load. No rotting of fellows or tires to re-set. We make them to fit any wagon, any height or width of tire. Write at once and get prices. We sell direct to the farmer—no agents' commissions.
The Farmers' Supply Co., WINNIPEG.

FREE

We give a handsome silver watch, that with care will last 10 years, for selling only 18 of our beautiful shell Hat Pins at 10c. each, or an exquisite little Lady's Watch, with very dainty face, Gold hands and the back all enamelled with flowers in beautiful colors for selling only 25c. They are the real pearls from the South Sea Islands, beautifully polished and attractively mounted on long gold finished pins. Jewellers and stores ask 25c. At 10c. they sell like hot cakes. We trust you. Write and we'll send eighteen or twenty more. Return money and we'll promptly send you your watch. **THE NATIONAL JEWELRY CO., Dept. 3200 Toronto**

FISHERMEN ATTENTION Here is your chance to get a first class outfit for less than 1/4 price. **Lister** 140-yd. reel, 100 Kirby hooks, 12 Carlisle double gut hooks assorted sizes, 1 Kingfisher hook, 3 trout flies, 15 first quality linen lines, 3 two color floats, 12 lead sinkers asst. size, 1 treble hook trolling spoon. Packed and sent direct to your door. Only \$1.4. Dept. A1, Monarch Supply Co., not incorporated, 254 Homer St., Chicago.

We Trust You

with 2 doz. sets of our Picture Post Cards to sell at 10c. a set (4 beautifully colored Picture Post Cards worth 5c. each in every set). They sell like hot cakes. Don't send a cent, just your name and address and we'll mail the Cards postpaid. Sell them, return the money, and we'll give you the most beautiful little Watch, with Gold hands, and elegant case enamelled in colors, also a magnificent diamond ring, any size, if you're prompt in returning the money. Write now. **The Colonial Art Co., Dept. 3.23 Toronto**

EARN THIS WATCH

The easiest thing in the world. Hundreds of boys have done it and they say it's just a dandy—handsomely polished silver, nickel case, strong and well made, with decorative porcelain dial, heavy bevelled crystal, hour, minute and second hands of fine blue steel and good work—given absolutely free for selling our **Picture Post Cards**. Elegant pictures, beautifully colored, sell like wildfire. Send name and address and we'll mail 18 sets postpaid. Sell them at 10c. a set (4 cards in a set), return money, and we'll promptly send you this handsome Watch free. **THE COLONIAL ART CO., DEPT. 3126 TORONTO**

PATTERN DEPARTMENT

The Western Home Monthly will send any pattern mentioned below on receipt of price specified. Order by number, stating size wanted. Address Pattern Department, The Western Home Monthly, Winnipeg, Man.

6453-6454—A Gown for an Elderly Lady.

In their enthusiasm for the films and furbelows of the young woman's wardrobe, the fashion artists have not forgotten the older women and some very attractive new models in gowns for her are to be seen. The illustration shows a beautiful gown of gray crepe de chine with narrow braid adorning the skirt. The waist is plain in back with a soft fullness in front regulated by shirrs upon the shoulder. Narrow vestees of dark gray broadcloth show French knots of black along the edges, while a narrow soutache also serves as trimming. The inner vest may be of soft silk or embroidered chiffon. The soft grays and lavenders are very fashionable and would render this gown very smart. The skirt is one of the new seven gore models with a graceful flare about the bottom. For the medium size the pattern calls for 6 yards of 50-inch material.
Two patterns—6453—sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure. 6454—sizes, 20 to 32 inches waist measure.
The price of these patterns is 30c but either will be sent upon receipt of 15 cents.



Special Offer—This pattern, with any one other in this issue, together with one year's subscription to The Western Home Monthly—all three for 50 cents.

4018—A Dainty Little Gown.

What exquisite bits of daintiness children's clothes are! Nothing is too fine for such lovely little wearers and no amount of labor is too great for the fond mother who fashions the little maiden's gowns. The small party frock shown is developed in white Swiss with a fine insertion and edging for adornment. Tiny tucks appear in front and provide a pretty fullness, while bands of insertion extend over the shoulders. A little guimpe completes the dress so the latter may be varied by the wearing of different guimpes. These guimpes may be elaborate or plain as desired. For a serviceable dress of challis or serge, the trimming may be of more simple nature and the shoulder ruffles omitted. A small gingham or dimity dress made after this design would be very pleasing. In the medium size the pattern calls for 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.
4018—Sizes, 4 to 10 years. Price 15 cents.
Special Offer—This pattern, with



any one other pattern in this issue, together with The Western Home Monthly for one year—all three for 50 cents.

4735—Underwear for Tiny Toddlers.

The fashionable woman is by no means a blind follower of fashion, but utilizes such good taste and discretion in the clothing of herself and her children as to combine style and practicability in everything. The little maid between the ages of 2 and 6 is continually on the move and differs little from her brother who finds more to do in a day than older heads could think of in a week. With the present vogue of very short dresses, the gathering of the drawers tight at the knee is an excellent mode, and one widely adopted by up-to-date mothers. This small drawer also



pulls up with a string at the waist so that the little maid cannot outgrow these garments before they wear out. A narrow embroidery may edge the drawers, or a ruffle of the material be used and prove more durable. Nainsook, longcloth, muslin or cotton flannel are all materials used for these. The medium size requires 3/4 yards of material.
4735—Sizes, 2 to 6 years. Price 15 cents.
Special Offer—This pattern, with any one other pattern in this issue together with one year's subscription to The Western Home Monthly—all three for 50 cents.

4740—A Pretty House Jacket.

Among the new designs there are some very charming house jackets for girls, and one of the most practical for the home dressmaker is shown here. It is the essence of simplicity, having no contrasting elaboration of any kind save the ribbon girdling the waist. It consists of a pointed yoke from which depends the full gathered sack. The deep collar is extremely graceful, being created by tucking the straight piece of the material to a depth of two or three inches and allowing the fullness therefrom to provide ripple for the



edges. Two narrow tucks on the edge assist the flare, and the same is used to construct the frill at the wrist. A pretty challis or silk would be excellent for this design, while the washing fabrics are also suitable. The jacket is so easily made that the girl may almost do it herself. For the medium size 3 yards of 36-inch material are needed.
4740—Sizes, 12 to 16 years. Price 15 cents.

Special Offer—This pattern, with any one other pattern in this issue together with The Western Home Monthly for one year—all three for 50 cents.

6330—A Blouse of Individuality.

The word shirt-waist does not always imply a garment of severe plainness as the term would suggest, but more often an elaborate creation



ere are jackets t practic is ence of g elab- ribbon ts of a depends e deep being t piece two or fulness for the

on the same is at the ck would, while suitable. that the f. For 36-inch.

Price

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of tucks and gathers. For general wear the well-dressed woman does not desire elaboration or fussiness, but rather would have her blouses made individual by trim stitchery or neat trimming straps. Here is shown a blouse quite ideal in its air of quality and refinement. Tucks give lengthening lines in front and back while the real charm of the waist lies in the fanciful applied yoke. This buttons to one side of the front with jaunty effect and a button finishes each side tab. Linen is excellent for developing the waist while the model is especially well adapted to a light weight broad-cloth or serge. The home dressmaker will find the pattern quite free from difficulties.

6390-32 to 42 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.

Special Offer—This pattern, with any one other pattern in this issue together with one year's subscription to The Western Home Monthly, all three for 50 cents.

6412—A One-Piece Dressing Sack.

In this day of Mandarin coats and Chinese embroidery nothing could be more chic than the little boudoir jacket sketched. The vagaries of fashion are as marked in negligees as in frocks for street wear and the simple sack with its long shoulder line and bias seam in the back is quite in accordance with the Orientalism of the day. The garment will please the inexperienced sewer because of its simplicity of construction. The only seam is in the centre of the back. The sleeves are cut in one piece with the body part and are daintily joined



with ribbons beneath the arms. The model is one of which the average woman likes to experiment on in the selection of colors and trimmings. A chintz of Eastern coloring might prove most attractive with a narrow band of some plain contrasting material set near the edges. A soft silk or flowered dimity might be quite pretty and very little need be expended upon its development. A white lawn with border of dotted Swiss would be a suggestion for a tub sack. For the medium size 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material are needed.

6412—sizes, small medium and large. Price 15 cents.

Special Offer—This pattern, with any other one pattern in this issue, together with one year's subscription to The Western Home Monthly—all three for 50 cents.

Finnegan—"Oh, yis. Oi can understand how thim astronomers can calculate th' distance av a shtarr, its weight, dinstity, color and all thot—but th' thing that gets me is, how do they know its name?"

To the Trade.

Hard Wall Plaster has come into general use for plastering walls and ceilings. The Manitoba Gypsum Company, Limited, have acquired the best Gypsum deposit known for the manufacture of Hard Wall Plaster, and have also purchased the plant of the Manitoba Union Mining Co., Limited, which they have thoroughly remodelled and equipped with the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of Hard Wall Plaster and other Gypsum products. With our high grade Gypsum deposit, up-to-date mill, and the most experienced men in charge of the operating and sales departments, we are putting out goods that are superior to any imported article. Being a home institution, we are able to make prompt shipments and do away with the trouble of returning bags to a foreign country, paying duty, etc. The following reasons should convince you that you should use Manitoba Hard Wall Plaster for plastering walls and ceilings.

1. It will not loosen or fall off from leakage of water pipes or imperfect roofs.
2. It adheres equally well to lath, brick or any surface.
3. It has great adhesiveness and strength, rendering the walls practically indestructible.
4. It will not crack or shrink of itself.
5. It has a tensile strength of 450 lbs. to the square inch, while lime will scarcely hold its own weight.
6. It permits the carpenters to follow the plasterers without loss of time.
7. From its great density the building is made warmer in winter and cooler in summer.
8. It can be finished in rough or smooth finish with one coat.
9. It is light and easily worked. Plasterers can cover more surface in a given time with it than with lime plaster.
10. It contains no lime or acids, and can be put on equally as well in winter as in summer: all that is necessary is to keep the frost out of the mortar until it sets.
11. No delay of two to six weeks for mortar to ripen, as with lime.
12. No burning of lawns or trees by lime, as no lime is used.
13. No blocking of travel in the street by mixing-bed.
14. No pitting or blistering of walls.
15. No burning up of fibre, as hair is burned in lime plaster. Write for descriptive booklet and all information. Address the Manitoba Gypsum Co., 806 Union Bank Bldg., Winnipeg, and mention the Western Home Monthly when writing.

Musical Snaps.

Messrs. Norman Lindsay, Limited, are advertising two special bargains in this number. They tell us they have the best piano value at \$250.00 that has been seen in Winnipeg and they are selling this instrument at that price on easy terms. The bargain is well worth looking into. Write them for full particulars and mention this magazine.

Mace for Saskatchewan.

The mace for Saskatchewan's legislative chamber, sent recently from Toronto to Regina, is a remarkably beautiful specimen of the metal-worker's art. The rod, with its surmounting crown, measures four feet in length and is of heavy brass, plated with gold. The rich hand-chased and applied decorations include such national and imperial symbols as the maple leaf, beaver, wheat sheaf, rose, shamrock and thistle. Upon the top of the crown is a large seal, the craftsmanship of which could not be surpassed for its accuracy and artistic skill. The mace is of Canadian design and workmanship through and through, coming from the insignia department of Ryrie Bros., Limited, Toronto's leading jewelers and goldsmiths.

Western Treasure Steel Range COMBINES ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

It is the standard of steel range construction; everything that would add to its efficiency has been included.



Treasure nickel work is whitest, brightest and longest lasting. The oven is exceptionally large and thoroughly ventilated, producing only the best results in cooking.

Write for full information regarding "TREASURES" to MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO. WINNIPEG.

Suits Made To Order By Mail.

We have a perfect system of making clothes by the way of sending out samples and self-measurement blanks. We send them free with instructions how to measure. State about what kind of goods you like and about what price you would like to pay.

\$15, \$20 AND \$25

We prepay all express charges.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR SAMPLES TO— SCOTLAND WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MAN. THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE MAIL ORDER HOUSE IN WINNIPEG.

Jaeger Pure Wool Underwear



Jaeger Pure Wool under all conditions is a necessity. It is the only sensible underwear for those exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather. It is made to clothe the human frame in comfort, to promote the bodily well being and to protect against chill under every condition of climatic change.

Its superior qualities of Durability and Comfort are due to the absolute purity of the wool and the peculiar method of weaving. This stocknet web not only fits the body perfectly but keeps the skin JAEGER UNDERWEAR on dry, cool and comfortable in summer. Jaeger Pure Wool underwear is made in all sizes, styles, weights for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, and is obtainable from leading dealers in all principal cities.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE No. 36

Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woollen System Co. Ltd.

286 Portage Ave. Winnipeg.

FREE



Boys!

HERE'S THE BEST AND EASIEST YET

Return \$2.00 and we'll promptly send you this elegant Rifle. The Colonial Art Co., Dept. 251 Toronto.

A dandy Crack Shot Rifle, nearly 3 yards long, elegant walnut stock, highly polished.

handsomely nickel-plated barrel, trigger guard and side plates. Shoots slugs or darts with terrific force and perfect accuracy. Sure death to rats, cats, sparrows and all small game. The best gun in the world for boys, and its free if you'll sell only 24 sets of beautifully colored PICTURE POST CARDS at the set. Four magnificent gorgeously colored Cards in every set. All the rage, sell like hot cakes. Write for Cards quick.

When writing advertisers please mention Western Home Monthly.



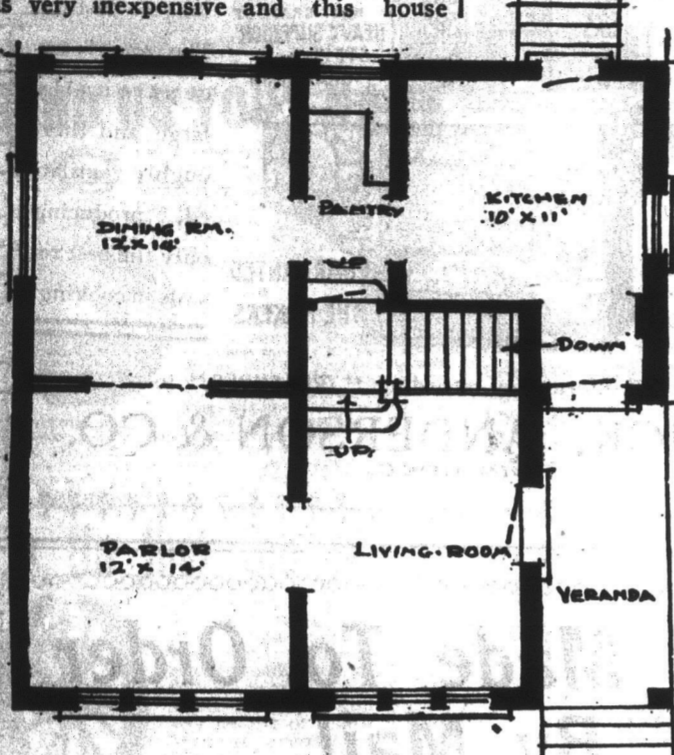
ORIGINAL PLANS

Prepared Specially for The Western Home Monthly
by V. W. Horwood, Architect, Winnipeg

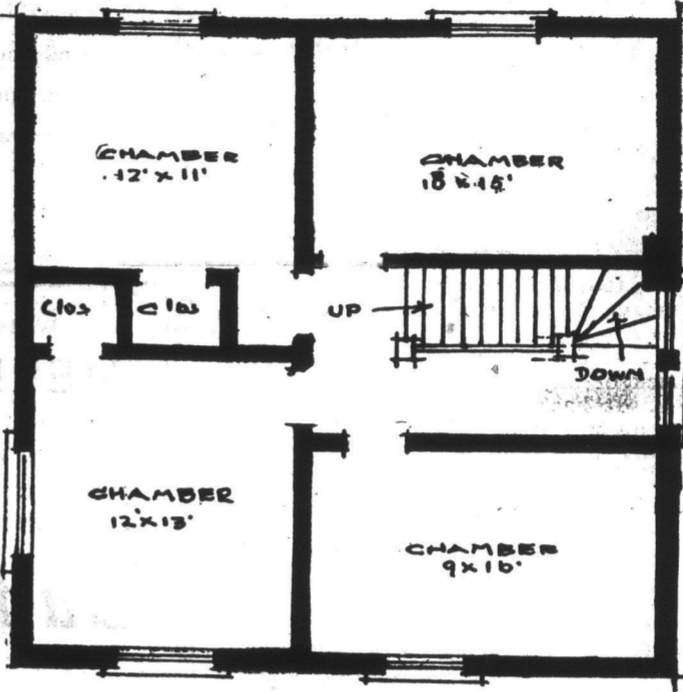
This moderate priced house would be well adapted for a farm dwelling. It gains its picturesque effect from the proportions. The low drooping roof, the over-hang of the gables and the grouping of the windows. The detail is very inexpensive and this house

could be built as cheaply as it is possible to cover in space for comfort. All the doors and windows would be stock sizes, and can be procured at the least cost from the factory, and

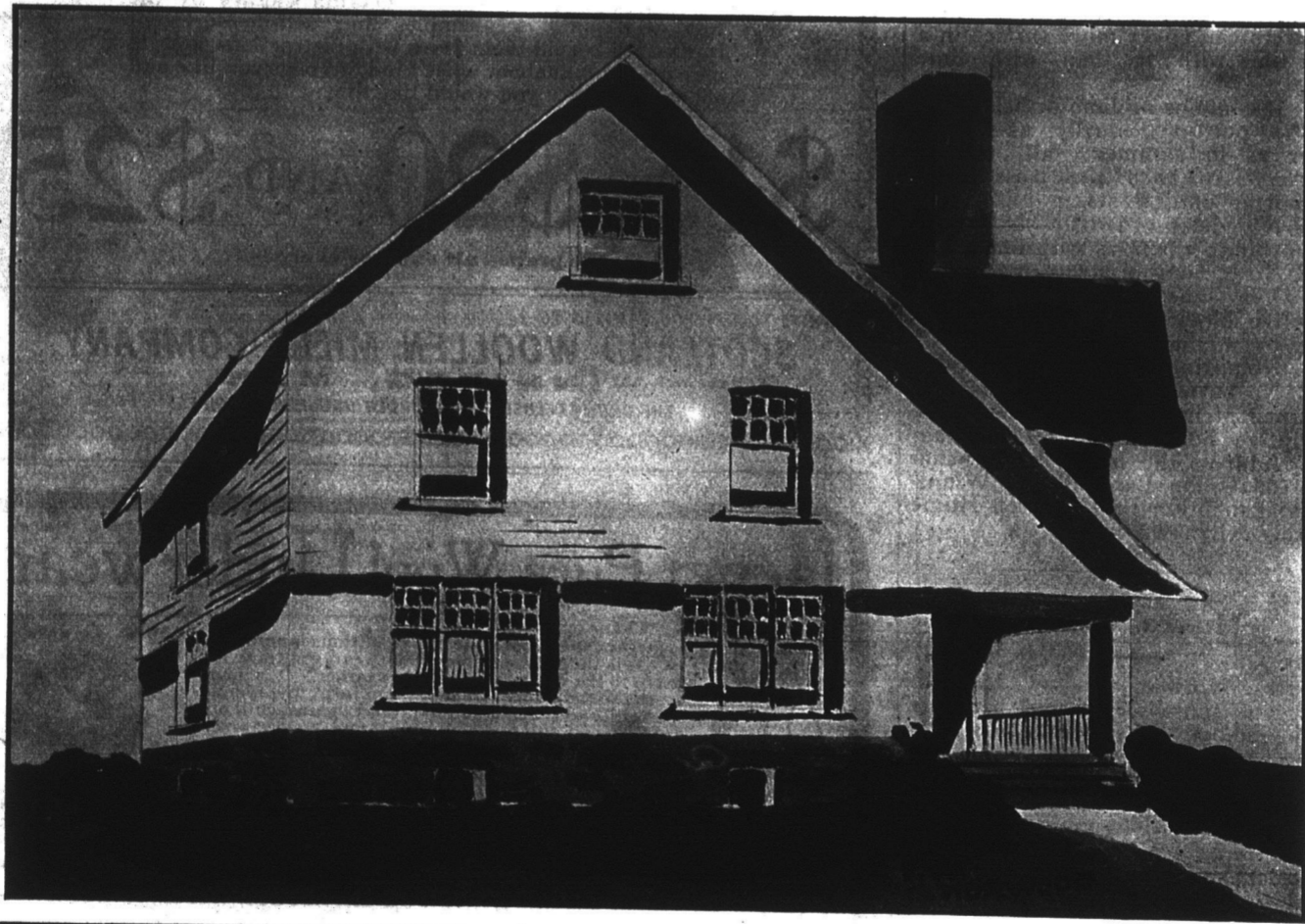
without delay. The lay out of the ground floor is very compact. The hall might be used as a living room. The dining room and kitchen are convenient with pantry. There is an outside entrance to basement. The house could be built of any material and yet retain its interesting effect. I would suggest that the upper storey be shingle, the lower one of clapboard, or brick, and the basement stone. The height of stories—basement 7'-6", ground floor 9'-6", first floor 8'-6". The inside to be plastered 2 coats, hardwall, panted or stained 2 coats and outside painted or stained 3 coats.



GROUND FLOOR SCALE



FIRST FLOOR SCALE



Winnipeg's Industrial Fair and Annual Exhibition

Winnipeg, July 23 to 28, 1906

WESTERN CANADA'S SUMMER HOLIDAY

Only Engagement in Canada of the GREAT KNABENSHEN AIR SHIP GIVING DAILY FLIGHTS	\$500.00 in Prizes FOR WHEAT, largest ever offered in Canada.	Live Stock and Agricultural Sections Second to None
Entries Close July 7th For Prize Lists, address G. H. GREIG, President A. W. BELL, Gen. Manager		
J. H. HUGHES, Sec.-Treas.		

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If so—the plaster for your house ought to be the best.

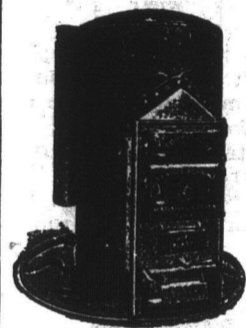


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EMPIRE WOOD FIBRE PLASTER
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MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., LTD.
806 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg

Lennox Torrid Zone STEEL FURNACE



Riveted by hydraulic pressure like a locomotive steel boiler. Made of 8 gauge steel, 1/2 inch thick, making the

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dust and gas proof.

Full and descriptive literature sent on request.

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YOU can make no mistake in having your artificial limb made in Winnipeg. We guarantee a perfect fit.

We are experts at our business and we guarantee our work.

Write us for particulars and illustrated folders.

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54 KING ST.
Winnipeg, Man.

YOUR FORTUNE TOLD FREE
All matters of business, love, marriage and health told by the greatest astrologer living. Send 2-cent stamp and date of birth, for best Horoscope. Patrons satisfied. Address, Prof. NAHOMI, Dept. 88, Bridgeport, Conn.

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention The Western Home Monthly

The Home Doctor.

Simple Remedies.

Some of the most effective remedies are commonplace, everyday things that we give very little attention to, simply because they are commonplace. One of these simple remedies is ordinary table salt.

When suffering from a cold in the head, or any kind of catarrhal or throat disorders, try sniffing a warm solution of salt water in the nostrils, and gargle the throat with cold salt water.

If a daily bath is followed by a salt rub, that is, simply taking salt, wetting it with water and rubbing it thoroughly over the body until the skin takes on a red glow, then rinsing it off quickly with cold water, followed with a brisk rub—such a bath as this taken daily is almost a sure preventative of catching cold.

Salt has also been recommended as beneficial to the scalp. We know one woman who says that she has been in the habit of using a strong solution of salt water to wash her hair, and finds that it makes her hair very soft, and keeps it in good condition.

A little salt rubbed on the teeth is not only very cleansing, but keeps the teeth white, and it also hardens the gums.

Suggestions.

Those who suffer from nervous disorders should use olive oil, which is most highly recommended by those who have tried it.

Begin with a teaspoonful half an hour after each meal: a little lemon juice or salt will remove the taste from the mouth. Gradually increase the dose to a tablespoonful.

It is claimed that olive oil renders the complexion clear and healthy, and makes the hair grow glossy and abundant.

When the voice goes, after reading aloud for a long time, or from the effect of a bad cold, a simple remedy is made by beating up the white of an egg and the juice of a lemon, with sugar to make it palatable. Take a teaspoonful occasionally.

Callous places on the hands can be removed by using toilet pumice on the hardened cuticle, rub on this surface some creamy ointment. Wear gloves when sweeping, or in doing any work that irritates the palms of the hands.

An oatmeal paste which whitens and softens the hands may be made at home, by crushing rolled oats, sifting, and mixing with the powder sufficient oil of sweet almonds to make an ordinary paste. Apply this freely to the hands at night, wearing loose kid gloves to keep the paste in place.

In these days when physical culture receives so much attention, and muscular exercise in the place of medicine is depended on to gain health and strength, the influence of the mind upon the body should not be forgotten, and a cheerful, vigorous, mental attitude should be cultivated.

Going to bed at night with the face grimy with the soil that naturally accumulates through the day, induces a muddy complexion and the formation of comedones or blackheads.

The skin gives off a large amount of moisture, filled with the waste materials of the body, every twenty-four hours. This is largely absorbed by the clothing. Never sleep in clothing worn through the day, and air thoroughly the clothing worn at night.

A remedy which is quite effectual is a raw onion. Hold a piece in the mouth and breathe through the mouth, which will bring the fumes of the onion directly in contact with the affected parts of the lungs or bronchial tubes. It is better to slice the onion, sprinkle salt over it, and let it stand ten or fifteen minutes before using. Thousands of people die annually from the effects of severe colds. They neglect the cold in its earliest stages, thinking that it will

be better shortly; but in place of its getting better it constantly grows worse, until the whole system is past recovery.

There are no miracles in medicine. Remember that to keep or to get health generally requires only a knowledge of Nature's laws with experience and common sense to obey them.

The Secret of Good Health.

Those who have been delicate and have passed through many phases of suffering, have learned that there is a mysterious connection between the mind and the body. They act and react upon each other. The mental has much to do with the physical. Sadness depresses to the extent of inducing disease; on the other hand cheerfulness invigorates and inspires us to better things. We should all try to cultivate a spirit of cheerfulness and to look on the bright side of good health. Bathing and deep breathing and out-door air and exercise are all right steps in the direction of health. Every woman should study the laws of health. For instance, sweeping hurts many of them; the dust gets into their throats and lungs. If you will wash your broom every week in a hot suds and rinse it and shake it dry and hang it up clean and keep it so, it will clean your carpets and lay the dust. It will also require less sweeping, and this duty seems to be the most laborious to many of our women. Study to lessen the everyday work. Get labor-saving devices and study to keep well. Above all things look on the bright side and be cheerful, and your influence will be felt far and wide.

Taking Cold.

There are different ways of avoiding a cold, and different ways of breaking one up after it has been contracted. By sitting in a room which is not properly heated, or riding out in the open air without sufficient clothing, or standing in the streets talking on a cold or windy day almost any one is liable to contract a severe cold.

Now, to avoid this you should take very long, deep breaths, which will increase the circulation, forcing blood into the capillaries, which keeps the surface of the skin from assuming a congested and abnormal condition. A person would never freeze as long as he could maintain and equalize the circulation of the blood, because no part of the body would freeze while active circulation is going on. In case the person does take cold no time should be lost in restoring the system to its normal condition.

A cold is like a fire—the longer it is allowed to run the more stubborn it becomes and the more difficult it is to conquer. The most effectual way of breaking up a cold is to drink plenty of hot peppermint or ginger tea, bathe the feet in hot water, and take a good sweat bath. If the cold is severe the patient should be wrapped in hot blankets, put to bed, and allowed to sweat at least an hour. Then the body should be sponged off with witch-hazel and alcohol until dry, and then followed up with a cocoa oil rub.

If the system is susceptible to colds it would be well to repeat the bathing in witch hazel and alcohol in the morning, and give the body a good rub in cocoa oil. This will close the pores of the skin and prevent persons from taking cold as they go out into the open air. If a person is away from home, where it is impossible for him to take this treatment, he can stop the progress of the cold very materially by rubbing the chest briskly after he retires; this brings the blood to the surface and relieves to a great extent the congestion of the lungs.

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

puts the whole system in the best possible condition to resist the enervating effects of "spring fever."

It is the only tonic needed to purify and enrich the blood—regulate bowels, liver and kidneys—sweeten the stomach—and strengthen digestion. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

A teaspoonful in a glass of water every morning. 25c and 60c.

Two Specials.

We have 12 Talking Machines

Regular price \$35 00
12 disc records 7 80
\$42 80

We will sell the above 12 machines with one dozen records each, for **\$25.00 each.**

Write us for particulars.

PIANOS.

We want you to write us about this special price.

We have a limited number of \$300 pianos we will sell for

\$250 each

On easy terms.

Write us at once.

Norman Lindsay, Ltd.

284 PORTAGE AVENUE

WINNIPEG



Ottawa Clothing Styles BY MAIL

Suits, Raincoats, Trousers, Fancy Vests, Clerical Clothing, Sporting Garments, Etc., Etc., Etc.
☛ FUR-LINED COATS A SPECIALTY ☛

We are the largest High-class Tailoring, Clothing and Outfitting Store in Canada. We employ four cutters and over one hundred UNION workpeople.

Samples and measuring blanks on application. Our \$20 Scotch Tweed Suits and Overcoats, made to order, are the best value on the American continent.

"No fit, no pay—The 2 Macs' Way." Livery makers to the House of Commons and Senate of Canada.

The 2 Macs Limited

Bank of Ottawa our Bankers Capital \$100,000 Stewart McClellan, Pres.
Busy Corner Bank & Sparks Sts. Ottawa

Boog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Boog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

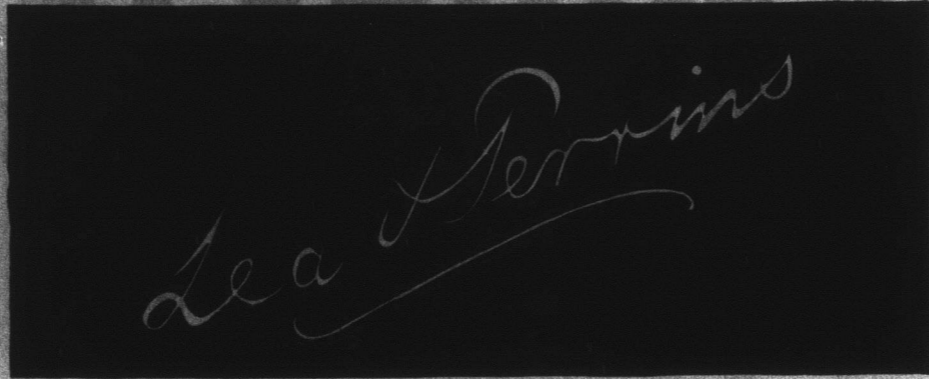
FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 55 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario



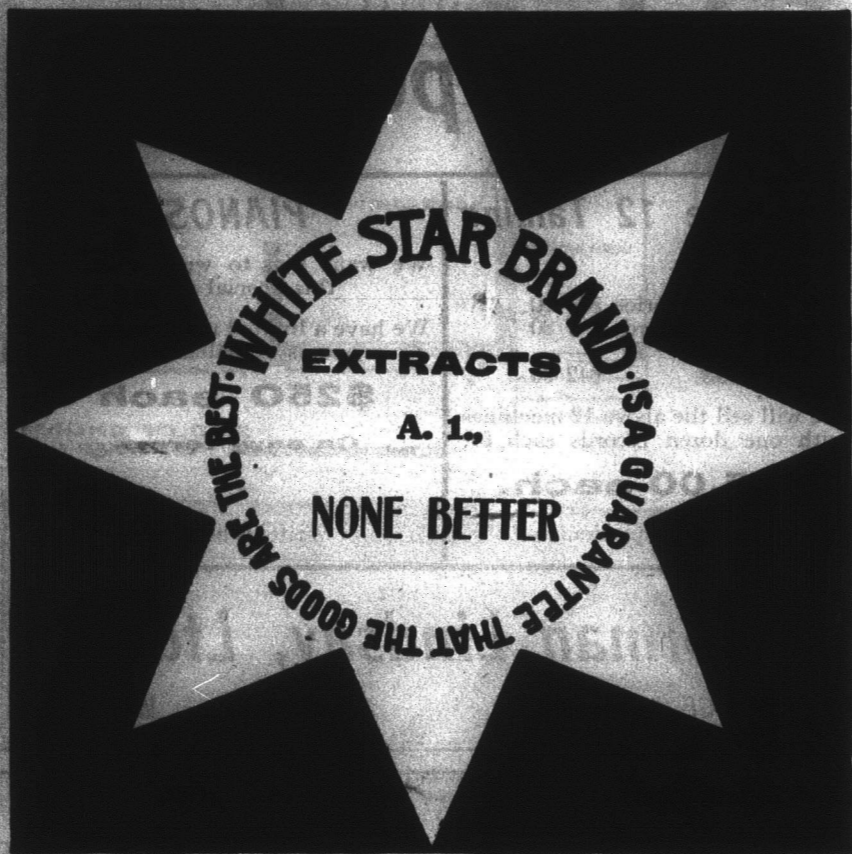
Bed Bug Chaser

Drive the Bed Bugs Out. Bed Bugs, Fleas, Ants, Chiggers, Lice, Cockroaches and all insects. No matter how many other kinds you have tried and failed. "Try This." We guarantee it to rid a house of insects or money refunded. One package will kill 1,000,000 bugs. Leaves no stain, dust, dirt or disagreeable smell. Appreciated by every good housekeeper. One pkg. in plain wrapper by mail prepaid 50c. (Wholesale price to agents and druggists \$1 per dozen.) DOMESTIC BUG CO., Dept. 23 MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

This is a fac-simile of the signature on every bottle of the Original and only Genuine Worcestershire Sauce.



BEWARE OF FRAUDS!



Falling Hair



FROM Typhoid Fever or any other cause, skilfully and thoroughly treated by Electricity, Massages, etc. Facial blemishes—Moles, Superfluous Hair, Small Birthmarks, etc. permanently removed by Electrolysis.

Electric treatment and massage given for Wrinkles, Pimples, Blackheads, etc. My treating rooms are well equipped with the best electrical appliances, comprising powerful Static machines, Galvanic and Facallic batteries.

Eight years practice in Winnipeg. Consultation Free.

Mrs. Coates Coleman

4 Avenue Block WINNIPEG

Wool Mica Roofing

Manufactured in Canada, especially to withstand the severe contraction of the frost. American Paper Roofing is a failure in this respect. Fourteen years experience has established the enduring quality of the All-Wool Mica Roofing. It is perfectly wind, water, and fire proof. It is economy to use the best roofing.

TESTIMONIAL

Dear Sir: Our New Office and Mill, Oatmeal Mill, and Engine House and the Roof over the New Engine at the Mill, have all been roofed with this material and it has given good satisfaction. Signed, W. W. OGILVIE MILLING CO. F. W. Thompson, General Manager

Please send stamps for sample and booklet.

W. G. FONSECA & CO.
156 HIGGINS AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.
Agents for Western Canada.



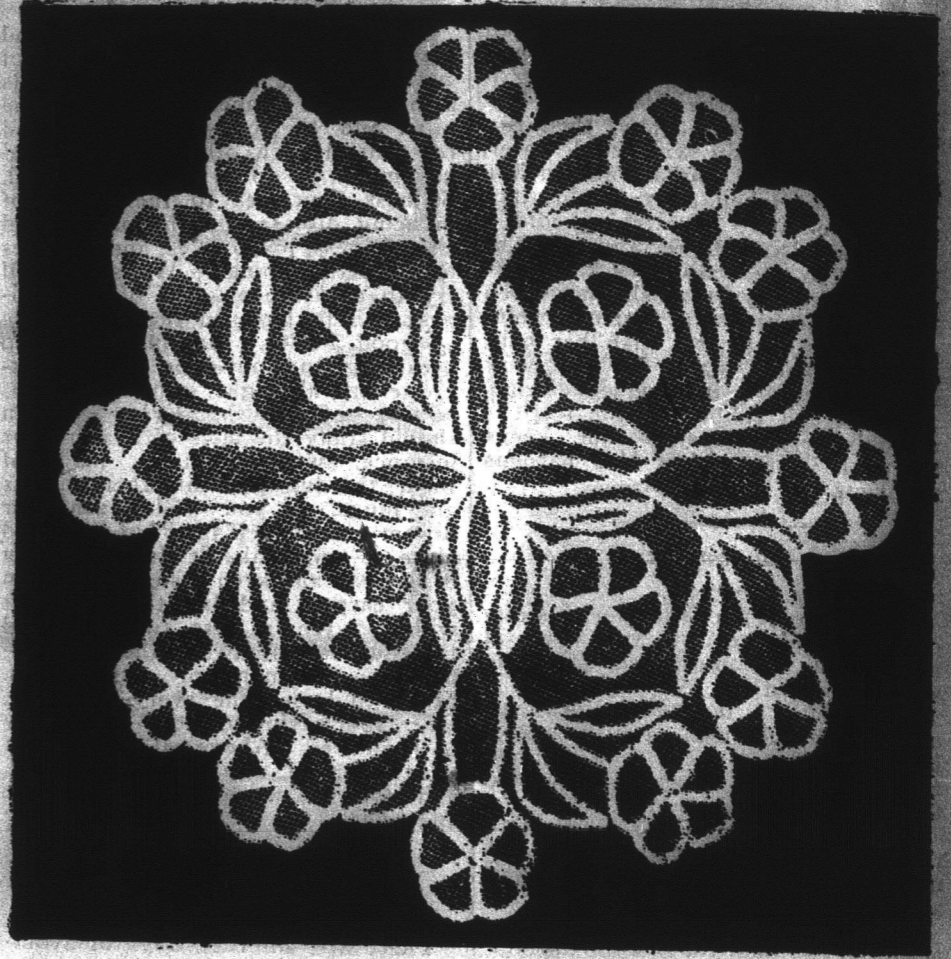
When writing advertisers, please mention The North-West Farmer.

Work for Busy Fingers.

Lace Centerpiece in Applique.

Have your pattern clearly traced or stamped on light-colored cambric. Take a square of net, 21x21 inches, and baste it over the pattern smoothly. The stamping will show through sufficiently so that it can be followed without difficulty. Baste the braid on with fine stitches, exactly as you would do in the pattern if you were intending to fill in with lace stitches, whipping the curves and felling the angles. When

2. Over, knit 2, purl 1, knit 3, purl 1, knit 2, over, narrow, knit 32, over, narrow, knit 2.
3. Knit 3, over, narrow, knit 32, over, narrow, knit 9.
4. Slip and bind, knit 8, over, narrow, knit 1, purl 28, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 2.
5. Knit 3, over, narrow, knit 2, (over, narrow) 14 times, knit 2, over, narrow, over 3 times, narrow, knit 4 over 3 times, narrow.
6. Over, knit 2, purl 1, knit 7, purl



Lace Centerpiece in Applique.

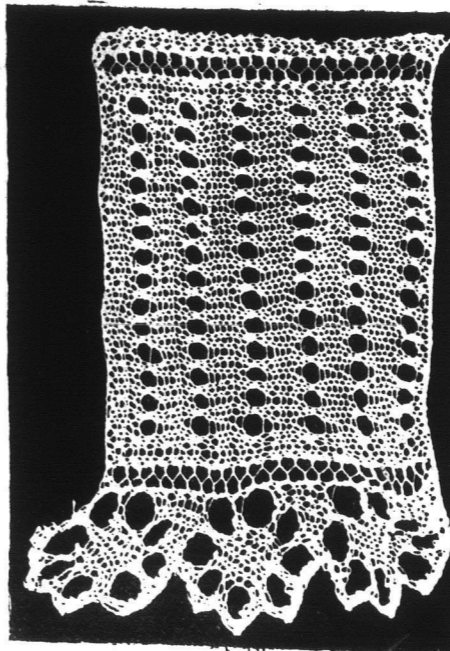
this has been done, clip the net neatly from the outer edge and the work is done. The braid should, of course, be sewed on both edges, not through the middle, as is frequently done in basting to the pattern.

The net simply takes the place of lace stitches. Any pattern of net may be used with equally good effect. Panels or curtains for vestibule windows are made in this way, and any design in Battenberg or point lace, for yokes, collars, etc., may be utilized. The lace-stitches may be put in this piece in the regular way, if preferred, resulting in a very charming bit of work.

Fluted Lace with Rose Border.

Cast on 45 stitches, knit once across plain.

1. Knit 3, over, narrow, knit 2, purl 28, knit 2, over, narrow, (over 3 times, knit 3 together) twice.



Fluted Lace with Rose Border.

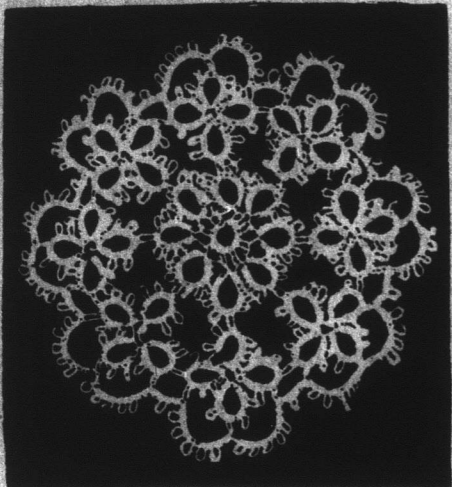
2. Over, knit 2, purl 1, knit 3, purl 1, knit 2, over, narrow, knit 32, over, narrow, knit 2.
7. Knit 3, over, narrow, knit 32, over, narrow, knit 13.
8. Bind off 3, knit 10, over, narrow, knit 32, over, narrow, knit 2.
9. Knit 3, over, narrow, knit 2, purl 28, knit 2, over, narrow, knit 2, over 3 times, narrow, knit 4, over 3 times, narrow.
10. Over, knit 2, purl 1, knit 1, knit 7, purl 1, knit 4, over, narrow, knit 32, over, narrow, knit 2.
11. Knit 3, over, narrow, knit 32, over, narrow, knit 15.
12. Bind off 4, knit 11, over, narrow, knit 1, purl 28, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 2.
13. Knit 3, over, narrow, knit 2, (over, narrow) 14 times, knit 2, over, narrow, knit 5, (over 3 times, knit 3 together) twice.
14. Over, knit 2, purl 1, knit 3, purl 1, knit 7, over, narrow, knit 1, purl 28, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 2.
15. Knit 3, over, narrow, knit 32, over, narrow, knit 14.
16. Bind off 8, knit 6, over, narrow, knit 32, over, narrow, knit 2. Repeat from 1st row.

Tatted Wheel for Todies.

Make (1 double knot, 1 picot) 8 times, 1 double knot, close; join thread to nearest picot, leave one-tenth inch space, make 4 double knots, 1 picot, (1 double knot, 1 picot) 6 times, 4 double knots, close; join to next picot of center ring, make 4 double knots, join to last picot of preceding ring, and finish as before. Continue until you have eight rings around center, join last to 1st, tie and cut thread.

Around this circle are 8 four-leaved figures, made as follows: 4 double knots, 1 picot, (3 double knots, 1 picot) 4 times, 4 double knots, close; repeat, leaving no space, and joining each ring to the preceding by 1st picot at side, and to middle picot of ring in center by middle picot of 1st

of 4 rings. Join the figures by middle picots of side rings.
 For outer edges use 2 shuttles. Join to picot of side ring next above where the 4-leaved figures are joined, (2 double knots, 1 picot) 5 times, 2 double knots, join to middle picot in top ring of same figure, make another chain like 1st, join to 2d picot of next ring in same figure, just above the picot by which 2 figures



Tatted Wheel for Tidies.

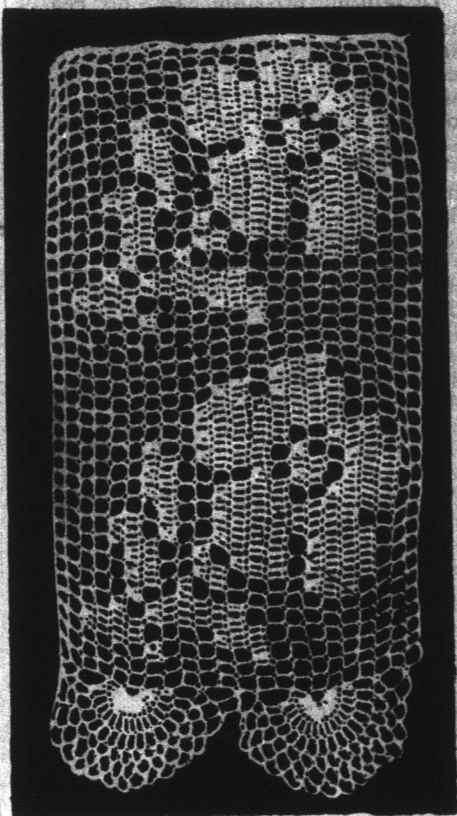
are connected, 3 double knots, 1 picot, 3 double knots, and repeat from * around the 8 figures.
 The center wheel or rosette may be used to fill the space between the large wheels; it may also be used to form yokes, edgings, etc.

Mignonette Lace.

Make a chain of 112 stitches, turn.
 1. A treble in 4th stitch of chain, (chain 2, miss 2, a treble in next, to make space) 36 times, turn.

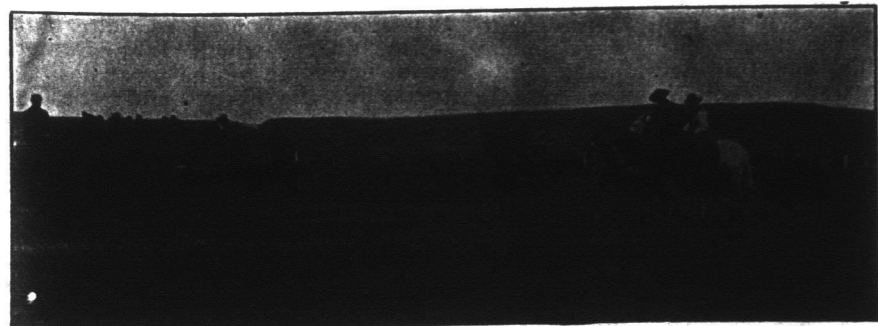
2. Chain 5, a treble in next treble, 35 spaces (as directed in preceding row) treble in top of 3 chain, turn.
 3. Chain 3, for 1st treble, treble in next treble. 14 spaces, 4 trebles (or 1 block, counting the treble that helped to form the last space), 17 spaces, 4 trebles, 3 spaces, turn.
 4. Chain 5, (this forms the 1st treble and 2 chain of 1st space), 3 spaces, 4 trebles on 4 trebles, 17 spaces, 4 trebles, 4 spaces, 2 trebles, turn.
 5. Chain 3, 1 treble in treble, 9 spaces, 4 trebles, 3 spaces, 7 trebles, 12 spaces, 4 trebles, 3 spaces, 7 trebles, 3 spaces, turn.
 6. Chain 5, a treble in 1st treble, then 3 spaces, 4 trebles, 1 space, 13 trebles, 9 spaces, 2 trebles, turn.
 7. Chain 3, 1 treble in next treble, 5 spaces, 10 trebles, 2 spaces, 7 trebles, (1 space, 4 trebles) twice, 7 spaces, 10 trebles, 2 spaces, 7 trebles, (1 space, 4 trebles) twice, 2 spaces, * 15 trebles under loop of 15 chain, to commence the scallop, fasten in end of 4th row, chain 3, turn.
 8. (Chain 1, a treble in next treble) 15 times, 4 spaces, 4 trebles, 3 spaces, 13 trebles, 10 spaces, 4 trebles, 3 spaces, 13 trebles, 8 spaces, 2 trebles, turn.
 9. Chain 3, 1 treble, 12 spaces, 7 trebles, 16 spaces, 7 trebles, 4 spaces, * (chain 2, a treble in treble of scallop) 15 times, fasten in end of 2d row, turn.
 10. (Chain 4, fasten under 2 chain) 15 times, a double in top of next treble, chain 5, a treble in next treble, * 3 more spaces, 4 trebles, 1 space, 7 trebles, 4 spaces, 10 trebles, 7 spaces, 4 trebles, 1 space, 7 trebles, 4 spaces,

10 trebles, 3 spaces, 2 trebles, turn.
 11. Chain 3, a treble in treble, 2 spaces, * 13 trebles, 1 space, 10 trebles, 1 space, 4 trebles, 1 space, 7 trebles, * 5 spaces, repeat from * to *, 3 spaces, (chain 5, fasten under 4 chain of last row) 15 times, fasten in end of 1st row, turn.
 12. (Chain 5, fasten under 5 chain) 15 times, a double in 1st treble, chain 5, a treble in next treble, 2 more spaces, * 7 trebles, 2 spaces, 13 trebles, 1 space, 13 trebles, * 5 spaces, repeat * to *, 2 spaces, 2 trebles, turn.
 13. Chain 3, 1 treble, 3 spaces, 25 trebles, 3 spaces, 7 trebles, * 5 spaces, repeat * to *, 2 spaces, turn.
 14. Chain 5, 7 spaces, 13 trebles, 2 spaces, 13 trebles, 8 spaces, 13 trebles, 2 spaces, 13 trebles, 1 space, 2 trebles, turn.
 15. Chain 3, 1 treble, 1 space, * 10 trebles, 1 space, 7 trebles, 1 space, 4 trebles, * 10 spaces, repeat * to *, 9 spaces, turn.
 16. Chain 5, a treble in 1st treble, 6 more spaces, * 13 trebles, 1 space, 4 trebles, 2 spaces, 10 trebles, * 7 spaces, repeat * to *, 1 space, 2 trebles, turn.
 17. Chain 3, 1 treble, 2 spaces, * 10 trebles, 2 spaces, 16 trebles, 8 spaces, 10 trebles, 2 spaces, 16 trebles, 6 spaces, like 7th row from *.
 18. Like 8th row to *, 6 spaces, 25 trebles, 10 spaces, 25 trebles, 4 spaces, 2 trebles, turn.
 19. Chain 3, 1 treble, 4 spaces, 13 trebles, 1 space, 7 trebles, 11 spaces, 13 trebles, 1 space, 7 trebles, 7 spaces, then like 9th row from *, catching in



Mignonette Lace.

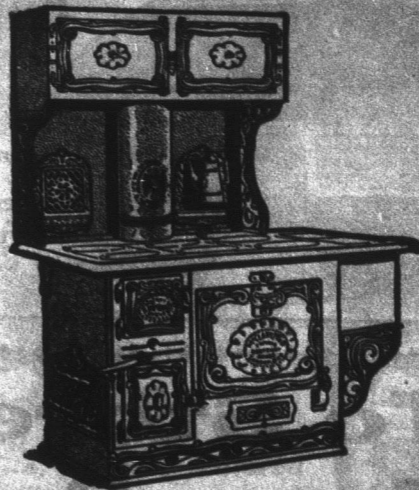
end of 12th row, which corresponds to the 2d.
 20. Like 10th row to *, 9 more spaces, 10 trebles, 15 spaces, 10 trebles, 5 spaces, 2 trebles, turn.
 21. Chain 3, treble in treble, 36 spaces; like 11th row around scallop, turn.
 22. Like 12th row around scallop; chain 5, 36 spaces, turn.
 Repeat from 3d row.
 This design is a very pretty one for curtains of crocheted lace, the forget-me-nots being scattered over the groundwork of spaces at intervals.



Judging Saddle Horses at Okotoks Fair Alberta.

Kootenay Steel Range

STRONG GRATES



Just one turn is necessary to operate the Kootenay grates, and they are made in such a way that live coals are never dumped into the ashpans.

This makes the Kootenay Range much easier to operate and more economical on fuel than the ordinary cheap range fitted with common grates.

The Kootenay is equipped with many other exclusive and special features, which should be examined before buying any other range.

Sold by all enterprising dealers. Write for booklet.

McClary's

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Health in The Home

Wall coverings containing arsenical coloring matter, stuck on the wall with paste that moulds, impregnate the air with disease germs; and pale obstructs wall respiration. "Walls to be healthy must breathe." Kalsomine rubs and scales off.

Church's Alabastine

A Healthful Wall Coating

is the cheapest, the easiest to put on, and the most sanitary wall-covering. It is a porous cement which hardens with age, and admits of the free passage of air through the walls. Economical—lasting—healthful—and beautiful.

In twenty tints and White. Sold by all Hardware and Paint Dealers. Write for free booklet of instructions to decorate with ALABASTINE.

THE ALABASTINE COMPANY, LIMITED - PARIS, ONT.



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to the nearest branch if you are too far away to deposit in person. Hundreds of people living at the remotest points are saving by this system.

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on all deposits, interest credited quarterly, and you are made absolutely secure by a capital of over \$1,000,000.

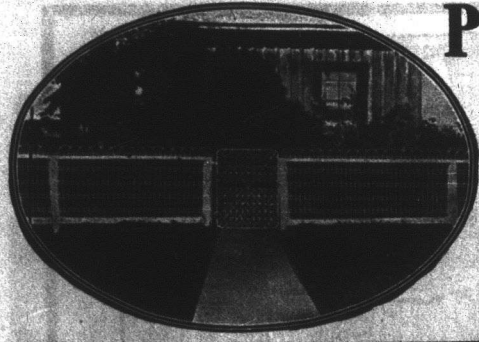
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THE NORTHERN BANK

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Garden and Flowers.

Pussy Willow.

O prim little pussies, so straight in a
row,
Wee tails curled up, and wee heads
bowed low,
You're asleep in your cradles, a-swing
o'er the stream
And you're dreaming, a wonderful
sweet little dream.

By-and-by, when the south wind's
soft breath steals the snow,
And from haunts, the arbutus comes
dallying slow;
When the crows in the elm hold a
solemn debate,
And the blue-bird's sweet heart is
trilled out to his mate,

Then, gray little pussies, you'll wake
in surprise,
And blink all the sleepiness out of
your eyes;
And some lovely morning when the
woodpecker taps,
He'll find you all dressed in your yellow
plumed caps.

Getting the Garden Ready.

Spring gardening operations are generally begun early in the season because of the enthusiasm which takes possession of the lovers of flowers at that time. In this country it is seldom possible to do really satisfactory work in the garden before the middle of May. Often it is necessary to wait until the 20th of the month. Bear in mind that it does not pay to be in too great a hurry to begin.

The first thing to do is to decide on the size and location of the beds. The simpler the form the more satisfactory the result. Elaborate work in making a flower-bed is sure to call attention to its details, and the flowers thus become accessories to the general plan, not the chief factors in it, as they should be. I would not advise wide beds; it is difficult to take proper care of them. They should be of a width that will allow you to work to the middle of them from each side.

The first thing to do in the line of active garden work is the spading of the beds. Throw up the soil to the depth of at least a foot. Never be satisfied with simply scratching over the surface with a rake. You cannot grow good flowers in that way. Loosen and mellow the soil so that the roots of plants will find no difficulty in penetrating it and reaching down to a depth where there is likely to be permanent moisture.

Do not attempt to pulverize the soil as fast as you spade it up. You cannot do that then. It will break apart into little lumps, but this does no good. Leave it just as thrown up from the spade for three or four days for surplus water to drain out of it. The sun and air will have a mellowing effect on it. After exposure to the elements it will crumble readily under the application of the hoe. Do not be satisfied with it until you have it as fine and mellow as it is possible to make it. More seed fails to germinate from being sown in lumpy soil than from any one other reason.

Few soils are naturally so rich that they do not require the addition of some kind of fertilizer. While it is true that fairly good plants can be grown in ordinary soil, it is equally true that really fine ones cannot be grown unless they are fed on rich food. You must aim, therefore, to secure the most perfect development possible, and this development must go forward steadily, and as rapidly as is consistent with the health and vigor of the plant. This cannot be done unless you supply it with all the elements of plant-life during the early stages of its growth.

Those who live in city or village will not find it an easy matter to obtain well-rotted cow manure, which is the only kind of barnyard fertilizer I would advise any one to make use of in the flower-garden. A most excellent substitute for it can be pro-

cured at the stores where agricultural goods are sold. There are many kinds of commercial fertilizers on the market, and nearly all are good. Let the dealer in your locality select the kind for you, and advise the proportion in which it should be used. Work it into the soil well, that it may be evenly distributed.

Many amateur gardeners make the mistake of having the paths between the beds so narrow that it is difficult to get about without trampling down the branches which reach over the edge of them. Four feet is none too wide.

In locating your plants be sure that you understand their habits, and are able to assign them their places intelligently. Keep the tall-growing kinds to the rear, where they will serve as a background for those of lower growth, and so graduate them in the beds that those given places in the immediate foreground will be those of nearly creeping habit, like the Portulaca or Verbena.

Every gardener ought to provide himself at the beginning of the season with an outfit of tools, consisting of a hoe, an iron rake, a transplanting trowel, and a weeding-hook. The best hoe for general use is one shaped like a V, with a handle fitting into a socket in the middle of it. This gives you practically two hoes in one—one having a wide blade, the other a point. This point enables you to work close to the plants without running the risk of cutting them off, as you are likely to do with a wide-bladed hoe. The best weeder is claw-shaped, and uproots weeds with great ease and dispatch. You can do more with it in half an hour than you can do with your hands in a day, and do it without much effort. It stirs the soil to the depth of an inch or two while pulling weeds, thus answering a double purpose.

In making flower-beds it is not advisable to elevate them above the surrounding level. Raised beds shed rain, and in consequence dry out more rapidly than level ones.

If the soil is hard and clayey, add sand, old mortar—anything that will have a tendency to make it lighter and more porous. A comparatively open soil will stand drought much better than a hard and compact one.

A Garden at No Cost.

In this article I want to tell people how they can have a garden that will be decidedly novel in its make-up, and will cost them nothing except the work and time of making it. The idea is to have a garden of native plants—plants obtained from the woodside, the pasture and the woodland. This can be done with but little trouble.

To make such a garden a success you must endeavor to give the plants you bring to it from the fields and forests a soil similar to that in which they originally grew, and to so place them that original conditions may be imitated as nearly as possible. By this I mean that shade-loving plants should be afforded shelter from the sun and that those which grew in moist places should be planted, if possible, where their roots can have more moisture than they would get if given a place on a knoll, or an otherwise exposed location, while those which are not particular as to the positions they occupy can be used any and everywhere.

Most native plants easily adapt themselves to conditions quite unlike those under which they formerly grew, but some of the most desirable sorts, like the Ferns and the Trilliums, insist on having proper attention paid to their fondness for shade, and will stubbornly refuse to grow if this is ignored.

Of course, if you plan your native garden on anything but the smallest scale it will be necessary for you to obtain considerable soil from the native haunts of the plants you use in order to make sure of their doing well. This may involve a little expense if you are not the owner of a

horse, but the cost will be slight. This is all the expense that need be incurred if you are willing to do the work of securing and setting out the plants yourself.

In securing your shrubs and plants aim to save all the roots you can and to disturb them as little as possible. Never allow them to become exposed to sunshine in transit, or to become dry. Cover them with wet pieces of old carpet as soon as dug, and see that they are kept wrapped up until set out.

In setting them make the soil firm about them, and then water thoroughly to settle the earth evenly and compactly. Do not make the mistake of selecting large shrubs, in your desire for immediate effect. Large shrubs will be likely to lose so much of their old growth, as the result of transplanting, that in two years' time smaller ones will have got the start of them in size and be a great deal more vigorous.

Wild Roses, Elders, Dogwoods, Clethra, Celastrus, Clematis flammula, Helianthus, Rudbeckia, Vernonia, Thalictrum, Spirea aruncus, Asters, Goldenrod, Lobelia—these and many others equally as desirable are to be found in almost all localities, and every one of them can be transplanted with entire safety, provided the conditions heretofore spoken of are observed. And this list simply includes the plants you are most likely to find in an ordinary trip to the country. Careful search will lead you to find those of more retiring habit, whose haunts are somewhat aside from the beaten path.

Floral Notes.

Dont's.

Don't go in partnership with weeds. They will take the lions share always.

Don't take some old weed patch for a flower bed. It will give you no end of trouble.

Don't buy little dribble packages which at best will give you but a few plants. Have a plenty.

Don't cut a hole in the lawn turf and plant your roses there and wonder why they don't do well.

Don't be satisfied merely with the cheap or medium. You may have to start with these, but aim for the very best always.

Don't plant in grassy and ill prepared ground, and then leave your flowers to neglect. "Eternal vigilance" is the price of anything worth having.

Don't delay placing your orders for plants and shrubbery. If you wait you may get only culls, and plants never do as well if put in after they leaf out.

Don't be stingy with the front yard. You furnish your house well, why not be liberal with the yard? Your furniture will soon become second hand, but if you plant your yard judiciously \$10 will soon grow to \$100.

Don't expect to get the choicest paeonies, phloxes and other perennials at the same price as common ones. There are costly thoroughbreds among flowers. You can't buy a beautiful registered Jersey for the price of a common scrub. You can buy any amount of paeonies for ten cents each, but a high grade one may cost you a dollar. But as they multiply rapidly it always pays to get a good start.

Sowing Tiny Seeds.

These are often wasted by sowing them with an extravagant hand; another waste is deep planting. Mix the fine seeds with ten to twenty times their bulk of sand and sprinkle them over the seed bed from a pepper-box. A light covering of fine white sand makes an ideal blanket for the bed of tiny seeds. This will not "crust" or "bake" in the wind and sun like a clay loam, which often will not yield to the upward pressure of the plantlets. Secure a supply of fine, white sand for this purpose and use it when needed.

Easily Grown Flowers.

Sweet peas are deservedly popular, because of their ease of culture, pro-

fusion of bloom, dainty colors and delightful fragrance. Plant them in any good garden soil, fertilized well with rich cow manure, in rows preferably running east and west. Keep the flowers well picked each day to prevent seed pods forming, for, like pansies, the vitality of the plant is impaired by the production of seeds. The seed should be planted very early in the spring, in trenches three or four inches deep, being covered only a little at first and the trenches gradually filled as the plants grow.

Few persons are acquainted with the merits of the gaillardia, or blanket flower, which is a hardy perennial and blooms in the summer in great profusion. It is about a foot high and has good stems for cutting. For an old-fashioned garden the new hybrids of French marigolds and zinnias, larkspur and fringed petunias are exceedingly beautiful and furnish a wealth of bloom for cutting.

Plans for Summer Flowers.

We are already beginning to plan our vegetable and flower gardens for the coming summer. I really have no flower garden, preferring to plant my flowers where they are most needed and will add to the beauty of the home surroundings, to growing them all in one place. A guard of tall sunflowers, with a sweet pea trellis before it, screens the necessary woodpile from the view of the passers-by. The outhouses that are near the house are literally covered in summer with morning glory vines, and alyssum, petunias, and California poppies blossom gaily at their feet. Pansies lift their bright faces on each side of the doorstep, and madeira vines and scarlet runners twine over the doorway and windows. A south window in the kitchen has a cool screen of morning glory and cucumber vines. A far corner of the yard is decorated with the foliage of castor oil beans, and a canna or two, before which are planted phlox and verberna. Nasturtiums border the path to the well, and wherever there is a dry place where the grass does not grow well, portulacca is sown and covers the ground with its bright blossoms. Other flowers of various kinds peep out of odd corners, and from underneath windows, and I enjoy my flowers thus much better than I would in one mass in the garden, and they make the home much more attractive.—Mari Gold.

For Fair Gardeners.

Early plants of marigold flower in pots before replanting, and never stop until frost.

Morning glory is the best vine for the trellis. Soak the seed in warm water before planting. It self sows. The first frost kills it.

Ordinary petunia flowers profusely all summer, thrives anywhere, and self sows.

Annual phlox is the best dwarf plant for general purposes. It self sows. It is a good pot-plant.

The Japanese and Chinese pinks are showy flowers, three inches across, with a curious mixture of colors. They will stand cold weather, but not wet.

The California poppy is the most brilliant red annual. Do not transplant.

Sunflowers are the best growing annuals. The seeds are good for chicken feed.

Sow sweet peas early and cut the flowers promptly, if you wish flowers through the whole season.

Throughout Canada there is a great deal of interest being centred in the excellence of the Morris Piano. These pianos are creating more favorable impressions than any other make of the present day. The Morris Piano is pronounced by competent judges to be the most improved upright piano made in Canada. Mr. Barrowclough says the secret of the Morris' great success is that it is built only of the finest material, on scientific principles, by the greatest piano experts in a model factory suited to the making of pianos of the highest grade. Any intending purchaser of a piano should, as a matter of precaution, become posted on the advantages of the superior construction of this fine piano.

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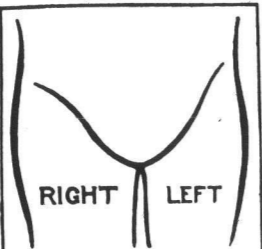
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HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

Notes.

To make the leaves of the rubber plant glossy and bright sponge them with milk.

Black ants dislike the odor of sassafras and red ants will disappear if sulphur is sprinkled in the places they frequent.

It is claimed that if silverware, and especially knives, forks and spoons, are packed in dry flour they will remain dry and untarnished.

Ham balls may be made of half a cupful of chopped meat, half a cupful of bread crumbs, two beaten eggs, salt and pepper. Make into balls and fry.

An excellent filling for brown bread sandwiches is made of cream cheese and chopped nuts. Peanuts or English walnuts are the best for the purpose.

Grease spots on matting may be removed if the grease is covered with French chalk and then sprinkled with benzine. After the benzine has evaporated, brush off the chalk and the spot will have disappeared.

Cheese may be kept from becoming mouldy by wrapping it in a cloth that has been dipped in vinegar and wrung nearly dry. The cloth should have an outer covering of paper and the cheese kept in a cool place.

A candle may be made to fit any candlestick if it be dipped into very hot water. This softens the wax, and it may then be easily pushed into a candlestick which otherwise would be too small, and it will be neatly and firmly held.

To take out iron rust dip the spot into a strong solution of tartaric acid and expose to the sun. When dry wet the article with warm soapsuds; rub the stain with ripe tomato juice, expose to the sun again, and when the stain is nearly dry wash in more suds. This is a good method.

Potato scones may be baked in a loaf or fried on a griddle. In either way they will find favor as a breakfast dish. Mix together a cupful of mashed potato, a cupful and a half of flour, sifted, with a heaping teaspoonful of baking powder, two tablespoonfuls of butter, an egg and milk to moisten.

To prepare waterproofing for boots and shoes mix together in a saucepan over the fire two parts of tallow and one part of resin; warm the boots and apply the hot mixture with a painter's brush till they will not absorb any more. If well polished before applying the waterproofing they will take the polish afterward.

The best clothespin bag is a bed-ticking apron with a large pocket across the bottom. The worker can then fasten the apron about her waist and fill the pocket with the clothespins just before going out of doors to hang the clothes up. This apron will save her much trouble, as the usual basket of clothes will in itself be enough to carry.

A roller towel should be cut two and one-fourth yards long, narrowly hemmed at the ends and overhanded together. This will be found more convenient than a short single towel hung on a nail, as there are no loops to break and it is always in its place.

For sandwich fig filling, the figs should be cut fine and cooked to a marmalade for about fifteen minutes with sugar and lemon juice. For half a pound of figs, half a cupful of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice will be wanted. Spread the mixture between buttered slices of white bread.

Have any of the readers of the Western Home Monthly a clock they value that seems to be near the end of its career of usefulness? Does it skip a beat now and then, and when it begins to strike seem to be in pain? Let me tell you what to do. Take a bit of cotton batting the size of a hen's egg, dip it in kerosene and place it on the floor of the clock, in the corner, shut the door of the clock and wait three or four days. Your clock will be like a new one—skip no more, it will strike as of old,

and as you look inside you will find the cotton batting black with dust. The fumes of the oil loosen the particles of dust, and they fall, thus cleaning the clock.

Light on the Question.

A pretty idea which has made its debut this year for dinners or luncheons is that of the individual candlesticks. A dainty china candlestick having a fancy candle burning in it, is placed before each person. The candles are chosen of the same shade as the other table trimmings, and where the candle goes into the socket tiny flowers of the same color scheme are wreathed about. The effect is extremely quaint and artistic. A more expensive idea but one that is most effective and quite new is that of setting quaint, little Roman lamps with wicks floating in oil, before the covers of the guests.

"A Word to the Wise."

Soon the annual or semi-annual renovation of dwellings will engross the minds of the housewives far and near. Many are already getting samples of wall-paper and deciding which tones and designs are best suited to the rooms which are to be renewed with the coming of spring. It is said that "a word to the wise is sufficient." Most diseases that are contagious, as diphtheria, scarlet fever, consumption, measles, etc., have the distributive germ to carry on the disease. The whole house, and not the room alone in which the person was ill, should be well fumigated. Where this is not done, germs lodge in and around edges of old wall paper and this is where the trouble comes in.

Remove the old wall paper before putting on the new. There are not only germs from possible diseases which may have been in the house at some time, but after our cold, hard winter there is the blue mold from improperly heated spaces that did not dry quickly enough after a cold snap. Pull it off and scrape after wetting—get it off some way. Then paint and put on the new paper.

It is said that in some of the large cities and everywhere else as well, in less degree perhaps—where typhoid fever is prevalent, the improper papering of walls merely covering the old filthy germ-filled paper with new, is largely responsible for the disease. Sooner or later the paper cracks and the germs are let loose.

A case of scarlet fever developed from germs which had lain dormant five years in an old carpet. The child who contracted the disease had found it stowed away and dragged it into her playhouse, with a resultant serious case of scarlet fever.



Looking for his dinner.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

Do the Hard Things.

Other things being equal, it is usually better to do a hard thing than an easy one. There are plenty of tasks waiting for attention every day; few of us are troubled by lack of something to do. But most of us are content to keep busy over the less difficult tasks, persuading ourselves that because we are not idle, we are doing all that can be expected of us. The more difficult duties are pushed aside, and deferred, and day after day opportunities for character-training are lost.

Those who grow stronger and abler in life's race, forging ahead of the rest, are those who are steeling themselves to take the harder task every time there is a choice. That is sound advice, credited to Professor James, of Harvard: "Every day of your life do something that you know you ought to do and that you don't want to do." It is Spartan training, but it makes for character, here and hereafter.

Can the King Do More?

The individual who has learned to be contented in whatever sphere of action his lot may be cast, is not only on the surest road to happiness, but is preparing the way to the advancement that comes from plodding, painstaking labor.

It is related that once upon a time, when King Louis of France was at one of his country palaces, he happened to stroll into the kitchen, where he found a small boy busy at work among the pots and pans and singing as gayly as a lark. The lad had keen, bright eyes and a happy, sunny face. His appearance and manners pleased the king very much.

Laying his hand upon the boy's head, Louis asked him his name. The lad, looking up and seeing a plainly-dressed man, thought that it might be one of the servants or perhaps a groom from the king's stables. He answered very modestly that his name was Simon, that he had come from the town of La Roche, and that his father and mother were both dead.

"And are you content with this kind of work?" the king asked.

Many a boy would have found something in his position in life to grumble at, but not with Simon.

"Why shouldn't I be content?" he asked, with a twinkle in his eye. "I am doing as well as the rest of them. The king himself can do no better."

"Indeed! How do you make that out?"

"Well, sir, the king lives and so do I. He can do no more than live. And then, I am contented. Can the king say as much?"

Louis walked away, his mind full of strange, melancholy thoughts. The next day, much to Simon's surprise, he was called into the presence of the king, and he was still more surprised when he found that his visitor of the day before was Louis himself. The king talked with him for some time, and was even more surprised at his ready wit and good judgment than he had been the previous day.

The end of it all was that Simon was made a page in the king's household. But his career did not stop here. Always content and ready to strive for the best, he rose, step by step, from one post of honor to another, until he became a famous military commander, and was honored by his countrymen as General La Roche, one of the noblest of the many soldier-statesmen of France.

The Misunderstood Girl.

She is to be found everywhere, in all classes of society—and to recognize her is to avoid her. Nothing is more fatal to the peace and happiness of a community or household than to count a "misunderstood

girl" among its members. As a rule they are not misunderstood at all, but, on the contrary, are understood far too well, for they are taken at the valuation of the many, which is more likely to be true than that which is set by the individual herself upon her own character.

A misunderstood girl is often a selfish, always a foolish, girl; for if she is clever she will soon discover the reason why she is not a domestic success.

In some instances we are really misjudged, in the same way as we often misjudge others. But, as a broad rule, the judgment formed by the world—or rather that small portion of it in which we live—is more often the true one.

"Nobody loves me at home; they don't understand me," the "misunderstood" girl will say, with a melancholy smile, and thinks herself well deserving of the pity and sympathy of her friends. But is she?

You are filled, perhaps, with the desire of improving your own mind; you love the study of poetry, art or literature, and you are extremely ruffled when your sister begs you to assist her in retrimming an old dress, or to take the younger children out for a walk. Don't you think you could put down your book with a good grace, help your sister, and at the same time interest and amuse her with an account of your reading?

One day you are keenly interested and excited over an article in a magazine, where your own ideas are brought out in powerful language. You rush down like an avalanche and pour forth a volume of talk upon the head of your favorite brother who has just come home tired from a hard day's work, and then you are angry and hurt that he takes no interest in the subject and wonders what on earth you are so excited about.

The truth is you are not misunderstood—you are incorrigibly selfish.



Twenty-five years ago it was difficult to sell spring wheat flour for pastry at any price.

People didn't want it—they were using soft, winter wheat flour, and saw no reason for changing.

But hard wheat flour was persistently pushed and prejudice has been overcome. The women tried it, succeeded with it and appreciated it.—To-day hard wheat flour is the favorite for pastry as well as for bread.

The flour that is doing the most for the reputation of hard wheat flour is the brand known as

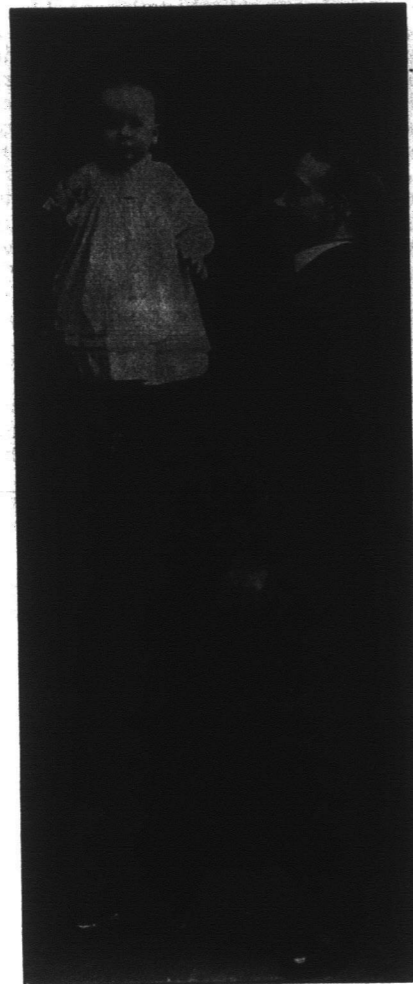
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It is hard wheat flour at its best—milled by modern methods, retaining all of the good of the wheat and none of the bad—it is without an equal for every kind of baking in which flour is used.

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"Ogilvie's Book for a Cook," contains 130 pages of excellent recipes, some never before published. Your grocer can tell you how to get it FREE.



"The baby in the photo weighs thirty lbs., is ten months old, and is the son of Mr. F. R. Mahoney, proprietor of the Maple Leaf Hotel, Lumsden, Sask. The child stands fearlessly erect on his father's hand, and is swung to and fro at the will of the parent. The photo was taken by Wm. M. Togart, at the Lumsden Studio."



Green Ridge, Man.

Dear Sir:-
I beg to state that your fence has given the best of satisfaction, and must say it is a most effectual hog fence.
I must tell you of an incident that occurred on the night that we finished erecting it—a team got away from my son while he was closing a gate, with half a load of hay on the rack, and ran into this fence. I saw it happen as I had just driven the last staple. I thought "there goes my fence," but imagine my surprise on running up to find both horses over the fence, one with her hind legs through the wires, the top strand which was barbed wire was broken, three posts driven two feet in the ground bent right over, but your fence intact, not a wire or stay broken, although we had put up a very light fence in fact so light that I was afraid I had overdone it.
Trusting the day is not far distant when I shall have my farm fenced with this wire and wishing you every success, I remain,
Yours truly,
(Signed) R. Brewster.

Write for printed matter and samples of spring wire—they are free.
THE H. R. LAMB FENCE COY, Limited.
LONDON, ONT., or Box 472, WINNIPEG, Man.

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Woman and the Home.

Tired Mothers.

If there is any class of persons who need tenderness and encouragement it is tired mothers; weary limbs, sad hearts, and puzzled brains all attest to the fact. There ought to be special privileges granted to tired mothers, as much as to invalids. Those who have passed through this trying ordeal know how to sympathize, know how to excuse many of the short-comings of those who are passing through the narrow gateways, the thorny paths, and rough highways, where temptation holds high revelry, and the angel of peace sits in shadow.

Tired mothers! Always anxious, scheming, planning, and economizing how they can manage their detail of domestic life with least expense; for children are such a drain upon the resources of one's time, heart and pocket. The mothers doing double work, triple work themselves, to save for this, or that, until the nerves are strained and shattered to a degree unbearable to themselves, and particularly offensive to others.

Let me entreat you, fathers and husbands, deal gently with the wife and mother; cheer and brighten her life by all means in your power: for she needs your help in many ways, to buoy her up and sustain her, that she may be nerved with fresh vigor to impart to the little ones who are a constant drain upon her life and energies.

Make Home a Fun Center.

Don't be afraid of a little fun at home. Don't shut your house lest the sun should fade your carpets, and your hearts lest a hearty laugh shake down some of the dusty old cobwebs there. If you wish to ruin your sons, let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be left on the threshold without when they come home at night! Young people must have fun and relaxation somewhere. If they do not find it at their own hearthstones, it will be sought at other less profitable places. Therefore let the fire burn brightly at night, and make the homestead delightful with all those little arts which parents so perfectly understand. Don't repress the buoyant spirits of your children; half an hour's merriment around the lamp and fire-side of home, blots out the remembrance of many a care and annoyance during the day, and the best safeguard they can take with them into the world is the influence of a bright little domestic sanctum.

Heart and Home Talks.

The home subject upon which suggestions are most often asked is that of the family purse.

Has not a wife the right to a regular share in the income, is the burning question.

Most certainly she has. When a man asks a woman to share and keep his home and become the mother of his children, and receives her promise, he has removed her individual earning capacity.

The duties of wife, mother and housekeeper properly performed forbid any business engagements.

How then "shall she be fed and wherewithal shall she be clothed?" Not as a slave or beggar surely, without expression of wish or want or need.

What man worthy to be called a man will oblige his wife to come to him for every dollar, every time she needs money for her personal use, as a beggar would approach him?

Were this the case no woman would ask for money save for dire needs, and would therefore endure many privations before appealing for relief to the purse of her "lord and master."

I am told that there really are such cases where women have gone in rags and with shoes wanting soles before they could bring themselves to ask

penurious husbands for money to buy new.

Shame upon the man who would place his wife in such a false, slavish position, and I had almost said shame upon the woman who would allow herself to be placed in such a position.

In such cases it must be that the husband does not understand the situation—is simply thoughtless, surely not so selfishly and cruelly indifferent.

And the wife must be wanting in self respect to allow herself to be thus treated.

Every wife understands the nature of her husband best. But where there was not a fair understanding and adjustment of financial matters at the start, she should try to adjust them now, either by a real heart-to-heart talk—not by fretful faultfinding—or, if she knows that would not avail, then by simply claiming her share—stating perhaps as she reaches town with him some day that she must have a certain sum of money for the purchases she must make that day. If it is not forthcoming, when it is known that he has it, the wife will be warranted in saying that it will be necessary then to have the purchases charged, and proceed to do so, handing him the bill.

One wife who had endured much privation when her husband was well-to-do, was driven to assert her right to a share in the proceeds from the farm, and, receiving no attention, proceeded to take her share by marketing produce or stock as her personal and home needs required. The husband evidently appreciated the situation finally, for he made no protest at the time and afterwards said she had as much right to sell the stuff as he had.

There may be selfish, penurious husbands, as well as thoughtless and indifferent ones, and there are many thoughtless, extravagant wives. How financial matters shall be adjusted to the satisfaction of both no one outside their pale of experience can say. But some adjustment is possible, if both wish to be right-minded and fair.

Far be it from me to advise even the extreme measures reported here. On the contrary, I think that a fair statement made by the wife to the husband at the proper time, when everything is quiet and harmonious, will be all that will be necessary to secure a satisfactory adjustment of this matter. The wife may have been too sensitive, may have brooded too long in secret over this trouble, and a tactful, pleasant manner in broaching the subject.

And—try to prevent the shipwreck of other homes in the future on this dreaded financial rock by advising young people who contemplate marriage to have a fair understanding beforehand.

Where was Bill?

Bill Jones is a country storekeeper down in Louisiana, and last spring he went to New Orleans to purchase a stock of goods. The goods were shipped immediately and reached home before he did. When the boxes of goods were delivered at his store by the drayman his wife happened to look at the largest; she uttered a loud cry and called for a hammer. A neighbor, hearing the screams, rushed to her assistance and asked what was the matter. The wife, pale and faint, pointed to an inscription on the box which read as follows: "Bill inside."

Cucumbers and melons are "forbidden fruit" to many persons so constituted that the least indulgence is followed by attacks of cholera, dysentery, griping, etc. These persons are not aware that they can indulge to their heart's content if they had on hand a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, a medicine that will give immediate relief, and is a sure cure for all summer complaints.

HOUSEHOLD SUGGESTIONS

SUPERVISED BY THE CHEF OF THE MARRIAGGI, WINNIPEG

Chicken Hash—A delicious way to use up remnants of cold fowl is to chop the cold meat very fine, season with salt and white pepper, and moisten with a very thin white sauce, or milk and butter. Cover the top with bread crumbs and bake in a moderately hot oven until nicely browned.

Orange Pudding—One quart of milk, one cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of rolled crackers, two eggs (well beaten), one-half tablespoonful of butter and one orange (grate the rind and squeeze the juice) are required for this pudding, which is baked like a custard, and then served.

Rice Pudding—Wash in several waters one cupful of rice and mix with it four cupfuls of sweet milk, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-half of a cup of sugar and the grated rind of a lemon. Stir in two eggs not previously beaten, turn into the pudding dish and bake for three hours.

Oyster Soup—Clean one quart of oysters, chop and then parboil, drain and add to liquor enough water to make one quart of liquid. Brown three tablespoonfuls of butter with three tablespoonfuls of flour, add oyster liquor and cook slowly for one-half hour. Season with salt and paprika and celery salt. Just before serving add one cup of cream; two tablespoonfuls of chopped parsley may be added if desired.

Fried Cauliflower—Take cauliflower cooked the day before and divide into small tufts, dip in egg and bread crumbs, or make a batter in proportion to one egg, two tablespoonfuls of milk and one tablespoonful of flour. Beat the eggs very light before adding to milk and flour. Dip the pieces of cauliflower in this and drop in very hot fat and cook a light brown. Serve with garnish of parsley.

Roasted Onions—Select large onions of uniform size, but do not remove the outside skin. Arrange them in a baking pan and bake slowly with their jackets on. When tender peel them and place them in a covered dish, steaming hot. Heat a large tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan, rub in tablespoonful of flour and turn in half cup of cream or rich milk. Stir and cook until boiling hot, season to taste with salt and pepper, and turn over the onions and serve.

Baked Cauliflower—Cut off the stem close to the bottom of the flower and pick off the outer leaves. Wash well in cold water and let it lie in salt water top downward, for an hour, to remove insects. Then tie in a cheesecloth or salt bag to prevent its going to pieces, and put, stem downward, in a kettle of boiling water with a teaspoonful of salt. Cover and boil tender, about half an hour. Lift out carefully and separate into small pieces and put in a baking dish. Make a cream sauce and pour over it. Cover with bread crumbs and dot with bits of butter and bake a light brown.

Escalloped Oysters—Drain the liquor from the oysters into a baking dish, having removed any possible bits of shell, and set in the oven for three minutes; remove the oysters from the dish and cover it with bread and cracker crumbs, season with pepper and salt and sprinkle with bits of butter. Next add a layer of oysters, another of crumbs, and so on until the dish is oyster liquor. Baste the scallop from time to time with more of the liquor or hot milk. This recipe will be found a very excellent one.

PRUNE DESSERTS.

By E. M.

Prune Frappe—Boil one pound of prunes in one cup of water until very tender, strain through a fine colander, adding a pint of sugar, the juice of one lemon, and half a cup of maple syrup; return to the fire and stir constantly to prevent burning, boiling ten minutes. Remove, and when thoroughly cold add the stiffly whipped whites of two eggs; turn into the freezer, and when half

frozen stir in a small cup of chopped hickory nuts. Serve in small snobbet cups, with a tablespoon of whipped cream on each portion.

Prune Pudding—Stew one pound of prunes until soft, sweetening them to taste, and adding a few slices of orange. Arrange squares of toasted whole wheat bread, that have been buttered and sprinkled with allspice, in the bottom and around the sides of a baking dish. Then pour in the prunes boiling hot, cover the dish so that the steam may not escape, and let it cool gradually. When ready to serve, cover the top with boiled frosting garnished with squares of apple jelly.

WHEN THE CREAM HAS SOURED.

A very trying annoyance is to find that the jar of cream, intended perchance for a delicious dessert, has become hopelessly sour. But it can always be utilized to good advantage.

Salad Dressings—In any of the rules in which sweet cream, whipped, is gently combined with the mixture at the last, whipped sour cream may be substituted with excellent results; it is, in fact, preferred by some. A simple salad dressing, which is particularly nice with sliced or diced cucumbers, is made by whipping half a cup of thick sour cream until stiff, with a Dover egg beater, season with salt and pepper and add gradually three tablepoons of lemon juice or vinegar. To make delicious cabbage salad, beat the yolks of three eggs and a fourth of a cup of sugar until light, add two teaspoons of flour, one teaspoon of dry mustard, one teaspoon of salt, one-fourth teaspoon of pepper and half a cup of vinegar of medium strength. Cook in a double boiler for several minutes until thick, stirring constantly; add a tablespoon of butter, stir until blended and cool, then mix in lightly one cup of thick sour cream, either whipped or plain. Chop a medium sized head of cabbage, add a cup of celery cut into dice and a teaspoon of salt, then mix with the salad dressing and chill. As in batters, sour cream is combined with bicarbonate of soda. The cream that is used must be sufficiently soured to neutralize the alkali.

Corn Bread—This is particularly choice when made with sour cream. Mix and stir together one and one-half cups of corn meal, one half cup of flour, one teaspoon of salt, one tablespoon of sugar, and one-half teaspoon of soda. Beat an egg, add a cup of thick sour cream and pour gradually into the dry ingredients. Beat thoroughly, add cold water or a little more cream, if necessary, to thin the mixture slightly. Pour into a hot, well buttered pan and bake from twenty to thirty minutes in a moderate oven. Bake in gem pans for muffins.

Cookies—These keep indefinitely without growing stale. Cream a cup of butter, add two cups of sugar, three eggs and alternately with three cups of flour, one cup of thick sour cream, in which dissolve one teaspoon of soda. Flavor as preferred with vanilla, cinnamon or nutmeg, or divide the batter into three parts, flavoring each differently, then add more flour, making the mixture stiff enough to roll. Leave it as soft as can be handled and roll out only a small portion at a time. Sift granulated sugar over the top and gently roll it in before cutting into rounds. Watch closely while baking.

Drop Cakes—Cream one-half cup of butter, then add successively one cup sugar, one egg, one-half teaspoon soda dissolved in one-half cup sour cream, one-half cup raisins, seeded and chopped nut meats, one half teaspoon vanilla and two and a half cups flour. Drop by spoonfuls one inch apart on a buttered sheet and bake in a moderate oven.

You cannot be happy while you have corns. Then do not delay in getting a bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure. It removes all kinds of corns without pain. Failure with it is unknown.

Its Purity
Its Flavor
Its Fragrance
Its Reliability

Are all responsible for its enormous sale of 14,000,000 packets annually.

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Now is the time for **Grain Growers Associations** to make contracts for reliable
 twine. Write to us, we can supply your needs.

You will require **self packer** this spring; let us have a chance to talk to you. We
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 you a **harrow coat**. You need not walk after the harrow any more. **Light Steel
 Harrows, \$3.50** per section.

If you want a **buggy** this season let us quote you. **Good goods at reasonable
 prices. Send a post card for our list.**

J. H. METCALFE, - Managing Director.

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 IS PLEASED**



Including the hogs and cows, so
 are the customers that have been
 using **CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD.**

Spring work is coming on and is
 not about time you were taking
 an interest in your horses and see-
 in- that they are got into condition
 when the rush starts? **CARNEFAC**
 so far has proved one of the best
 conditioners judged by the best
 menials that are received from the
 leading horsemen in Canada. While
 it is a well-known fact that **CARNE-
 FAC** fed calves outlook outgrow
 and outweigh all competitors.

If your dealer has not got it
 write us at once.

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When equipped for hard coal burning the Oxford
 Chancellor Range is fitted with a patent duplex grate.

This grate is composed of
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 turn of the handle cuts off
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 fire clear. When it is desired
 to dump the grate a com-
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 be removed from the range,
 when repairs are required
 without disturbing the fire-
 box linings, thus greatly
 prolonging their life.



We would like to send you full particulars about the
 Oxford Chancellor Range and where you can see it.
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IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 808, Windsor, Ont.

ABOUT THE FARM.

The Same Old Place.

Far out beyond the city's lights,
 Away from the din and roar.
 The cricket chirps of summer nights
 Beneath the country store.
 The dry goods boxes ricked about,
 Afford a welcome seat
 For weary tillers of the ground,
 Who here of evenings meet.

A swinging sign of ancient make,
 And one above the door,
 Proclaim that William Henry Blake
 Is owner of the store.
 Here everything, from jeans to tweed,
 From silks to gingham bright,
 Is spread before the folk who need
 From early morn till night.

Tea, ginger, coffee (brown or green),
 Molasses, grindstones, tar,
 Suspenders, peanuts, navy beans
 And home-made vinegar;
 Fine combs, wash wringers, rakes,
 false hair,
 Paints, rice and looking glasses.
 Sidesaddies, hominy, crockeryware,
 And seeds for garden grasses;

Umbrellas, candles, scythes and hats,
 Caps, boots and shoes and bacon,
 Thread, nutmegs, pins and rough on
 rats
 For cash or produce taken.
 Birdseed, face powder, matches, files,
 Ink, onion sets and more
 Are found in heaps and stacks and
 piles
 Within the country store.

Dairy Notes.

Many cows kick because they have
 been kicked.
 Be a good friend to your cow; she
 is a true friend to you.
 A man should not attempt to keep
 better cows than he is a dairyman.
 It is the folks that do not take
 pains to make their butter right, that
 have a hard time selling it.
 The man who doesn't like to take
 care of the cows will not be as suc-
 cessful in the dairy business as the
 man who enjoys the work.
 No matter how clean you washed
 the churn when you last used it,
 scald it out well before putting cream
 into it next time.

Queer what makes your butter so
 bitter? Quite likely you kept the
 cream too long before churning.
 That will do it every time.
 Wheat may fail and flax may fail,
 but the farmer who is making dairy-
 ing a feature of his farming opera-
 tions has something he can rely
 upon.

The good dairyman knows it does
 not pay to keep scrub cows; the
 scrub dairyman will find out that it
 doesn't pay even to keep good cows.
 Good cows must have good care.
 Salt, thoroughly rubbed all round
 on the inside of the churn after it
 has been rinsed with hot water, is a
 first-rate way to make it clean and
 sweet. Rinse the salt out with water.
 Then how nice the churn will smell!
 And it is nice, too.
 Wind will not make a good hand
 separator any more than it will make
 any article of machinery on the farm
 better than it really is. Before buy-
 ing a hand separator give it a thor-
 ough trial and have it tested by a
 disinterested expert.

Most folks think that they know
 how to wash a churn, but a great
 many of these very people use a
 cloth when wiping the inside. They
 might feel bad if they were to be
 told that this was not right; and yet,
 when they stop to think about it,
 can they not see that some bits of
 the cloth surely will stick to the
 wood? Rinse, but never use a cloth.
 Cleanliness is next to godliness;
 this applies at much to the cow stable
 as the front parlor.

Salt your butter; not according to
 your taste, but according to that of
 the folks that are to eat it—if you can
 find that out.
 Never tell any one that your butter
 is not "quite so good as usual this
 time." Don't make any such butter.
 Let every churning be the best yet.

Home Buttermaking.

In making good butter on the farm
 the first requisite is cleanliness. All
 milking utensils should be kept thor-
 oughly clean. The milk upon being
 drawn from the cow should be imme-
 diately strained and removed from
 the barn, and either be separated with
 the farm separator, or placed in cool
 water for separating the cream from
 the milk.

The cream should be kept cold, be-
 low 50 if possible, until enough is se-
 cured for a churning. It should then
 be warmed up to from 65 to 70 and
 held until it becomes sour and has a
 pleasant acid taste; occasionally a
 little higher temperature may be
 needed. If the cream is sweet it will
 usually require 18 to 24 hours to sour
 it. No cream should be added to that
 to be churned for at least 12 to 18
 hours previous to churning; during
 this period it should be stirred sev-
 eral times to insure uniform ripeness.
 When cream of unequal degrees of
 ripeness is churned, it requires a
 longer time to churn and there is a
 much larger loss of butter fat in the
 buttermilk. At least two hours be-
 fore the cream is churned it should
 be cooled 50 to 56 deg. If not too
 ripe it may be held at this low tem-
 perature for 12 hours.

The only rule which can be given
 in regard to temperature of churning
 is to churn at as low a temperature
 as possible and have the butter come
 in reasonable time. Most cream can
 be satisfactorily churned in 20 to 40
 minutes, at some temperature be-
 tween 50 and 60 degrees F.
 Stop churning when the granules
 of butter are about the size of grains
 of wheat. Draw off the buttermilk
 from the churn, permitting it to flow
 through the cheese cloth, or strainer,
 which will catch the crumbs of butter
 that would otherwise be lost. Then
 wash the butter by putting in about
 as much cold water as there was but-
 termilk. This wash water should be
 a little below churning temperature.
 It is salted at the rate of about one
 ounce to the pound of unworked
 butter.

Poultry Notes.

May is a good month for getting
 out the chicks.
 The May hatched pullet with good
 care will shell out the eggs that
 bring the fancy price next winter.

Yes, chicks are a lot of bother to
 people who do not want to be bother-
 ed with them.
 Chicks should not be fed for 24 to
 36 hours after hatching. Some good
 authorities advocate waiting 72 hours.
 Good air, clean quarters and pure
 water are as important as good feed-
 ing for the growing chicks.
 Eggs laid in April and May are the
 favorites for putting in cold storage.
 They are said to keep better than
 those hatched later.
 Do not be afraid of liberal feeding
 for young chicks. They can hardly
 be fed too much if the food be of the
 right sort.

If you have never tried the dry
 feeding system for your chicks try it
 this season. Most people who have
 tried dry feeding cannot be induced
 to go back to the old wet mash
 system.
 You can certainly afford a first-
 class male bird. He represents one-
 half the flock, and it will not take
 much improvement upon each chick-
 en of which he is the sire to pay the
 difference in price between him and
 a poor inferior bird, unworthy to
 stand in any breeding yard.
 Earthen drinking fountains are the
 cleanest and most convenient when
 water must be carried to a flock of
 fowls. Water remains cooler in
 summer and warmer in winter in
 earthen vessels than in tin.
 To keep chickens from scratching,
 Fasten a little stick to each leg with
 a piece of cloth or leather. When
 they walk, the stick will drag on the
 ground; when they try to scratch
 the stick is in the way.

Setting a Hen.

Setting a broody hen usually receives the least attention of any part of the hatching and rearing business. The poultry keeper sometimes expresses the opinion that if a hen can "start" a nest and bring off a chick for almost every egg in the sitting it must be a simple matter. And so it is if conditions are right. It happens, however, that the hen that hatches a fine brood under a pile of brush, or in the corner of the fence does her work in warm weather when all conditions are favorable. Such results cannot be obtained in the cold of the early spring, or when the nest is not favorably situated.

It is not best to set the broody hen in the pen with the laying fowls, for the noise made by the fowls, especially at feeding time, worries the sitter and will frequently cause her to leave the nest if not confined, or to break the eggs while trying to get out, if fastened in. A hen that will not sit if moved to another nest if the change is made carefully and in the evening, will not often make a satisfactory incubator if set on the original nest. The nest should be made of soft hay which will readily shape itself about the body of the hen and which contains no stiff, sharp pieces.

Docking Lambs.

A subscriber writes to know if it will be safe to dock lambs of eight months.

We would not dock them. If lambs are to be docked at all it should be done when they are two or three weeks old. There is no danger in doing it then. There is danger in docking lambs eight months old, and still more in docking older sheep.

It is a question whether this practice of docking is not after all more a fancy than anything else. Some way sheep don't look right unless docked; but we have been docking them to get rid of the tails from time immemorial, and Nature still keeps putting them on. She is constantly saying "No bob-tail sheep for me." She puts on the tail every time. What does she mean?

Profitable Sheep.

Iver Iverson, a farmer who lives near Fergus Falls, Minnesota, has demonstrated to his neighbors that it pays to raise sheep. Five years ago he invested \$185 in forty sheep. From that flock he has sold

2318 pounds of wool.....	\$431.65
202 sheep	824.65
Total sold	\$1256.30
On hand 69 sheep worth..	244.00

Original cost	1500.30
	185.00
Profits	\$1315.30

The sheep have cost very little labor and have nearly paid for their pasturage by their manure.

Heavier Farm Horses.

A subscriber writes: It seems to me that many farmers throughout the west are making the grave mistake of using horses altogether too light for the work expected of them. Our farm implements are continually growing heavier year by year. This is not all. We are doing lots of work by horse power that used to be done by hand, such as cutting corn, planting and digging potatoes, spreading manure, etc., all requiring a good heavy team. A heavy horse will not only do this heavy work easier but with less risk, while if a small horse does the work of a heavy one, he has to bring all his nerve to bear, which is certainly trying on the animal.

I have found in cultivating large fields that heavy teams will not only keep up in better condition but actually require less grain feed than the smaller class of horses that have to

work on their nerve day by day to do the work. Again, when a farmer has a surplus of heavy horses they always meet with ready sale where the small horse goes a-begging.

Apple Tree Borers.

The borer is the worst enemy to the apple tree. It does its work in the early summer. We have found that free washing with soapsuds furnishes complete protection, provided the moths have not already laid their eggs in the tree. The trunks of the trees should be washed about the middle of the months of April, May, and June each year. Each tree should be carefully examined early in the spring, say in March, for the presence of borers which have been at work during the past six months. They can be found by scraping the dirt away from the tree and noticing closely for the saw-dust trail. If that is found the borer must be cut out and killed. When the trees are once free then the washing, as above described, will keep them free.

Swine.

Salt is good, so is charcoal. Have the sows a warm pen to lie in?

How deep is the litter in your pig pens? Don't force the hogs to sleep directly on a cement floor.

Give up the old idea that hogs don't require much water.

A kerosene and water spray will kill hog lice. Then whitewash the pens.

Pigs won't fatten on whey. Put in some middlings; then you'll see them jump.

Properly fattened, a six months old pig makes the best meat.

When it comes to converting feed into meat the hog stands pre-eminent. It pays you to feed the growing pigs all the wholesome food they require.

A well bred hog properly fed will convert one bushel of corn into twelve pounds of pork.

Start the little fellows off on a thin slop of middlings and milk, but be careful not to give them enough to cause scours.

A good ration for the brood sow during pregnancy is wheat, bran, oats, or a little oil meal, and some corn. While oats may be relatively higher than corn, the results obtained justify feeding them somewhat freely, even when the supply of corn on hand is plentiful.

Feeding swill to small pigs is a question of considerable importance. It is the belief of our best swine raisers that most of the scours in young pigs can be traced to swill containing fermented food. Why not have two swill barrels? Empty them alternately, allowing them to get the sunshine and rinse out occasionally with hot water.

Something New.

Mrs. De Flat—Have you anything new in folding beds?

Dealer—Only this, madam, and it really is quite a success. On arising in the morning you touch a spring, and it turns into a washstand and bath tub. After your bath, you touch another spring, and it becomes a dressing case, with a French plate mirror. If you breakfast in your room, a slight pressure will transform it into an extension table. After breakfast, you press these three buttons at once, and you have an upright piano. That's all it will do, except that when you die, it can be changed into a rosewood coffin.

A PURELY VEGETABLE PILL.—Parmentier's Vegetable Pills are compounded from roots, herbs and solid extracts of known virtue in the treatment of liver and kidney complaints and in giving tone to the system whether enfeebled by overwork or deranged through excesses in living. They require no testimonial. Their excellent qualities are well known to all those who have used them and they commend themselves to dyspeptics and those subject to biliousness who are in quest of a beneficial medicine.

Buying Gold

Dollars FOR 50 CENTS



is a risky investment and upon investigation what looked like a genuine dollar will generally be worth about its own weight in brass.

Buying \$100.00 separators for \$50 is likely to prove equally disappointing, for if the machines are worth catalogue price, the competition with De Laval superiority could scarcely have forced the manufacturer to cut it in half.

Now that the manufacturer admits his machine to be worth but half list price, it seems fair to assume that unprejudiced persons would rate its value even less. They do.

De Laval Separators

ARE HIGH GRADE AND LAST A LIFE TIME

The De Laval Separator Co.

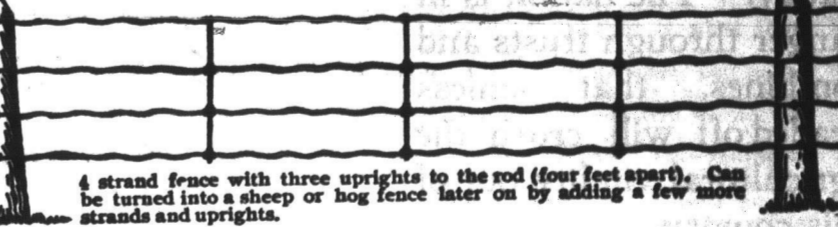
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We have good facilities for disposing of Oats at the present time—any quantity. We furnish Government grade and weight certificates. If you have Oats to sell write for "market prospects" and shipping instructions.

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4 strand fence with three uprights to the rod (four feet apart). Can be turned into a sheep or hog fence later on by adding a few more strands and uprights.

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Manufacturers of Farm and Lawn Fencing and Gates, Collied Spring Wire, Staples, Wrought Iron Fences and Gates, Etc.

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Business Binder Twine Co.

If the Farmers Stand Loyally and intelligently Behind the Guns for Co-operation a Little Child can handle the Deal and Win Hands Down.



Eight Thousand small Shareholders united in true Co-operation. Talk of it. Dream of it. Few can realize it. Farmers are you going to intelligently stand by the Company that gave you your freedom from

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When writing advertisers please mention Western Home Monthly.

In Lighter vein.

Get Your Hammer.

When you're very low in spirits, when this world becomes a bore, When you've blown in every dollar and can't borrow any more; When you think that Dr. Osier hit it right on "Age of Man," When you'd like to see it brighten as across the sky you scan; Don't despair, my suffering brother, here is something you can do, 'Tis a blessed freeman's privilege and it's satisfying, too. Get your hammer and your anvil, put it where it will be heard, Beat it loud and long and steady, give a pound for every word. Hit up John D. Rock-a-feiler and his mooted mission pile, Say he stole his many millions, call him heartless, wicked, vile. Take our good friend Thomas Lawson, knock him left and knock him right, Knock his warnings, knock his pleadings, knock his copper out of sight. Then there's Andy of the heather—who is he, I'd like to know, Handing out a bunch of lib'ries, just to make a worldly show? Don't forget J. Pierpont Morgan, knock him hard as anyone. Don't the trusts make all our troubles on the earth, the moon, the sun?

But I won't go on, dear brother, for I've made it very clear That you needn't feel unhappy while our millionaires are here. Don't be skeered they'll never hear you, anyway it isn't wrong, 'Cause it makes you feel lots better when you soak it to 'em strong.

His Heir.

"When I am grown up, daddy," said the bright youth, "I hope I'll be just like you." "My boy!" said the parent, glowing with fatherly pride for that he possessed a son who was able to discriminate as to the attributes of true perfection. And he fingered a sixpence absently, and patted the bright youth's sunny head. "Yes, dad; it'll be simply ripping not to have any hair to be combed and pulled by your sister when she is cross!" The sixpence slipped back to the paternal pocket, and the little innocent heard with hurt surprise the stern command to go and play.

A Prayerful Pose.

Dorothy's mother had company, and her father was asked to put the little six-year-old to bed. This had happened so seldom in her experience that she climbed into bed without saying her prayers. Just as he was leaving the room she called out, "Oh, papa, I forgot to say my prayers." He came back to the bed and said, "Now, say them while I stand beside you." To which the little one replied: "Why, papa, I can't say them lying down. Mamma and I always say them on our hind legs."

Just a Model.

A certain Leavenworth man came down to his office the other day, grinning all over his face, says Albert T. Reid. All morning long he hummed and whistled, till his partner asked him what he'd had. "My wife told me this morning that I am a model husband," he answered proudly. "I don't call that much of a compliment," said the other. "I'd like to know why not?" "Well, you just look that way!"

'model' up in the dictionary," was the advice. To the dictionary he went, and this is what he read: "Model—a small pattern; a miniature of something on a larger scale."

His Version.

"If wishes were horses—" didactically began Professor Twiggs, the village schoolmaster, in the midst of a recent session of the Sit and Argue Club. "If wishes were horses—" "Just so!" raspingly interrupted the Old Codger, who always had to have his put-in. "But if wishes were automobiles, every confounded benzine wagon with a begoggled city monkey a-driving it, that goes past my piace faster than an old-fashioned jog-trot, would stop stock-still, clasp its hands agonizedly over the pit of its stomach, give an ear-splitting screech, and blow up so high and thoroughly that for miles around its fragments would strew the sea, figuratively speaking! That's what would happen if my wishes had anything to do with automobiles, and don't you forget it!"

Pat's Advice.

A few days ago Mr. O'Brien, a land agent in the west of Ireland, met a tenant, and having heard of his marriage, saluted him with, "We'l, Pat, so you've taken to yourself a wife." "Yis, yer honor," said Pat, touching his hat, "I have." Mr. O'Brien, looking comically at him, said, "Well, here am I; I can get no one to take me, and I feel very lonely sometimes." Pat, looking confidently, said, "I think I can put yer honor in the way." "How, Pat?" "Do as I did. Go where you are not known."

He Spoke His Mind.

Two Irish farmers who had not seen each other for a long time met at a fair. They had a lot of things to tell each other. "Sure, it's married I am," said Murphy. "You don't teil me so," said Moran. "Faix, yes," said Murphy, "and I've got a fine, healthy bhooy which the neighbors say is the very picture of me." Moran looked for a moment at Murphy, who was not, to say the least, remarkable for his good looks, and then said, "Och, well, what's the harum so long as the chuid's healthy?"

Her Last Request.

A certain Irishwoman, on her deathbed, called her husband to her side. "Patrick," she said, "I've a last rayquist to make of ye." "I couldn't rayfused ye annything, Mary, darlint," responded the sorrowing husband. "Patrick," said Mary, solemnly, "I want ye sh'ud lave mother ride in the carriage beside ye"

to me funerii." "'Tis too much ye're askin' of me, Mary!" cried Pat, springing to his feet in desperation. Mary, however, was determined on this point, and Pat finally yielded to her "last rayquist." "I'll lave her ride be me side," he promised, weeping bitterly, "but mark ye, Mary, darlint, 'twill shpoil the day fur me entoiirely, that it will!"

An Effective Speech.

Congressman Fred Landis, of Indiana, has apparently determined to make a reputation for himself as an orator. A year or so ago Landis spoke at the unveiling of a monument to Abraham Lincoln, in which speech he employed a number of beautifully rounded periods and somewhat obscure phrases, among them: "Abraham Lincoln—that mystic mingling of star and clod." The sentence was loudly applauded. After the speech a friend of Landis approached him, and, repeating the phrase, said: "Fred, what in the name of heaven does that mean?" Putting his arm around his friend's shoulder, Landis replied: "I don't know, really, but it gets 'em every time."

Worth the Money.

Timothy Woodruff, the New York politician, says that an old chap in business in a town not far from Buffalo, recently discovering that his safe was out of order, telegraphed to the maker in Buffalo to send down an expert.

When the man arrived he discovered that the vault, which was an old-fashioned affair and locked with a key, could not be opened. After a hasty examination the expert took a piece of wire and began to dig out a mass of dust and lint from the key. He then opened the safe as quickly as one could desire. With a sickly smile the old merchant meekly asked: "What's the charge?" "Twenty-five dollars," was the reply.

"Does any one know you're in town?"

"None save yourself." "Then here's fifty. You will do me a favor if you'll get out of town by the first train. If anyone knew that I had paid a man twenty-five dollars to dig the dirt out of a key for me I'd never do another dollar's worth of business in this part of the state."

He Wanted to Know.

"Young man," began the dignified gentleman in black dress, "have you fully considered the future? Have you made provisions for the hereafter? Is it not time—"

"Pardon me one moment, please; but are you a minister or a life insurance agent?"

Literal Interpretation.

Bobby—Do I have to go to school, mother? Mother—Of course, Bobby. Bobby—Why, mother, I heard you teil father last night that I knew entirely too much.

How to Cure Rheumatism

I searched the whole earth for a specific for Rheumatism—something that for any physician could feel safe in prescribing—something that we could count on, not only occasionally, but with reasonable certainty. For the ravages of Rheumatism are everywhere and genuine relief is rare. After twenty years of search and experiment, I learned of the German chemical I now employ. And I knew then that my search and my efforts were well rewarded. For this chemical, in combination with others, gave me the basis of a remedy which in the cure of Rheumatism is practically certain. In many, many tests and difficult cases this prescription has with regularity justified the confidence I had in it.

I don't mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Tablets can turn bony joints into flesh again and never fall—that is impossible. But they will with reasonable certainty drive from the blood the poison that causes pain and swelling, and then that is the end of the pain and swelling—the end of the suffering—the end of Rheumatism.

Any Rheumatic sufferer who writes may receive my little book on Rheumatism, including professional advice as to diet, etc., free. With the book I will also send without charge, my "Health Token," an intended passport to good health. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 99, Racine, Wis.

Most cases are sometimes reached by a single package—for sale by 40,000 Druggists.

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Tablets

His Good Point.

There is a clergyman in Richmond, Va., who enjoys telling the following at his own expense:

"One Sunday I was returning home when I was accosted by a quaint old woman, housekeeper of a dear friend of mine.

"I want to tell you, sir, said the old woman, 'how much I enjoy going to church on the days that you preach.'

"Expressing my appreciation of the compliment, I added that I was much gratified to hear it, adding that I feared I was not as popular a minister as others in the city, and I finally asked:

"And what particular reason have you for enjoyment when I preach?" "Oh, sir," she answered with appalling candor, 'I get such a good seat then!'"

What Father Thought.

A New York teacher of instrumental music was one day telling the father of a pupil, a lad of ten years, of the progress made by the boy in his studies. "I think he is improving a great deal," said the professor. "He will certainly learn to play the piano." "Is that so?" asked the father, much gratified. "I didn't know whether he was really improving, or whether I was merely getting used to it."

He got the Raise.

A year ago a manufacturer hired a boy. For months there was nothing noticeable about the boy except that he never took his eyes off the machine he was running. A few weeks ago the manufacturer looked up from his work to see the boy standing beside his desk. "What do you want?" he asked. "Want me pay raised," "What are you getting?" "Three dollars a week." "Well, how much do you think you are worth?" "Four dollars." "You think so, do you?" "Yessir, an' I've been 'inkin' so for 'tween weeks, but I been so blame busy I haven't had time to speak to you about it." The boy got the raise.

An Unfair Fare.

Old Mr. Granby hated to accuse anyone of dishonesty; but the takings at the branch shop had fallen off so badly and so continually that there was no ignoring the fact any longer. He did not like it, but it had to be done, and he summoned the branch manager before him.

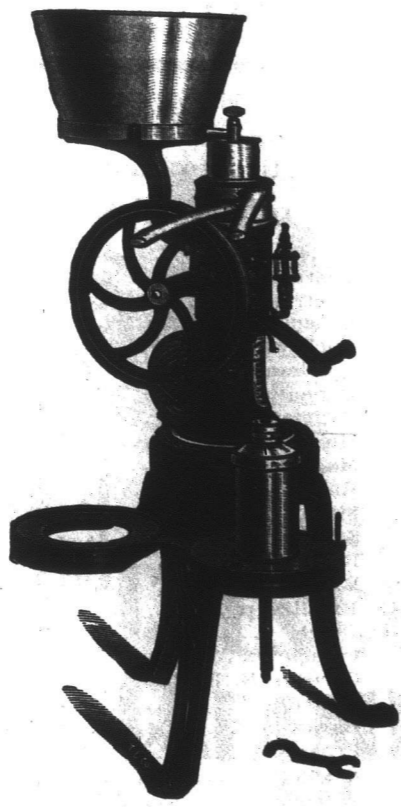
"There's a leakage in the takings somewhere, Mr. Stevens," he said gravely, "and I must ask you to tell me honestly, man to man, whether you have been taking money from the till?"

"All I have ever taken, sir," said the white-lipped Stevens hoarsely, "is my fare home every night, which I considered I was entitled to do."

"Oh, certainly, certainly!" said Mr. Granby gently. "But apparently, on that showing, you must live somewhere in the Orkney Islands, and it's too far, Mr. Stevens—it's too far. I must get a man who does not live so far away."

THEY NEVER KNEW FAILURE.—Careful observation of the effects of Par-melee's Pills has shown that they act immediately on the diseased organs of the system and stimulate them to healthy action. There may be cases in which the disease has been long seated and does not easily yield to medicine, but even in such cases these pills have been known to bring relief when all other so-called remedies have failed. These assertions can be substantiated by many who have used the pills, and medical men speak highly of their qualities.

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Have done this for thousands of Canadian Farmers. Why not for you? They are EXCELLENT SKIMMERS—in the bowls there are only two or three pieces, which are VERY EASY TO WASH. Of the four speed bearings, three are case-hardened ball bearings, resulting in the VERY EASY TURNING of the NATIONAL. The milk can is low down, and the running parts are all perfectly guarded, giving perfect safety in handling. The NATIONAL is finished in hard black enamel and is the Woman's Favorite Cream Separator.

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Anybody can say they have the best range in the world but we furnish the evidence and leave the verdict to you.

This Range has 6 nine inch lids; 20 inch oven; 15 gal. Reservoir, large warming closet and high shelf; top cooking surface 30x40 inches; weight 500 lbs; burns wood or coal; guaranteed to reach you in perfect order and do its work equal to or better than any Range you can buy elsewhere at any price.

Use the range in your own home for 30 days, put it to every test, and if you do not conclude size for size that it is A more economical fuel consuming Range and you have saved from \$10.00 to \$40.00 in cost to you, return the range to us at our expense and we will refund your money with the freight you paid.

Don't buy a Range from any one at any price until you get our catalogue.

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Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment with years of success back of it. Knows to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure does not fail. Our fair plan of selling together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vets-Prevent Veterinary Advice. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 55 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Men, It's Free

Any weak, puny man can have my Electric Belt Free, without the payment of one cent.

I make this offer to weak men, particularly those men who have spent their earnings for years on dope (the drugs that make them feel like a young colt one day and like an old, broken-down hack the day after), those men who have tried so many things that they are tired of fooling and want a cure. Those are the men I appeal to, and I am willing to give my Electric Belt free, without a cent of cost to you.

Men with small, flabby muscles, thin-chested, dull-eyed, short of breath, without endurance, courage, ambition, sand or grit in their make-up, are WEAK MEN. If they were not born weak I can make physical giants of them.

How do I do it? By filling the blood, the nerves, the organs and muscles with electric energy—that is what Nature gave them at first—that is what they have lost when they break down.

My Belt is easy to use; put it on when you go to bed; you feel the glowing heat from it (no sting or burn, as in old-style belts), and you feel the nerves tingle with the new life flowing into them. You get up in the morning feeling like a two-year-old.

Wherever you are, I think I can give you the name of a man in your town that I have cured. Just send me your address and let me try. This is my twenty-fourth year in the business of pumping new vim into worn-out humanity, and I've got cures in nearly every town on the map.

If you will come and see me I'll fix you up. If you can't call let me send you my book full of the things a man finds inspiring to strength and courage. Free if you send this coupon.

Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sundays, 10 to 1. Consultation free.

There's nothing surer than the word of an honest man, and when such men as these admit that I cured them, you know that I can cure you.

HERE IS PROOF OF MY ARGUMENTS:

DR. McLAUGHLIN, Dear Sir,—I can now say that I am a cured man. Your belt did the work in twenty-one days. That was a year and a half ago, and I have never had a pain in my back since. The permanency of the cure to my back is beyond all doubt. T. H. WHEATLAND, Mandan, Man.

DR. McLAUGHLIN, Dear Sir,—Your Belt has made a permanent cure of my case. It is over two years since I got it, and have never had a return of my trouble. I can heartily recommend it to all who are troubled with pain of any kind or rheumatism. A. MACHAN, Reston, Man.

DR. McLAUGHLIN, Dear Sir,—I got your Belt in May 1902. I have been a much better man. My health and appetite are good, and I sleep fine. The Belt has been very satisfactory to me and I am not sorry I got it. FRANK KARKER, Deloraine, Man.

DR. McLAUGHLIN, Dear Sir,—I have only had your Belt on for a few times, and the results are beyond my expectations. I am very glad I got your strong Belt as advised. I would not take a good deal for it now. ALEX. McARTHUR, Carroll, Man.

I have cured thousands of men who have squandered the savings of years in useless doctoring.

Dr. E. M. McLAUGHLIN,
112 Yonge Street, Toronto,
Canada.

Please send me your book free.

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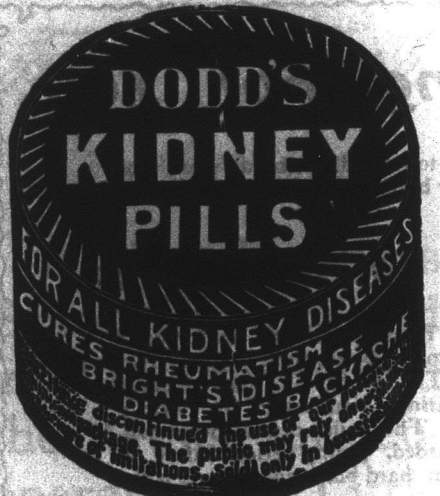
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Synopsis of Canadian NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 20, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situated, or if the homesteader desires, he may on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the local agent receive authority for some one to make entry for him.

The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B. — Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.



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The huge sails turn and twist
In the gusty winds of chance.
And with every turn, in the hopper the
grit
Doth merrily jostle and dance.
Each grain doth jostle his kin,
And perishes with his kind,
By the whirl of the grinding stones
sucked in
For the rolling grit to grind.
Into the hopper of life
By Time the miller thrust,
We dance and jostle in mirth and strife
Till time doth grind us to dust.
O winds that blow as ye list
Speeding the sails, do ye know
What yawning darkness consumeth the
grit
Of your grinding, and whither we go.

Castle Yesterday.

In the Valley of Contentment, just beyond the Hill of Old,
Where the streams are always silver
and the sunshine always gold,
Where the hour is ever morning and
the skies are never gray,
In the yellow haze of springtime stands
the Castle Yesterday.

Oh, the seasons that we spent there when
the whole wide world was young;
The friends we've had as maid and lad,
the songs that we have sung!
The echoes of their music cannot quite
have died away,
But still must thrill the rooftop of
the Castle Yesterday.

And the loving hearts we knew there
in the time of trust and truth,
Surely still they wait behind us in the
Pantheon of Youth!
But the angel of the valley at the portal
bars our way,
And a flaming sword forbids us from
the Castle Yesterday.

When the pilgrimage is ended, may we
turn, may we change
To the vanished and familiar from the
present and the strange?
Who so chooses to his heaven—I shall
be content to stay
Where the ghosts of dead years wander
through the halls of Yesterday.
—Saturday Evening Post.

Seven Ages Of Graft.

All the world is graft,
And the men and women merely grafters.
They have their sure thing and their
bunco games,
And one man in his time works many
grafts,
His bluffs being seven ages. At first
the infant
Conning his dad until he walks the
floor;
And then the whining schoolboy, poring
o'er his book,
Jollyng his teacher into marking him
A goodly grade. And then the lover,
Making each maiden think that she
Is but the only one. And then the
soldier,
Full of strange words and bearded like
a pard,
Seeking the bubble reputation,
Even the magazines. And then the
justice,
Handing out the bull con to the bench
And jollyng the jury till he thinks
He knows it all. The sixth age shifts
To lean and slippared pantaloons,
With spectacles on his nose—his is a
graft!
For he is then the Old Inhabitant
And all must hear him talk. Last
scene of all.
That end this strange, eventful history,
Is second childishness and mere oblivion,
Sans graft, sans pull, sans cinch, sans
everything.

—The Chicago Tribune.

**Immigration to Canada, 1904-5,
by Origins.**

African, South	35
Australian	204
Austrian, N. E. S.	837
Bohemian	107
Buckowinian	1,123
Croatian	27
Dalmatian	4
Gallician	6,926
Hungarian, N. E. S.	981
Magyar	5
Ruthenian	3
Slovak	47
Styrian	29
Belgian	796
Bulgarian	4
Brazilian	1
Dutch	281
French	1,743
German, N. E. S.	2,704
Alsace	5
Bavarian	6
Prussian	28
Saxon	10
Wurtemberg	6
English	48,847
Welsh	770
Scotch	11,744
Irish	3,998
West Indian	43
Bermudan	8
Jamaican	26
Greek	98
Hebrew, N. E. S.	1,000
Russian Hebrew	2,206
Polish Hebrew	151
Austrian Hebrew	240
German Hebrew	118
Italian	3,473
Japanese	354
Newfoundland	190
New Zealand	57
Portuguese	1
Poles, N. E. S.	247
Poles, Austrian	70
Poles, German	29
Poles, Russian	399
Persian	8
Roumanian, N. E. S.	270
Russian, N. E. S.	1,887
Finns	1,323
Doukhobors	24
Spanish	10
Swiss	150
Servian	7
Danish	461
Icelandic	413
Swedish	1,847
Norwegian	1,897
Turkish	30
Armenian	78
Egyptian	2
Syrian	630
Arabian	48
Negro, Mulatto, etc.	5
India	45
From United States	102,614
	43,652
Fiscal Year, 1903-04	146,266
	130,331
Gain	15,935

The Delay of Old A

In a late issue of the Buffalo Medical Journal, Dr. Charles G. Stockton deliberates on a topic that is of interest to all mankind, namely, the consideration of what may be done to postpone age and to render it more tolerable when it no longer is avoidable. One of the aspects of the subject that deserves especial consideration, says the author, is the improvement in the nutrition of the aged as the result of good teeth. In his opinion it is doubtful if we fully appreciate how much the dentists have contributed to good health and longevity. Thereupon he pays his compliments to the oculists and observes: "Who can estimate the additional resources both of usefulness and happiness secured through the discovery of spectacles and the operation for cataract? Useful eyesight contributes much toward good health and long life, for the reason that it permits of a continued interest in living which otherwise would be lost. . . . Perhaps no one factor is so important in maintaining courage and health in old people as the creation and continuance of some keen interest in life." With reference to the time-worn but neglected subject of arterial disease, Dr. Stockton states that much may be done in the earlier steps of arteriosclerosis (a hardening of the arteries) if intelligent study be given to the individual, to his habits of life, to his excesses, and to his deficiencies. Emphasizing the importance of judging and correcting the disturbed balance between assimilation and waste, the doctor observes that there successful methods of lessening the extent of auto-intoxication and of widening the field for the play of nutritional processes. He points to the fact that middle age often brings luxury and at the same period the contracting arteries narrow the field of physiologic activities. In considering the question of what may be done to make old age more tolerable, the author gives it as his opinion that most of the derangements from which the aged suffer can be classified as belonging to pathology. He fears there exists a tendency among physicians to dismiss these matters as necessary corollaries of senility without giving them that careful consideration which similar processes receive in younger patients. Those who make a speciality of senile diseases seem to agree that complaints of the aged arise for the most part from toxic causes, and there is good reason for believing that this toxic state which underlies the decadence of senility takes its origin for the most part in the colon. This organ harbors an immense number of bacteria leading to fermentations, putrefactions, and the production of alkaloids, fatty acids, and toxins which man has to combat for the length of his mortal days. In concluding his very interesting paper, the author says: "The indications are obvious. In addition to the usual measures for improving the general circulation, old people are benefited by systematic colonic lavage, stimulating baths with superficial massage, prescribed pulmonary gymnastics, and an abundant drinking of pure water."

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Creeks' Medicine Man.

The medicine man of the Creeks will not eat anything scorched in cooking. In treating a gun or arrow shot wound he as well as the patient will fast four days, only drinking a little gruel.

He will not allow a woman to look at his patient until he is well or dead. If his patient dies the medicine man takes a lot of medicine himself in order to cleanse himself from the fumes or odor of the dead. The pall-bearers, as we might call those assisting in the burial, also take the same cleansing process.

And again, when an Indian committed murder, even in self-defense, he went to the medicine man and took the cleansing remedy, claiming the remedy appeased the crime and the trouble to his mind.

At the full of each moon it was the custom of the bucks to drink medicine made by the medicine man to cleanse their system. In camp the Indian killed nothing which was not eatable.

Items of Interest.

Prisoners in Morocco must pay the policeman for his work in taking them to jail.

The Sultan of Turkey has the richest collection of gems and regalia in the world.

The finest private collection of wild animals in the world is that of the Duke of Bedford.

More gold watches are worn by American artisans than by those of any three other countries.

In Manila most of the houses and offices have tiny window panes made of transparent oyster shells instead of glass.

At Strohbeck, Prussian Saxony, chess is a part of the regular school curriculum and every boy and girl carries a board and men.

Wedding rings were used by the ancients and placed upon the third finger of the left hand because the vein in that finger was supposed to connect directly with the heart.

Promotion in the Russian army is exceedingly slow. It takes sixteen to seventeen years for a captain to become a lieutenant-colonel, and fourteen years for a lieutenant-colonel to become a colonel.

Every year a layer of the entire sea fourteen feet thick, is taken up into the clouds; the winds bear their burden into the land, and the water comes down in rain upon the fields, to flow back through rivers.

Among the insects the most intelligent are those of the ant tribe, while next to them rank wasps. Bees come some way lower down the scale. Beetles are hopelessly stupid, but even they are not as bad as butterflies and moths.

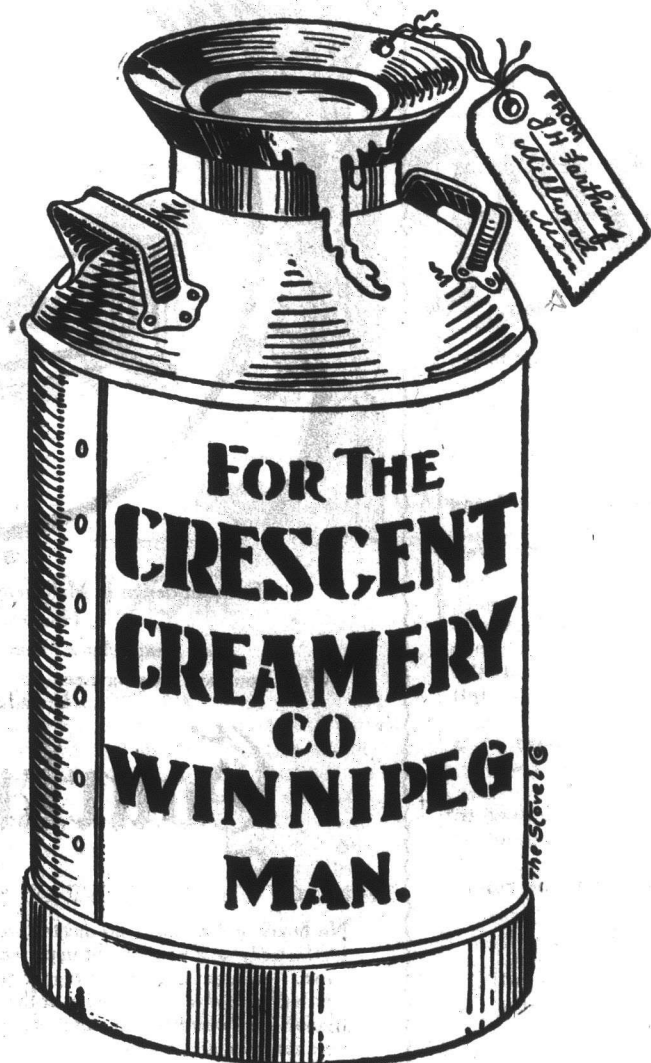
The fish of Little Belt in Denmark, being very shy of light, move about only on dark nights, and this has suggested the curious experiment of lighting the channel bottom with incandescent lamps to prevent migration of the fish to the larger seas.

The yeomen of the guard of the sovereign of Great Britain are commonly called Beef Eaters. The term is a corruption of the French buffetiers (from buffet, meaning sideboard), it being one of the duties of this guard to stand by the sideboard during the royal dinners of state.

King Edward of England receives daily no fewer than three thousand newspapers and one thousand letters, while the Czar and the German Emperor receive each from six hundred to seven hundred letters and appeals. The King of Italy is troubled by about five hundred, and Queen Wilhelmina from one hundred to one hundred and fifty.

TO KNOW IS TO PREVENT.—If the miners who work in cold water most of the day would rub their feet and legs with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil they would escape muscular rheumatism and the ill effects of exposure to the cold. Those setting out for mining regions would do well to provide themselves with a supply before starting.

THERE'S CREAM IN IT FOR THE CRESCENT



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CO
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MAN.**

THERE'S MONEY IN IT FOR THE FARMER

A Word to Dairymen

WHEN LAYING YOUR PLANS for this season and are considering where you are going to dispose of your cream we would ask you to keep us in mind, and consider the following points which should be of interest to any dairyman, and which we, The Crescent Creamery Co., have been the means of instituting.

- 1—Our Method of paying Cash Every Two Weeks for Cream.
- 2—Our guaranteeing Accurate Tests.
- 3—Our adoption of paying for Butter Fat according to the Babcock Test, which is the only correct and fair way of paying for cream.
- 4—We always pay the Highest Market Price. Our average net price paid for butter fat for 1905 was 22c. per lb.

The following is a copy of one of the many letters we are receiving from our patrons—

DEAR SIR:—I may say that the past season has been the most successful one we have ever had in the butter business. The price has been uniformly good all through, and as soon as we get some cows milking we hope to start again. We will have some 23 or 25 cows for next year if all goes well. Thanking you for your promptness in payment and strict attention to business. Yours truly, N. H.

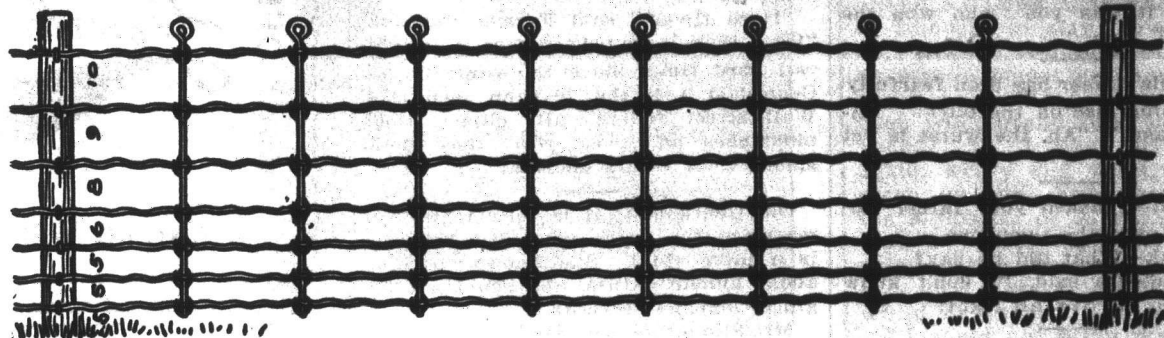
P. S.—We have not sold any butter to a store-keeper for over six years. We aspire to be up-to-date.

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New Century Ball Bearing Washing Machine
—not because we say so—thousands are talking about it, and you would too if you were its happy possessor. You sit while using it—a tubful thoroughly cleaned in five minutes. Nothing is too good for Canadian housekeepers. The New Century is certainly the best. Sold by local dealers at \$8.00. Ask your dealer to show it to you. Send to us for descriptive booklet. THE DOWSWELL MFG. CO., LTD., HAMILTON, CANADA.

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at bedtime and another in the morning and your cold is broken up. A wonderful remedy. Sold everywhere for 25 cents, or mailed upon receipt of the price.

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WIT, HUMOR AND FUN

LIFE'S COMIC SIDE TREATED BY CLEVER PENS

Farmer Stackpole—"The doctor says that the Hon. Hiram Plunk, who has been sick so long, is going to git well."
Farmer Honk—"H'im! What for?"

Little Girl—"What is tact, pap?"
Papa—"Something every woman has and exercises—until she gets married."

Madge—"Did the doctor tell you that you had any pronounced disease?"
Dolly—"Yes, dear, but I couldn't pronounce it if I tried for a week."

"Our little Willie writes a beautiful hand, George."
"Yes, my dear. But I've never seen a hand like that on a check."

"If not yourself," said the wealthy bachelor to the charming young lady, "whom would you rather be?"
"Yours truly," was the immediate reply.

Yeast—"I never saw a woman so fond of animals as she."
Crimsonbeak—"Nor I. Why, she's even made a monkey out of her husband!"

Flipper—"That puzzle I invented is having quite a sale, but it doesn't bring in much money."
Flapper—"Don't you think you could dramatize it?"

Blinker—"W'lle de gov'nor uv de state wuz inspectin' us to-day I accidentally trod on his toes."
Bill Slick—"Wot did yer say?"
Blinker—"Pray pardon me, gov'nor."

Teacher—"Who knows what triplets are?"
Teacher's Pet—"I know; two twins and one left over."

Dora—"Cholly proposed to me at the card party and I accepted him."
Nora—"So it was you who won the booby prize?"

"So far this dinner has been fearfully bad. Anything else on the bill?" "Imported sausage." "Ah, the wurst is yet to come."

Mr. Tymid—"I asked your father for his consent over the telephone."
Miss Freak—"What did he say?"
Mr. Tymid—"He said, 'I don't know who you are, but it's all right!'"

Visitor (in art gallery)—"Ah, this large painting represents a jungle scene in India. I suppose that is a boa constrictor running along the ground."
Guide—"Boa constrictor! Why, that is the celebrated artist's signature!"

Mother—"Oh, Freddy, did you lick your little brother?"
Freddy—"Yes'm, but I told him it hurt me worse'n it did him."

Reporter—"Uncle, to what do you attribute your long life?"
Oldest inhabitant—"I don't know yit, young fellar. They's several of these patent medicine companies that's dick-erin' with me."

Dee Teas—"The gent in 113 says he wants another highball and some bricks," said the bellboy.
"What does he want the bricks for?" asked the barkeep.
"To kill the rats and things with."

The Good Old Kind—"What a hard matter it would be to get along without doctors, wouldn't it?"
"O, I don't know. There are the roots, herbs, barks and berries our grandmothers know about."

Where It Came From—"There goes B Jones the poet. I think the fire of genius burns in his breast, don't you?"
"No; I think it's the gnawing of hunger in his stomach."

Patience—"The doctor ordered him to go to a sunny clime."
Patrice—"Wasn't this clime sunny enough for him?"
"No; you see he was always under a cloud here."

AVERAGE GOOD.
"Man wants but little here below,
The poet may be right—
Woman makes up the average, though—
Wants everything in sight."
—Cleveland Leader.

Her Mother—"You will assume a grave responsibility when you marry my daughter. Remember, she was brought up in the lap of luxury."
Her Adorer—"Oh, she's pretty well used to my lap now."

"There is but one thing in this world that we can put our faith and reliance in with confidence, children," said the Sunday-school teacher. "Who can tell me what it is?"

"Safety pins," promptly answered a little girl who had ideas of her own.

Nell—"Last night was the happiest in my life. It brought me one round of pleasure."
Bell—"What do you consider one round of pleasure?"
Nell—"An engagement ring."

Him—"Darling, will you be my wife?"
Her—"Sure. I shall be delighted to share your troubles and anxieties."

Him—"Thank you; but I haven't any."
Her—"Not now, perhaps, but you will have after the minister has said his say."

"Have you seen much of Miss Dallington lately?"
"Well, yes, considerable. At the opera the other night she wore a waist cut so low that every little while it would catch under her shoulder-blades."

"Hard times!" said Farmer Cornsilk. "Why there hain't been wot ye might call hard times since the panic o' '79. Gosh dast it, in the '79 panic them thar Wall street fellers all clipped their mustaches off close so's they could smoke their cigars shorter."

Old Gentleman—"It is folly to talk of marriage for years yet. My daughter is a mere child. She knows nothing about human nature, and could not begin to manage servants."
Mr. Sillimpurse—"Oh, that needn't matter. We won't have any."

"I see in the paper here that Mrs. Vanderbilt enthusiastically kissed a pair of horses at the New York horse show."
"And I suppose there were a lot of donkeys standing around who wondered why she didn't kiss them."

"Do you think distance lends enchantment to the view, dear?" asked the wife of her husband on the deck of the ocean steamer.
"Yes, I do," replied the man, with his hand to his mouth; "I know I'd look a hanged sight better if I were at home."

Johnny (after first day at school)—"I learned something to-day, mamma."
Mamma (much interested)—"What was it?"
Johnny—"I learned to say 'Yes, ma'am' and 'No ma'am.'"
"You did?"
Johnny—"Yep."

"This is glorious!" exclaimed the fair maid, as the automobile struck a smooth stretch of country road and the young man let the machine go at full speed. "But who are those two men that have been following us in a run-about all morning?"
"Never mind them," he replied. "One is the repair man, and the other's the surgeon."



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WAS ANY OF YOUR WHEAT REJECTED?

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To sow clean seed you need a fanning mill—a good fanning mill—a Chatham fanning mill. The Chatham Fanning Mill will do a better job taking wild oats out than any fanning mill on sale in the Northwest at the present time.

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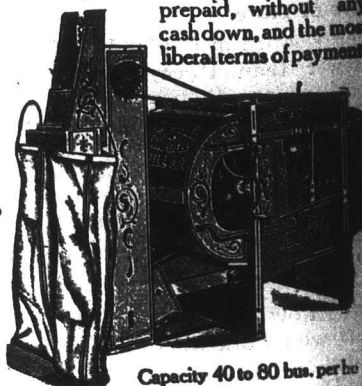
We send the Chatham Fanning Mill to any farmer on receipt of his order, at once, freight prepaid, without any cash down, and the most liberal terms of payment.

MUCH WHEAT REJECTED

Shows Necessity for Clean Seed—Other Wheat Grades High.

Ottawa, Nov. 8.—Prof. Clark, head of the seed division of the department of agriculture, has received a letter from David Horne, chief grain inspector at Winnipeg, re inspection.
Mr. Horne says: "We have now inspected twenty million bushels of this crop, of which 85 per cent is of high grade, that is No 2 northern and better. We have never before had so much rejected for being mixed with wild oats and barley and cockle and ragweed. Terminal elevators cannot take this out without special cleaning and for this they have to make a special charge. The percentage of cars rejected in this way is nearly double what it was last year, and last year was serious enough."

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