



# THE WESTERN HOME MONTHLY

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## The Slavery of Every-Day Life.

We believe that everybody ought to have a vocation of some sort. Every healthy adult person should earn his own living. It makes men and women healthier, happier and holier. Rich or poor, old or young, everybody is better off to have something to do every day. We have to hold ourselves back very hard to keep from despising men and women, who, because they happen to have a little money, are willing to degenerate into human parasites. Every one ought to do a moderate amount of business to preserve true manhood and womanhood.

But business very easily becomes a slaveholder, a tyrannical master. Six or eight hours a day is plenty of time to devote to any one business, and we feel like pitying that man or woman who must do more than this, and feel like scolding that man or woman who does so from choice. That business man, be he rich or poor, who has no time for social relations, not a moment to spare for family felicities, who goes to meals with the same punctuality and brevity as a penitentiary convict, such a man is a slave. There is no other word that will fit his case. His master is invisible, his manacles are unseen, his prison walls are not tangible, but his bondage is just as irksome, just as pitiless as if he were a galley slave.

If all the business slaves in any city should be marshalled out some day, and parade up and down our streets, to be reviewed by the lazy aristocrats who make such slaves necessary, what an army they would make.

The sleepless politician would be there vainly trying to quiet his outraged nerves with tobacco and mixed drinks. The poor preacher would be there, with his bent shoulders and flabby muscles, picking his way along absent-mindedly, his pale face disfigured by his ceaseless writing of sermons that no one cares to hear. The merchant would be there with long columns of figures which he is vainly trying to add up in such a way as to make the balance come in his favor. The overworked mechanic would be there, who, because of long hours and poor pay, has learned to hate his vocation. The busy doctor, the successful lawyer, would be there, groaning under their burdens of overwork, while hundreds of others of the same profession have nothing whatever to do.

Then would come a long array of common day-laborers, whose faded, ill-fitting clothes attest the poverty in which they live. And last but not least, the multitudes of washerwomen, scrubwomen, who begin to work in the morning when the rest of us are asleep, and continue to work until after we are asleep again. They receive the poorest pay, the meanest food, wear the cheapest clothes, for all of which we give them a cheap Christmas present once a year.

What an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" could be written about all of these people! The slavery of ante-bellum days cannot compare with this sort. There is no time for these slaves to "hang up the shovel and the hoe, and take down the fiddle and the bow." These slaves hung up the fiddle and the bow long ago and will never take them down again. For these people no emancipation has yet

arisen. Their emancipation has not yet been declared.

But with many people this slavery is voluntary. It is the willing servitude of a deluded mortal for the sake of money, more money. He somehow imagines that his future happiness is related to the amount of money he possesses. He has taken upon himself the slavery that has no compensation, no recreation, no satisfaction. His money becomes a canker that is eating the life out of his soul.

One of the most degrading forms of slavery in this world is slavery of wage earning. The man or woman who works simply for wages, who has no interest in the work done save the pay received, is enduring the most degrading form of servitude. That fellow who loafs around, putting up the pretense of doing something, waiting for the pay car, has no interest in anything but pay-day—such a man is wearing manacles that will finally leave indelible

scars wherever they touch.

The man who builds with no other thought than the pay he is to receive is building a monument to his own shame. The man who offers merchandise to the public, looking only to his gains, caring nothing to contribute to the world's good—such a man sinks lower and lower in morals and spirituality. No one has any moral life who continues a vocation in which he has no interest. The practice of such a vocation slowly but surely consumes his veracity and self-respect. That man who has sought and gained a political office simply for the gain that is in it, then sits and smokes all day while subordinates do his work, such a man is a slave. The most detestable kind of a slave. His flesh hangs on his bones in flabby bulges. He no longer enjoys his food. He has lost all interest in the affairs of men. Nothing but sordid, sensual pleasures appeal to him at all. He tries to persuade himself that he is a lucky man by escaping the responsibilities of productive labor, when the whole truth is that he is enduring a worse slavery than hard work in a State's prison.

Happy is that wage earner who not only likes to receive his wages, but also likes his work. Even though such a man work for one dollar a day, he is a king beside that other man who with a princely salary takes no interest in his work.

The housewife drudge who does her work in a slatternly way, but cares nothing for pictures, books or music, drags around in slovenly attire, looking forward for nothing except sleep to antidote her weariness, such a woman is a slave when she ought to be a queen. There never was a home so humble but that the right woman assisted by the right man could convert it into a paradise.

Every life might be noble if only each person could grasp the truth. The truth is, we are children of a king. We are all heirs of a divine birthright. This life is but a short pilgrimage to try our mettle. Every hidden virtue will finally find open reward. Every secret trial bravely faced is sure to meet complete recompense. This is the truth of the matter, and this truth rightly comprehended is able to make every one free, free from despair and pessimism, free from cynicism, free from all the poison weeds of discontent, that makes life a thralldom. Any one who is obliged to prevaricate, to keep back part of the truth, to pretend to be anything other than he really is, such a person is a slave.

A person may possess bodily freedom, but be in complete spiritual bondage. Anyone who fears the truth, or hesitates to reveal the facts is a slave. Slavery of spirit is a thousand times worse than slavery of body. That one is to be pitied whose soul is chained. Chained by some superstition or imprisoned by some cowardly fear of public opinion. Only the truth can set such a man free. One day's existence of perfect freedom is worth a thousand years of servility and truckling hypocrisy. The joy of existence depends upon the degree of freedom one has attained.

To be able to stand up in this world free from superstition, free from malice, free from sin, free from the fear of God or the hatred of man, free from the fear of death, free from creeds and theological rubbish, free from all obligations that do not rest upon reason, free from ritual and rioting, free from pious cant, free from everything that binds the soul or fetters the intellect, one day of such freedom is worth a lifetime of sensuous pleasure.

## Attend to Your Renewal

**M**ANY thousand subscriptions to the "WESTERN HOME MONTHLY" expire this month, and we would ask as a favor that the matter be attended to at the very earliest date possible.

Sometimes our subscribers wait to be personally notified by mail of the date of expiration. With such heavy work as falls upon our subscription department at this time of the year, it is impossible for us to write to each one, so we would thank our patrons to attend to their renewals promptly without waiting for any special notification.

Subscription offers will be seen on various pages of this Magazine, and the readers would be hard to please indeed if they did not find something there to please them. The date on the address of your paper will show you to what time you are paid. As the policy of the "Western Home Monthly" is to have all subscriptions payable in advance we would be pleased to hear from each one in good time, so that there may be no disappointment caused on being dropped from our list. Send your subscription at once.

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OUR FOREFATHERS PLAYING THE GAME OF CURLING.



## The Grand Old Roarin' Game.

"To Curl on the Ice does greatly please,  
Being a manly Scottish Exercise,  
It clears the Brains, Stirs up the  
native Heat,  
And gives a gallant appetite for meat."

The foregoing lines were penned many years ago by an enthusiastic Curler, Dr. Ruthven, of Scotland. There was here the praise of curling in a nutshell. "Curl," says the doctor, "and throw physic to the dogs." As the date for the eighteenth annual bonspiel of the Manitoba branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club approaches, it brings up old memories of games played in the past, matches where the contest was close and exciting and where the better team did not finish second best. The grand old "roarin' game" originated in the Land of Cakes, away back in the fifteenth century.

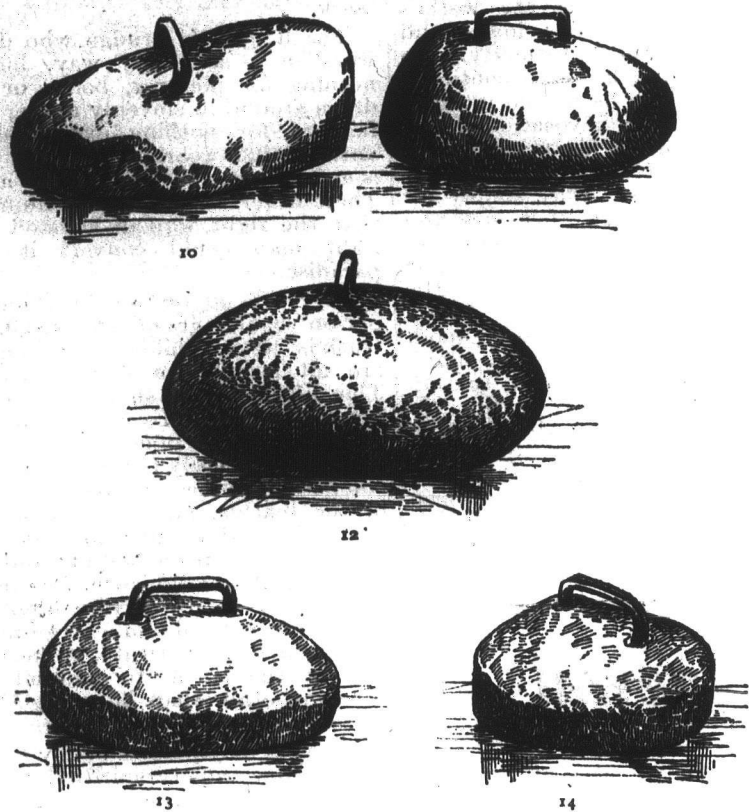
The brawny sons of "Auld Scotia" in those days used "Stanes" of various shapes and sizes when playing the

with the pleasant memories of a closely contested match make winter in this country lose much of its bitterness.

The history of curling in Canada dates back to 1807 when the game was first played on the St. Lawrence River at Montreal.

During the succeeding years the game was played to some extent every winter between local clubs formed in the city at the foot of Mount Royal, the matches being played on the river. In 1821 a number of the sons of "brown heath and shaggy wood," residing in Quebec city formed a curling club and in due time issued a challenge to the club in Montreal to play them a match. The first match played between those two clubs of which any data was kept, was in 1835, the contest taking place at Three Rivers.

As a result of that match, a friendly rivalry resulted, which gave a great



ANCIENT CURLING STONES.

Formerly in the keeping of the Blairgowrie Club; now in the possession of the Delvine Club, Scotland.

- Fig. 10—"The Soo"—Weight 79 lbs.; measures 16x11 inches.
- Fig. 11—"The Baron"—Weight 88 lbs.; measures 14x14 inches.
- Fig. 12—"The Egg"—Weight 115 lbs.; measures 17x12 inches.
- Fig. 13—"The Fluke"—Weight 52 lbs.; measures 12x11 inches.
- Fig. 14—"Robbie Dow"—Weight 34 lbs.; measures 9x9 inches.

The stones shown above are the property of the Blairgowrie and Delvine Clubs, and are several centuries old. A metrical account of these and others is found in Mr. Bridic's Centenary Ode of the Blairgowrie Club:—

"In early years the implements were coarse;  
Rude, heavy boulders did the duty then,  
And each one had its title, as "The Horse;"  
And one was "The Cockit-hat," and one "The Hen,"  
"The Kirk," "The Saddle," "President" and "Soo,"  
"The Bannock," "Baron," "Fluke" and "Robbie Dow."

We are enabled to publish the above historical "Ancient Curling Stones" by courtesy of Mr. J. P. Robertson, Winnipeg.

grand old game. Poets and historians in their writings referred to the game in those early days. "Allan" in his epistle to Robert Yarle of Devonshire wrote:—

Frae northern mountains clad with snaw,  
Where whistling winds incessant blaw,  
In time now when the Curlint Stone  
Slides murmuring o'er the ley plain.

And again he wrote:—

"When Ice and Snaw o'erleads the isle  
Who now will think it worth their while  
To leave their gowsty country bowers,  
For the anes blythsome Ednburg's towers,  
And ward frae spleen the langsome night?  
For which they'll now have nae relief,  
But sunk at hame, and cleck mischief."

When the curling season is on, the dulness of the winter evenings is forgotten and the happy feasts of good fellowship that follow them coupled

impetus to the game and brought it prominently before the Canadian people as a game that furnished a popular winter pastime.

In the succeeding years curling clubs were formed in various parts of the country, and Canadians began to take an interest and commenced to learn to play the game. Today the game is played in Canada by people of almost all nationalities and it appears to be getting more popular year after year.

The following lines were written by J. Usher, a Scotchman, a couple of centuries ago and they aptly apply now in view of the fact that the descendants of nationalities other than the sons of Scotia now play the game.

He wrote:—  
"It boots not whence the curler hails  
If curler keen and staunch he be,  
Frae Scotland, England, Ireland, Wales,  
Or Colonies, evnt the Sea;  
A social brotherhood are we.



R. D. WAUGH,  
President of the Royal Caledonia Curling Club, Winnipeg.

An' after we are deid an' gane,  
We'll live in literature an' lair  
In annals of the channel—stane."

The foregoing lines tell a whole story regarding the good feeling which usually prevails among curlers. To attempt to write a history of the game in Canada in the limited space here would be futile. We know that after the formation of curling clubs in Montreal then in Quebec City, the curling spread to Ontario. A club was formed in Kingston in 1859; Ottawa in 1862; Belleville in 1857; and Arnprior, 1868. In the exodus of young and old men to Manitoba and the West in 1882 brought among them some of the best curlers in old Ontario, much to the chagrin of many devotees of the game who were left behind. During the hustle and bustle of the early 80's in this Western country the formation of curling clubs was neglected, the strenuous life attendant to the settling of the new country appeared to absorb all one's time. It was not until 1888 that a convention of curlers was called at Winnipeg at which it was decided to form a branch of the R.C.C.C. for Manitoba. Many of those who attended that meeting are still residing in this city and take an active interest in the game. Officers were elected at that meeting, and the Manitoba

branch was duly formed. A resolution was put and carried at the meeting to admit clubs from the North-west Territories. It is not necessary to say here that the friends of the game residing along the foothills of the Rockies took advantage of the opportunity to "get in the game." The game is increasing in popularity year after year, upwards of one hundred clubs are in existence in the West at the present. The annual bonspiel in Winnipeg is one of the big events of the year. Men of wit and men of wealth, men of brawn and men of muscle, men in every walk of life in fact, congre-



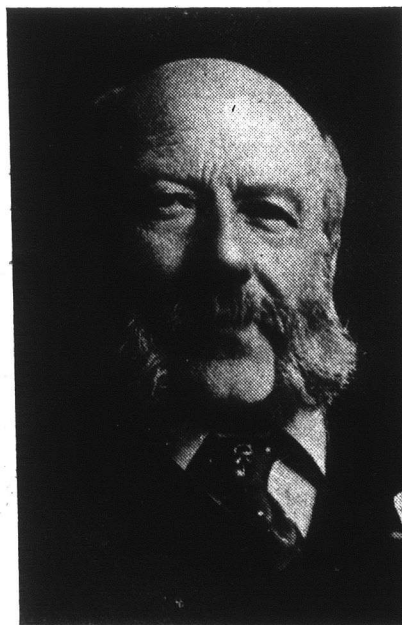
FIG. 9—FROM ARDOCH, SCOTLAND.

Several stones were dug out of a pond on the estate of Mr. Drummond Moray some years ago. The one shown, Fig. 9, is dated 1700, and is lettered "W.H.M." This stone was used in matches over two centuries ago, and is unique in its way, having a three-legged handle inserted in it.—Published by courtesy of Mr. J. P. Robertson.

gate here to compete in the various matches for the many beautiful prizes put up for competition. There is probably no cleaner or more manly game played on earth and woe be he who in the game is detected acting the least bit shady. The grand old game of "Curling" has no greater or more enthusiastic admirer than our old friend Mr. J. P. Robertson, provincial librarian and secretary of the Manitoba branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club. He can be well and truly called the father of the "Grand old Roarin' game" in the West.

### My Bonny Broomy Kowe.

In summers past I've seen the bloom  
On mossy bank and knowe:  
I've revell'd mid thy sweet perfume,  
My bonny broomy kowe,  
I've garlanded thy yellow flowers,  
I've lain beneath thy bough:



J. P. ROBERTSON, SECRETARY, R.C.C.C.





D. M. BRADEN'S RINK, WINNERS OF THE NEW YORK LIFE CHALLENGE CUP, 1905.

I'll ne'er forget thy youthful prime,  
My bonny broomy kowe.  
You've been my friend at ilka spiel,  
You've polished up the howe,  
You've mony a stane brocht owre the  
hog,  
My bonny broomy kowe.  
As memory noo recalls the past,  
My heart is set alove  
Wi' moistened e'en I gaze on thee,  
My bonny broomy kowe.  
Time tells on a', your pith as gane  
And wrinkled is my brow,  
We're no so fresh as we ha'e been,  
My bonny broomy kowe.

Your wizzued sair and maist as thin  
As hairs upon my pow,  
I doubt our days are nearly duna,  
My bonny broomy kowe.  
When death comes o'er me let my grave  
Be sacred frae the plough;  
For cypress plant a golden broom,  
That yet may be a kowe.  
Nor rest nor peace shall e'er be yours—  
A' curlers hear my vow—  
Unless there grow abune my head,  
A bonny broomy kowe.

NOTE.—In the old days in Scotland a broom made out of brush was used instead of the corn brooms used to-day.



M. ALDONS' RINK, WINNERS OF THE VETERAN COMPETITION, AT THE WINNIPEG BONGSPIEL, 1905.

Evidence was against John.

Mrs. Nayberleigh—"Why, what are you crying about?"  
Mrs. Youngbride—"Well, you know John is away on a business trip—"  
Mrs. Nayberleigh—"Yes."  
Mrs. Youngbride—"He writes that he gets out my picture and k-kisses it every day."  
Mrs. Nayberleigh—"Well, that's surely nothing to cry about."  
Mrs. Youngbride—"Yes, it is! Just to play a joke on him, I took my picture out of his grip when he started, and put one of m-m-mother's in its place."

Begin at Once.

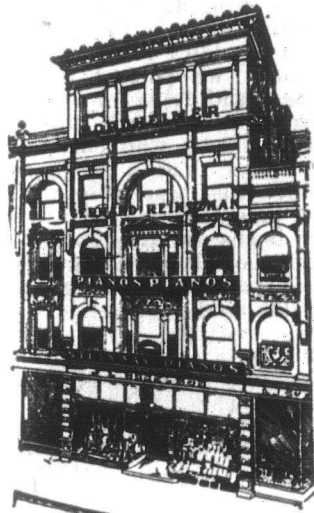
A young man who had heard the Gospel accepted Christ. A little while after this he was asked:  
"What have you done for Christ since you believed?"  
He replied, "Oh, I am a learner!"  
"Well," said the questioner, "When you light a candle, do you light it to make the candle more comfortable, or that it may give light?"  
He replied, "To give light."  
He was asked, "Do you expect it to give light after it is half burned, or when you first light it?"  
He replied, "As soon as I light it."  
"Very well," was the reply, "go thou and do likewise. Begin at once."

No one is useless in this world who lightens the burdens of it for anyone else.

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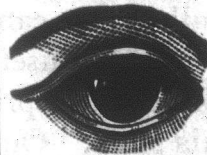
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General Alexander Hamilton, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., highly recommends "Actina."

Louis Meyer, 98 Herman Street, Rochester, N. Y., writes: "Actina" has effected a wonderful cure in my wife's case, curing her of a severe eye trouble and I would not be without it.

Mr. A. L. Howe, Tully, N. Y., writes: "Actina" has removed cataracts from both my eyes. I can read well without my glasses; am sixty-five years old.

Robert Baker, Ocean Park, Cal., writes: I should have been blind had I not used "Actina."

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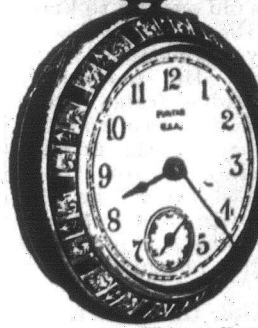
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## The Mule Driver and the Colonel.

Bill had finished panning the concentrates from our last clean-up, and now the silver ball of amalgam sizzled and fried on the shovel over the little chip-fire, while we smoked in the sun before the cabin. Removed from the salivating fumes of the quicksilver, we watched the yellow tint grow and brighten in the heat.

"There's two diseases which the doctors ain't got any license to monkey with," began Bill, chewing out blue smoke from his lungs with each word. "and they're both fevers. After they butt into your system they stick cross-ways, like a swallered toothpick; there ain't any patent medicine that can bust their holt."

I settled against the door-jamb and nodded.

"I've had them both, acute and continuous, since I was old enough to know my own mind and the taste of tobacco. I hold them mainly responsible for my present condition." He mournfully viewed his fever ridden frame which sprawled a pitiful six-feet-two from the heels of his gum-boots to the grizzled hair beneath his white Stetson.

"The first and most rabid," he continued, "is horse racing—and t'other is the mining fever, which last is a heap insiduouser in its action and more lingering in its effect."

"It wasn't long after that deal in the Territory that I felt the symptoms coming on agin, and this time they panted most emphatic toward prospecting, so me and 'Kink' Martin loaded our kit onto the burros and hit West. 'Kink' was a terrible good prospector, though all-fired unlucky and peculiar. Most people called him crazy, 'cause he had fits of goin' for days without a peep."

"Hostyle and ornery to the whole world; sort of bulging out and exploding with silence as it were."

"We'd been out in the hills for a week on our first trip before he got one of them death-watch faces on him, and

boycotted the English langwidge. I stood it for three days, trying to jolly a grin on to him, or rattle a word loose but he just wouldn't jolt."

"One night we packed into camp tired, hungry and dying for a good feed."

"I hustled around and procured a supper fit for old Mr. Eppycure. Knowing that 'Kink' had a weakness for strong coffee that was simply a hinge in him, I pounded up about a quart of coffee beans in the corner of a blanket and boiled out a South American liquid that was nothing but the real Arbuckle mud."

"This wasn't no chafing dish party either, because the wood was wet and the smoke chased me round the fire. Then it blazed up in spurts and fired the bacon-grease, so that when I grabbed the skillet the handle sizzled the life all out of my callouses. I kicked the fire down to a nice bed of coals and then the coffee pot upset and put it out. Ashes got into the bacon, and—Oh! you know how joyful it is to cook on a green fire when you are dead tired and your hoodoo's on vicious."

"When the 'scoffings' were finally ready, I wasn't in what you might exactly call a mollyfying and tactful mood, nor exuding genialness and enthusiasms anyways noticeable."

"I herded the best in camp towards him, watching for a benevolent symp-

tom, but he just dogged in it silence and never changed a hair. That was the limit, so I inquired sort of ominous and gentle, 'Is that coffee strong enough for ye, Mr. Martin?'

"He give a little impecunious grunt, implying, 'Oh! it'll do,' and with that I seen little green specks begin to buck and wing in front of my eyes, reaching back of me, I grabbed the Winchester and threw it down on him."

"'Now you laugh, darn you,' I says 'in a hurry. Just turn it out gleeful and infractious.'

"He stared into the nozzle of that Krupp for a minute, then swallered twice to a tune up his reeds, and says friendly and perlitte, but serious and wheezy:

"'Why, what ails you, William?' 'Laugh, you old dong-beater,' I yells, rising gradually to the occasion, 'or I'll bust your cupola like a blue-rock.'

"'I've got to have merriment,' I says. 'I pine for warmth and genial smiles, and you're due to furnish the sunshine. You emit a few shreds of mirth with expedition or the upper end of your spinal cord is going to catch cold.'

"Say! his jaws squeaked like a screen door when he loosened, but he belched up a beauty, sort of stagey and artificial it was, but a great help. After that we got to know each other a heap better. Yes, sir; soon after that we got real intimate. He knocked the gun out of my hands, and we began to arbitrate. We plumb ruined that spot for a camping place; rooted it up in furrows, and tramped each other's stummicks out of shape. We finally reached an amicable settlement by me getting him agin a log where I could brand him with the coffee pot."

"Right there we drew up a protocol, by the terms of which he was to laugh anyways twice at meal-times."

"He told me that he reckoned he was locoed, and always had been since a youngster, when the Injuns run in on them down at Frisbee, the time of the big 'killing.' 'Kink' saw his mother and father both murdered, and other



"AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT."





"I'M DURNED IF MY GUN DIDN'T GO OFF ACCIDENTAL AND PLUMB RUIN ONE OF 'EM."

things, too, which was impressive, but not agreeable for a growing child. He had formed a sort of antipathy for Injuns at that time, which he confessed he hadn't rightly been able to overcome.

"Now, he allus found himself planning how to hand Mr. Lo the double cross and avoid complications.

"We worked down into South Western Arizona to a spot about thirty-five miles back of Fort Walker and struck a prospect. Sort of a teaser it was, but worth working on. We'd just got nicely started when 'Kink' comes into camp one day after taking a passiar around the butte for game, and says:

"The queerest thing happened to me just now, Kid."

"Well, scream it at me," I says, sort of smelling trouble in the air.

"Oh! It wasn't much," says he. "I was just working down the big canyon over there after a deer when I seen two feather-dusters coming up the trail. I hid behind a rock, watching 'em go past, and I'm durned if my gun didn't go off accidental and plumb ruin one of 'em. Then I looks carefuler and seen it wasn't no feather duster at all—nothing but an Injun."

"What about the other one?"

"That's the strangest part," says 'Kink.' "Pretty soon the other one turns and hits the back-trail like he'd forgot something; then I seen him drop off his horse, too, sudden and all togetherish. I'm awful careless with this here gun," he says. "I hate to see a man laugh from his tonsils forrad, the way he did. It ain't humorous."

"See here, I says, 'I ain't the kind that finds fault with my pardner, nor saying this to be captious and critical of your play; but don't you know that them Cochises ain't on the war-path? Them Injuns has been on their reservation for five years, peaceable, domesticated, and eating from the hand. This means trouble."

"My old man didn't have no war paint on him one day back at Frisbee," whispers 'Kink,' and his voice sounded puckered up and dried, "and my mother wasn't so darned quarrelsome, either."

"Then I says, 'Well! them bodies has got to be hid, or we'll have the tribe and the blue-bellies from the fort a scouring these hills till a red-bug couldn't hide."

"'Away with 'em,' says 'Kink.' 'I've done all I'm going to for 'em. Let the coyotes finish the job."

"'No, siree," I replies. "I don't blame you for having a prejudice agin savages, but my parents is still robust and husky, and I have an idea that they'd rather see me back on the ranch than glaring through the bars for life. I'm going over to bury the meat."

"Off I went, but when I slid down the gulch, I only found one body. T'other had disappeared. You can guess how much time I lost getting back to camp."

"'Kink," I says, 'we're a straddle of the ruggedest proposition in this country. One of your dusters at this moment is jamming his cayuse through the horizon between here and the post. Pretty soon things is going to bust loose. 'Bout to-morrer evening we'll be eating dog-bosom on Uncle Sam."

"Well! Well! says 'Kink,' ain't that a pity. Next time I'll conquer my natural shyness and hold a post-mortem with a rock."

"There won't be no next time, I reckon," I says, 'cause we can't make it over into Mexico without being caught up. They'll nail us sure, seeing as we're the only white men for twenty-five miles around."

"I'd rather put up a good run than a bad stand, anyhow," says he, "and I allows, furthermore, there's going to be some hard trails to foller and a tolabile



"I JUMPED CLEAN OVER THE FIRE."

disagreeable fight before I pleads "not guilty" to the Colonel. We'll both duck over into the Santa—"

"Now don't tell me what route you're going," I interrupts, "cause I believe I'll stay and bluff it through, rather than sneak for it, though neither proposition don't appeal to me. I may get raised out before the draw, but the percentage is just as strong agin your game as mine."

"'Boy, if I was backing your system,' says 'Kink,' 'Id' shore copper this move and play her to lose. You come on with me, and we'll make it through—mebbe."

"'No,' I says; 'here I sticks.'

"I made up a pack-strap out of my extry overhalls while he got grub together to start south through one hundred miles of the ruggedest and barrenest country that was ever left unfinished."

"Next noon I was parching some coffee beans in the frying pan, when I heard hoofs down the gully back of me. I never looked up when they came into the open nor when I heard a feller say 'Halt!'"

"'Hello there!' somebody yells. 'You there at the fire.' I kept on shaking the skillet over the camp fire."

"'What's the matter with him?' somebody said. A man got off and walked up behind me."

"'See here, brother, he says, tapping me on the shoulder; 'this don't go."

"I jumped clean over the fire, dropped the pan, and let out a deaf and dumb holler, 'Ee! Ah!'"

"The men began to laugh; it seemed to rile the little lieutenant."

"'Cut this out,' says he. 'You can talk as well as I can, and you're a going to tell us about this Injun killin'. Don't try any fake business, or I'll roast your little heels over that fire like yams."

"I just acted the dummy, wiggled my fingers, and handed him the joyful gaze, heliographing with my teeth as though I was glad to see visitors. However, I wondered if that runt would really give my chilblains a treat. He looked like a West Pointer, and I didn't know but he'd try to haze me."

"Well! they 'klow-towed' around there for an hour looking for clues, but I'd hid all the signs of 'Kink,' so finally they strapped me onto a horse and we hit back for the fort."

"The little man tried all kinds of tricks to make me loosen on the way down, but I just acted wounded innocence and 'Ee'd' and 'Ah'd' at him till he let me alone."

"When we rode up to the post he says to the Colonel:

"'We've got the only man there is in the mountains back there, sir, but he's playing dumb. I don't know what his game is."

"'Dumb, eh?' says the old man, looking me over pretty keen. 'Well! I guess we'll find his voice if he's got one."

"He took me inside, and speaking of examinations, probably I didn't get one. He kept looking at me like he wanted to place me, but I give him the 'Ee! Ah!' till everybody began to laugh. They tried me with a pencil and paper, but I balked, laid my ears back, and buck-jumped. That made the old man sore, and he says: 'Lock him up; I'll make him talk if I have to skin him."

story. I had sized the Colonel up as a dead stringy old proposition, too. He was one of these big-chopped fellows with a mouth set mor'n half way up from his chin and little thin lips like the edge of a knife blade, and just as full of blood—face, big and rustic-finished."

"I says to myself, 'Bud, it looks like you wouldn't be forced to prospect for a living any more this season. If that old sport turns himself loose, you're going to get "life" three times and a holdover."

"Next morning they tried every way to make me talk. Once in a while the old man looked at me puzzled and searching, but I didn't know him from a sweat-pad, and just paid strict attention to being dumb."

"It was mighty hard, too. I got so nervous my mouth simply ached to let out a cayoodle. The words kept trying to crawl through my aesophagus, and when I backed 'em up, they slid down and stood around in groups, hanging onto the straps, gradually filling me with wifful gems of thought."

"The Colonel talked to me serious and quiet, like I had good ears, and says: 'My man you can understand every word I say, I'm sure, and what your object is in maintaining this ridiculous silence, I don't know. You're accused of a crime, and it looks serious for you."

"Then he gazes at me queer and intent, and says, 'If you only knew how bad you are making your case you'd make a clean breast of it. Come, now, let's get at the truth."

"Them thought jewels and wads of repartee was piling up in me fast like tailings from a ground-slucce, till I could feel myself getting bloated and pussy with langwidge."

"But I thought, 'No! to-morrer 'Kink' 'll be safe, and then I'll throw a jolt into this man's camp that'll go down in history. They'll think some Chinaman's been thawing out a box of giant powder when I let out my roar."

"I goes to the guard house again, with a soldier at my back. Everything would have been all right if we hadn't run into a mule team."

"They had been freighting from the railroad, and as we left the barracks we ran afoul of four outfits, three span to the wagon, with the loads piled on till the teams were all lather and the wheels complainin' to the gods, trying to pass the corner of the barracks where there was a narrow opening between the buildings."

"Now a good mule-driver is the littlest, orneriest speck in the human line that's known to the microscope, but when you get a poor one, he'd spoil one of them cholera germs you read about just by contact. The leader of this bunch was worse than the worst; strong on whip-arm, but surprising weak on judgment. He tried to make the turn, run plum into the corner of the building, stopped, backed, swung, and proceeded to get into grief."

"The mules being hot and nervous, he sent them all to the loco patch, instanter. They began to plunge and turn and back and snarl. Before you could say 'Craps! you lose,' them shave-tails was giving the grandest ex-

So I was dragged to the 'skookum-house,' where I spent the night, figuring out my finish."

"I could feel it coming just as plain, and I began to see that when I did open up and prattle after 'Kink' was safe, nobody wouldn't believe my little



"YES, SIR. . . IT CAME BACK UNEXPECTED. REGULAR MIRACLE."



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hibition of animal idiocy in the Territory, barring the teamster. He follered their trail to the madhouse, yanking the mouths out of them, cruel and vicious.

"Now one mule can cause a heap of tribulation, and six mules can break a man's heart, but there wasn't no excuse for that driver to stand upon his hind legs, close his eyes, and throw thirty foot of lash into that plungin', buckin', white eyed mess. When he did it, all the little words inside of me began to foam and fizzle like seidlitz; out they came, biling, in mouthfuls, and streams, and squirts, backwards, sideways, and through my nose.

"Here! you infernal half-spiled, dog robbing walloper," I says; "you don't know enough to drive puddle ducks to a pond. You quit heaving that quirt or I'll harm you past healing."

"He turned his head and grit out some thing through his teeth that stimulated my circulation. I skipped over the wheels and put my left onto his neck, fingering the keys on his blow-pipe like a flute. Then I give him a toss and gathered up the lines. Say! it was like the smell of grease-paint to an actor man for me to feel the ribbons again, and them mules knew they had a chair-man who savvied 'em too, and had mule talk pat, from soda to hock.

"I just intimated things over them with that whip, and talked to them like they was my own flesh and blood. I starts at the worst words the English langwidge and the range had produced to date, and got steadily and rapidly worse as long as I talked.

"Arizony may be slow in the matter of standing collars and rag-time, but she



"I HATED TO SELL HIM."

leads the world in profanity. Without being swelled on myself, I'll say, too, that I once had more'n a local reputation in that line, having originated some quaint and feeling conceits which has won modest attention, and this day I was certainly trained to the minute.

"I addressed them brutes fast and earnest for five minutes steady, and never crossed my trail or repeated a thought.

"It must have been sacred and beautiful. Anyhow, it was strong enough to soak into their pores so that they strung out straight as a chalk-line. Then I lifted them into the collars, and we rumbled past the building, swung in front of the commissary door, cramped and stopped. With the wheelers on their haunches, I backed up to the door square as a die.

"I wiped the sweat out of my eyes and looked up into the grinning faces of about fifty swatties, realizing I was a mute—and a prisoner.

"I heard a voice say, 'Bring me that man.' There stood the Colonel oozing out wrath at every pore.

"I parted from that wagon hesitating and reluctant, but two soldiers to each leg will bust any man's grip. I lost some clothes, too, 'fer we hit the ground, but I needed the exercise.

"The old man was alone in his office when they dragged me in, and he sent my guards out.

"So you found your voice, did you?" he says.

"Yes, sir," I answers. "It came back unexpected, regular miracle."

"He drummed on the table for a long time, and then says, sort of immaterial and irreverent, 'You're a pretty good mule puncher, eh?'"

"It ain't for me to say I'm the best in the territory," I says; "but I'm curious to meet the fellow that claims the title."

"He continues, 'It reminds me of an

exhibition I saw once, back in New Mexico, long time ago, at the little Flat-water canyon.

"Maybe you've heard tell of the fight there when the Apaches were up? Yes? Well, I happened to be in that scrimmage

"I was detailed with ten men to convey a wagon train through to Fort Lewis. We had no trouble till we came to the end of that canyon, just where she breaks out onto the flats. There we got it.

They were hidden upon the ridges; we lost two men and one waggon before we could get out onto the prairie.

"I got touched up in the neck, first clatter, and was bleeding pretty badly; still I hung to my horse, and we stood 'em off till the teams made it out of the gulch; but just as we came out my horse fell and threw me—broke his leg. I yelled to the boys:

"Go on! For God's sake, go on!" Any delay there meant loss of the whole outfit. Besides, the boys had more than they could manage, Injuns on three sides.

"We had a young Texan driving the last wagon. When I went down he swung those six mules of his and came back up that trail into the gut, where the bullets snapped like grasshoppers.

"It was the prettiest bit of driving I ever saw, not to mention nerve. He whirled the outfit between me and the bluff on two wheels, yelling, 'Climb on! Climb on! We ain't going to stay long!'"

I was just able to make it onto the seat. In the turn they dropped one of his wheelers. He ran out on the tongue and cut the brute loose. We went rattling down the gulch behind five mules. All the time there came out of that man's lungs the fiercest stream of profanity my ears ever burned under.

I was pretty sick for a few weeks, so I never got a chance to thank that teamster. He certainly knew the mind of an army mule, though. His name was—let me see—Wiggins—yes, Wiggins.

"Oh, no, it wasn't I breaks in, foolish; 'it was Joyce."

"Then I stopped and felt like a kid, for the Colonel comes up and shuts the circulation out of both my hands.

"I wasn't sure of you, Bill," he says, "till I saw you preside over those mules out there and heard your speech—then I recognized the gift." He laughed like a boy, still making free with my hands.

"I'm darn glad to see you, Bill Joyce. Now then," he says, "tell me all about this killing up in the hills, and I done so."

"After I finished he never said anything for a long time, just drummed the desk again and looked thoughtful.

"It's too bad you didn't speak out, Bill, when you first came in. Now, you've showed everybody that you can talk—just a little, anyhow," and he smiles, "and they all think you're the man caused the trouble. I don't see but that you've got to stand trial. I wish I could help you, Bill."

"But see here, Colonel," I says; "I couldn't squeal on 'Kink.'" We're pardners. I just had to give him a chance to cut. I played dumb cause I knew if I talked at all, being simple and guileless, you all would twist me up and have the whole thing in a jiffy.

That man gave me the last drop of water in his canteen on the Mojave, and him with his own tongue swelled clean out of his mouth too. When we was snowed in, up in the Bitter Roots, with me snow blind and starving, he crawled from Sheeps-Horn clean to Miller's—snow twelve foot deep too, and nary a snowshoe in miles, but he brought the outfit in to where I was lyin' 'bout gone in.

He lost some fingers and more toes wallering through them mountain drifts that day, but he never laid down till he brought the boys back.

"Colonel! we've slept on the same blanket, we've et the same grub, we've made and lost together, and I had to give him a show, that's all. I'm into this here trouble now. Tell me how I'm going to get out. What would you do?"

"He turns to the open window and says: 'Partners are partners! That's my horse out there at that post. If I were you I'd run like hell.'

"That was the willigest horse I ever rode, and I hated to sell him, but he was foleable used up when I got across the line."

The pine is a native of America.

The poppy originated in the East.



## With Mounted Police to Pelican Lake

By H. Christie Thompson.

The mounted police have, by the trend of circumstances in the farthest extremity of their Alaskan border, become an object of considerable interest.

Eternal vigilance is the price of the control which these silent patrols up to the eternal snows have gained over the natives, and neither the service which individuals will be called upon to perform, nor its extent can be foretold from hour to hour. The bureau of information moves its atoms, and "Their not to make reply; theirs but to do and (if need be) die."

I recall an instance in the late '90's that will serve, perhaps, as a timely example of this.

I was crossing the barrack square at Battleford, late in the fall, when an order was put into my hand which read as follows: "Inspector M— and Sergeant L—, with horses, regimental numbers 1242 and 1673 will leave tomorrow morning at 9 a.m. for Pelican

carefully oiled that and saw that oil, wrench, spare bolts, straps, etc., were stowed away in the jockey box, that the tires and wheels were tight and everything in good running order.

Then the bugler sounded "Stables," after which I harnessed my horses and went to the mess-room for breakfast. After that meal, my off-man appeared on the scene, and together we hitched up the team, and carefully overhauled the harness. Then we started around the barracks to collect our load, first visiting the quarter-master's store, where we loaded the large bell tent with its complement of poles and pins, and obtained cooking kit, pots, pans and kettles, axes, spades, etc., together with the rations and oats. The former consisted of soft bread and hard-tack, pork, potatoes, butter, tea, sugar, salt, matches and candles. The bread and potatoes were packed in gunny-sacks, the remaining rations in the mess box with our tableware.



INDIAN WOMAN ON CHEMAWAWAN RESERVE.

Lake, on special duty. They will be accompanied by Constable T—, with horses, regimental numbers 1485 and 1640, and light patrol wagon number 2. Guide and interpreter S— will go as teamster's off-man. They will take ten days' rations for four men, and ten day's forage for four horses.

The object of our trip was to discover the truthfulness of certain reports concerning the restlessness of the Indians at Pelican Lake, under a chief called Yellow Sky. They were said to be in an extremely restless and dissatisfied state of mind.

The morning was a busy one for me. Rising from my cot at the first strain of reveille, I was soon dressed, and at once began making up my roll of bedding. I had been long enough in the country to realize the necessity of sleeping warmly, so three pairs of heavy blankets, a rabbit skin robe and an oil sheet, with a big, fat, soft feather pillow, a pair of socks, moccasins, towel, soap and toothbrush were placed in the blankets, which were rolled tightly in the oil sheet and securely strapped. My next care was for my wagon. I

We next drove to the sergeant-majors where we obtained horse-blankets, nose bags, picket ropes, hobbles and other articles needed for prairie travelling, not forgetting fur robes and coats for ourselves. Then to the veterinary store for the horse medicines that we never travel without; and putting our bedding on the top of all, our load was complete. Securely lashing it on with a picket-rope, we drove on to the square at five minutes to nine to await the customary inspection before starting. We were here joined by Mr. M— and the sergeant (mounted of course), and in a few moments the commanding officer examined the outfit critically, looked the horses over and felt a doubtful fetlock, and finally gave the command: "Transport-right take ground-march!" and we were off. Each of us, as a matter of course, carried his revolver and ammunition; in addition to which I had my Winchester, while the inspector and sergeant each had a shotgun.

A few minutes' drive brought us to the town of Battleford, and we pulled up for a moment at the Hudson's Bay Co.'s store to purchase a little medicine

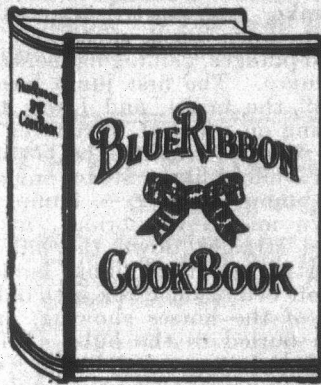
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MOUNTED POLICE AT MACLEOD, ALBERTA.

We already had colic mixture for our horses and we now laid in a little colic mixture for ourselves. It is always well to be prepared for emergencies. A short drive brought us to the bank of the Saskatchewan (great river of the north), which is here crossed by a steam ferry. The boat was on the other side as usual. The crossing took about half an hour, but, finally, we bowled away merrily for our prospective noon camp at Round Hill, eighteen miles away. A fresh team, a good trail, and a perfect day—no wonder we were in the best of spirits.

As we proceeded the country unrolled itself before us in a constant but varying succession of river, lake, prairie and woodland. At our feet, between its high, wooded banks, flowed the mighty Saskatchewan, stretching away in many varied curves, like a long thread of silver, to the distant northern horizon. Off to the south and west the Eagle Hills reared their blue summits against a bluer sky, while the prairie itself, dotted with its bluffs of poplar and cottonwood, extended before us like a vast park.

The general rate of travel is about six miles per hour. This may not seem very much, but an average of sixty miles a day, up hill and down, across swamps, and creeks and rivers, over good trails and bad (or no trail at all), is very good travelling indeed. The only method of measuring a distance is by the time occupied in travelling it, and a man soon gets to know the exact speed of his team, and can judge distances most accurately. I have heard two old hands coming in off a trip argue whether they had travelled forty-seven or forty-eight miles, and finally agree on a little over forty-seven, so exact does long practice make them.

About two and a half hours after leaving the ferry we came in sight of Round Hill. As its name implies, it is of a rounded outline, and, rising high above the surrounding country, serves as a valuable landmark. It rises a sheer six hundred feet out of the waters of a pretty little lake of the same name, a regular oval in shape, and about a mile long. Here and there upon the shore are Indian teepees, and very picturesque they look, nestling down among the trees, the blue smoke curling lazily upward, and the brightly clad natives passing to and fro. The numerous dogs and ponies, without which no Indian encampment is complete, add life and motion to the scene.

A detachment of our men is stationed here during the summer and autumn as a fire patrol, and we could see their white tents upon the farther shore. Skirting the lake we soon pulled into their camp and turned out for dinner. It would surprise the average Eastern camper-out to witness the speed with which an experienced prairie hand will prepare a meal. A very few minutes generally suffice, if wood and water are convenient, though generally our food is of the simplest description.

Dinner disposed of, after a short rest and smoke, we hitched up and pulled out for Jackfish Creek, twenty-two miles away, where we intended camping for the night. Instead of going by the regular trail we took a short cut across country. The boys at the

detachment told us we would strike a pretty bad hill to go down. We struck it! Where we first approached it, it is a sheer cut-bank, steep as the side of a house, but a little reconnoitering discovered an easier descent—easier by comparison. But we had to descend diagonally at a great risk of upsetting, and to make things worse, there was a wide, boggy creek at the bottom, crossed by a narrow, rickety bridge—merely a few poles laid in the bed of the creek. The guide got out and took hold of the wagon behind to steady it, while I got a good grip of the reins, a good foothold on the brake, and started the team. They went down in a succession of bounds and plunges, gaining momentum at every jump. The first jump jarred my foot off the brake, and I was too busy keeping on my seat to recover it, so by the time we reached the bottom we were travelling like a steam engine. Bump—bump—bang—bump—plunk! We missed the bridge, for I had turned straight down the hill to avoid upsetting, and the "plunk" landed us in the soft bed of the creek with only the backs of the horses showing, and the wagon buried to the hubs. With considerable labour and difficulty, we pried the horses out, and proceeded to extricate the wagon. We hitched the horses to the rear axle by a picket-rope, but they could not budge it, so the riders had to give us a pull, and by their aid we "yanked her out." We crossed the bridge safely, and after a little "scratching" surmounted the opposite hill and were again on the level prairie.

We saw a great many chickens that afternoon, and Mr. M— shot several brace without going a dozen yards from the wagon, and as we neared the creek we secured some ducks. We were crossing a narrow neck of land between two little lakes, and the birds flying to and fro above our heads. The sergeant dropped behind, and lying on his back in the long slough grass, got a good many shots and soon rejoined us with

several ducks. We reached the creek about five o'clock, just in nice time to get our camp fixed up before dark. An hour or so later we were lying before the fire, blissfully inhaling the fragrant weed, and feeling at peace with all the world. As we lie there under the deep, dark blue canopy of the northern night, and musingly watch the sparks flying upward into the darkness, the voices of the wilderness come softly and whisper in our ears. The night wind sighing through the prairie grasses, the whirring wings of a passing bird, the plaintive cry of a plover, or the long-drawn, quavering howl of a distant wolf, all have a message to convey.

We silently roll our blankets around us and sink to sleep, thinking how much better we are going to live to-morrow than we did to-day. But we wake up cold, sleepy and cross. Strange how cross and disagreeable most people are before breakfast.

A cold bath and a hot meal restore our spirits to their usual tone, and we briskly set about preparation for breaking camp. Constant practice makes this but a few minutes' work, and we were soon on the trail again. We are always particularly solicitous to see that our fire is thoroughly extinguished. Too many prairie fires are caused by the gross carelessness of individuals in leaving their camp fires burning when breaking camp. A puff of wind comes, a spark is blown into a tuft of dry grass, and the result is a prairie fire sweeping over miles and miles of country, and perhaps destroying a dozen settler's homes. One such fire near Battleford burned from early May until the snow flew in October.

This morning the two mounted men were riding ahead, and as they surmounted a little ridge in front, Mr. M— threw up his hands as a signal for me to stop. Riding back he told me there was a flock of geese just to the left of the trail, where there is a little lake. Giving the reins to the guide, and getting out

my rifle, I proceeded to reconnoiter. On topping the little rise, I found they were about four hundred yards away, with no shelter to stalk them from, save a small bunch of cattle. Carefully getting a cow in line with the birds, I commenced crawling forward on my hands and knees, hoping if they noticed me at all they would think I was a calf. I might, perhaps fool the geese, though they are about as cute as any birds that fly, but I could not fool the cow. As I crept nearer she took one startled look at me, bellowed for her calf, and then came for me, with head down and horns well to the front. At the first bellow, off went the geese.

We were still travelling through a fairly well settled country—that is to say, there was a settler's "shack" every ten miles or so, and we stopped at one for dinner. Early in the afternoon, however, we left the last of these behind and passed beyond the limits of civilization. At last we were in "the great lone land," our faces set toward the north, and nothing between us and the pole save a vast tract of primeval wilderness. For hundreds—yes, thousands of miles—there are no inhabitants save the red man, and a mere handful of white trappers and traders.

Our trail had been growing more and more indistinct, until at the last house it finally vanished. We struck across country for an Indian trail that leads from the reservations northward to Turtle Lake, where the "nitchies" (Indians) go every summer to fish. As soon as we got off the trail the horses seemed to get discouraged. This is always the case. No matter how dim the trail may be, a horse will jog along contentedly, for he seems to realize that it must lead somewhere, and to that "somewhere" he is willing to go. But when he gets off a trail altogether, he seems to think that he is not going to any place in particular, and might just as well stop where he is, consequently needing continual urging.

About four o'clock in the afternoon we struck the trail, which turned out to be a mere cart track. As the prairie is open it makes pretty fair travelling, and our horses jogged along merrily. We were now gradually approaching the great timber belt, and for the last few miles had been passing here and there stunted pines and spruce. These gradually attained a more stalwart growth, and toward evening we pulled up in a beautiful grove of pines on the shore of a little lake, and encamped for the night.

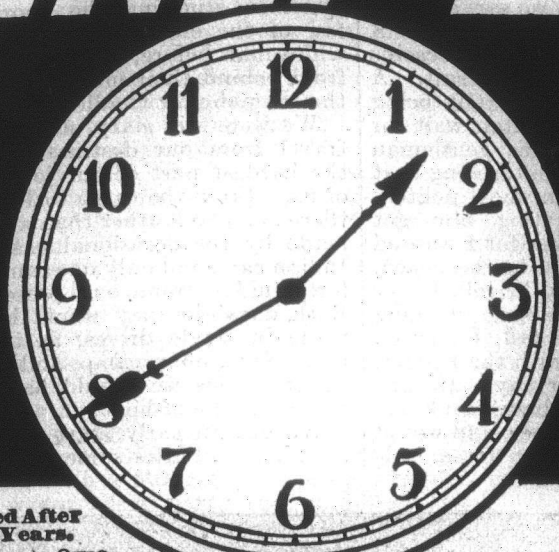
We were afoot with the first streaks of dawn, for we had a drive of sixty-five miles to make before night, and we wished to give our horses a good rest at noon. An hour later we were in motion heading for Turtle Lake, thirty-five miles away, where we intended to camp for dinner. Hitherto all the game shot on the trip had fallen to the guns of the inspector and sergeant but this morning I got two trophies. A couple of hundred yards ahead of us, just to the right of the trail, a badger was sitting at the mouth of his hole. Now, I very much desired that animal's skin to make a pair of winter mitts. As we approached him he, of course, dived into his hole. Giving the reins to the guide, I got my rifle out, and,



A PAIR OF OLD-TIMERS.



# ONLY ONE HUNDRED MINUTES TIME



## Can You Spare

100 minutes during the next thirty days, if it means health for you? Can you afford 100 minutes of your lifetime to insure for you new strength, new blood, new force, new energy, vigor, life and happiness? That is all it takes—just one hundred minutes. Five minutes to write for it, five minutes to properly prepare it upon its arrival, three minutes each day for 30 days to properly use it—just one hundred minutes altogether, just one hour and forty minutes. This is all you risk—only one hundred minutes of your time. We risk all else. We risk the dollar package of V.-O., risk the postage on it, risk the cost of this big advertisement, risk our name, our reputation—everything. Cannot you afford to spend a stamp to write for it and risk 100 minutes to test it? You are to be the judge. If you need health, if you are sick and suffering, if you want health enough to risk 100 minutes, read our special offer and send for health—V.-O.—today.

### Cured After 25 Years.

**PERRY, OHIO.**  
I suffered from Stomach Trouble for 25 years and have tried a great many medicines, but nothing seemed to do me any good until I got hold of Vitæ-Ore. I used three packages and am cured. It has been seven months since I used the medicine and I feel no return of my ailment.  
IRA M. DODGE.

### Catarrh of the Head and Throat.

**DOUGLASSVILLE, GA.**  
I do not need more medicine, as I am cured. I had Catarrh of the Head and Throat, had taken treatment from doctors and they would not allow me to sing or talk. Since I used Vitæ-Ore I can do as I please, as the trouble is gone.  
LILLIAN BURNETT.

### Lumbago Cured.

**FINDLAY, KANS.**  
I have given Vitæ-Ore a fair test, and it has done me much good. All last fall and winter I had Lumbago so bad that I could not work, or even walk unimpeded. Since using Vitæ-Ore, I have gained 15 pounds, and have not missed a day's work.  
JOHN LANNING.

### Throw Away the Canes.

**ROCHESTER, N. Y.**  
I was very badly crippled from the effects of Rheumatism. I was a year and seven months on two canes. I used Vitæ-Ore and was cured completely. I have thrown away the canes, and praise Vitæ-Ore for a complete cure.  
W. J. BROWN,  
314 Richard Street.

### One Package Helped Wonderfully.

**ESKRIDGE, KANS.**  
I have been sick for four years and paid out much money to doctors, but received no benefit. One package of Vitæ-Ore has helped me wonderfully, in fact, almost cured me. I can walk and work nearly as well as I ever could. The doctors said I had Bright's Disease, Dropsy and Rheumatism. I shall continue with the medicine.  
MRS. A. D. FULLER.

### A General Toning Up.

**NEW ROSS, IND.**  
I first heard of Vitæ-Ore through a newspaper advertisement. At the time I began taking it I was almost helpless, had no appetite, could not sleep and was all run down. I had tried several medicines, but they did not seem to benefit me any, so I decided at last to give the V.-O. a trial, although at the time I had little faith in it. I have now been taking V.-O. for some time, and its results have been very pleasing. I am stronger than for several years, and although I am now 74 years old, I am able to be up on my feet all the time and my system has received a general toning up.  
MRS. ANGELINE HINKLE.

**Vitæ-Ore** is not a stimulant, not a narcotic, not a drug, but is an antiseptic constitutional tonic for every vital force of man—a food for blood, brain, brawn and bone—and is worth more than its weight in gold to all who suffer from any of the many ills which afflict men and women for the full enjoyment of life and its duties.

**READ THIS OFFER**  
No Ailing Person, Man or Woman, Can Afford to Miss This Opportunity to Get 30 Days' Treatment on Trial.

**WE WILL SEND TO ALL** Readers a full-sized \$1.00 package of Vitæ-Ore by mail, postpaid, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within thirty days' time after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and doses of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. Read this over again carefully and understand that we ask our pay only when it has done you good, and not before. If it does not, no money is wanted! **WE TAKE ALL THE RISK, YOU HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE.** It does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. We ask no references, we want no security; just your promise to use it and pay if it helps you. Just say that you need it, that you want it, and it will be sent to you, as it has been sent to hundreds of other readers of this paper. We want you to have it and gladly send it, taking your word for the results obtained. There is nothing to pay, neither now nor later, if it does not help you. We give you thirty days' time to try the medicine, thirty days to see the results before you pay us one cent, and you do not pay the one cent unless you do see the results. **YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE!** We know Vitæ-Ore and are willing to take the risk. We have done so in thousands of cases and are not sorry. Your case, no matter how hard or obstinate it may be, will be no exception.

Vitæ-Ore in its original condition is a natural, hard, ore-substance—mineral—mined from the EARTH'S VEINS. It contains Iron, Sulphur and Magnesium, three properties which are most essential for the retention of health in the human system, and one package (one ounce) of the ORE, when mixed with a quart of water, will equal in medicinal strength and curative value nearly 500 gallons of the most powerful mineral water found on the globe, drunk fresh at the springs. The mineral properties which give to the waters of the world's noted healing and mineral springs their curative virtue come from the rock or MINERAL ORE through which the water percolates on its way to its outlet, only a very small proportion of the medicinal power in the ORE being thus assimilated with or absorbed by the liquid stream. The rock contains the much desired medicine, the water serves as the conveyance to carry but a small part of its properties to the outer world. Vitæ-Ore is a combination of these medicine-bearing minerals, powdered and pulverized, and partly soluble in water, the addition of which makes the health-giving liquid drink. It is the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as

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| Rheumatism<br>Bright's Disease<br>Blood Poisoning<br>Heart Trouble<br>Dropsy<br>Catarrh of any Part<br>Throat Affections<br>Liver, Kidney and | Bladder Troubles<br>Stomach and<br>Female Disorders<br>LaGrippe<br>Malarial Fever<br>Nervous Prostration<br>and<br>General Debility |
|---|---|

as thousands testify and as no one will deny after using. VITÆ-ORE has cured more chronic, obstinate, pronounced incurable cases than any other known medicine, and it reaches such cases with a more rapid and powerful curative action than any medicine, combination of medicines or doctor's prescription which it is possible to procure. If yours is such a case, do not doubt, do not fear, do not hesitate, do not delay, but **SEND FOR IT TODAY!**

## THREE IN A FAMILY Cured by Vitæ Ore.

Read the Following Letter—It Shows Why Vitæ-Ore Can be Sent Out to Everyone on Our "No Benefit, No Pay" Plan—V.-O. Does the Work—That's Why.

**GORRIS, ONT.**  
We owe much to Vitæ-Ore, my husband, my brother and myself, and in recommending it to our friends and neighbors we try only to repay a small part of the debt. For many years I suffered with a sore back; it hurt me to bend it, to pick up something from the floor; at times the pain would be so bad I could hardly move. Then some advice developed and the misery I suffered was indeed something terrible. I tried every medicine and treatment which I thought would do me any good, but got very little benefit. I was almost without hope of relief when I saw the Vitæ-Ore advertisement, and I procured a trial package only as a last resort. It was offered so fairly that I thought there might



be some good in it, and I knew I did not have to pay for it if it did not do some good for me. By the time I had used half of the package I felt that at last I had found the right remedy, and I continued with it until I was sure the benefit was lasting. This was three years ago and I am still cured today. My husband, who has been afflicted with Stomach Trouble, began his use upon seeing what it accomplished in my case, and it produced the same beneficial results for him, doing him more good than all of the medicines he had taken. I was then so impressed with its wonderful powers that I sent a package to my brother in Manitoba, who had been given up as incurable with Rheumatism and Dropsy, and who, also, had a very bad running sore or ulcer on his leg. Before he had taken the entire package I had sent him, the sore was almost entirely healed and his health began to return. He had not been able to work for years, but after using altogether three packages, his health was so remarkably improved that he was able to return to his regular work. His wife writes me: "We cannot say too much in praise of Vitæ-Ore. It has made a new man of George." I send my husband's and my own photograph, and am glad to add our testimonials to the long list who say "Vitæ-Ore has cured me."  
MRS. EDW. GALBRAITH.

### Catarrh of the Head.

**MR. ZION, MISS.**  
My son, who suffered with Catarrh of the Head, has found Vitæ-Ore a sovereign remedy for that disease. It has benefited him more than all the doctors who have treated him and the patent medicines he has taken. He could do no work before he commenced its use, but he can now labor as well as anybody.  
JOHN L. FOLEY.

### Not an Ache or Pain.

**DANVERS, MASS.**  
I have taken nearly three packages of Vitæ-Ore, which has done me a wonderful lot of good. I have been troubled for 25 years with lameness in my right limb, pain commencing near the spine, then to the hip joint and to the fleshy part of my leg. For weeks past I have not felt an ache or pain.  
J. Q. A. BACHELDER.

### Feet Swollen From Rheumatism.

**SPENCER, IOWA.**  
I have suffered much with Rheumatism, but I must say that Vitæ-Ore has given me wonderful relief. My feet were so swollen that I could not walk around the house. After taking Vitæ-Ore the swelling left my feet and I can walk anywhere with ease. Vitæ-Ore is a grand medicine.  
OTTO MICKLEY.

### Sick Headache and Constipation.

**MONTGOMERY, IOWA.**  
Vitæ-Ore has done for me what no other remedy could. It cured me of Sick Headache and Constipation, for which you may be sure I am happy. My wife also says Vitæ-Ore is the best remedy she ever used.  
C. S. MCCORMICK.

### Cured the Child of Dropsy.

**BIG FOOT, TEX.**  
Vitæ-Ore is the best remedy on earth, in my opinion, and I ought to know, for I have tested it. It cured one of my grandchildren of Dropsy after the doctor declared he could not live. I thank God first for creating it and Theo. Noel for discovering its use for man's ills.  
W. M. NOWLIN.

### Gall Stones.

**KANSAS CITY, KANS.**  
I have been troubled with Gall Stones, and did not know what it was to be without pain until I commenced the use of Vitæ-Ore, since which time I have been steadily improving. Vitæ-Ore deserves all the credit for my improved condition, as I have taken no other medicine since commencing its use. Doctors have said that there was no cure for my disease except an operation. I am 60 years old and now am doing my own work, something I could not do before using Vitæ-Ore.  
MRS. J. M. BAIRD,  
1225 WAVERLY AVE.

**Vitæ-Ore** will do the same for you as it has done for thousands if you will give it a trial. Send for a \$1.00 package at our risk. You are to be the judge! What sensible person, who desires a cure and is willing to pay for it, would hesitate to try Vitæ-Ore on this liberal offer? One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases, two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. Write today for a package at our risk, giving your age and ailments, and mention this paper.

**THEO. NOEL CO. LIMITED. H. M. DEPT. YONGE ST. TORONTO, ONT.**



**PIANOS and ORGANS by MAIL.**

**HEINTZMAN & Co's PIANOS**

This piano stands without a rival.  
It is the recognized leader of all Canadian pianos.  
You may buy this piano with perfect confidence as its reputation of superior quality is known the world over.  
Don't experiment with cheap pianos without a reputation.

**SHERLOCK MANNING ORGANS**

This high-grade organ is to-day at the head of Canada's product for quality and general satisfaction.

Our house, working along the lines of our old motto, The best goods on the market and fair honest dealing with every customer, has won us the reputation of being the largest Dealers of Pianos and Organs in Western Canada.

Write for catalogues and full information concerning our easy plan of payment.

N.B.—Second-hand Pianos and Organs on hand at all times, at all prices.

**J. J. H. McLEAN & Co., Limited,**

Mall Order Dept. B. - WINNIPEG.

**Better Than Pie**  
Even pie loses its charm—after the second slice. And there's usually pain and bad dreams to pay up for an indulgence in this delectable pastry.



**Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas**

are a perfect food for children and grown-up folks. Made of the finest Canadian flour, they contain all the nutriment of the whole wheat kernel. Baked the Mooney way, they tempt the most pampered appetite and appeal to every taste.  
In 1 and 3 pound moisture-proof packages—at all grocers.

MOONEY BISCUIT & CANDY CO., LIMITED, STRATFORD, CANADA



**Birks' Silver Polish**  
Size of Cake 4 x 2 1/4 x 1 inch.  
HENRY BIRKS & SONS  
Gold and Silversmiths, 350-352 Main St., Winnipeg

**MEN WANTED** RELIABLE men every locality throughout United States and Canada to advertise our goods, lacking up show cards on trees, fences, bridges, and all conspicuous places; distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary \$500 a year, or \$50 a month and expenses, \$2 a day. Steady employment to good reliable men. We lay out your work for you. No experience needed. Write for full particulars.  
SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ontario, Canada.  
WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE WESTERN HOME MONTHLY.

without stopping the wagon, dropped quietly to the ground about fifty yards from the hole and waited. As I expected, when the wagon had got past him, the badger popped up his head to have another look. A forty-five calibre bullet through the head procured for me my winter mitts. Tying him underneath the wagon, we had not gone many miles before we saw a skunk crossing the trail ahead of us. A skunk skin is worth a pair of moccasins in trade, so off I got in pursuit. A skunk is never in a hurry, not being built for speed, and will often wait for one most obligingly. This gentleman not only waited for me, but, seeing that I wished to speak to him, most politely came toward me. Letting him get within about thirty yards, (for I wanted to be sure of hitting him in the head), I pressed the trigger, and he rolled over with a bullet between the eyes. Picking him up gingerly by the tail, I secured him under the wagon with the badger, and we proceeded on our way. He was with us all day. We had skunk for dinner and skunk for supper, and would undoubtedly have had him for a bed-

clouds, the dusky natives—all form a picture that requires the brush of an artist to do it justice.  
We obtained a few fine whitefish from the natives in exchange for a little bacon, a welcome addition to our meal. We rested our horses for an hour or two before starting for Birch Lake (our prospective camp), and this interval we spent in studying the aborigines. A few of the children had never seen a white man before, and they peeped out from behind their mothers' blankets at the shemanginis (soldiers) in awe.  
We were still sixty miles—two days' travel from our destination, and had the hardest part of our journey ahead of us. From the camp to Pelican Lake there is no trail other than a mere track made by the occasional passage of an Indian cart, and only one camping place forty miles from our present camp. Both days' journey would have to be made in single drives, as there is no water for a noon camp, and in the last twenty miles we should have to cross a small range of hills.  
We got an early start the following morning, and after some little difficulty



A PRAIRIE ROSE.

fellow, if the sergeant (in a thoughtless moment) had not hurled the carcass into the lake.  
During the latter part of the morning we were riding through a thick bush, and only left it, as, without any previous warning, we suddenly emerged upon the shore of Turtle Lake. The scene is one of the most beautiful it has ever been my good fortune to gaze upon. The lake of the most intense and vivid blue, stretches away for twenty-five miles. We could just make out a high range of hills upon the farther shore. A brisk, northerly wind blew, cresting the big blue waves with foam and sending the heavy billows tumbling in at our feet. We stood on a beautiful, clear, sandy beach that would make the fortune of a summer hotel, and just behind us was the dark fringe of primeval forest. A fleet of birch canoes was hauled up on the beach, and just within the edge of the timber were scattered the tepees. The white canvas merging into smoke dried brown, the dark green of the pines and spruces, the snowy whites and yellows of the birches, the waving tassels of the tamarac, the blue lake, the scurrying

found the trail and were again in motion for the north. We reeled off the forty miles in a little over eight hours, and reached our camping ground in the middle of the afternoon. Hitherto we had enjoyed the best of weather, but all this day it had been getting colder and colder, with a promise of snow from the northward, and one by one we donned our fur coats. As we were pitching our tent the first few white flakes fell, and inside of an hour came down thick and fast, accompanied by a furious gale from the northwest.  
We were fortunately in a very well sheltered situation; had we been on open ground, our tent would not have stood a moment against the gale. Each of our camps seemed more beautiful than the last, and this was no exception. We were in a deep hollow on the shore of a small lake, a perfect circle in shape and surrounded by a larger but no less perfect circle of pine-clad hills. It was exactly like a large amphitheatre. The lake seemed so utterly lonely nestling down among the hills as though to escape observation; it seemed such a long way off to civilization, we could almost imagine ours to be the first foot-

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prints to mark the shores. The wildness of the tempest added to its apparent loneliness and isolation.

In contrast with the turmoil of the storm, our camp seemed positively comfortable. Nestling cozily down in a grove of firs, with a bright fire in front, on which the frying pans were frizzling merrily and the coffee pot sending up its fragrant steam, it seemed to us—cold tired and hungry—the very beau ideal of contentment.

In the morning the sun shone. Under his genial rays the six inches or so of snow that had fallen during the night rapidly disappeared, in spite of the fact that a pretty cold, raw north wind blew. Everything around was cold and wet and sloppy, and our hands and feet soaking wet in spite of boots and gauntlets. As was to be expected, we had trouble with the horses. They were colder and wetter and crosser than we were. It took the two of us all our time to harness the team, but they were finally hitched up and the guide held them by the heads, while I climbed to my seat and gathered up the reins.

"Let 'em go!" He sprang aside and we were off with a plunge and a jump. As the wagon flew past, the guide grabbed the tailboard and scrambled in behind. In a mile or so the horses quieted down pretty well, and consented to walk and wait for the riders. In a little while they joined us, and I noticed that the sergeant was quite wet down one side of his body, and I asked him if he was thrown.

"Yes," he replied. "The brute reared, and came over backward with me nearly knocking my brains out against a tree."

We were wet enough in all conscience at starting, but a short time afterward

head like a catapult. Fortunately I lighted in a low bush, which broke my fall, and as I had still firm hold of the reins, we reached the bottom safely.

We had to call on the riders for aid to surmount the opposite hill. Taking two picket ropes, we fastened one end of each securely to the tongue, and they the other ends to their saddles. With this novel four in hand we easily surmounted the slope. The trail got worse and worse as we ascended the mountain until the horses could hardly proceed faster than a walk. The deep cart ruts were too narrow for them to travel in, but wide enough to have one or another foot continually slipping in, which is very tiring on the poor brutes. Travelling so very slowly seemed to make the distance longer than it really was, but at last we emerged from the wood on to a stretch of comparatively open prairie. The guide pointed to a range of hills some five or six miles ahead, told us that Pelican Lake lay just at their foot. We had been nearly seven hours doing the odd fifteen miles over the mountain, but now rattled along at a good pace and pulled into the Indian village, cold, wet, tired and ravenous.

Our hunger satisfied, our clothes dried, and our bodies warmed, we sallied forth to pay our respects to old Yellow Sky. The village comprises over fifty lodges, mostly laid out in two straight rows on either side of a wide lane. We strolled down this avenue, and were apparently great objects of curiosity, for every doorway was full of dark faces peering out at the shemanginis. The dogs were also greatly interested and gathered around in their anxiety to find out who were we, and what we wanted in their camp. Having had



A HOMESTEADER.

could only be compared to drowned rats. The trail now wended through thick woods, and the trees grow so close together that we were brushing them on either hand. Underbrush growing ten or twelve feet high stood in the very centre of the trail, and sitting on our high seat we were being continually swept by overhanging branches. In view of the fact that each branch and leaf and twig carried its burden of wet snow, it will be easy to realize our drenched condition. And a cold north wind blowing! Every now and then the front wheels would catch in a sapling, which, being released, sprang back with a swish and caught us a stinging blow across the face. One such blow, from a sharp, icy twig, cut my ear open badly, while the guide's face was a mass of welts. The two riders fared better, as they proceeded in single file in the centre of the trail.

As we rounded a little bend, we found they had halted on the edge of a very nasty hill, and Mr. M— asked me if I thought I could get down without unloading the wagon. I had not the slightest doubt about getting down, though I had grave doubts about reaching the bottom right-side up. However, as I had no desire to lug sacks of oats, etc., down and up a steep hill, I replied with the utmost confidence that I could. Locking the two hind wheels, the sergeant and guide prepared to steady the load, and down we went. All morning I had been blessing the high, narrow, springy seat, and now I had additional cause. Half-way down the hill, the front wheel struck one of the boulders, and I was shot off the seat on to my

some previous experience of Indian dogs, we had thoughtfully provided ourselves with clubs, and the animals kept at a respectful distance. Entering the low doorway of the chief's lodge, we received a very friendly greeting: "Haw! Haw! men kirsecaw" (How do you do? Good day, good day), and a long pow-wow ensued. Mr. M— tells the chief that the oky maw (head man) at Battleford has heard that he (Yellow Sky) is not very friendly to his brothers, the whites. This the chief indignantly denied, and declared that the white man never had a better friend than himself. In the end he succeeded in convincing Mr. M— of his friendliness and honesty and we were soon on the best of terms.

Two pleasant days were spent in prospecting, hunting and fishing with the natives, and on the third day we pulled out for home. Many were the handshakings, many were the men kirsecaws spoken, and many were the invitations given to come and see them again, as with our wagon, laden with presents of fish and game, we reluctantly turned our backs upon our dusky friends. The trip homeward was but a repetition of our journey. We encountered no bad weather, and met with no other incidents other than the every day incidents of travel. We saw some moose and jumping deer, but had not time to stop and hunt. On the evening of the eleventh day we entered the barrack gate, and our trip was over.

It may seem a great deal of trouble to have taken about so small a matter but a stitch in time saves nine in more things than darning socks.

## Every pound the same

After finding a tea that suited you fairly well, haven't you often been disappointed to find the next pound not the same at all?

No chance of disappointment when you buy

# Blue Ribbon TEA

Because it always comes from the same plantations, instead of being picked up here and there and some place else like ordinary teas.

This is of enormous importance.

Because tea from one garden often tastes quite different from the very same kind grown on another plantation, just as fruits and even grains vary in flavor and quality according to where they are grown.

So teas picked up in the usual random way are almost sure to vary from time to time while Blue Ribbon Tea coming always from the same gardens runs little risk of change.

But to further ensure uniformity, even the choice leaf grown on these noted plantations is most carefully inspected, and any not fully up to the exact Blue Ribbon standard is rejected.

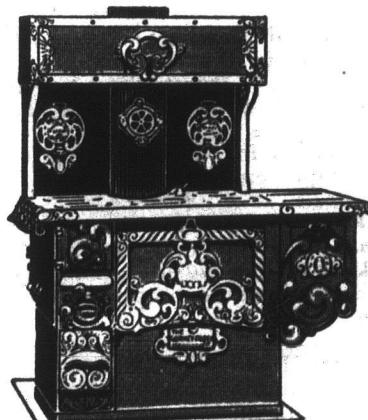
Then the teas that pass inspection are imported direct by swift steamers and fast freight, again examined, and blended together by a system made perfect by our long experience.

By these precautions, and many others, Blue Ribbon Tea has at last reached a point where variation is practically impossible.

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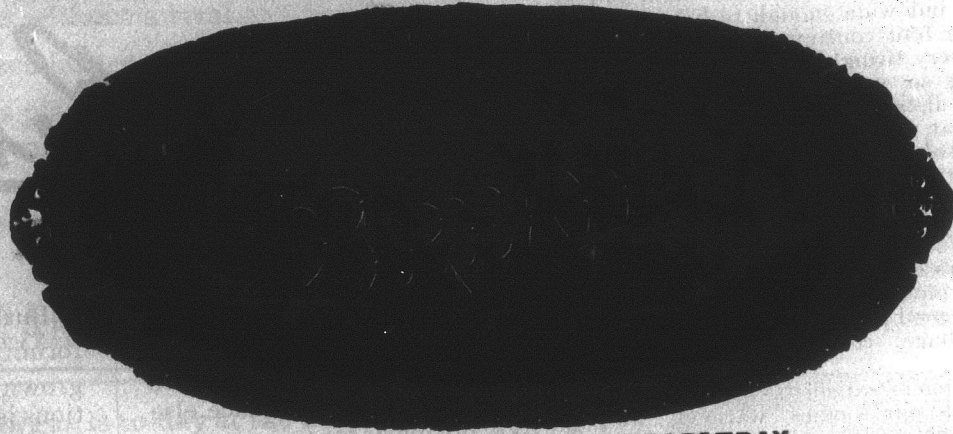
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**CHILD'S SILVER CUP.**

Durably silver plated, satin finished, nicely engraved, gold-lined. A strong, well-made cup, good size and fully guaranteed. Free for 100 Coupons, or for 25 Coupons and 60c. in stamps. Postage 10c.

**SILVER PICKLE CRUET**

Fine triple plate coin silver, elegantly engraved and embossed and hand burnished. Clear crystal glass. Nice Pickle Fork to match. Fully warranted for ten years' steady wear. For 150 Blue Ribbon Coupons, or 50 Coupons and \$1. Express 40c.



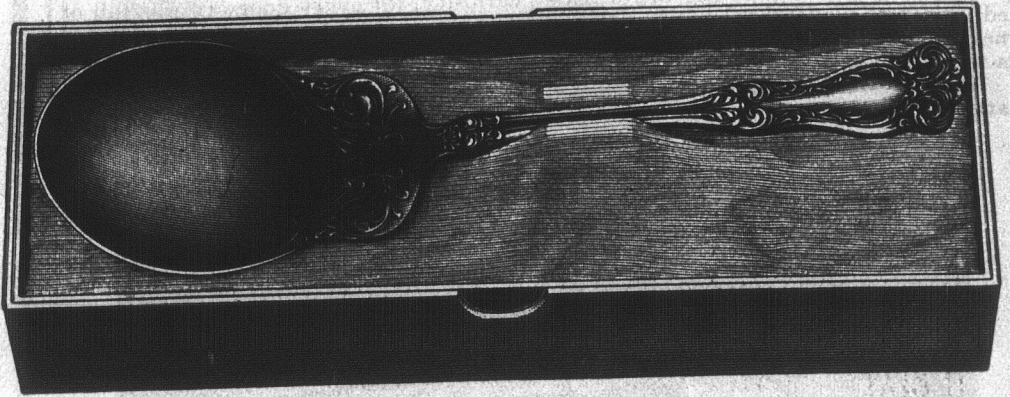
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### The Month's Bright Sayings

**Brander Matthews:** The people, not the schoolmaster, give our tongue its virility.

**Principal Patrick:** The aim of Church Union, is to provide something better in the new church than in any of the old and to confer on Canada a Church national in spirit, evangelical in doctrine, and full of missionary zeal at home and abroad.

**James J. Hill:** Energy, system, perseverance, these are the great components of success in any young man's life.

**R. B. Clinton:** The character of any art which a people produce can only result from the life of that people. By no means whatsoever can it be made to express anything which their life does not express.

**Chicago Tribune:** The salary of the postmaster of Chicago is \$8,000 a year, but he has to earn it by spending a portion of his time in the post office building.

**Premier Roblin:** There is no province in the Dominion of Canada where the license law is enforced with the same care, vigilance and success as in Manitoba.

**Brigadier Howell:**—By the 1st of March next the Salvation Army expect to have no less than 150,000 applications from people who desire to emigrate under the Army's auspices.

**Mayor Fleming (Brandon):**—I do not think the time is ripe for a street rail-

way in this city, but when the time does come for it I believe the city should own its own lines and operate them.

**Richard Cowley:**—There are three elements in the shaping of a man's character. Personality, heredity, environment—these three, but the greatest of these is personality. A man is responsible for the use of his gifts and for the improvement of his opportunities.

**Rev. Dr. Torrey:** We need a few more tears in Toronto. If you have a blessing take it to someone else. The very heart of a blessing is to impart it to someone else.

**Prof. Dean:**—You can reduce your expense for milking. Milking machines will be in general use before many years are past, and the farmers will co-operate in buying machines and having their cows driven to a central place and milked by experts.

**Chas. M. Hays:**—I have heard it said that I favored lakes, but had no use for a line to the North of Lake Superior. Gentlemen, that would be a mistake from the business stand point. The waterways will always command a large percentage of the grain during the season of navigation, but there will be an ever-increasing volume of traffic from the Canadian North-West going by rail when the lakes are closed.

**Winston Churchill:**—If the Liberal government is returned to power, its first act will be to notify the colonial governments that no conference can consider a preferential scheme based on the protection of food stuffs.

**Emil G. Hirsch:**—The latest announcement of modern philosophy is that, you may do what you want to do but don't get caught at it.

**William Allen White:**—The vilest sinner may return at any point along the road—but to what? To shattered health, to a mother broken-hearted in her grave, to a wife damned to all eternity by your thoughtless brutality, and to children always afraid to look when you are coming for fear you are drunk.

**Dr. Charles Elliott Norton:**—Setting aside all doubtful cases, no right thinking man would hesitate to give a dose of laudanum sufficient to end the suffering and life together, to the victim of an accident from the torturing effects of which recovery was impossible.

**J. H. MacDonald:**—Canada must guard against Sectionalism among her people. Traitor and enemy to the State is the man who makes his class the only one which has the right to live.

**W. H. Cross:**—I find that the basal plan of the company was unsound, hence, as a savings and loan association, the York County Loan and Savings Company was foredoomed to failure.

**P. S. Heuson:**—The bane of American childhood is precocity. Parents and teachers are responsible for it. The cultivation of precocity leads to pertness, impertinence, perversity, and commonly to premature decay.

**Hon. Jos. Chamberlain:**—As long as I live I will carry on the fight. After I am gone I think there will be plenty to follow my steps. It does not matter very seriously whether it carries to-day or five years hence.

**W. D. McQuaid:**—We are to demonstrate on this Seed Special trip, not only what the provinces can grow, but what they can not grow.

**W. B. Lanegan:**—Mr. Peters' remark that he was the only one to talk for the C.P.R. on this Seed Special trip reminds me of the last button on the pantaloons, which said as its mate fell off "Now everything depends on me."

**Ian Maclaren:**—For any one to suppose that in religion emotion is an unsafe guide is to believe that a land-surveyor's plan of heaven would give us a truer idea than the revelation of St. John.

**Jerome K. Jerome:**—The young girl forbidden the saloon and cafe muddles her brains with books instead of drink. From the twenty to fifty novels a year that she reads, it is doubtful if she obtains a single new idea, a single thought worth remembering.

**Lord Roseberry:**—We have something to be grateful for, even in the weaknesses of men like Burns. Mankind is helped in its progress almost as much by the study of imperfection as by the contemplation of perfection.

**C. F. Raymond:**—Sir, you are immortal. Haven't the winds whispered it to you? Haven't the stars impressed the message? Haven't the nodding trees told you of their hope of resurrection in the coming spring.

**Premier Scott:**—I freely express the hope that the forthcoming meeting of the forestry convention will result in much good, not only to Canada at large, but particularly to those districts where the effort to create forests rather than preserve those already in existence, must always be a matter of great public concern.

**Chas. M. Alexander:**—Praise God, even if people make a door mat of you.





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your opinion



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**Gold Standard Tea**

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**Winnipeg, Manitoba.**

**A leading Canadian Manufacturer on the Tariff.**

A perusal of the following communications will reveal the fact that all Canadian Manufacturers are not desirous of being spoon fed by favorable Federal legislation. It is pleasing to hear the Slater Shoe Company's manly stand on the Tariff question and go to show that they have confidence in their ability to compete in the Canadian market.

To the Editor of the Montreal Star:

Sir.—In your report, in Thursday's issue, of the proceedings before the Tariff Commissioners at Quebec, setting forth the views of the boot and shoe manufacturers, I observe that among those present who urged for a higher protective tariff, was Mr. George A. Slater, of Montreal. In order that there may be no misapprehension in the matter, I desire to say that Mr. George A. Slater is not connected with the Slater Shoe Company; but is a manufacturer on his own account, and did not represent the view of that company before the tariff commissioners. The position of the Slater Shoe Company on this tariff question is in a general way set forth in the following letter, dated October 12th, addressed to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, in reply to the circular calling a meeting of those interested to consider the question, which letter I would ask you to publish.

CHARLES E. SLATER,  
Pres. Slater Shoe Co.

(Montreal).

Montreal, Oct. 12th, 1905.

To Dakers Cameron, Esq. Montreal Secretary Canadian Manufacturers' Association, City.

Dear Sir,—I have before me your notice calling a meeting of the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, for Friday, the 13th instant, and I regret that I am not able to share in the view said to be held by certain other of my fellow boot and shoe manufacturers in Canada with regard to the tariff. In the month

of November, 1902, I had the honor to submit to your Association at length, my views upon certain questions affecting our common interest, and I have not since seen or heard anything to change my opinion as therein expressed to any great extent. I am of the opinion that looking at the present tariff on our goods, as a manufacturer and as a citizen of Canada, it affords to us all the protection which we can reasonably expect, and I cannot anticipate that any success is likely to follow the proposed movement for an increase in tariff. It is true that some readjustment on some of the items which enter into the manufacture of our goods, might reasonably be considered, and this without adversely affecting any other manufacturing interest; but I am not going to admit, tacitly or otherwise, that with the protection of twen-

ty-five per cent. I cannot compete with in the Dominion of Canada, with American manufacturers of boots and shoes, and I tell your Association—as I have been telling the world for several years—that I think we can fairly and honestly beat them before the public. Of course, if the tariff is construed improperly—if undervaluations are permitted—we labor under a very serious disadvantage; but with a proper construction of the tariff, a proper valuation, and the protection given us by the Dumping Clause (which I consider has, is working, and should work out to our advantage) it seems to me that we have no just reason to ask that the Government should increase the burden of the people by increasing the tariff on the goods we manufacture.

I regret that I am not able to join in spirit or in fact with the other boot

and shoe manufacturers who belong to your Association; but am firmly convinced that my interest—as well as theirs—lies in the direction of getting the Government to make an adjustment, that may be necessary in certain items, but to leave alone the question of an increase upon the duty imposed. I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,  
CHARLES E. SLATER,  
President and General Manager,  
The Slater Shoe Co.

**Impure Blood.**

Almost every one is a sufferer from some disease caused by impure blood, but only here and there one recognizes that in his blood lurk the seeds of disease, ready to manifest themselves at the first opportunity in some of the innumerable ways so dreaded by everybody. Every neighborhood has its afflicted, many seemingly incurable, with complaints that have gradually made their appearance, growing a little worse with each change of the season until Chronic Ailments, such as Stomach, Liver and Bowel Troubles are well developed. Each takes one or more forms peculiar to such diseases, but all are due to impure blood, to the absence from the blood of some necessary vital force, or the presence of some foreign element, which impairs its power to faithfully perform its duties, causing a long list of complaints which yearly drag thousands to the grave.

To purify the blood, eradicate disease, build up the system, Vitæ-Ore is without a peer among remedial agents. No other remedy can equal it as a constitutional tonic, a blood vitalizer, renovator and regenerator. It contains elements needed by the blood, which are absorbed by it and, taking their proper place in the circulation, expel all foreign secretions that have been undermining the health. It supplies the wants of nature and can be depended upon to do its work under all conditions.

Read the 30-day trial offer made on page 9 in this issue by the proprietors, the Theo. Noel Company of Toronto.



"MUTUAL FRIENDS."



## \$100,000 Lost Through Delay.

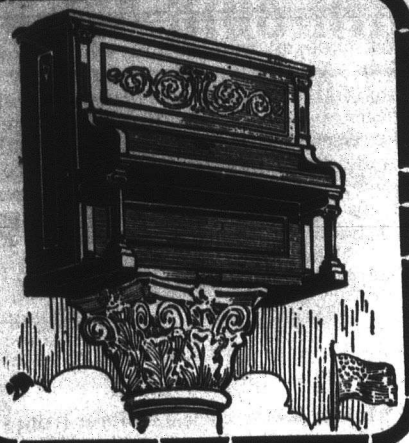
Recently a prominent building Contractor died suddenly. Before his death he completed arrangements for \$100,000 of Life Insurance, but taking a heavy cold, was stricken down just before the time appointed for his medical examination.

If YOU require Life Insurance, get the matter in train at once by mailing your name, address, and date of birth to THE GREAT-WEST LIFE, when full particulars of the Company's attractive Policies will be sent by return.

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As to tonal quality stands the Morris. Go where you will, search every piano wareroom and every factory from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and you will not find a piano that will give you more solid, permanent satisfaction than the

## MORRIS PIANO

This Piano is finding ready sale, because its discriminating buyers are quick to recognize the many excellent qualities of its tone and action. We invite the most critical comparison of the Morris Pianos with those of other high grade makes.

When attending the Bonsel visit our Show-rooms, everybody will be made welcome.

## THE MORRIS PIANO CO.,

S. L. BARROWCLOUGH, 228 PORTAGE AVE.

Western Manager

WINNIPEG

## A Bit of New France in Canada.

To see French-Canadian life in all the charm of its simplicity and quaintness, and, at the same time, to enjoy an outing in a neighborhood noted for the beauty of its woods and waters, its fine drives, and good fishing and gunning in the season, one should go to St. Eustache.

A ride of less than an hour from Montreal, and one finds an atmosphere and surroundings as foreign as if he had travelled 3,000 miles across the ocean to some green hamlet of northern France.

The way to St. Eustache lies over a rolling plain dotted with maple groves and fertile farms; whose gray farmhouses, with sloping eaves and stone barns, recall the pictures seen on the journey between Dieppe and Paris.

It was on an ideal day of the cool, Canadian summer that we—a camera girl and a writer—took the train at the Place Vigor station for this village of the Province of Quebec.

The car was gayly noisy with the *patois* derived from the language of Versailles when the Sun King was the greatest monarch of Europe.

At Ste. Rose the swift-flowing Ottawa, famed in the romantic traditions of New France, widens almost into a lake. Its azure current gleamed in the sunshine, a tide of rippling light, upon which floated merry boating parties whose care-free laughter was borne to us on the breeze. When we stopped at the station, through the car passed a man wearing upon his head a red handkerchief knotted at the corners, while under one arm he carried a neat straw hat to protect it from the dust—an illustration of the comic side of the habitant's genius for economy.

It was sunset when we arrived at St. Eustache, and as we approached the *auberge* or inn, from the doorway stared two half-grown girls, and through every pane of glass in the windows of the lower storey peered a feminine countenance wearing an expression of lively curiosity.

Pushing our way into the house, we were promptly surrounded by the throng. "Can we be lodged here?" I asked of a fair-haired woman who seemed to be the hostess.

"*Oui, Oui*," she responded, with the ready smile of her race.

Past experience among an English-speaking people had made us cautious. "What will be the charge?" interposed the camera girl, affecting a business-like bravado.

"*Trente sous*."

Our surprise was evidently reflected in our faces, for an aged caricature of Joan of Arc, in a man's coat and heavy boots, elbowed her way to the front.

"It is thirty cents to sleep, and thirty cents to eat," she explained.

The best rooms of this unique hostelry were occupied by the family of the innkeeper, but a thick-set, dimple-cheeked maid-of-all-work conducted us to an airy chamber, whose whitewashed walls and antique furnishings caused us almost to fancy ourselves in Normandy.

At dinner on the evening of our arrival occurred an interesting incident.

At the further of the two long tables of the dining-room were several habitants, awkward youths, but quiet and low-voiced, and we noticed that in giving their orders to the dimple-cheeked maid they invariably addressed her as "*mademoiselle*," with the formal courtesy paid in French Canada to every woman even of the humblest class.

Seating ourselves at the nearer table we discovered a picturesqueness in the use of pewter forks and spoons, and had scarce decided that we were the only guests from the outside world, when into the room sauntered a broad-shouldered young Englishman in khaki, who took his place at our table. Before many minutes he was joined by a comrade, and, anon, "while our wonder grew, another and another, in turn, made his appearance, until around us, in a cheerful ellipse, were ranged eight as handsome, stalwart and well-bred young fellows as one would wish to meet.

Think of it, ye summer girls who loiter on the verandahs of fashionable resorts, sighing "he cometh not!"

It is to remote villages like St. Eustache that the men go for the angling and canoeing, and because of the enchantments of these rural retreats the great hotels know them not.

Sportsmen in numbers come to fish in the blue current of the Ottawa, here

called the Rivière du Chêne, and to explore its Thousand Islands, but this particular group of college men from McGill University proved to be a survey party which was laying the route of the trolley which is soon to run from Montreal to the city of Ottawa.

The boys and girls of St. Eustache are so naively courteous that to make friends with them is one of the pleasures of a stay there. The visitor feels that he is the guest of the village, and every villager considers it his or her bounden duty to see to it that the stranger is treated with politeness.

Even the small shops are fascinating; they are only dwelling-houses "playing store."

Across the main street tall maples form shadowy arches along its length.

At one end of the maple-shaded thoroughfare is the seigniorial mill and the manor, for St. Eustache still boasts a "real live seignior." In the opposite direction the street leads into the square where stand the old seignior, the convent and, beside the river, the church which, in the Patriot War of 1837, was fortified by Chenier, the physician of St. Eustache, and his companions.

The young curate, whose acquaintance we made, showed us on the battered facade the marks of the cannon-balls from the field-piece of the British troops, and the sacristy window from which the misguided French-Canadian heroes leaped into the thick of the storming party and fighting, fell.

The French flag still floats over St. Eustache, a bit of sentiment that hurts nobody.

The seignior and other gentlemen have naphtha-launches which ply upon the river, and smart traps speed along the road to the Lake of the Two Mountains and the many lovely fastnesses of nature for which this country is noted.

There is enough English spoken to answer the needs of the visitor, and even to communicate with habitants to whom it is an unknown tongue one has only to become versed in the language of smiles and graciousness in which the French-Canadian is an adept.

The trolley will, it is true, rob this tranquil community of much of its dignified aloofness from the rest of the world, but it cannot spoil the loveliness of the village.

### Make Yourself a Picture.

If you are not one of the people who always wear a smile, do not attempt to smile when you are having your photograph taken. If you do the result is likely to be unnatural and strained. For a full-length picture throw your body, from the waist upwards, a little forward. Don't wear your hat, unless your picture is to be "just for the time." The style in hats changes rapidly, and what is correct now appears very odd a year later. Don't wear satin or silk. It comes out badly with its gloss and glimmer. Look at some of the old photographs in the big family album if you want to prove this.

Velvet or wool is good wear from the photographer's point of view. You will look nice in white. Don't forget that grey reproduces as white, and yellow and tan like black. Lace is artistic and comes out splendidly. Do not arrange your hair too elaborately. If your hair is really light, a touch with the powder-puff will bring out its color in the photograph.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED PILL.—Much time and attention were expended in the experimenting with the ingredients that enter into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills before they were first offered to the public. Whatever other pills may be, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of much expert study and all persons suffering from dyspepsia or disordered liver and kidneys may confidently accept them as being what they are represented to be.



## Middle Age the Harvest Season of Life.

Written for the Western Home Monthly.

Captious people will ask at once the date, forty or sixty? and one had better admit at once that middle age is not a fixed frontier which divides every life into the same size of provinces, but varies with each person. Some children are old at 15, with precocious talk and weird solemn faces, and some men at 30 have the air of 50. They are stout in body, they amble in their walk, they drop oracular remarks, they endure with an effort the gayety of youth. There are others who defy time and put the record of the registrar general to confusion.

With most of us there is a turning point in life like the watershed on a railway journey. For so many years we are climbing up, for a little we run on a level, and now we are beginning to go down, only beginning, but going down. Say at 50 years if an exact and pedantic reader must have a date. Our body changes about that time; we give up every game except golf, we puff slightly when we hurry to catch a train; we do not care to stand for a long time if we can get a seat, our walk grows more impressive.

We are not old now, but we are not young, we are half and between, we are middle aged, and our mood corresponds. For one thing we have grown insensible, or largely so, to praise and blame.

The man has come to know himself, and that is the first great necessity of successful living. He knows what he can do and what he can't do, and therefore he is not intoxicated when he is praised, because this was his strong point, and every man surely has some strong point, and if he is not dashed when he is censured, when a neighbour blames him, the chances are that he was quite right, for that was his weak point, and every man is weak somewhere. If he were to praise him why that would be too friendly. The fact is the man has no illusions, they have been dispelled as morning dreams. He has weighed himself and understands how he stands and where he is, and so there comes over middle age a certain mood of calmness, which has not, of course, in it the force of youth, but has its own compensation in contentment. Instead of the flush of spring there is the mellowness of autumn.

Akin to this mood is a gracious magnanimity. When one is young one is of necessity fighting for his own hand to win a prize, to obtain his degree, to establish a business, to acquire a practice, to make himself secure. Every man is his rival, if not his enemy, and he is not inclined to rejoice in other people's success, for it may be at his expense, or at least it may be a reflection on his failure. Nor has he leisure to concern himself about other men's reverses or to give them pity. He was down himself yesterday, and if he does not take care he may be down again tomorrow in the dust of defeat. When his battle has been fought and the struggle is over, especially when he has won and reached the crest of the hill, then he has time to rest and observe and to take an unselfish interest in his comrades. When a man is running his race it is not possible for him to consider the other runners or to wish them well. He needs all his breath for his own race. When he has come in and put on his coat, having won or lost, but all the more if he has won his prize, he stands by to applaud the panting runners as they pass the goal, the goal he has already passed. Renan had all his life prided himself upon not pushing but preserving calmness amid life's fiercest fight. "If a man shoves me," he used to say, "I say pass, monsieur," and it is not wonderful that as he grew old he was entirely satisfied. "His unimpaired curiosity continued to interrogate the universe," but he was full of rest, he suffered terribly, but he had not abdicated. "I have done my work," he said to Mme. Renan, "I die happy." This mood of satisfaction with life begins at middle age and is connected with a delight in younger people.

When one has had his fill of work and has had some moderate reward he wishes the younger men coming up behind him to have their share of things, and earn their wages. This is not so much charity on his part, it is justice; it is not to be ascribed to religion, but to middle age.

And so comes another mood, which one may call altruism, or living for other

people. The middle aged man (or woman) lives not for himself but for his children. He does not care what men say about him, but he is desperately concerned about their judgment on his sons. If some one praises the boy the father is lifted for days, if they run the boy down, the father is cut to the heart. He boasts about his son's success, he tries to cover his son's defeat, he would willingly pass on his own gain to his boy and bear his boy's suffering. He has died to himself, and is alive again in his family, and if he is spared to be a grandfather he grows preposterous in his pride over that child, and his admiration of all its doings. No doubt there is such a thing as a disappointed and bitter middle age, when men profess to have seen the end of all perfection, and to believe neither in man nor woman. There was an old prayer, "Lord preserve me from a young judge," and one expects an old judge to be broad in charity and pitiful towards humanity, but there are old men who spend the last quarter of their lives in carping and complaining, in sneering and discouraging. This is the opprobrium of middle age, but one sees this ungracious spectacle let him be pitiful, for the man has most likely failed. He has been a victim of circumstances or perhaps his own enemy. He has never reached the crest of the hill; he has never passed the goal post; he has been thrown out by the wave, he has been trodden underfoot. And now he has a vendetta against the young who are full of hope, because they mock him; against those who have succeeded, because he thinks it has been at his expense, and against human life because it has been such a deceit and mockery. Pardon his sourness, he is one of the failures of humanity, fruit which has never ripened. Deal gently with him. And turn to that big hearted man who did great things in his day, and now is ready to lend a hand to every struggler, and to give a cheer to every winner. Who wishes well to all men in their place, and blesses God that life on the whole has been so kind to him, and that the best of it is yet to come when the sun, already beginning to sink, will set gloriously behind the western hills.

### A Problem to be Solved.

The greatest problems of Canadian agriculture are not the narrow, technical ones, but the relations of the industry to economic and social life in general. Agriculture has not as yet been able to call to its aid in any marked degree those forces and tendencies which have culminated and been of such economic value in the general business world, in the great productive and distributive aggregations. The complete solution of the economic ills of Canadian agriculture may not be in co-operation, and yet in both the productive and distributive phases this is, perhaps, the most apparent remedy. Co-operation in distribution has made a beginning, but co-operation in production is still almost unknown.

### His Chair.

President Eliot of Harvard on a visit to the Pacific coast met Prof. O. B. Johnson of the University of Washington. In course of the conversation Dr. Eliot asked the Westerner what chair he held.

"Well," said Professor Johnson, "I am professor of biology, but I also give instruction in meteorology, botany, physiology, chemistry, entomology, and a few others."  
"I should say that you occupied a whole settee, not a chair," replied Harvard's chief.

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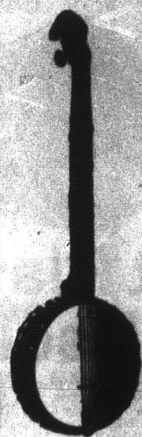
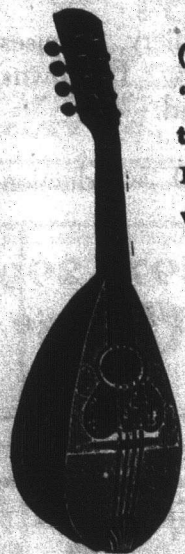
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## Love's Madness Not Due to Love Alone.

Written for the Western Home Monthly.

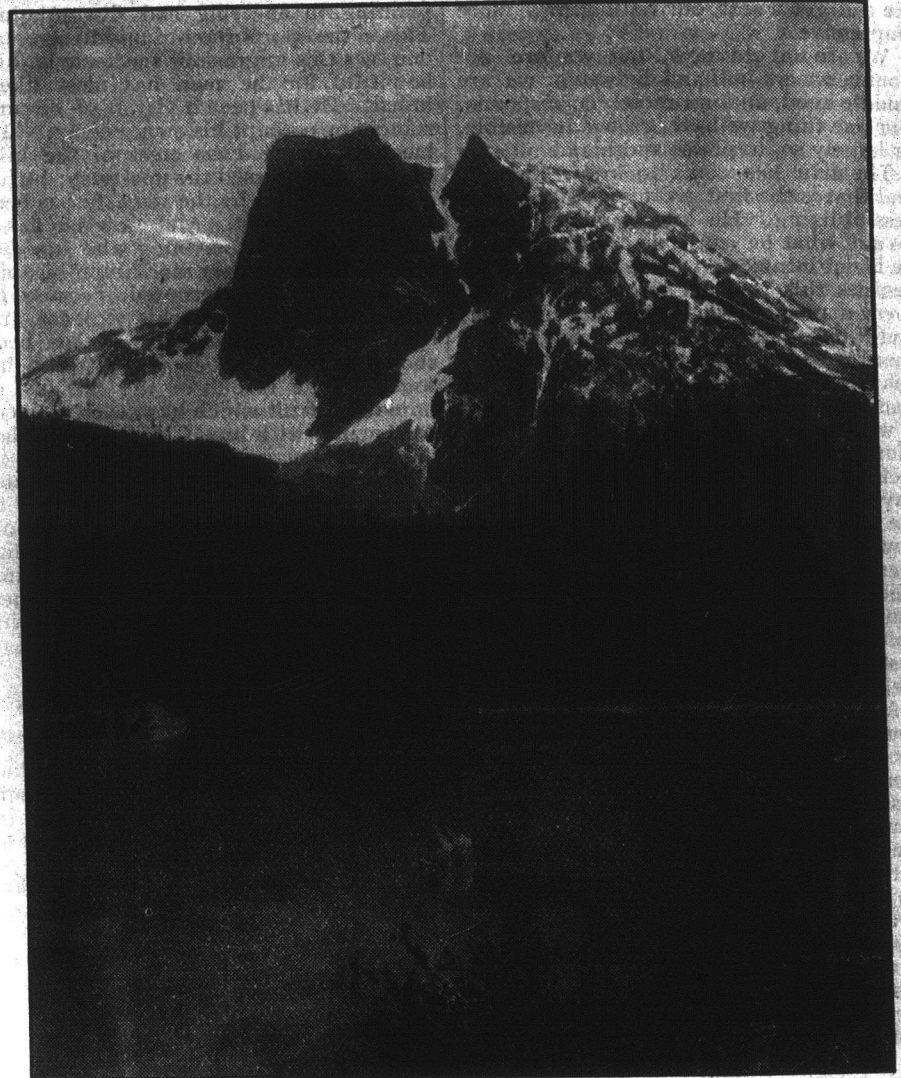
From time immemorial love and wisdom have been accounted incompatible. Laberius tells us that "to love and be wise is scarcely given to the highest," while Shakespeare writes that love is madness and deserves the whip, alleging that the reason that it is not so punished "is that the lunacy is so ordinary that the whippers are in love, too." Lord Bulwer comes nearer the truth when he defines a lover as "a man who in his anxiety to possess another loses possession of himself," and La Rochefoucauld, when he tells us that "all the passions make us commit faults, but love makes us commit the most ridiculous ones."

Nevertheless, there is no great and insuperable reason why, when one loses one's heart, one's wits should forthwith go a-wool gathering. If self-preservation be the first law of nature, self-control, for the sake of oneself and of others, is, or ought to be, a close second.

It is quite true that the fool in love is more that likely to become a greater fool

and behaves himself with sense, however deeply engaged his affections may be; the hasty, impulsive man is the one who acts the fool and rushes into matrimony pell mell, faring as well, perhaps better, than he deserves. It may be safely said that men manage their love affairs about as well and as badly as they manage the rest of their business in life.

There are men of what Carlyle called "idiotic extravagance in love." Men who are literally obsessed by love as a one idea, and who neglect or pay scant attention to aught else, not realizing that other things may be made contributory to love and therefore should not be despised by the most ardent lover. For example, take the man who literally wastes precious hours dreaming of the beloved, perhaps "inditing a sonnet to his mistress' eye brow," when he should be attending to business; men who spend every moment which they can spare, and some which they cannot, in the company of the adored. Wherein they are foolish, and that not



EMERALD LAKE, B. C.

than ever, while the wise man, not over-gilted with common sense, often has his head completely turned by his infatuation. It is in nowise to be gainsaid that love causes many people to perpetrate all sorts of extravagances and follies. We read daily in the newspaper of the inane and crazy doings of the simpleton in love; how he ruins himself financially by making absurdly expensive presents to the woman with whom he falls in love; how he sacrifices his good name to some enchantress with neither heart nor reputation; how he blows out his brains or asphyxiates himself because some girl has had the good sense to refuse to marry him. The fool in love provides much reading matter, amusing or tragic, for the general public, whereupon that public jumps to the conclusion that he is a fool because he is in love. Which is a mistake. Love affords him a theater for the display of his folly and enables him to demonstrate to the world how little sense and self-control he possesses; that is all.

It will be found by any one who will take the trouble to investigate, that love, instead of metamorphosing men and women, merely cuts the veneer and brings out the stuff of which they are made. As a rule, which has few exceptions, a prudent man falls in love sensibly

only because of the wasted time. "Familiarity breeds contempt." The man who is wise does not visit his sweetheart too often or stay too long; he gives her a chance to miss him, upon the same principle that one allows a sufficient interval to elapse between meals in order to provoke an appetite. A man may easily be idiotically extravagant over a woman in other ways than that of spending money which he can ill afford.

Often, however, it is the woman rather than the man who is to blame. For example, a young man engaged to a girl whom he says he loves devotedly, writes that he has an excellent opportunity to take lessons upon a subject which would be of material assistance in his future career. But the lessons would occupy all his evenings, excepting Sundays, and thus allow him to see his fiancée only once a week, and prevent his taking her out anywhere except to church. When he told his fiancée of the plan she burst into tears and made remarks concerning "the love which grew cold." A woman like that cannot be depended upon to help a man along in life. She who demands that her lover shall sacrifice his prospects for her own selfish gratification is of the kind who had best be severely let alone.

Neither is jealousy, as so many erroneo-

usly s... devotion... not to b... that as... marry l... let her... The m... "owned... loves, b... the son... undign... to obje... fiancée... attentio... cause f... stead o... courage... she is u... when s... the adm... to take... since t... attracti... to his o... ally wi... ing a s... them t... of savo... as well... will g... talk to... courtes... not me... to the... contrar... lookou... ever an... will no... Mact... the wa... of atten... A man... feel th... him un... far an... return... Flirt... circum... the m... woman... to one... flirt wi... too str... should... a thing... happen... for the... body h... a flirt... be play... is the... marry... Und... "Love... anxiet... greate... can k... cannot... enthu... beloved... that t... neithe... others... make... of lov... "Then... but th... might... ordina... too br... daily... It... world... and f... glamo... sed re... ning... throu... be no... of per... exists... the p... ologi... huma... come... bound... other... it, I... enth... And... the i... in an... Wi... are b... who... they... by th... adjo...



usly suppose, an indubitable proof of devotion. The love which cannot trust is not to be trusted. Even if a man imagines that as soon as his sweetheart promises to marry him he owns her, he is unwise to let her or other people know his opinion. The modern woman objects to being "owned," even by the man whom she loves, be he lover or husband. As with the son in the gospel, "it is a gift" it is undignified, as well as foolish, for a man to object when other men admire his fiancée and show their admiration by attention to her. There may possibly be cause for ire when it is another man instead of other men, and she gladly encourages the attentions, in which case she is unworthy of a true man's love. But when she does not reciprocate nor seek the admiration, her lover has no reason to take umbrage. Instead let him rejoice, since the fact that other men find her attractive is the sincerest of compliments to his own good taste in selection. Especially when an engaged couple are attending a social gathering it is bad form for them to cling together all the time and pay no regard to the other guests. A man of savoir faire, which includes the use as well as the possession of good sense, will give other men an opportunity to talk to his fiancée, and will himself be courteous to other women. Which does not mean that he shall be too courteous, to the neglect of his fiancée. On the contrary, he should be constantly on the lookout for her and return to her side ever and anon, thus showing that his love will not permit him to forget her.

Much less will any woman who knows the ways of men make the grave mistake of attempting to monopolize her lover. A man likes plenty of rope, yet he should feel the pull now and then in order to let him understand that he cannot stray too far and be joyfully welcomed when he returns.

"If the links are slackening,  
"Cut the bond away!"

Flirting is reprehensible under any circumstances; it lowers the dignity of the man, destroys the delicacy of the woman. But for the woman who, betrothed to one man, deliberately sets herself to flirt with others, condemnation cannot be too strong. She deserves that her lover should "whistle her down the wind," as a thing too light to anchor his hopes of happiness to, not because of jealousy, but for the sake of his own self-respect. Somebody has said that most men look upon a flirt as a baby does a rattlebox, a toy to be played with and then discarded. A fool is the only man who will knowingly marry a flirt.

Undoubtedly, as Ovid said ages ago, "Love is the perpetual source of fear and anxieties," yet, also, it is the root of the greatest earthly bliss which humanity can know. Moreover, without faith love cannot endure. True love always is enthusiastic; a love must idealize the beloved. It may well be, and probably is, that the man or woman thus idealized is neither better nor worse than a million others, and no amount of loving will make them angelic, saving in the eyes of love. But mercifully for humanity. "There's nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so." And angels might be uncomfortable companions for ordinary men and women, "creatures far too bright and good for human nature's daily food."

It is an attribute of love to see the world through rose colored spectacles, and fortunately with most people the glamour fades gradually, leaving its blessed results behind it, even as the morning freshness is of benefit to plants through all the long, hot day. There can be no real love without a certain degree of personal magnetism, and where that exists there is an insight which reveals the perfect individual idea, which psychologists tell us underlies the imperfect human existence. When this insight comes to a man and a woman, it is their bounden duty to themselves and each other to allow nothing upon earth to cloud it. It is real. In all other directions enthusiasm may wane, but never in this. And whatever one may be to the rest of the world, it behooves one to live up to the ideal of the true heart which believes in and loves one utterly.

Winnipeg Tribune:—Individual tears are bitter enough, but there are people who never knew what sorrow was until they saw Greater Winnipeg grief-stricken by the news that Dr. Bryce's history had adjourned sine die.



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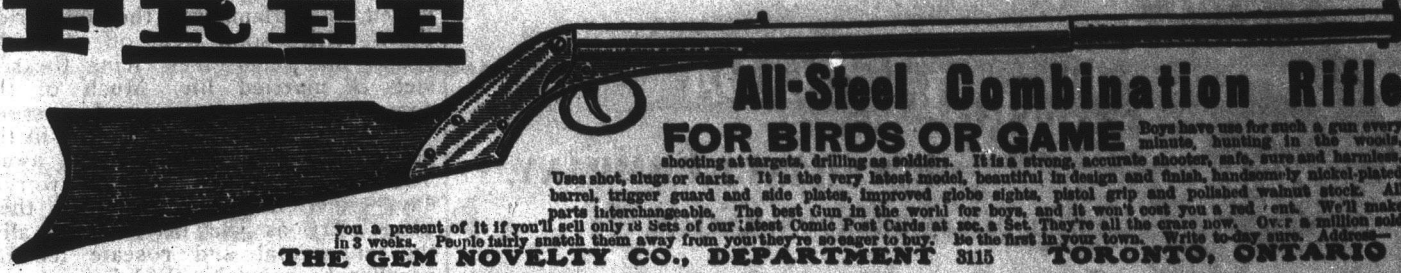
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## Man and Wife.

We are proposing in this article, to talk to you married folks, collectively and separately. Come, now, will you, as man and wife, take this article and read it together.

Of course we shall not say all that might be said. We shall, perhaps, say some things differently than they ought to be said. Our remarks will quite likely be open to criticism, contain many faults. But, in reading this article together, if you feel a desire to correct or improve on what we shall say, we shall be very glad to read anything you may write us, whether we publish it or not.

Of course, all married folks don't have exactly the same history. Each couple has problems to solve, difficulties to overcome, lessons to learn, slightly different from all others, and yet there are certain things that are liable to happen to all married couples.

After the courtship, be it long or short, after marriage is really consummated, the glimmers, the mysteries, the novelties soon wear off, and the couple find themselves facing the real facts of married life. Much of the romance, and poetry, and passion, which scattered roses or thorns in the pathway of lovers has passed away. The cold, practical, humdrum, workaday experiences have taken their place. Try as you may to keep alive the sentimental and roseate feelings peculiar to courtship and honeymoon, you will find yourself slowly but surely drifting away from this fairyland into a country where mundane surroundings and matter-of-fact things reign supreme.

You may be inclined to blame each other that this should be so.

Sometimes the husband blames the wife. He tries to imagine that she may have, carelessly or purposely, laid aside those charming and womanly graces that used to thrill his soul with admiration.

On the other hand, the wife may allow herself to believe that her husband deliberately hid all his faults and masculine traits before marriage, leaving her to discover them, one by one, after it is too late.

Of course, there are instances where all this is true. Unfortunately, courtship rarely reveals all there is, either in the woman or the man. Except in the country, where the lives of both are open and simple, lovers rarely know much about each other until after they have become man and wife.

But with the best of acquaintance previous to marriage, with the frankest treatment of each other, with no intention to deceive or to conceal, marriage does actually and inevitably destroy many air castles, terminate many beautiful dreams. It is inevitable. Neither is to blame for it. Before marriage the touch of the hand, the meeting of the eyes, were sufficient to set the nerves tingling and the arteries throbbing with a strange and mysterious joy. Because this does not happen now, after months or years of matrimonial experiences, it should not create suspicion, or blame, or surprise.

But it does not follow, because the first entrancing dream is over, that the pleasure of married life is destroyed. Not by any means. Other joys, just as satisfying, if not quite so electrifying, are before them.

Happy is that married couple who, before the first bloom of their newly married life has disappeared, must begin to make preparations to welcome a tiny stranger to their home. This arouses within them both novel anticipations, new and inexhaustible joys. And then, if in addition to reasonable health and moderate means, one by one there appears a large family of healthy boys and girls, the problem of married life is solved without time for heartaches or jealousies. The joys and experiences of the present are too many and varied to allow the mind to wander back to the days of courtship and honeymoon, conjuring up what might have been.

It is the childless homes that have the serious problems to solve. "Multiply and replenish the earth," is the fiat that has gone forth through sacred writ and natural laws. They who take upon

themselves the responsibility to set this law aside have created for themselves a labyrinth of difficulties which frequently baffles worldly wisdom and human sagacity.

Not that the childless home is always an unhappy home, for even this problem has been solved by self-sacrifice and mutual forbearance. But the home filled with the prattle of babies and the noise of growing children settles its own problems, requires no psychological analysis or moral philosophy. The family is nature's own sequel to the honeymoon. Healthy boys and girls constitute a never failing antidote for the waning passions of youthful courtships. At least one-half of the infelicities of domestic life, and one-half the ailments peculiar to women, are the direct result of fruitless marriages.

But the incoming of a family does not correct everything. Differences will arise, perplexities will present themselves, incompatibility of temperaments will occur, disagreements may happen, even quarrels are possible.

A woman looks out upon the world from a different standpoint than a man. Until a woman has learned the man's viewpoint, and the man has comprehended the woman's attitude, and then become reconciled to differences that can never be wholly eradicated, until all this happens perfect tranquillity can not be assured.

Of course there are dull-minded, good-natured men and women, who have no ideals, who are never disturbed by any theories or sentiments, who live almost wholly on the physiological or sensuous plane of life, like well-fed, well-behaved animals, who are saved from conjugal troubles by sheer stupidity.

But people of sensitive natures, people of nerve tension and high aspirations, people who desire to do the best things for their children and accomplish the highest results for themselves, such people are far more liable to find themselves involved in disastrous domestic disputes.

Commendable aspiration and virtue on the part of men and women are quite as frequently the cause of family troubles as are faults. Over and over again it happens that two very good people, who are related as husband and wife find themselves wretched, almost goaded to distraction, by little insignificant incompatibilities which recur with each rising of the sun, and repeat themselves every hour of the day. Even the wholesome influences of growing sons and daughters can not always reconcile such parents to each other.

What, then, is the best thing for such people to do? Shall they separate, and scatter their family to the four winds of the earth? The proposition seems like a monstrous one. Even the beasts of the field do better than this, they stay together until the family is reared.

Divorce is a hideous thing, especially where there is a family to be affected by it. In the daily papers, almost every day, are recorded deaths and divorces. To the thoughtful man or woman the divorces are greater tragedies than the deaths. The human suffering, blasted hopes, withered ideals, moral degradation and bleeding hearts that are indicated by one divorce are greater than a score of funerals.

If not divorce, then what? The remedy is not a very radical one, or an expensive one. But it is one that is almost sure to work. If a husband and wife, who find themselves divided by what seems to them irreconcilable differences, would just agree to let past differences alone, never refer to what has gone by between them, allowing each day to bring its own troubles, and when the day is past let the oblivion of night bury them forever, much would be accomplished.

Get up each morning determined to give each other another chance. "Let not the sun go down upon your wrath." Make each new day a starting point. If you must differ during the day, do so. Do not yield what you believe to be right and just. Speak your piece frankly every time your judgment or principles are assailed, but give your partner a clean slate every morning. Do not bring over any unsettled balance to spoil the next day. Do not harbor any grudges, or keep alive in your heart any animosities. Start new every morning.

Say to yourself each morning: "I can do better to-day than I did yesterday. I



know how to manage things a little better. I am a little wiser as to what things are possible, and what things are impossible. I am determined to forget yesterday, the day before, and all the rest of it. Here I am, bound by marriage ties, to this man or woman. Our children are growing up about us. I have learned what pleases and displeases my partner. Just as far as I can, consistent with integrity and good morals, I am determined to please, rather than displease.

"Anyhow, I shall not twit of the past I shall not bring up old scores. I shall not re-open old discussions. I have given a receipt in full up-to-date. Our books are balanced. I am determined to open a new account this morning.

"I may have trouble again to-day. Differences may arise. I am not proposing to give up my personality. But whatever differences do arise I shall settle them on the spot, so as to have nothing to mar the possibilities of tomorrow. All my troubles shall be buried when I go to sleep to-night. I shall never resurrect them. Each day shall have for itself its own trouble. 'Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.' I will not allow my troubles to grow by accumulation. The troubles of yesterday, the disputes of last week, the disagreements of last year, shall not be dragged along any further. They grow worse as they grow older. I am determined to cut myself loose from them. There is trouble enough before me, without saving the troubles that are behind me. I am determined never by word or look, by act or inference, to refer to those things which have made us trouble in the past.

"If we have trouble again to-day, all right. I shall not be discouraged on account of it. I am not proposing to pout, or get sullen, or allow myself to be squelched. I am proposing to preserve my soul alive, to keep my ideals intact. I shall defend them loyally all day. But when the shades of evening draw around me I am resolved to lay aside the battles of the day, with all of its burdens, never, never to be referred to again. Then, tomorrow I shall rise not handicapped by the troubles I may have to-day, but free and unfettered by them."

Now, if every husband and wife would resolve to do this, even irreconcilable differences would grow much smaller, if they do not entirely disappear.

This is enough for the present. We shall probably take up the subject some other time where we have left it to-day. Think over what has already been said; and see if there isn't some truth in it.

The Mason & Risch Piano Co. are offering a few gigantic bargains in used pianos. Their advertisement appears on another page in this issue and will repay any reader looking it over carefully. Instruments that cost \$500 and upwards, in good condition, made by celebrated makers, are offered at about one-fifth their original cost. It will amply repay any of our readers who are thinking of buying a piano to write the firm regarding the purchase of one of those fine instruments. When writing them address 356, Main street, Winnipeg, and mention the Western Home Monthly.

A western book of absorbing interest is Captain Denny's history of the North-West Mounted Police, just published under the title of the "Riders of the Plains." Captain Denny, as a member of the first party of Mounted Police sent into the West, was either an eye-witness or a participant in the exciting events of the early seventies, and the days of the buffalo, the whiskey traders and the Indians. His descriptions of Indian troubles, the hardships of pioneering, the Cypress Hills massacre, the arrival of Sitting Bull, the famine among the Blackfeet, etc., are graphic and interesting.

"The Riders of the Plains" is illustrated from original photographs of great rarity. It is printed on heavy paper, contains over two hundred pages, and is published at \$1.00 by the Herald Co. of Calgary.

A MEDICINE CHEST IN ITSELF.—Only the well-to-do can afford to possess a medicine chest, but Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, which is a medicine chest in itself—being a remedy for rheumatism, lumbago, sore throat, colds, coughs, catarrh, asthma, and potent healer for wounds, cuts, bruises, sprains, etc.—is within the reach of the poorest, owing to its cheapness. It should be in every house.



## Rex Flintkote Roofing

**IS** Made of the best long fibre wool felt obtainable  
 Made without any canvas or tar in its construction  
 Therefore not affected with the heat or cold  
 Waterproof, Gas fume proof and fire resisting  
 Not the cheapest but THE BEST.

Suitable for any kind of a building  
 And remember that to get a cheap priced roofing  
 You can reduce the quality of the roofing to a certain  
 Extent and get a fair piece of goods.  
 You can reduce it still more and get a poor piece of goods  
 You can reduce it still further and make it absolutely rotten  
**BUT REX FLINTKOTE IS THE BEST THAT CAN BE MADE**

INSIST UPON HAVING IT AND

**LOOK FOR THE BOY ON EVERY ROLL**

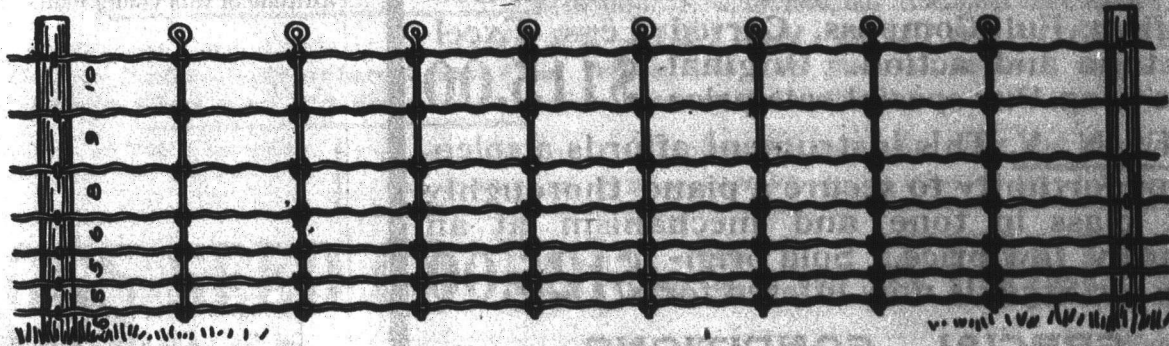
Write for samples  
 and booklet.

**Mackenzie Bros.**

THE FLINTKOTE FOLKS

244 PRINCESS ST. WINNIPEG.

## THE GREAT WEST WIRE FENCE



is field Erected with heavy Coiled Steel Wire, and is replacing other makes of Fencing, using lighter gauge soft wire. A fence built to suit your requirements. As many or as few wires as needed.

IT NEVER SLIPS

Our Patent Galvanized Wire Lock.

IT NEVER RUSTS

Catalogue and Price List sent on Application.

**THE GREAT WEST WIRE FENCE CO., Limited.**

76 Lombard St. Winnipeg, Man.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

### Every Home Needs Good Music

and when you have an offer of abundance of good music, combined with clean, wholesome entertainment, as only a fraction of its worth, every man owes it to his family to immediately take advantage of such a chance. Think of a concert every evening right in your own home. Think of yourself, too, comfortably settled in your easy chair, with your pipe, after a hard day's work, listening to the most beautiful music by famous Bands and Orchestras, the sweetest singers, the funniest talkers and entertainers. Why, you wouldn't sell it for \$25.00 an hour after it had been in the house.

## SEND ONLY \$1.00

as a guarantee of good faith and we'll ship to your Express Office this Grand Concert Phonograph Outfit, consisting of one beautiful Standard and Talking Machine worth \$12.00, ten 10" Records, Record Box 25c., and 100 Records 50c.—total value \$20.50. When it arrives call and examine it thoroughly, play all the Records, make sure it comes up to everything we say about it in this advertisement, then, when thoroughly satisfied, pay the Express Agent the real balance, \$7.95 and Express Charges. On the \$12.00, but only \$1.00 other hand, if the Outfit does not come up to your highest expectations, simply have it returned to us and we'll pay the charges both ways and refund your dollar. Read all about this wonderful offer below.

JUST THE THING FOR WINTER EVENINGS



We really can't make this advertisement too strong nor say too much in praise of this Grand Concert Phonograph Outfit. It is positively worth \$20.50. The instrument itself is thoroughly up-to-date, with large size, beautifully toned, concert size Sound Box, handsome Cabinet highly polished to a fine ripple finish, fine gold and silver trimmings, and large improved shaped Horn, through which the words and music come, loud, clear, distinct and as sweet as a bell, talks, sings and plays much plainer than lots sold for \$20.00. They are all exactly like the illustration except that some have a little different Horn. The Records are simply wonderful, they are so clear, distinct and natural. We mention a few titles in the illustration, which, perhaps, mightn't be what you would like but we have thousands of others. We can give you almost anything in Bands, Orchestras, Chorus, Duets, Quartettes, Sacred Music, Selections on any instrument, every description of Dance Music, Ball, Comic, Sentimental and Coon Songs, all the latest popular music and all the old favorites as well. You can send for our Catalogue if you would like to make your own selections, but it will

save time if you will tell us what you like and let us choose for you. There is really no chance to lose. We have only a few dozen Outfits to offer at this price and we fully expect to sell every one the first time this advertisement appears. You can order as many Records, besides the ten, as you like, and we'll send all we can and charge you only the cash for the additional ones. Now understand we are not offering you any bargain stock but the latest up-to-date goods, and at the lowest prices ever approached in the Talking Machine business before. We have good reasons for making this big slump in prices, but all these before-mentioned are offering a few dozen of the best Home Entertaining Outfits—Instruments, Records and everything complete—for about one-third its value. It would be a pity to miss it. We strongly advise you to write at once. Remember you can see us first. Send our straightforward offer above. Address—**240 BATHURST STREET, DEPARTMENT 3215 TORONTO, CANADA.**



## DO YOU WANT A PIANO?

Are you limited to price, and don't want to invest a small amount for fear of dissatisfaction.

Our special sale of square pianos solves the problem for you. We have a large number of these instruments on hand here, many by standard makers, and all of them carefully overhauled by skilled mechanics in our repair department.

We mention a few instruments below. The values speak for themselves.

**MANNER N. Y.** A good practise piano. Action in good order. **\$40.00**

**KIMBALL** Also a good practise piano. Tone sweet and action responsive. **\$50.00**

**THOMAS** Full 7 octave compass. Splendid value. **\$55.00**

**VOGT** Full compass. Handsomely carved legs Walnut case. **\$60.00**

**VOSE** A fine sample of this well known Boston firm. Full Compass. Carved Legs. Excellent tone and action. Original price \$525. Our special sale price **\$115.00**

**HAINES N. Y.** This instrument affords a splendid opportunity to secure a piano thoroughly first class in tone and mechanism at an absurdly low price. Sold originally for \$550. Is now offered for **\$125.00**

### SPECIAL CONDITIONS

**TERMS.** On any of the above instruments ten dollars cash, the balance five dollars monthly. 10 per cent discount for cash. A good stool sent with each instrument. No charge for boxing and placing on board the car at Winnipeg.

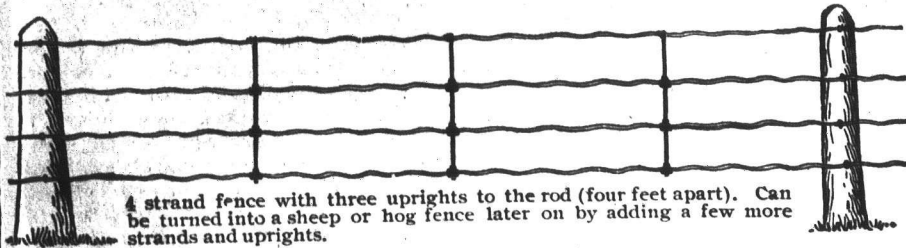
When writing give a second or even a third choice, as others may have ordered your choice before we receive your letter.

**THE MASON & RISCH PIANO CO.**  
**LIMITED.**

**356 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.**

## Are You Thinking of Erecting a Fence this Spring?

If so, send us a diagram of the grounds, showing length of each side, gate openings, etc., and state kind of stock to be enclosed therein, and we will be pleased to submit you an estimate covering material required and cost of same.



A 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.

**MANITOBA ANCHOR FENCE CO. Ltd.,**

Manufacturers of Farm and Lawn Fencing and Gates, Coiled Spring Wire, Staples, Wrought Iron Fences and Gates, Etc.

90 Princess St.

P. O. Box 507

WINNIPEG.



**All For 10c.** Ladies, send us if you wish the biggest value and best satisfaction. ONE PACKAGE ELEGANT SILK REMNANT, new and beautiful. 50 GRAND PILE. 1 1/2 YARDS SILK RIBBON, 12 1/2 YARDS NICE LACE and pretty GOLD-PLATED BAND RING, with big catalogue of genuine bargains in everything. All for only 10 Cents. Address, FANCY SILK CO., P. O. Box 1528, New York.

## The Man Who is Beginning Work.

Written for the Western Home Monthly.

Everywhere the student and philosopher has had to recognize that an interference with any of the basic laws of nature involves the experimental man in more or less troublesome consequences. When a thoughtful parent anticipates his obligations and duties by writing, "What should I do with my boy?" or when the unthinking and unconcerned leaves it at last for the boy to make his own inquiry, "What shall I turn my hand to in the world's work?" it is easy to read in these questionings an indication of what a tempered civilization has brought about.

Nature, in her garb of kind cruelty, would have left no such question to young or old. "What can I take and hold?" would have been the question which the untried would ask only of himself. His would have been an aggressive position in the beginning, turning to the defensive as he gained place, yet aggressive still. Under twentieth century conditions, however actively aggressive the untried man may be, his condition is passive in nearly every aspect. If not passive, why this inquiry of a correspondent signing himself "Young Man"?

"Do you think a young man should begin as office boy if he has had a high school or college education? Or should he look for the biggest salary he can get from the best job possible at the start?"

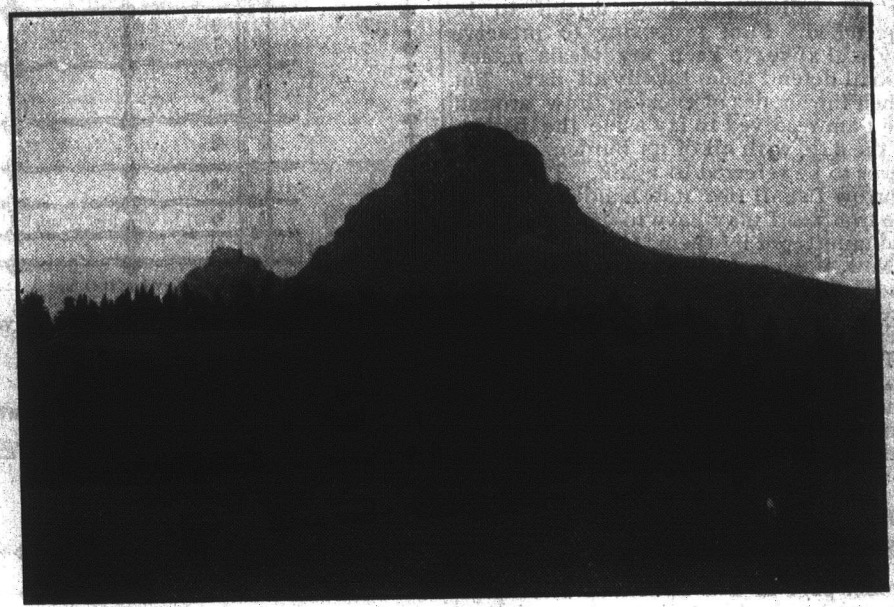
"What will they let me have?" is the attitude of this young man. In a general

such force measures as are yet left to his exercise in community life. Shall he take the place—if he can get it?

Here is the individual again—the individual with his individual capabilities and measurements, which no community interest is likely to modify in his especial favor. Rather than this, community interest may militate against him; there will be others to take the place if he shall refuse, or shall be unable to qualify as a beginner. Merely the position of an office boy is there, somewhere, if the young man is humble enough to take it.

What is this opportunity which may open to you if you shall accept the office boy's position? is the one question to be decided for this particular young man, whose case, after all, is typical of thousands of others.

It must be admitted that any man beginning the business world as an office boy assumes the entailing handicap of the position. If he be of the mettle to take the insignificant place, however, there are indications at once of his reserve force that will be necessary against the handicap. That young man of high school or college attainments who, in sober, hard earnest, can undertake soberly and in earnest the work of the office boy is one to inspire an employer. It is only that this young man, out of an academic, class rush spirit, may work himself into an ecstasy of anticipation which the hard



CROW'S NEST MOUNTAIN.

way he recognizes that he may have just two propositions made him on the general principles of artificial business. One of these may be a position which, having no future, will pay him the maximum price for his time and untried efforts. The other is the position which, having the maximum of opportunity, offers the minimum of price by reason of the fact.

"Which shall I take—provided I can get a chance at both?" is the interpreted question of my correspondent. Opportunity in life thus far has become the grudging concessionist to the young man who, by an abrogation of a harsh natural law, merges his individuality into the fabric of an artificial community existence. He has no inherent right of natural selection by physical force. He could not go into an office, whip the manager, throw a weakling clerk out of the window, and take that clerk's desk. Yet there is no other way of forcing a recognition of untried powers. His Opportunity, who may be cynical, a little blasé, and always business tired simply looks him over, and too often decides, on a basis of indigestion only, that the applicant will not do. And here is my correspondent's dilemma.

This young man wishes to know broadly whether he would better take a manual job at more money than will be offered in a brainy job with wider opportunity. Well grounded in English branches in high school or college, he does not like the thought of working as office boy for an office boy's compensation. But, with an office boy's footing in the managing headquarters of a business, he feels that he may gain a piece from which to use

knocks of reality in the position will not allow him to hold.

To-day there are young men who successfully may hitch their ambitions to a janitorship in a skyscraper as the means to a general managership of the greatest institution finding headquarters in the building. There are thousands of others who might enter a position high in this general office, finally to be discharged from a position of assistant janitor of the building itself. Yet it may be slower and harder for the one to descend than it is for the other to rise! Don't make any mistake about this anomalous situation in the business world of to-day. Don't worry about it, either, for it is a condition. Years ago I was told by a man who ought to know that the president of a certain great bank was given a position in the cabinet of the United States only that the influential bank might have a new president.

Don't begin as an office boy if you can help it. Certainly, as a general proposition, leave the place where you took the position just as soon as you see the first opportunity to turn your experience into account somewhere else. Don't forget that in becoming an office boy you accepted the place as giving you a compelling measure of force. Your force measure will be your experience and record in this place of beginning. And that force will be less impelling in the place where you got it than it will be in any other field of after endeavor. Go to another market with it. Find that market a thousand miles away if you can; make it 2,000 miles if you think you may need a better one!





# THOROUGHbred & SEEDS FOR THE GREAT WEST



**Manitoba-Grown Onion Sets**



## 33 Years

Earnest searching work in our stern, practical, Open Field Trials has proven every class of seed from every locality.

## ONION SETS

We are the only growers of **Manitoba-grown Sets** in quantity. There is no other set as good. We know it—grown right from our own seed, and we have been growing sets for 30 years. Small in size, solid and sound, they go farther and grow better than others. Price no higher than common soft sets. **Order now for spring.**

## The Best of Everything in Seeds

**Canada** leads in some varieties, **Great Britain** in others, **United States** in others, **Germany** in others, and **France** in others. Our growers reside in all these countries—they are specialists in seed breeding. Manitoba grows a few varieties well—the season is too short for perfect development in other kinds. We ought to know, as **we are many times over THE LARGEST GROWERS of Manitoba-grown Vegetable Seed.** We could talk big along this line, but the wise man will get at the truth of things—that is all we ask for.

## Flower Seeds

Every home wants flowers—to have the most beautiful is the desire of everyone. Our strains are the rarest and best of Europe and America, of stoutest vitality. They produce **Exhibition Blooms.**

## Seed Grains

Our position is one to be proud of—the first shipment of wheat from Manitoba was made by our Company—that was in 1876. Now, in 1906, our House has been chosen to se-

lect and distribute the seed grain for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in the **GREAT MILLION DOLLAR CONTEST** of 'The Orange Judd Farmer' to improve Grain Growers' Profits.—**Registered Red Fife, White Fife and Preston Wheat, Registered Banner, Imp. American, Imp. Ligowo, Storm King and Big Four Oats** (noxious weeds rigidly excluded).

Consider! Criticize! Compare! our Offices, our Warehouses, our Testing Laboratory. Our Trial Grounds are open to your fullest investigation. The wise man gets at the bottom of things—then we get the order.

The most beautiful and reliable **Canadian Catalogue FREE FOR THE ASKING.** We **KNOW** what we have—we **HAVE** what we claim—we **DO** what we say.

**The STEELE BRIGGS SEED CO. Ltd.** Dept. R, **WINNIPEG**  
221 Market St.

(Sole Agents for Cyphers' Incubators)

## Garden and Flowers

A pleasant way to spend a winter's evening is to plan the flower garden for the coming summer. Sit down some day soon and write a postal card to several different seed companies for their flower catalogues. I have found them accommodating and the catalogues more interesting than my usual magazines.

I hope those of us who keep fire thru' the night have a few winter plants, if nothing more than the old standby, the Geranium. There is such a lot of pleasure in watching for each new leaf and bud to open, it encourages one to wait more patiently for the warm days and gardening time.

But few of us realize the great possibilities contained in a small ten cent package of Pansy seed. For early flowering they should be sown in a box in the first spring months and then transplanted when the weather is suitable and the danger of frost is past. Sow them where you can see their bright little faces from your window. Keep the blossoms picked or they will go to seed. When the fall days come put a thin cover of straw over them and you will be surprised to see them the next spring long before you expected them. The beautiful Verbena, Marguerite, Carnation, Phlox, and the old-time gaudy Poppies can be planted farther away from the house. There is an advantage in planting such flowers as the carnation, verbena and pansies as they bloom the second year even more profusely than the first and really the only care is to keep the weeds from taking them, though I think the weeds would have had a tug of it had they undertaken taking my carnations. They came up so thick there was scarcely room for my knife

when I attempted to thin them out so that I might share them with my less fortunate neighbors. And poppies—they came up everywhere the wind had seen fit to carry the little seeds.

Select a spot in your garden where the soil is not rich, in fact it can be all but useless for any other flower and still produce the most marvellous lot of Nasturtiums, while if planted in rich soil they will grow mostly to foliage. To some their odor may be objectionable. However there are few flowers that repay one so bountifully for the small amount of care they require. Like the pansies—in fact almost every flower—they bloom more freely if the blossoms are kept picked closely.

An idea which was entirely new to me was successfully carried out by a great lover of flowers. She was at a loss for a space for Sweet Peas until the idea of planting them beside the garden peas came to her mind. It did not seem just the thing to do but they grew and blossomed for weeks. Never had I seen such beautiful and dainty colors in a garden before.

Try it this year and you will find that by planting them far enough apart they will not interfere with the other peas and the one trellis will provide support for both. The seed should be planted the very first thing in the spring in trenches, which can be filled in as the plants come up. This also furnishes such a pretty border for your garden if you can arrange to have them on the edge.

I had wanted for years to get a start in Gladiolus bulbs but until the past year I allowed myself to be persuaded that it was far more sensible to buy settings of turkey eggs or to-

mato plants, "something you can get some good of," my neighbor would say. However, this spring when, in spite of my protests the garden was extended for thirty or forty feet south and east of my front porch I there and then decided that turkeys, tomato plants, and all other sensible things might perish. No matter what happened I would have rows and rows of my long wished for Gladiolus to hide the peas and beans, and finally the cabbage the men threatened to plant there. Accordingly I made an unnecessary eight mile trip to town, mailed my order for one hundred bulbs which cost one dollar and a quarter a hundred. I bore the criticism of my insistent family and my sensible neighbor with a martyrlike meekness. When, shortly afterwards my one hundred bulbs arrived I bravely shouldered my hoe and proceeded to make two rows of holes in the previously spaded soil, six inches deep, a foot apart and fifty holes in a row. I then put one bulb in each hole, covered them over, patted them down and returned to my kitchen with a feeling that I had encouraged an attack of rheumatism. Between planting time and July, when the stalks were full of rich and gorgeous blossoms, varying a little in size, and in color a great deal, they were never referred to and seldom noticed unless I seemed to be spending too much time throwing the dirt well around their roots so their heavy flowers might not break the stems. Not until Fair week was that neighbor of mine surprised into saying, "Why, where are you taking that armful of flowers?" With the casual remark, "They are mighty pretty and far seeing, John was saying to me that he could see your stalk of flowers from his hay stack. Are you taking them to Mrs. R.? They do say she is right sick." "No," I said. "I have a lot of pansies under the seat for Mrs. R. I am taking these to the Fair." "To the Fair?" "Why yes," I said. "I want to take the first prize for the best cut flowers in the county." Sure

enough my flowers took the first premium. I tried not to crow, and I wanted to bear my victory with modesty, but how well I succeeded I leave to your imagination. Suffice it to say, I had plenty of help when it came time to dig up my bulbs, some of which had multiplied twice over and I carried to the house one hundred and sixty bulbs many of them twice the size of the original bulb. That evening when John dropped in to see our men about their wood-saws, I could not be satisfied until I had counted my bulbs, to make sure I was not imagining their number too many. John asked me between puffs, if I "lowed I would have few to spare." He said he meant Matilda should have some the next year; he had never heard her carry on so about flowers as she had them of mine.

My premium money amounted to more than the price of the bulbs and the pleasure I had from July till frost more than repaid for the time spent on them.

Try having a few flowers near your kitchen window next summer. They will cheer you on dark days and if you will place your churn where you can see them you will find the churning much less tiresome. I have heard a few women say they did not care for flowers, but surely they could not have meant it. Everybody and everything naturally loves flowers. I know this to be true. A cow, if she gets a chance, will make for the choicest flower bed; a horse will stretch the fence as well as his neck to nip off your prettiest rose; and what chicken would not rather scratch in a flower bed than a common lot of weeds?

### A Handy Memorandum Book.

Superior Division, American Seeding Machine Co., Springfield, Ohio, has gotten out a useful memorandum-book for farmers. A postal card, mentioning that you saw the announcement in the Western Home Monthly, will bring you one of those books by return mail.



February Sale News

ROBINSON & Co. LIMITED

Send for Samples

TRY SHOPPING BY MAIL WITH US.

Our Mail Order business has more than trebled during the past year partly because of the unusual values we have been offering and largely because we have presented the proper kind of goods for Western people.

New Spring Dress Goods

Our display of Black and Colored Dress Goods is elaborate, and includes all the newest and most fashionable weaves, as well as the popular grades of Cashmeres, Lustres, Serges, etc., in the most desirable colorings.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES

Our Mail Order Department will attend carefully to every request for Samples. Please state as nearly as possible the KIND and COLOR of material desired, also PRICE, so that we may send you exactly what you desire.

BLACK DRESS GOODS—SPECIAL.

- A 312—54 inch Black Silk-finished Lustre Dress Goods. Note the width, 54 inches wide; good firm, serviceable quality. Special, per yard 45c.
A 313—44 inch Black "Roxanna" Dress Goods. This is a new material, with a very silky appearance; made to wear well, and will not catch the dust. Special, per yard 75c.
A 314—50 inch Black "Duchesse" Venetian Cloth Dress Goods. Fine make, not too heavy; suitable for Skirts, Smart Shirt Waist Suits, etc.; regular price \$1.25. Special price per yard \$1.00.
A 315—50 inch Black Venetian Cloth Suiting, for Tailor-made Gowns; separate Skirts, Coats, etc. This is a beautiful quality and the best we ever had for the price. Special per yard \$1.50.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

- A 316—42 inch Fancy Dress Tweeds, Serges, Lustres, Panama Cloths, in all the most desirable colors. Special, per yard 35c.
A 317—Special 64 inch Fancy Canadian Tweed Dress Goods, in Brown, Navy and Grey Mixtures; worth \$1.25 and \$1.50. Special price \$1.00.
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A 310—Black Louisiana Pure Silks. 19 to 21 inches wide. Per yard 50c., 65c., 75c., and \$1.00.
A 311—Black Pallette Pure Silks, rich satin finish. Per yard 65c., 75c., 85c., and \$1.00.
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C 103—White French Organdie. Fine even weave; suitable for evening wear, 32 inches wide, 20c. and 25c.; 44 inches wide, 30c. and 35c.; 45 to 48 inches wide, 40c.; 45c.; 50c.; and 60c.
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C 106—Victoria Lawn. Special line of English manufacture, close even weave, 45 inches wide, per yard, 10c. Same manufacture, fine and close weave, 45 inches wide, per yd., 15c.
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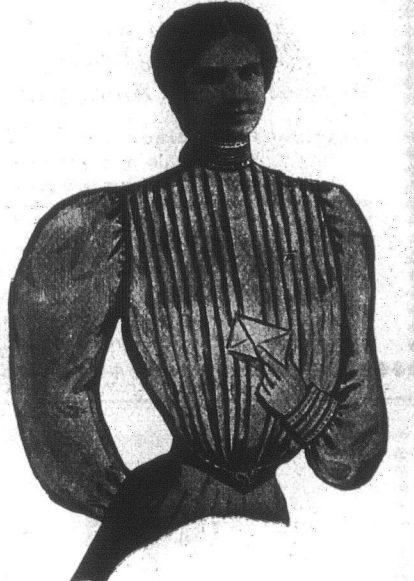
- C 110—Unbleached Plain Gray Sheeting. 6-4 or 64 in. wide, per yd. 18c. 7-4 or 64 in. wide, per yd. 20c., 22c., 24c. 8-4 or 72 in. wide, per yd. 17c., 20c., 25c. 9-4 or 80 in. wide, per yd. 28c., 30c. 10-4 or 90 in. wide, per yd. 30c. 35c.
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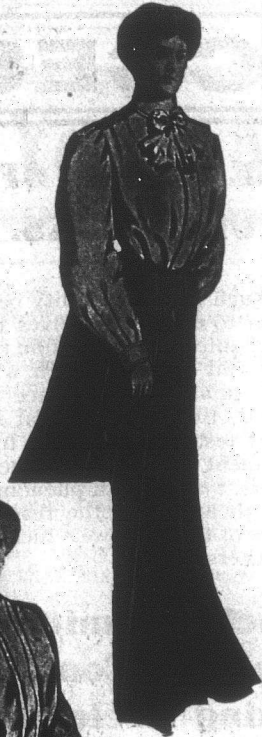


S 213—Ladies' Walking Skirts, \$2.95. S 213—Ladies' Walking Skirts, of dark mixed tweed. These are well tailored and made up in a smart pleated design. All sizes. A very serviceable garment at an unusually low price, \$2.95.

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S 214—Ladies' Handsome Walking Skirt, black only, made up in twenty-one gore pleated design, good quality. All sizes. Exceptional value \$3.00.



S 215—Ladies' Walking Skirts, of light grey homespun, both in plain and in fine check, style twenty-one gore, pleated. These make excellent summer skirts, and a perfect bargain at only \$4.95.

S 216—Ladies' Heavy Winter Coats, Tight Fitting Backs, colors black, navy, and grey only; full range of sizes. These coats sold for many times the price we are asking for them, but on account of the sleeve being smaller than the one now worn, we have put the price down to only \$1.50.

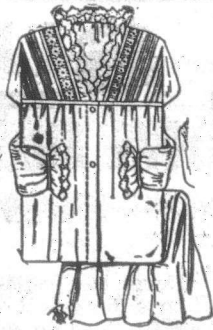
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S 211—Ladies' White Cotton Drawers, good quality, finished with deep ruffles, which are composed of wide hem-stitched tucks. A good serviceable garment. 18c.

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S 206—Ladies' Fine Lisle Thread Vests, short sleeves and sleeveless. Sizes 2, 3, 4 and 5. Prices 25c., 30c., 35c., and 50c.

S 207—Ladies Drawers. Egyptian yarn, white, open and closed. Prices, 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c. and 50c.

S 208—Children's Vests. White, short sleeves and sleeveless. Sizes 1 to 9 years. Prices from 4c. to 25c.

**INFANTS AND CHILDRENS WEAR.**

Our bargains show many mothers how to escape the tyranny of cutting board and sewing machine and save money by doing so, without letting the children's dresses lose anything in the way of style, fit and service.

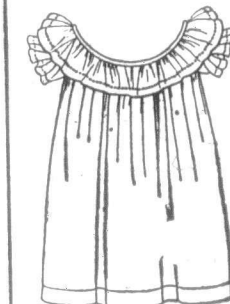
Note what the descriptions say in regard to the materials, then consider the prices and order promptly.



S 200—Children's White Cotton Drawers. Fine quality, finished with dainty tucked lawn ruffles, trimmed with Valenciennes lace. Sizes 2 to 14 years ..... 30c.



S 201—Children's Drawers. Fine white cotton, finished with ruffle of tucks and embroidery. Sizes 2 to 14 years ..... 35c.



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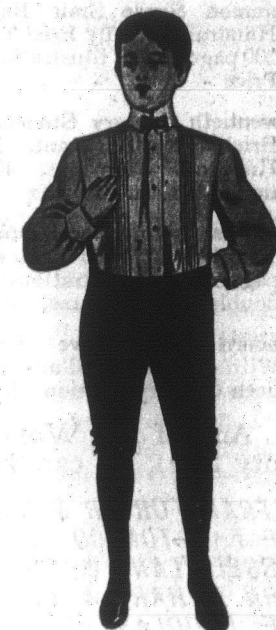
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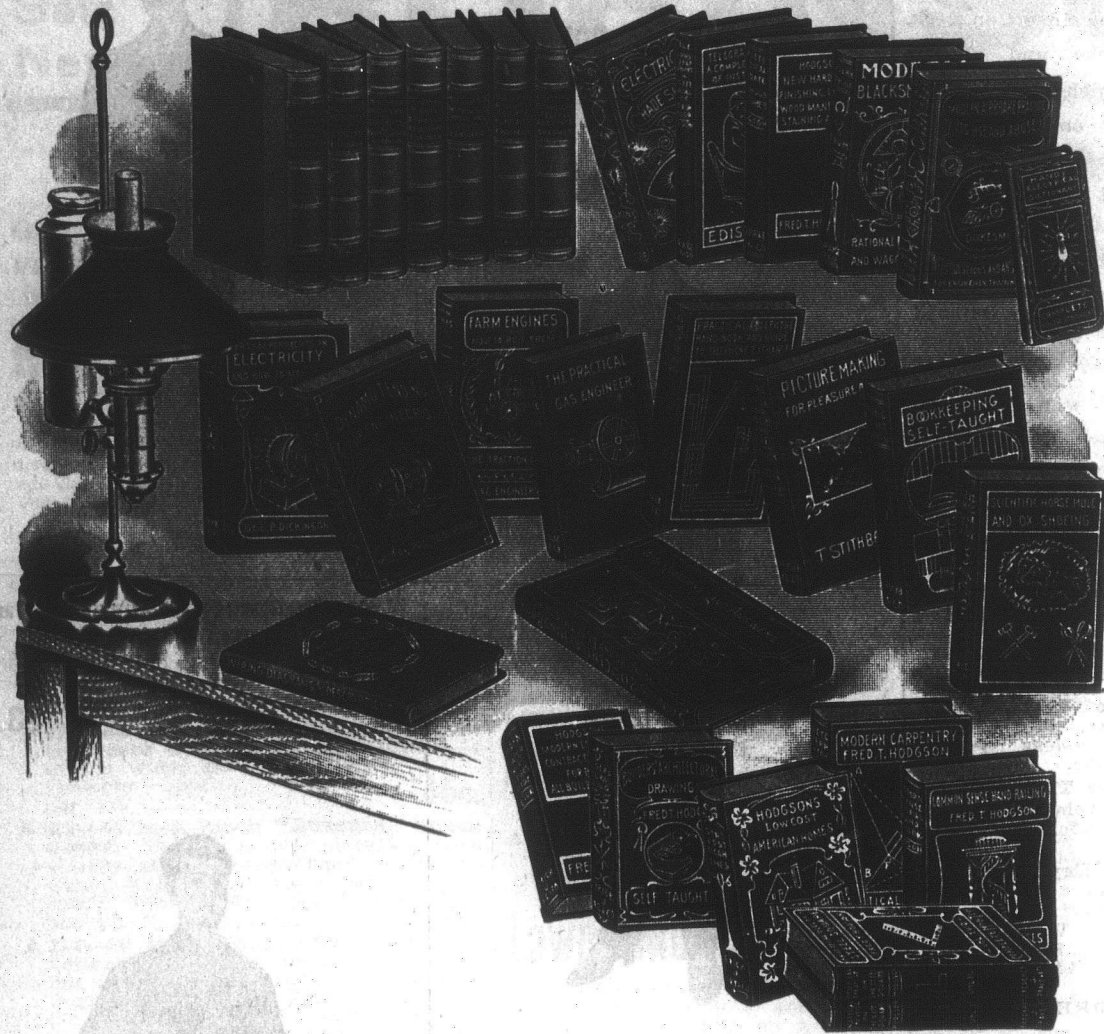
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## The Young Man and His Problem

By JAMES L. GORDON

### THE CARE OF THE BODY

When Jay Gould was worth the sum of one hundred million dollars he carefully laid aside ten million dollars and protected the latter amount by legal documents in such a way that no matter what happened he would never be worth less than ten million dollars. Had he been as thoughtful concerning his body as he was concerning his wealth, he might have lived to enjoy his material possessions, but at fifty-six years of age, when most successful men are thinking of personal plans for the enjoyment of their wealth, this man discovered that his health was not equal to his wealth. Wealth without health is an exceedingly poor article of merchandise. And Jay Gould discovered this fact, and so did his friends, when, one day, seated in the private office of a great corporation and surrounded by a score of men as famous and successful as himself, he suddenly lost all control of himself. The tears ran down over his face as a nervous spasm swept over his physical system, while his millionaire friends began to realize that he who could command the market could not command himself. Health is wealth, and, as one old philosopher has remarked: "At forty a man is either a fool or a physician."

### GREAT ORATORS.

Great orators have usually been men of superb physical strength. Spurgeon was built on a physical plan which seemed to be four-square. His digestive apparatus matched his shoulders. His shoulders matched his neck. His neck furnished a broad foundation for his head. The lower part of his head and face was broad and massive, providing a solid foundation for his mental machinery. He was built for hard work. Talmage possessed a set of muscles hardened by labour on his father's farm. The muscles of his neck were stout as bars of iron, or rods of steel. The physical vibrations of his body sounded forth in a voice of thunder. He was a physical giant. When Wm. E. Gladstone met Dwight L. Moody for the first time, he said: "Mr. Moody, I wish I had your shoulders." Mr. Moody possessed shoulders about six inches broader than those of the average man of large physical development. His vital force was tremendous. When somebody remarked to Henry Ward Beecher concerning Mr. Moody, "He has, certainly, a double portion of the Holy Spirit resting upon him," Beecher replied, "Look at those shoulders, I should think there was ample room in that body for a double portion of spiritual power." Daniel Webster, the greatest orator which America has ever produced, was a man of such perfect physical proportions that the people of London turned to gaze upon him wondering if he might be some visiting monarch walking through the streets of the great metropolis. What is true in the realm of oratory is true of every other realm of human achievement. Strength of body is the foundation on which we must build. The man whose bodily strength is uncertain is at a decided disadvantage in the struggle for success. Therefore study the laws of your own body. Avoid all physical excesses. Favor your physical frame as you would the health of a valued partner in business. Health is wealth.

### HOW TO SELECT A PARTNER.

Andrew Carnegie in his biography of James Watt, says that the value of partnership is in the bringing together of men of opposite temperaments and thus blending the characteristics of men who are entirely different in their gifts and talents. This results in such a combination of experience and ability that the chances of success are increased a hundredfold. Carnegie himself was a fine illustration of business ability in the selection of his partners. He affirms that his success has been largely due to his talent for discovering ability in others. It is said that Napoleon seldom made a mistake in his judgment as to the strength and weakness of his captains and generals.

Success in life very largely depends upon the character of the men and women whom we select as partners, associates and assistants. Place little reliance upon any untruthful man, no matter how brilliant he may be. The man who will lie for you will some day lie against you. The business liar ruins his own character and casts a shadow upon all those who are in any way identified with him. When you catch a man in a straight lie, keep both your eyes on him. As a business acquaintance he is unreliable and as a partner the chances are that in the end he will injure you.

### THE MAN WITH A TEMPER.

Be slow in identifying yourself with a man who possesses a violent temper. The man without spirit is of little value. Most successful men are peculiar in some respect and particular, but the man who possesses an uncontrollable temper will cause you embarrassment and trouble. Measure his temper in contrast with his will power, and ascertain, if you can, which is the stronger.

### BAD HABITS.

Be on your guard against the man who is the victim of any dangerous habit. There are as many drug fiends as there are liquor fiends. The man who depends regularly on an artificial stimulant of any sort is not to be depended on. What you need in business is "brains," and not visions or dreams. The man who saturates himself with liquors and drugs is not to be relied upon. He is suffering from a mild form of insanity. He may seem to be all right, and occasionally he may appear to be exceedingly brilliant but he will fail you in some vital emergency. If ever a man needed a clear head in business it is to-day.

### THE MAN WHO TALKS TOO MUCH.

Be careful not to identify yourself in business partnership with the man who talks too much. A talking machine is not the most reliable piece of furniture in a store or office. Pleasant manners will always have a business value, but the persistent talker, who makes more promises than he can keep, who consumes hours explaining why his plans and schemes failed to operate, or who grows tearful and pathetic, expatiating on the subject of religion, or eloquent and wrathful discoursing on political questions, while mail orders remain unfilled—such a mortal will bring your business concern little strength, and prove to be a source of constant annoyance and irritation.

Make no partnership with the man of known immoralities. Sin is expensive and a sensual partner may find it necessary to encroach upon the income of the business establishment which bears his name in order to provide the luxuries of dissipation for his leisure moments. Look for the man who will bring you strength and not weakness. Search for the man who is clear-brained and level-headed, and who has in his mental make-up, a fair allowance of good, ordinary, common sense—some folks call it "good horse sense." Don't count too much on "brilliant" men. Steady qualities wear the best in business life. Next in importance to the selection of a wife, comes the selection of a business partner. Identify yourself with the man who has won the respect and confidence of those who know him.

### NEVER MIND HOW YOU FEEL!

Napoleon said that he admired the man who possessed "2 o'clock in the morning courage." He referred to the type of courage, the possession of which enabled a man to roll out from beneath the blankets at 2 a.m., without any regard for cold weather or a stormy atmosphere. Anthony Trollope affirms in his autobiography that he wrote two hundred and fifty words every day, carefully reviewing each page four times in order to correct and improve, and that he did this daily and faithfully without any reference to his mood, and without waiting for any "inspiration" such as belongs to the experiences of a literary life. Inspirations are not to be despised, but Trollope never waited for an inspiration. That is a pathetic incident in the life of Stoddard, the actor, when he is called upon to take part in a light, happy, laughing drama, even while he carries in his pocket a letter informing him of the death of his mother in a foreign land—a smile on his face, laughter in his mouth and yet his heart breaking with sorrow. What splendid nerve. Grant with his foot crushed by a falling horse, orders an advance for his great army, while four soldiers carry the determined general forward on a hospital stretcher. Robert Louis Stevenson walked on the edge of the grave all the days of his life. He said as he looked back over a successful career, "Death had me by the heels," and yet what volumes he wrote! The race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong.

### MEN WHO NEVER THINK.

The kings of the earth are the men who think. The difference between men is not so much in face or form as it is in mental force. Why is it that one man receives a compensation of \$800 a year, while another draws a salary of \$1800 per annum? The difference usually consists in the fact that one man uses his brains while the other does not. Some men never learn to think. It was while Columbus was at Barcelona that the famous incident with reference to the egg occurred. You will remember that Pedro Gonzales de Mendoza, Grand Cardinal of Spain, the first subject in rank in his own country, extended an invitation to Columbus to enjoy a banquet in his palace and meet the chief men of the kingdom. Columbus was assigned the most honorable seat at the table. One of the noblemen seemingly jealous of the honors and compliments heaped on the great discoverer, asked him if he imagined that if he had not discovered the new world nobody else would have been able to do so. Columbus kept perfectly cool and calm. But, taking an egg from the table, he invited each one of the company to try if he could make it stand upon one end. Each one attempted and failed. Columbus struck the egg gently upon the table so as to break the end, leaving it standing upon the broken part. "Ah!" said his critic, "I could have done that, if I had only thought!" "Yes," said Columbus, "and you could have discovered the Indies if you had only thought."

### DO NOT DRIFT.

The Nineteenth Century produced two great statesmen: Gladstone and Disraeli. These two men stood face to face as political opponents for decade after decade. They differed in voice, in manner, in dress, in temper, in style and in the ambitions which possessed them. Both these statesmen were called upon to address a certain well known university in Great Britain, and each came with his own message to the university students. Disraeli said to the young men: "If you would succeed, know the spirit of the times in which you live." Gladstone said: "Do not drift with the age. Have fixed principles." Here are two exhortations. Link them together and you have in them the wisdom of a successful politician and the virtue of a true statesman. "Know the spirit of the times," but "Have fixed principles—Do not drift."

### THE VALUE OF CHARACTER.

When General Robert E. Lee was conversing with one of his officers with reference to a certain movement of his forces, a plain, unassuming farmer's boy overheard the General remark that he had decided to march upon Gettysburg instead of Harrisburg. The boy with the assistance of his father telegraphed this fact to Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania. A special engine was sent for the boy. "I would give my right hand," said Governor Curtin, "to know if this boy tells the truth." A corporal replied "Governor, I know that boy; it is impossible for him to lie; there is not a drop of false blood in his veins." In half an hour the Union troops were marching to Gettysburg where they gained a magnificent victory.

### TAKING A SUGGESTION.

Are you willing to learn? Are you willing to receive a suggestion? Can a friend call attention to a weak point in your character and be sure of his own personal safety after having done so? When the world renowned evangelist, "Gypsy Smith" came to America, he called on Ira D. Sankey, the great singer, and explained to him, that he would like to do some special evangelistic work in Brooklyn and New York. Gypsy was dressed in a plain suit of clothes and wore a clean, white laundried shirt, snow white, with collar to match—but no neck-tie. Gypsy had never worn a neck-tie. He called on preacher after preacher, but they seemed disinclined to engage his services. Finally Ira D. Sankey invited him out for a drive one afternoon and said to him in the course of the conversation: "Gypsy, why do you not wear a neck-tie?" His answer was: "Really, I don't know"—"Well," said Sankey, "you will do better if you wear a tie." The next day Gypsy appeared with an extra addition to his toilet—a white tie, appropriate and becoming to the man and his profession. There is just about one man in a hundred to whom it is safe to make a personal suggestion. "Gypsy" Smith is one of them.



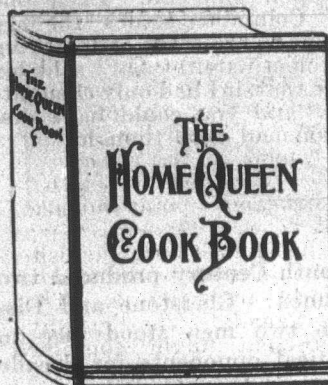
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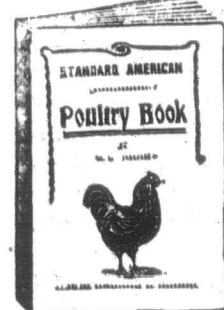
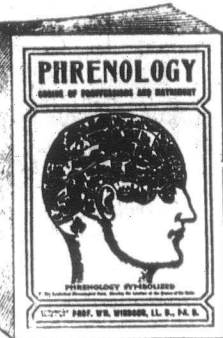
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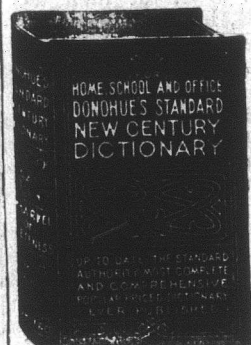
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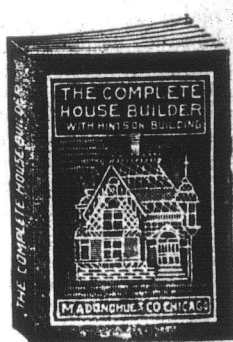
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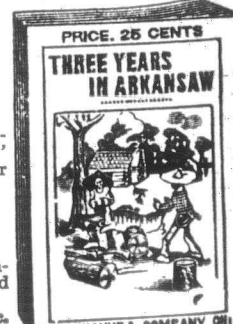
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# What the World is Saying

## The Needs of Manitoba University.

The patrons and friends of Manitoba University must deplore the inadequate equipment under which it labors. It is poor in buildings, books and scientific apparatus; yet with all its limitations, it is doing a work that is rich in quality. Its curriculum will bear comparison with the great universities of Montreal and Toronto, and, in fact, in some departments, the comparison would not be favorable to the older and richer universities. But Manitoba University is sadly hampered in its great work; and it is high time that the attention of our public spirited men, and our kings of commerce was directed to its claims and to the educational possibilities of the West. The wave of prosperity that has swept over the land has not touched our University. It should have done so. A country that is not rich in educational institutions, cannot long be rich in anything. The Free Press thinks a library is needed. So it is, and so is every thing else that will place it in a position to do its best work. Its need of a library is only a symptom of its state of general debility. The time has gone by for removing pimples, the blood must be purified. The staff of able professors must be conditioned to do their best work.

## Wanted—Bank Clerks.

The action of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in sending to Scotland for clerks, which it claimed could not be found in Canada has evoked much moralizing. The requirements laid down by the bank were, that the young men should be trustworthy, of fair education, of good parents and without bad habits. Chas. F. Raymond, a literary free lance of Toronto, is inclined to take the attitude of the bank seriously; he says: "Great Caesar! what an admission! From the sounding Atlantic, up past the ancient capital, up past Montreal, the metropolis; Ottawa the gay; Toronto the good; and Winnipeg the wicked; on past Brandon and Calgary, up through the majesty of the Rockies to Vancouver and Victoria, there were not a sufficient number of these men available for one of the cleanest, smoothest, most exclusive and desirable professions of the day—banking. Were they hid, these men of good families? Not for a moment. These young gentlemen are to be seen at the shows, at the dances and euchre parties, at the poker tables, at the bars, at the shebangs. Available for hellery and frolic, but for work as juniors in a bank—never." He claims that they are importing these Scotsmen because they are not too big for their jobs, and will take orders gracefully and be content to wait. Young Canada wants to break in through the roof. He shuns long hours, the dull routine and small pay.

## The Revival in Toronto.

Even Toronto "the good" can be made better. A series of great meetings are being held under the direction of the world famous evangelists, Torrey and Alexander, and the success which has followed their efforts is remarkable. Toronto has been profoundly stirred, and the wave of revival blessing has overflowed to the adjacent towns. Whole trainloads of people frequently come from these towns to attend the meetings. Of course there is criticism. It is said that Torrey is preaching an antiquated Gospel which does not square with modern thought. But the evangelist claims that the "Old Gospel" is the newest thought yet discovered, and the only truth that can reach the lives of men. For proof, he points to the success of the meetings. This success does not consist only in drawing crowds. In the realm of conscience it scores its mightiest victories. A former employe sent \$1.00 to an employer whom he had robbed of 25c. This is only one sample of many cases of

conscience money that came before the great gatherings continually. Perhaps in the face of facts like these, it would be the part of wisdom to say nothing of a critical character, for great, and it is to be hoped, lasting good, is being done by the renowned evangelists.

## The Presbyterian Church on Temperance Legislation.

That was a notable discussion which the Presbytery of Winnipeg engaged in recently on intemperance statistics. Some of the things said should act as stings to the temperance conscience of the Manitoba Government, supposing it possesses such a conscience, a supposition which many do not grant. After stating that intemperance in Winnipeg is on the increase, the report continues: "We read with alarm the present policy of the board of license commissioners in the granting of so many licenses throughout the province, and that in defiance of the strongest protests from the majority of the people concerned. In the town of Carman, where there were already three licenses, a fourth has been added within the last few days and that against the wishes of an overwhelming majority of the people. We regret exceedingly the attitude of the Government to this whole question. Not only has comparatively little been done by them for temperance reform, but, on the contrary, the granting of licenses has been steadily and rapidly on the increase." The Presbyterian Church has done a signal service in coming out so strongly against the suicidal policy of the Roblin Government on the temperance question, a policy that seems to be peculiarly blind to the general moral tone that is abroad in the West.

## More Play for School Children.

The educational idea is never allowed to stagnate. It is a favorite topic of discussion with all classes of people. So, by expert and inexpert criticism our system of training the children is never settled. Yet it grows towards perfection. Prof. Tyler before the 20th Century Club of Boston recently made a fresh contribution to our educational science. In brief it is this, that periods of mental labour should be followed by periods of physical exercise. That, all through the school day, there should be the alternation of work and play. To quote: "What we need is not to crush out play or its spirit, but somehow to get more of the spirit and enthusiasm of the play-ground into our work. But if play is the most valuable of all forms of exercise, place and time must be found for it, even if numbers and language have to wait. But those who have had to do with the half-time schools report that the children generally make about as much progress in half a day as in a whole one. The introduction of out-door work in our industrial and truant schools has not diminished the acquisition of knowledge. It has rather increased it." If this idea were put into practice a revolution in the conduct of our school system would follow; but, like most revolutions, it might give us a system of child-training far in advance of the present one.

## "Free Food" and Western Wheat.

The British elections have given unmistakable proof that a preferential tariff with the Colonies is not popular. In the mind of the masses of English people there is a distrust of the Colonies as food suppliers for the Empire—hence the success of the "Free Food" and "Free Trade" policy in the last election. The fact is only too patent that England does not realize the immense wealth of all kinds stored in her colonies. In view of England's attitude see what an American says. Richard Lee Fearn, in the New York Tribune, writes: "Winnipeg as a matter of fact is now the chief centre of the

North American continent, and an official report from Washington sets out that, whereas only 2 per cent of the available wheat area tributary to Winnipeg is under cultivation, if the whole acreage were tilled, with the known unsurpassed fertility of the region and the climatic conditions favorable to the production of the best grades of wheat, it would annually yield a crop more than sufficient for the entire world's consumption from year to year." The total imports of wheat and flour into the British Isles is about 200,000,000 bushels of wheat. But were one-fourth of the wheat lands of the prairie provinces farmed annually they would yield 800,000,000 bushels, enough to supply a Canadian population and the British Isles three times over. Do English electors know this?

## The British Medical Association Coming to Canada.

A tribute of honor has been done Canada in selecting it as the meeting place of the British Medical Association in August next. The Association will convene in Toronto. The personnel of this body comprises some of the most distinguished men in the British Empire. They are scientists, scholars and discoverers in the realm of medicine. The Toronto News says of the meeting: "The very meeting of such a body here with the resulting impetus to the profession in the city, the province and the Dominion, is not only an honor, but bound to be of sound practical benefit to the science of medicine generally and to the public health." We agree with the News, but would point out also that the Association might be used for advertising purposes. It means much for us that a distinguished body of educated men should come to our shores when the eyes of the world are upon us. The Association should tour Canada. The railway companies and the government might combine to give the distinguished visitors an opportunity of seeing our great country. We are sure large benefits would be the result.

## President Hays on Transportation.

A notable utterance was made during the past month on the transportation question by Pres. Hays, of the G.T.P. It is seldom that railway magnates say anything in a public way on Canada's greatest question, and we are indebted to the Canadian Club of Toronto, whose guest Mr. Hays was, for the speech. Mr. Hays discussed transportation in general, but the part of his speech that interests the West is that which dealt with the winter route for grain. He declared that the Grand Trunk Ry. Co. favored a line to the north of Lake Superior as a carrying route for grain, which, he said, would be brought down in ever increasing quantities by rail during the winter months. Canals he discarded as ineffective aids in keeping pace with the growth of the West. Instead, he urged a joint development of railways and waterways, pointing out in particular that the Canadian ports of the Great Lakes should be equipped with facilities that make them the equals of the ports at American points. He urged, too, the nationalization of every Ocean Port, and the taking of time by the forelock in an immediate preparation for a development in the West that would otherwise be retarded for the very lack of these facilities.

## The Manufactured Bride.

There is an up-to-date school in Philadelphia which is being largely patronized by women. The reason is it gives a course on the art of "Keeping one's husband, after having won him." That it is an art some women will acknowledge, but can it be taught? "Yes," says the Brides' University of Philadelphia. "The proper sort of bride may be manufactured." Its curriculum includes the training of brides, upon whom at graduation special degrees are conferred. The most proficient go into the world of men bearing proudly an "M.H." which being interpreted means Model Helpmate. To capture this degree, says the Canadian woman, she has been thoroughly grounded in a course which includes the following heads: "Be cheerful; practise repose; feed him substantially; spend money prudently; be ready always for the unexpected friend; be an entertaining companion; encourage your husband to spend at least one night at the club." Male readers will see at a glance that some of this advice is superfluous. For example, when did a man require encouragement to spend a night at his club! We are sure that when the school graduates its girls they will be nice little things, thoroughly domesticated and obedient, jejune and simpering. Save us from manufactured brides!



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now we are compelled to commence preparations for it months in advance, and instead of lasting but for one month it extends through January and February.

**Everyone who lives in Western Canada can participate in it.** Those living in Winnipeg can buy over our counters of course, and those

who do not live in Winnipeg can buy from our January and February Sale Catalogue. It was issued about a month ago; if you have not received

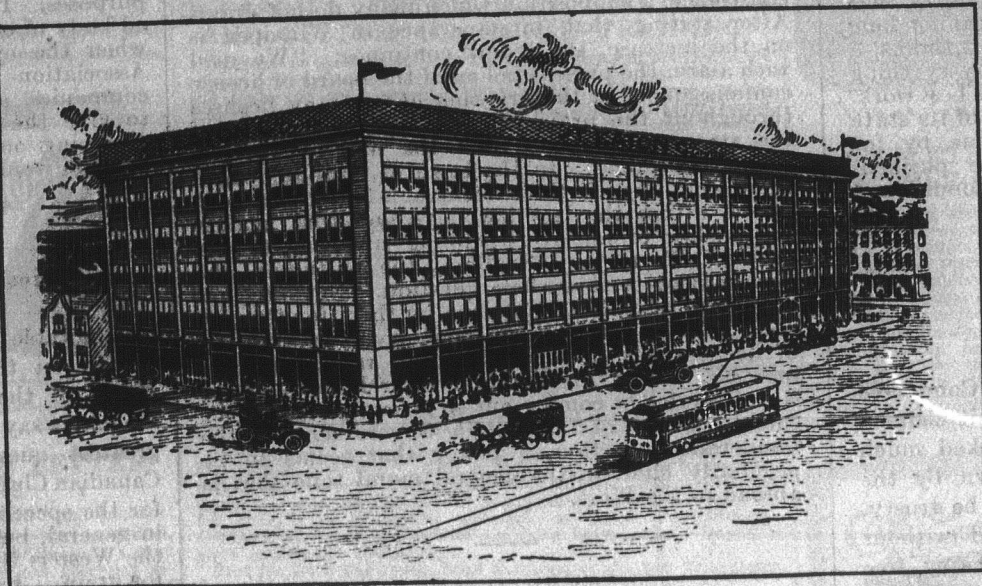
a copy, and if you cannot personally visit the store, let us know and we will send you one without delay.

**And don't delay your orders.** We made liberal preparations for big business, but at the rate Mail Orders are coming in some of the Catalogued lines cannot last long,

and when they are sold out we cannot duplicate them at the old prices. Naturally the early orders fare best.

**We have also just issued a February Furniture Catalogue.** It is filled with wonderful money-saving opportunities, and is well worth having and will want studying. It, too, is sent free on request.

Remember in buying from us you take no risk. If your order does not open to your entire satisfaction, return us whatever of the goods are not satisfactory and we will send other goods or the cash, as you desire. Our business depends on the confidence of the public, and the confidence of the public depends on fair treatment, and that is what we endeavor to give. If you have never dealt with us, ask your neighbors about our system of doing business. There are few places in Canada that do not contain some of our customers.



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# THE PHILOSOPHER

In these days when Science is making herculean efforts to prolong life, it comes with the severity of a shock that a cult is being formed to preach the doctrine of shortening it. Miss Annie S. Hall, Dr. Charles Elliott Norton and Mrs. Maud Ballington-Booth would kill cripples, lunatics, those afflicted with mortal disease, such as cancer, and, in some cases, the aged. They maintain the doctrine of the sacredness of human life has been pressed too far, and that there is no ground to hold every human life as inviolably sacred and to be preserved, no matter with what results to the individual or others.

## SHALL WE KILL OUR CRIPPLES?

"Setting aside all doubtful cases, no right thinking man would hesitate to give a dose of laudanum, sufficient to end the sufferings and life together to the victim of an accident from the torturing effects of which recovery was impossible." The same drastic treatment is to be meted out to those suffering from cancer when the pain has become incessant. The question is an ethical one. It is easy to say: "Should?" but "Ought" we? Is a man's life the property of the State, or does it belong to himself? This theory takes the liberty from the individual and places it into the hands of the State. If a pain-stricken person wishes to live he should be allowed to live, and the State or his friends should care for him until he dies. Life is sweet, even to the cripple.

Public ownership prophets are predicting that the Bell Telephone monopoly must go. They say its day of judgment is not far distant. For proof they point to towns like Port Arthur whose telephone system last year netted \$13,617. Port Arthur has applied the principles of public ownership of public utilities for six years with signal success. What Port Arthur has done other Western towns can do. Already there is a firm disposition on the part of many towns to own and operate their telephone systems. The Bell Company has had a long and successful career as a monopoly. It has bought out every competitor, its business has increased by leaps and bounds. Yet, with all its prosperity, the public has not been benefitted. In this it has violated the true principle of the Combine.

## THE MONOPOLY TELEPHONE MUST GO.

When Combines take advantage of existing conditions to crush out competition, to restrict production, and to raise prices, they become an evil. It has been a ruthless taskmaster, a modern Shylock always exacting its pound of flesh. According to the Electrical World the earnings of the telephone systems in the United States are three times that of the telegraph and cable companies; and are estimated at the huge figure of \$140,000,000.

The year that has passed has been remarkable for its philanthropic spirit. The sum given to libraries, art museums, colleges and kindred institutions, was, in round numbers, one hundred million dollars. Andrew Carnegie, as usual, is the most conspicuous figure in the splendid record of generosity. Says the Brandon Sun "He endowed but fifteen libraries in 1905, but one hundred and forty-four colleges, most of them small, hardworking and hard-up, have been remembered by him, and been enriched by nearly \$3,000,000. Among Mr. Carnegie's miscellaneous benefactions are two which will be lasting in their results—the \$15,000,000 fund for pensions for retired professors, and the \$1,000,000 fund to aid superannuated Methodist preachers. His total contributions for 1905 amount to \$19,958,700." Mr. Carnegie is not yet an old man, being in his 68th year. He is hale, hearty and vigorous, and still possessed of his pet idea to die poor. We have no doubt he will succeed, if his health keeps good. At all events his desire is a laudable one, and he should be encouraged to carry it out to the bitter, or rather poor, end.

## CARNEGIE'S STUPENDOUS GIFTS.

It is a matter of common knowledge that temperance legislation in the West is in a pretty chaotic state. We seem powerless to move one way or another. And yet while we wait for light from

the legal side of the question, it is pretty generally felt that something should be done to control the liquor interests. We suggest a plan which would bring some relief. It is this:

## THE LICENSE COMMISSIONERS AND LICENSES.

The License Commissioners who have the power to grant licenses, should grant them only to men of respectability. There are people in the liquor business who have a conscience, and in a sense dignify an otherwise disreputable traffic. These are they who should be given licenses. Liquor is always a dangerous element, but placed in the hands of men without a conscience, who are in it only for money, it passes out of the danger stage and becomes positively destructive. They rob their customers, and sell drink to those already having had too much. On the other hand, there are saloon keepers throughout the West, who redeem the traffic from its worst elements, such as rowdiness, drunkenness, and all the evils which accompany it. Let the Commissioners grant licenses to this kind of man, and a great step in advance will have been made.

The Grenfell Sun publishes an article on the above subject which appeared in the Spectator (Eng.). The Grenfell Sun and the Spectator deserve our deepest gratitude for calling attention to this flagrant and widespread evil. Here is the gist of the article: "We believe that it can be said with truth that among people with even a smattering of education, ministers are often the worst public readers on earth, and that worse reading is done in the pulpit than anywhere else." And again: "There is often a carelessness and slovenliness in reading the Scriptures in Church services, which no number of cant phrases that 'May the Lord bless the reading of His own Word,' will ever atone for. We don't believe the Lord ever did or ever will bless anything of the kind." This charge is too sweeping for Canadian ministers, whatever it may be for the English clergy. Still the evil, in one form or another, is with us. The Bible is a very difficult book to read aloud, and because it is, more pains should be taken by ministers to make it intelligible. We fear there is a disposition on the part of the ministers to regard the reading of the Scriptures as among 'the preliminaries.' There should be no preliminaries in public worship. Preachers are intelligent, as a class, and could, if they would, make the "Lesson" a delight for the congregation, rather than what it often is—a misery.

## READING IN CHURCHES.

The air ship is coming, Mr. Edison has said so. "I expect to see the air ship before I die." The electrical wizard has been lending himself to prophecy lately. It is not strange to find him among the prophets, for the eye that could see marvels in the darkness of the past, might be expected to foresee the wonders the distance holds for the coming peoples. He tells us that within twenty years steam will be as much out of place for railways as horses are for street cars to-day. He believes that both for passenger and for freight purposes all great trunk railroad lines will adopt electricity within fifteen years. His new electrical storage battery, which manufacturers will be ready to furnish in the spring, will make electricity cheaper than horses. Mr. Edison thinks that, in the near future, electricity will be produced in great power houses near the mouth of coal pits. The great desideratum now is to find a way of getting the energy out of coal by some direct process, without wasting 85 per cent. of it, as is done in the combustion of coal. If that could be done, it would so cheapen and multiply electric power as to inaugurate a new epoch in the history of the world. When that discovery is made it will be possible to have air ships.

On Jan. 10th there died the first educator of his time, William Rainey Harper. Now that he has gone one sees, perhaps for the first time, the large space he occupied in the educational heavens.

## MR. EDISON AND THE AIR SHIP.

He was a true product of the best spirit of Americanism. His progress was wonderful. At the age of fourteen he graduated B.A., and read his graduating oration in Hebrew. From that time his march upward was rapid and sure. After becoming president of Chicago University three ideas possessed him, to build the largest university in the world, to reform the present system of education. He did much to reach these ideals. His position as head of a great university forced him to lay aside the habits of the scholar for those of the business man. To him this was like crucifixion. The deepest tragedy of his life was that he was compelled by duty to give his strength to activities which were alien to his mind. He was a terrific worker and had reduced method to a science. His educational schemes will have a permanent place, while his true manliness, his deep religious nature and his unswerving loyalty to what he felt to be right will not allow him to die quickly in the hearts of his multitude of friends.

## THE DEATH OF DR. HARPER.

So says Prof. F. T. Forsyth, of Hackney College, London. The subject of the seat of Authority in Religion is an old one, most of the theologians of distinction have discussed it. But Prof. Forsyth has treated it from a fresh point of view. He claims that Authority in Protestantism is seated in man's nature and needs and the experiences of history, not dogma. The Catholic maintains on the other hand, that the seat of Authority is the Church. "Faith means faith in the Church, and acceptance of its absolute authority." But Protestantism demands of man not obedience but response. "Orthodoxy is foreign to the genius of Protestantism, where the supreme matter is not dogma, but grace." It is a revelation not to one side of the man, the intellect which grasps truth, nor to the subliminal man whose defective substance needs a sacramental food or drug, but the whole moral man." Orthodoxy, he claims does not consist only in right knowing, but in right doing. It is a moral thing and consists in a practical obedience and penitent response of faith in the grace of Christ as felt in the conscience.

## PROTESTANTISM FOREIGN TO ORTHODOXY.

For many years some of the most distinguished and far-seeing leaders of the churches have seen the desirability of a movement looking towards the union of the three great bodies of Christians, the Presbyterians, Methodists and Congregationalists. It has come. The vision is converted into reality. There is no question as to the benefit of such a union. There will be economy in organization, time, money and energy. Dangers will arise, too, but this is not the time to discuss them. When they come they will be met wisely and heroically by the leadership which has made union possible. The name chosen is ambitious, a little ponderous and, perhaps, a little meaningless—The United Church of Canada. The word "United" saves the situation, for there are still other Churches in Canada. A remarkable feature of the proceedings of the committees has been the entire absence of rancor, wrangling or caustic criticism. It has been an object lesson to all, and gives one the assurance that even Christians can meet sometimes without quarrelling. This spirit is a gracious augury of the peace and good-will that should rule in all the proceedings of the new organization.

## THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA.

The Toronto Globe, Collier's Weekly and many other leading journals have, with commendable courage taken up the fight for pure food. The thanks of a grateful public has been their reward. But the American Medicine does not agree with the extreme view taken by the above papers. It says: "The minute quantities of dyes used in our ice-cream or cake or to color our butter to its proper appetizing yellowness, are quite harmless. Even sugar was once considered a dangerous preservative and forbidden by law. Copper, once thought highly dangerous in small amounts, is now known to be quite harmless. It is no doubt disquieting to know that creosote, a rank poison, is put in our hams, but these fears disappear when we learn that the old fashioned 'smokehouse,' or burnt barrels did the same by the bacon of our forefathers." The article is sane and calm, and calculates to allay the feeling of panic which has run rampant of late. It is difficult in these modern times to get food as nature made it, for we are not living as nature intended when she supplied the food. We get too far away from the food supply, which takes a long time to get to us. Food must be preserved, else we could not live in our modern cities. But we must keep a firm grip on the manufacturer of our preservatives, and the present agitation is sure to do good.

## THE HARMLESSNESS OF "POISONED" FOODS.

It is a matter of common knowledge that temperance legislation in the West is in a pretty chaotic state. We seem powerless to move one way or another. And yet while we wait for light from



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To Prove It, I Send a Trial Package Free By Mail Duty Free.



My discovery actually grows hair, stops hair falling out, removes dandruff and quickly restores luxuriant growth to shining scalps, eyebrows and eyelashes, and quickly restores gray or faded hair to its natural color. Write to-day.

#### CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blank and mail it to J. F. Stokes, Mgr., 4379 Ross Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, enclosing a 2 cent stamp to help cover postage. I have never tried Ross Hair and Scalp Remedy, but if you will send me a trial package duty free by mail, prepaid, free, I will use it.

Give full address—write plainly.

### LEARN ELECTROLYSIS \$3 to \$5 per hour

Three to Five Dollars per hour are the established fees of many young men and women who have graduated.

Do you want to learn something which will distinguish you and remunerate you to an extent that makes life worth living?

Would you like to have knowledge in your brain which will place you above the millions of ordinary individuals?

Would you like to have a profession whose practice would be effecting the noble work of relieving unfortunate persons from facial blemishes that doctors have failed to cure and that would bring you in contact with bright, brainy people every day?

Our course in Electrolysis gives you the complete knowledge and the electrical apparatus to remove, positively without pain, warts, moles, colorless skin, growths, superfluous hair, and those countless humiliating disfigurements you see upon the faces of people you meet every day.

We can possess you, in from seven to nine weeks, with a knowledge which has been shielded for years and to which the West offers a field of application of such magnitude as can be seen in the cities.

It will fit you for travel if you like it or for the building up of a lucrative income at home—your own boss, and independent of masters and influences.

We make no statement here that is not true; we do not wish you to understand that you can earn three to five dollars per hour for ten or twelve hours per day—

but if you have a natural ambition to rise and will apply yourself as we direct you, you can do as previous graduates are doing; earn \$35.00 and as high as \$50.00 per week.

The accompanying illustrations tell the story best; look up the definition of the word Electrolysis and you cannot fail to understand. The Electric Electrolysis Battery which we supply with the lessons, to which is attached a needle suitable to each particular case does the work.

We will graduate a limited number in Western Canada, but only applications that speak brightness and intelligence on the part of the applicant will be accepted. If you are interested write for our booklet "Electrolysis The New Profession."

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57 CHARLES, MAN

## The Woman's Quiet Hour

by E. & K.

Motto for the month.

"It is a comely fashion to be glad; Joy is the grace we say to God."  
Jean Ingelow.

### INFLUENCE OF CHINA.

Sometimes the giving of a certain thing as a Christmas or birthday gift is so general as to assume almost the proportions of a fad. During the Christmas just past a pretty china cup was a very popular and a very acceptable gift, and the china trade certainly catered to the fancy by a bewildering array of graceful shapes and standard and novel designs, not only in makes of china of worldwide fame, but in the cheaper Japanese goods.

A charming idea, and one that cannot be too widely copied, has been originated by a friend of mine. This is to give a pretty china cup to each member of the family for their own special use at each meal where tea is served. Boys and girls, father and mother, each have their own cup, even baby has her own pretty mug for milk, into which mother puts a few drops of tea, by way of make-believe. There is no doubt that tea tastes better out of thin china than it does out of heavy delf, and the mere daily use of a delicate and beautiful cup, has a refining and restraining influence on both boys and girls, and fosters their love of the beautiful.

I would suggest that the cups be chosen from among the best English and French chinas. Royal Crown Derby and Royal Worcester are, of course, beyond the purse of the ordinary individual, but Haviland, Doulton, Copeland, Cauldon and Wedgwood cups are to be had at prices that, with a little planning and self-denial, are within the reach of all. These chinas have intensely interesting histories behind them, indeed to some extent they represent the growth of British civilization and it would be well for the whole family to have the owner of a Doulton cup, for example, look up the history of that special make of china and be able to talk intelligently about it. At table. Wedgwood, one of the fathers of English china manufacturing, has a history that reads like a fairy tale. If the children of the household will deny themselves, save up their 5 cent pieces and buy for mother a single Crown Derby teacup for her next birthday (they can be had for \$3.50 and \$4.00 each), I am sure the whole family will be more than repaid by the study of the origin and development of that wonderful factory. Copeland china is another line that repays much study, dating back, as it does, to 1754, at which time it was started by Josiah Spode. Now the trade mark of the firm bears the inscription "Copeland's (late Spode) China." This study should be of especial interest to the girls and women of the family, because so many women are employed in the production of fine china. One of the Copeland artists, Mrs. Bruce, has been employed by the firm for 55 years, is still hale and hearty, and turns out most exquisite work. The corn flower decorations, for which Copelands are famous, is one of her specialties.

### LUCRETIA MOTT.

Turning over some notes and sketches the other day I came across a screed about the life and work of Lucretia Mott, the great Quaker reformer and of her equally celebrated contemporary, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and I think readers of The Quiet Hour will enjoy renewing acquaintance with these famous women. It is good for our souls in this work-a-day and material age to remember both the men and women who sacrificed everything to principle. It is also good to measure our privileges with theirs and recognize how much their hard work won for the women who have followed them. Lucretia Mott was a Quakeress, and

a direct descendant of the Folgers of Nantucket, that little island that has given birth to so many famous Americans. Born in 1793, she lived to be 87. Very early in the Anti-slavery Movement she felt the "spirit moving" her to speak on behalf of that cause. Her first utterances were in meetings of the Society of Friends. Of the three women so intimately associated in anti-slavery work,—Lydia Maria Child, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and Lucretia Mott,—Lucretia was decidedly the least literary of the three, but she had a marvellous gift of utterance. Over and over again in sketches and descriptions of her work, we are told of the extreme impressiveness of her style. Whenever she spoke it seemed verily as if God spake, and thousands were influenced to right views on the question of slavery. At first her friends and relations were alarmed and anxious, and urged her not to speak, and members of the "Society of Friends" besought her to be careful, but the message had been given and must be delivered. It was not long before all her friends realized this. We read of her making a carriage journey of 2000 miles and addressing 70 gatherings of the Society of Friends, and from one end of the country to the other, she was soon in demand as a speaker. Her husband was equally interested in the cause, and when, in August, 1829, William Lloyd Garrison was released from jail where he had been confined on account of his anti-slavery writings, they went together to meet him and invite him to their home. In spite of his strong Calvinism and their Quaker principles they ever after remained warm friends and devoted fellow-workers.

The home of the Motts was an important station on the Underground Railway, and this otherwise transparently truthful Quakeress was equal to many a bit of innocent subterfuge when its object was the saving of a hunted slave. She had inherited a very good share of the shrewd mother-wit of her celebrated ancestor, Benjamin Franklin, and it was never better displayed than upon the occasion of one of her return journeys to England. She was anxious to speak to the passengers in order to influence them in favor of the slaves as she knew that immediately upon landing they would be subjected to adverse influences. She was refused the meeting but she sweetly asked if she might not just explain to them what kind of a meeting she wanted to hold. No objection was raised to this, and she explained very fully the kind of meeting she wanted, and went on to say, if permitted to speak, she would like to say so and so, giving a brief but pointed anti-slavery address. All at once the crowd woke to the fact that she had had her meeting, and one man cried out that "he could not see but that the 'She Priest' had got her innings." But the crowd accepted the fact that she had been too clever for them very good naturedly.

Lucretia Mott was one of the little band of women delegates sent to the famous Peace Convention in London, Eng., and refused seats on the ground that they were women, and for whom William Lloyd Garrison made his celebrated plea. They were not allowed to take their seats but this slight was sweetly avenged in 1897 when the World's W.C.T.U. met in that same old city and the pulpits of all independent churches were thrown open to women preachers and from the pulpit of the very church in which the old Peace Convention met, a woman preached, reminded the audience of the old incident and pointed out that in this as in all other matters "the thoughts of men are widening with the progress of the suns."

For over forty years Lucretia Mott

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We also quote a 20-year Gold Filled Watch, Waltham Movement and Chain at

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If the thinness is in the back hair we replace the deficiency with a natural wavy switch; if in the front, with an exquisite Pompadour or Bang and in no case will the unreality of the addition be noticed because our matches are perfect, and our hair artists know and advise as to what's necessary in each particular case.

Our booklet, "The Care of the Hair," is chock full of suggestions that will interest you—you should have it, we mail it free under plain cover.



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If we were at liberty to use the volumes of endorsements received from men who have learned the benefits of our invisible toupees, few bald men would remain so. Demonstration is free during Bonspiel and if you are not perfectly satisfied when your order is completed, it costs you nothing.

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"H. & A. S." Watch Chains wear as well and look as well as solid gold for many years, and they cost much less.

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Every "H. & A. S." Watch Chain is guaranteed for 5, 10, 15 or 25 years—and, if your "H. & A. S." chain does not give satisfaction, any dealer in Canada handling these goods will exchange it for a new one of the same style and design.

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ESTABLISHED 1848

### A WOMAN'S BACK IS THE MAINSPRING OF HER PHYSICAL SYSTEM.

The Slightest Back-ache, if Neglected, is Liable to Cause Years of Terrible Suffering.

No woman can be strong and healthy unless the kidneys are well, and regular in their action. When the kidneys are ill, the whole body is ill, for the poisons which the kidneys ought to have filtered out of the blood are left in the system.

The female constitution is naturally more subject to kidney disease than a man's; and what is more, a woman's work is never done—her whole life is one continuous strain.

How many women have you heard say: "My, how my back aches!" Do you know that backache is one of the first signs of kidney trouble? It is, and should be attended to immediately. Other symptoms are frequent thirst, scanty, thick, cloudy or highly colored urine, burning sensation when urinating, frequent urination, puffing under the eyes, swelling of the feet and ankles, floating specks before the eyes, etc.

These symptoms if not taken in time and cured at once, will cause years of terrible kidney suffering. All these symptoms, and in fact, these diseases may be cured by the use of

### DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

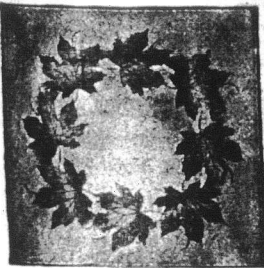
They act directly on the kidneys, and make them strong and healthy.

Mrs. Mary Galley, Auburn, N.S., writes: "For over four months I was troubled with a lame back and was unable to turn in bed without help. I was induced by a friend to try Doan's Kidney Pills. After using two-thirds of a box my back was as well as ever."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers, or sent direct on receipt of price. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

### FREE Sample DOYLEY

In order to introduce our beautiful Fancy Work, we will give every Lady who answers this advertisement one handsome Doyley, 8 inches square, beautifully tinted in colors by hand, your choice from a variety of exquisite designs—maple leaf, holly, rose, grape, strawberry, forget-me-not, etc. Please enclose 2c stamp to pay postage.—THE LINEN DOYLEY CO., DEP. W., TORONTO, CAN.



devoted her home, purse and voice to the cause of the oppressed. It is a pleasure to note that she was an excellent housewife, and her home a very haven of rest to many weary souls that tarried for a breathing space in busy harassed lives. When she died in 1890 she was accorded a funeral such as has been accorded to few of the greatest statesmen of the American Union.

### HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

The author of Uncle Tom's Cabin was the sixth child of famous Lyman Beecher, and was born in 1811. The very best blood of New England flowed in her veins, so that it is not surprising that at a very early age she was a studious child with a decided leaning to literature. She married, at the age of 25, Prof. Calvin Stowe, and like many another professor of theology he had little of this world's goods. Her married life was hard and little time in it to devote to literature. Her husband moved to the extreme West of those days, and it was there that her heart was wrung and her indignation aroused by the slavery question. Her celebrated brother, Henry Ward Beecher, was writing fiery editorials with a revolver in his pocket. At the moment when her soul was fanned to white heat by "this sum of human iniquities" she received a letter from her sister urging her to write something on behalf of the slaves. She rose up with that letter in her hand and said: "I will, I will write something, God helping me." Just after this resolve was taken she received a letter from Dr. Gamaliel Bailey, editor of the "National Era" in the same strain. She began work immediately and wrote rapidly, probably few books have been so quickly written. As each chapter was finished it was sent to the publisher, rather a dangerous experiment for a new author. The book was an instantaneous success. In the first year 300,000 copies were sold in the United States and 40 editions in England. Mrs. Stowe was forty years of age when she began the work—"a frail insignificant, dried up little woman" she describes herself,—and her life had been full of labor and sorrow. At forty-one she had written a book that had set two continents in a blaze and had awakened the heart of Christendom to the iniquity of the slave traffic. It is said that in the light of its message statesmen felt the "Missouri Compromise" to be a disgrace. Just how much this book accomplished in the anti-slavery cause will never be estimated this side the Eternal City, but that it was a mighty lever no one will deny. Mrs. Stowe always maintained that she never really wrote the book, that it was God's message delivered through her. She could do nought else but write.

Mrs. Stowe did much valuable literary work beside Uncle Tom's Cabin; and some of her novels, notably "We and our Neighbors," "Old Town Folk," and "A Minister's Wooing" are among the sweetest and wholesomest of New England fiction. It was most pathetic that, at the end, her grand intellect should have been clouded, and that for long months before she passed away she had become more helpless than a little child.

### FROZEN FEET.

I am giving a clipping on this subject which I have not tested, but which is taken from a reliable paper and has the recommendation of being so simple that if it does no good it cannot do harm. This is the time when serious frost bites are liable to occur, especially among new comers, who are not accustomed to the rapid changes. "During the civil war the following circumstance came under my personal observation. A young man compelled to cross the Potomac river on horseback, during a fearfully cold night, froze his feet so that his boots had to be cut off, and his feet turned black.

An army man, from Poland, having had experience with frozen feet in the old country volunteered the assertion that he could cure the sufferer. He was taken to the house that night. He had a pound of green tea steeped in sufficient water to cover the feet. He then put a handful of corn meal in the tea and

had the young man put his feet in as soon as he could bear it, and keep them there until the tea was cold. When removed the color changed to purple.

"The remedy was used three times and the feet came out all right without any other treatment, though his doctor said his feet would have to be amputated, and was much surprised to see such an improved condition the following day."

### FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

It is while we are resisting the little temptations that we are growing stronger. Phillips Brooks.

Start a bookie this month. Any blank book will do, and copy into it any striking sentence you meet in your reading, any inspiring sentence or line of poetry. It will prove pleasant reading in after years and will be a gauge of how your taste in literature advances or declines.

Never lose an opportunity of adding to your repertoire of nursery rhymes and children's stories. The longer your list the more pleasure you can give to the children. Nonsense stories are sometimes the best sense. Here, for example is one that never fails with the children.

### THE OWL AND THE PUSSY CAT

The owl and the pussy cat went to sea In a beautiful peagreen boat; They took with them honey and plenty of money

Wrapped up in a five pound note.

The owl looked up to the moon above And sang to his light guitar, Oh, pussy! dear pussy! Oh, pussy my love!

What a beautiful pussy you are! Pussy said to the owl: "You elegant fowl,

How charmingly sweet you sing, Too long we have tarried, come, let us get married,

But what shall we do for a ring?

So they sailed away for a year and a day To the place where the bong tree grows, And there in a wood a piggy wig stood With a ring in the end of his nose.

Dear pig, are you willing, To sell for a shilling your ring? Said the pig I will, So they took it away and were married

next day

By the turkey that lived on the hill,

They lived upon mince and slices of quince Which they ate with a runcible spoon, And hand in hand on the edge of the sand, They danced in the light of the moon.

### Something for the Asking.

The Fairbanks Standard, Vol. 1, No. 2, issued December, 1905, is full of information for the farmer and dealer. It is illustrated throughout. You can have a copy for the asking by addressing Fairbanks Co., Winnipeg, and mentioning the Western Home Monthly.

### A Good-as-New Gown for Ten Cents.

Take a tour of inspection through your cast off pretty things. Pick out the faded ones. Impossibilities—but just try

### DY-O-LA.

Dy-o-la gives rich, even colours, absolutely fast. Dy-o-la is the quickest, easiest, most economical, and satisfactory dye ever offered Canadian women—and they appreciate it. Read what some of them say:—

"I like Dy-o-la better than any other dye. I think it better economy to use it. If used as directed, will colour all goods well." (Wool as well as silk or cotton). This from Mrs. C. Pitt, Greenwich, Hill, N.B.

Mrs. S. Bernard, Nail Pond, P.E.I., says:—"Dy-o-la is a charm. Never used the like before." Mrs. W. Muir, Westville, N.S., writes:—"I prefer Dy-o-la to any other." Mrs. J. Coulter Brenner, Ont., says:—"Other dyes are not nearly as good."

Your druggist will gladly sell you Dy-o-la—for it makes delightful customers.

Try Dy-o-la—and you won't know those old frocks. Package, 50c.

### SUFFERING WOMEN

who find life a burden, can have health and strength restored by the use of

### Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

The present generation of woman and girl have more than their share of misery. With some it is nervousness and palpitation, with others weak, dizzy and fainting spells, while with others there is a general collapse of the system. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart and make it beat strong and regular, create new red blood corpuscles, and impart that sense of buoyancy to the spirits that is the result of renewed mental and physical vigor.

Mrs. D. O. Donoghue, Orillia, Ont., writes: "For over a year I was troubled with nervousness and heart trouble. I decided to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial, and after using five boxes I found I was completely cured. I always recommend them to my friends."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited Toronto, Ont.

### Vocal or Instrumental Music Free!

WE OFFER all children a piece of Vocal or Instrumental Music Free if they will send us the names and addresses of three or four music teachers living in their vicinity.

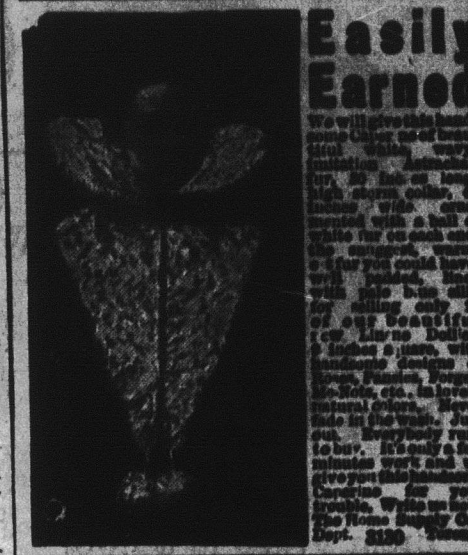
Give names on post card together with your own address and state whether you want vocal or instrumental music. We will send music by return mail.

### NORMAN LINDSAY, Ltd.

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Mention this Paper.



### Easily Earned

We will give this handsome... (text partially obscured)

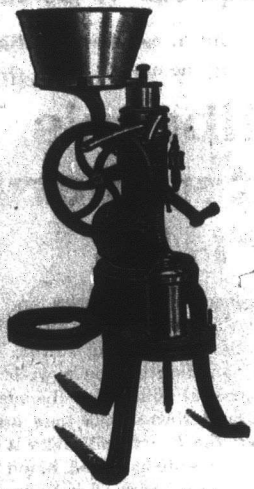
TELEGRAPHY Book-keeping, Penmanship, etc. (text partially obscured)

### EARN THIS SOLID SILVER WATCH

Lady's, boy's or man's, by... (text partially obscured)







To make more butter,  
To have less washing  
Little bother  
And far less work,  
Use the

**NATIONAL**  
The Cream Separator  
That all Canadians  
Are proud of.  
Simple, Safe and Handy.  
Ball bearings throughout.

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We defy Competition either in Quality or Price.  
Money cheerfully refunded if Goods are not  
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No woman is hopelessly plain.  
With our stock of Switches, Pompadours, Waves and  
Wigs to select from every woman can be  
made attractive.

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18 Inch, \$3.00  
20 inch \$4.00  
22 inch \$5.00  
To 30 inch \$10.00

The greatest invention for saving  
your Hair.



### Curling Weft Pompadours

Can be worn underneath or on the  
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From \$1.50 to \$5.00.

Our naturally curling ventilated Pom-  
padours are made of the very best  
hair obtainable, from \$4 to \$10.

Extra large \$12.00



### Straight Switches

20 inch \$1.50  
22 inch 2.50  
24 inch 4.00  
To 30 inch 9.00

### GENTLEMEN Why be Bald?

Our Wigs and  
Toupees from \$15  
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you from the chill-  
ing blasts of winter.

An additional  
charge will be made  
for drab, red and  
gray shades, accord-  
ing to article or-  
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In ordering send  
sample cut from scalp, and of full  
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Special attention given to  
mail orders



### Transformations or Full Wigs

For Ladies who have lost their hair through fever, or wish to cover up grey hair,  
From \$15.00 up.

Half Wigs and Waves for elderly ladies from \$3.00 to \$25.00.

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Special invitation to Bonspeil visitors to visit our parlors and  
inspect our stock.

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276 Portage Avenue, WINNIPEG.

## What to Wear and when to wear it

**WHITEWEAR.** From a time beyond our ken, retail merchants have held sales of Whitewear in January, and the past month has been no exception to the rule. A great many of the women on farms very wisely confine themselves to woven or flannelette underwear for general use, as chemise, drawers and nightgowns, and the remaining articles, such as petticoats and corset covers are made at home. Whitewear sales mean little or nothing to them. January and February are quiet months, however, and a good time in which to get summer garments ready, so that a talk on Whitewear is not out of place. During the sales I took a run through some of the largest houses to see if there was anything new in design or in trimmings that might be of use to readers of this column, and must confess there are few novelties to report in either design or decoration. Umbrella drawers seem as popular as ever, petticoats are four and a half to six yards wide, corset covers are sleeveless and nightdresses are low in the neck and many of them finished without collars. Combination garments are not as much in evidence as they were even a year ago, and ladies pyjamas have not, so far, proved popular in Winnipeg.

There is a great deal of lace ruffling on the petticoats, but these are most unsuitable for country wear, and, to my way of thinking, unless you can afford very good lace, they are vulgar. However, the next most popular decoration is one that is suitable to wear in either town or country, and any girl can make it herself. This is hemstitching on both ruffles and tucks. If you want to be very swagger, you have your ruffles of sheer linen lawn and have two or three tucks on each ruffle. It takes a good deal of time, but I would recommend any girl who is making petticoats for her wedding outfit to try and do them this way. They last for many years, laundry easily, always look elegant, and hold the starch much longer than any decoration of lace or embroidery.

There is a perfect rage for handmade underwear at the present time, and I am glad of it as it is reviving an interest in neat hand sewing that nothing else could do. The fulness in chemise and night dresses that formerly was disposed in gathers is now all taken up by the tiniest hand run tucks and the effect is excellent as the garment lies much flatter to the figure than it can be made to do with gathers.

Another popular decoration is Irish crochet. This is as much in demand for underwear as it is for dresses, and that is saying a great deal. Crochet insertion and edgings are

both used, and as they are almost indestructible, it pays to give the time to making them.

For garments for midsummer, nainsook is more in favor than longcloth or any of the heavier makes of cotton, and it is much easier to keep a good color.

If there is time to make them, I would recommend any girl or woman having three or four nice whitewear undershirts. If she has that number she will be able to do them up when it is cool, and have a sufficient supply to carry her through such hot months as July and August without having to stew over an ironing board. While skirts done up fairly stiff and with a little glue added to the starch will keep clean for a long time and retain their stiffness.

**BLOUSES.** The ever present shirtwaist is with us still, and the styles for the coming spring are pretty well decided upon, although there will no doubt be some later developments in sleeves and some minor changes. In wash goods it looks as if sheer linens would lead all others. There is a thin linen sheeting that can be bought for this purpose, and certainly the white linen waists justify their first cost, as they do not have to be starched, are very easily ironed and wear indefinitely. Everything at present points to a white season so far as shirtwaists are concerned.

**SHIRTWAIST SUITS** These will be quite as popular as last year and will be made in all kinds of materials, though I do not think silk will be quite as much in evidence as last year. Lustres or brilliancines will be much used, and for spring and cooler days, the panama cloths which are very firm and wiry, will stand an immense amount of hard wear without scuffing or looking shabby. The panamas will be found exceptionally satisfactory for school frocks for growing girls. They come in browns, fawns, navies, greens, blacks and reds, but are perhaps best in navy, green or fawn.

The shirtwaist suit does not lend itself to much change and in most cases, the skirts will be pleated either box or side pleats. A sort of yoke effect down below the hips and panels of box pleats on all sides is a new idea.

The waists are very plain, but there is one great recommendation to the shirtwaist suits and that is the fact that with a fancy stock or lace collar and the high fancy cuffs they can be

Write Direct and get the Famous

## Toledo Steam Cooker

AT WHOLESALE PRICE

You can make money selling a few to your  
Friends. Illustrated booklet furnished.

**TOLEDO STEAM COOKER CO.**

**BOX 282, WINNIPEG,  
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\$12 WOMEN'S SUITS \$4.50

MADE TO ORDER. Suits to \$15.00. Jackets, Blouses, Waists and Skirts at manufacturers' prices. Special for Ladies' Suits and Fashion to No. 8 SOUTHOTT ST. Co., London, Canada. Half express prepaid on suits.

**STENOGRAPHERS** are always in demand, at good salaries. I teach Short-hand by mail rapidly and thoroughly. Positions found when competent. Write for information.  
J. READ, 288 Graham Avenue WINNIPEG.



made dressy enough for almost any occasion.

**GIRDLES.** There is a return to the very high girdle for some styles of gown, some of these are so deep as to come just under the bust line and may come straight round the figure or have a dip at the sides.

A pretty novelty is to have one of these high girdles made of shirred silk with bands of velvet of the same color. These bands are disposed, one at the top, one at the bottom, and one in the middle of the girdle and are fastened over the opening in front with small, fancy buckles.

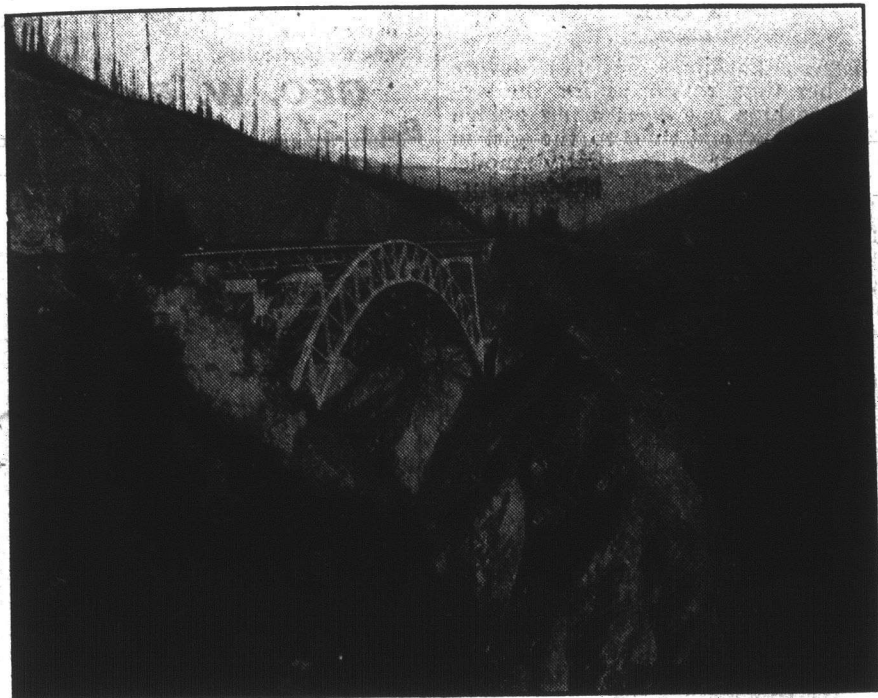
Yet another of the high girdles has paddle shaped ends, falling over the gown at the back. These are double and are caught to the back of the girdle with tiny rosettes. This is smart

one to fit properly, and if they do not fit well, they are an abomination. The number of women who can wear a Princess gown to perfection is limited and for that reason their introduction will be strenuously fought. But the woman who can wear one and can afford to have it made by a good house never looks more stately than she does in a well cut Princess gown.

It will be another month before there will be very much to talk about in new fashions and new materials. In the meantime she is a wise woman who is getting the underwear and the house gowns in order so that when it is time to really make spring and summer dresses she has all her time and attention to give to it.

**A Postal Card Will Bring You One.**

The Frost & Wood Co. are giving out a neat booklet containing a fund of useful



STONY CREEK BRIDGE, B.C.

decoration when made of silk of a contrasting shade to the gown.

The high girdles will be much worn with the Eton and bolero jackets which will appear with many of the spring gowns. The indication is now that the coats will be either to the waist line or very long, as they were last fall.

information for farmers and dealers. Our readers would do well to write Frost & Wood Co., Winnipeg, and make a request for a copy. When writing mention the Western Home Monthly.

**Nursery Catalog.**

The Buchanan Nursery Co., of St. Charles, Man., have forwarded us a copy of their new spring catalog for 1906. The catalog gives a list of practically all the fruits, trees and shrubs that have been found hardy here. This knowledge has been gained by years of experimental work, during which almost everything likely to succeed in this country has been tested. The catalogue will be sent free to any address on application.

**PRINCESS DRESSES.** It is a moot question at present whether the Princess dress will be a favorite, but there is no doubt it will be very correct, and the woman with a fine figure, to whom this style is becoming, should not miss the opportunity. One drawback to the popularity of the Princess gown is that only an artist can make

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**OIL**

ALWAYS . . . THE SAME QUALITY . . . ENDS . . . ALL LIGHT TROUBLE . . .

**PENNOLINE** gives a clear bright light free from smoke and smell. When buying Oil make sure you get **PENNOLINE**. It is one of the

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Sterling Brand Products, imported and manufactured solely by them.

**BRANCHES:**  
Montreal, Toronto, **WINNIPEG**, St. John, Vancouver.

Ask your hardware dealer for The Ideal Steam Cooker. If he does not keep them write us for our illustrated catalog and prices.

### Ideal Steam Cooker

With Double Doors and Whistle

11 1/4 inches square, 21 1/2 inches high, capacity 1 1/4 gallons; has two doors, will hold 12 quart jars in canning fruit; has four compartments; will cook for from three to fifteen persons. A 44 page instruction book and 200 receipts given with each cooker. This book contains in detail everything connected with the cooker.

All Kinds of Cooking

can be done at one time and done right, if you use an Ideal Steam Cooker. The food is cooked by the heat of steam under pressure. All the nutriment is retained and nothing can burn or dry up.

**Make Summer Cooking Bearable**  
If not actually enjoyable, You only need enough fire to boil two quarts of water, which will cook your entire dinner over one stove hole or burner if you use an Ideal Cooker—no heavy iron pots or kettles are necessary. It will therefore pay for itself in a short time.

**It Lasts a Long Time**  
People often ask, how long will it last? We confess we don't exactly know. With only ordinary care it will last from 5 to ten years. On this account its first cost becomes a matter of no importance, besides it pays for itself in less than six months.

Don't think that it is an experiment or a new-fangled contrivance that will not work. It will do the work of all your pots and kettles, and will do it better and quicker, with less labor and expense.

**It Has Removable Division**  
so a dozen different kinds of food may be cooked at the same time, and over one burner of any kind of stove, or the partitions can all be removed and used as one large vessel, which is a great advantage when you want to cook a large turkey, ham, or a number of jars of fruit at the same time. You put the fruit in the cans or glass jars and set the jars in the Cooker, you leave the caps of the jars off and the steam pressure forces the steam down into the jars, all through the fruit, and cooks it thoroughly in a very few minutes, and then you see the fruit is not broken up at all—it is just as whole as when you put it in the jars and the natural flavor of the fruit is retained.

The Cookers are made of the finest grade of one and two cross Charcoal tin plate, with drawn seamless copper bottom.

Positively the only perfect and Practical Square Steam Cooker on the Market.

**ORDER AN IDEAL AT ONCE** and thus reduce your fuel bills at least 50 per cent. You cannot possibly make a better investment.

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WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET WITH ALL INFORMATION

## Piano Bargains

The following are a few HIGH-GRADE PIANO BARGAINS, which must be cleared out prior to stock-taking:

<b>Behr Bros.</b>	CABINET GRAND PIANO, rich Circassian walnut case, only three months in use, catalogue price \$850, now	<b>\$375</b>
<b>Chickering</b>	CONCERT GRAND PIANO, fully guaranteed, action thoroughly renovated, cost \$1,500, now	<b>350</b>
<b>Heintzman</b>	UPRIGHT PIANO, Duchess of York style, two years in use, was \$450, now	<b>275</b>
<b>Berlin</b>	UPRIGHT PIANO, superior tone, ivory keys, cost \$400, now	<b>265</b>
<b>Evans Bros.</b>	MEDIUM SIZE, walnut case, full iron frame revolving fall board	<b>255</b>
<b>Drawing Room Upright Piano,</b>	beautifully carved panel, three pedals	<b>240</b>
<b>Chickering</b>	UPRIGHT PIANO, soft mellow tone	<b>225</b>
<b>Layton Bros.</b>	CABINET GRAND PIANO, rich full tone, in use but a short time	<b>220</b>

We have also many more Used Pianos at much lower prices, as well as some remarkable bargains in Organs and Piano-Players.

Instruments shipped on approval to any address in the Dominion. Write for Art Catalogue of New and Used Pianos and Organs. Mailed free.

**Layton Bros.** 144 Peel St. Montreal

1906.  
made dressy enough for almost any occasion.  
GIRDLES.  
There is a return to the very high girdle for some styles of gown, some of these are so deep as to come just under the bust line and may come straight round the figure or have a dip at the sides.  
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## Slaves to Rheumatism

Freed by  
"Fruit-a-tives"

"Fruit-a-tives" cure Rheumatism and Rheumatic pains by removing the poisons which cause the disease. Rheumatism means poisoned blood. Too much urea or tissue waste is retained in the blood, owing to defective action of the bowels, kidneys or skin. The retained urea becomes uric acid, which inflames nerves and joints and thus rheumatism is produced.

Mrs. R. H. DENNIS, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., writes as follows: "I think 'Fruit-a-tives' are fine. I am using them for rheumatism, and have not felt it since I started to take them."

## Fruit-a-tives

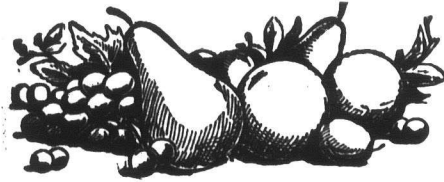
or Fruit Liver Tablets.

"Fruit-a-tives" cure Rheumatism by greatly stimulating the action of the liver, kidneys and skin. "Fruit-a-tives" make each of these vital organs do its share of nature's work properly. "Fruit-a-tives" rid the system of excessive urea and uric acid—and so purify and enrich the blood and build up the general health, that there can be no rheumatism.

"Fruit-a-tives" are fruit juices, concentrated and combined by our discovered process, which makes them much more powerful medicinally. Then tonics and internal antiseptics are added and the whole compressed into tablets.

If your druggist does not have them, don't take substitutes. Sent prepaid on receipt of price—50c. a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, OTTAWA.



Have you seen the handsome Catalogue of

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If not, you are not yet familiar with the work being done in Canada's Greatest Commercial School.

370 students placed last year.

HOME COURSES in BOOK KEEPING, SHORTHAND or PENMANSHIP for those who cannot attend at Chatham.

If you wish the home training, write for Catalogue E. If you wish to attend at Chatham, write for Catalogue F.

Mention this paper when you write, addressing D. McLACHLAN & Co., CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE, CHATHAM.

## 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.

### 4000—A Pleasing Little French Gown.

Simplicity is the finest setting for a touch of the elaborate, and we see this to advantage in the little French gown portrayed. In fundamentals it is entirely simple having the blouse tucked in deep pointed yoke effect and a straight gathered skirt with a plain waistband joining the two. The sleeve has fine tucks to suggest a cuff and a small turn back cuff of embroidery. A shallow shaped yoke affords opportunity for adornment and here it is made of embroidered Swiss.



The edge is daintily finished with a narrow Valenciennes put on very generously. The little gown is especially pretty made of lawn, mull or Swiss but where warmth is desired a soft cashmere or challis may develop the pattern and be quite attractive. If made of a lingerie fabric it may be worn over a slip of pink or blue according to the latest mode and have a sash of the same color. The little dress is not at all difficult to fashion and requires 8½ yards of 36-inch material in the medium size. 4000—7 sizes, 2 to 8 years. Price 15 cents.

### 4003—A Suit for the Lad.

The mother who fashions her small son's suits appreciates the Russian blouse for its simplicity of construction and ease of donning. The small blouse and trousers are a pleasing advance from the baby dresses and give the boy a sense of pride in being his Father's successor. The sketch



shows a blouse which has a broad becoming sailor collar. The pocket is finished without a lap so that there is one less thing to show wear quickly. The silk tie and patent leather belt may be of a contrasting color and serve as the only trimming. Tucks at the wrist take the place of a cuff. Serge, a novelty wool, crash or linen may be the material chosen. In the medium size 2½ yards of 36-inch material are needed. 4003— Sizes, 2 to 6 years. Price 15 cents.

### 4798—4799—A Pretty Frock for a Girl.

Mistress Fashion does not devote all of her time to gowns for the woman of fashion but gives a few golden moments now and then to the girl in her teens. Here is a pretty model or a girl having a full pleated skirt with plenty of flare about the bottom, and a blouse waist having a sailor collar. A dainty chemisette gives a bright touch next the face which is vastly becoming. The dress is developed in brown serge with buttons of brown panne velvet adorning the front and others of smaller size defining the seam of the cuff. A soft crush girde of the velvet gives a pretty finish to the waist. The blouse



has two deep tucks at each side of the front which do away with any possible severe effect which sometimes occurs in the sailor blouse. The sleeves are graceful and easy in their full puff and deep tight cuff. This design is one suited to a variety of materials, from serge, challis and Henrietta, to linen and madras. It is excellent for school wear with chemisette of plain cloth adorned with soutache or a plaid silk braid. There are no possible difficulties in the pattern to annoy the home dressmaker. The medium size calls for 9 yards of 36-inch material. Two patterns; 4798—3 sizes, 12 to 16 years. 4799—3 sizes, 12 to 16 years. The price of these patterns is 20 cents but either will be sent upon receipt of 15 cents.

### 6426—A Pretty Matinee.

Seldom does a woman look more lovely than in a dainty dressing sack provided that article of apparel be of a style to suit her personal charms. There are a host of pretty fabrics in the line which may be had at small cost and a woman who is ambitious with her wardrobe, no matter how inexperienced she may be, can fashion an

## Tobacco Habit.

Dr. McTaggart's Tobacco Remedy removes all desire for the weed in a few days. A vegetable medicine, and only requires touching the tongue with it occasionally. Price \$2.

## Liquor Habit.

Marvellous results from taking his remedy for the Liquor Habit. Safe and inexpensive home treatment; no hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a cure certain.

Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 75 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.

## MAKE YOUR HENS LAY

All Winter; Right here in Canada.

It's easy with my recipe, as those testify who are using it. It is wonderful, but true, that hens can be made to lay as well in winter as in summer. I have discovered nature's secret. Every hen is a 200-egg hen when you know how. Doubters will be convinced when they read what others say. Hundreds of testimonials; many of them from Canada. It is just as successful here as in the States.

Send for particulars.

**GEO. W. RHONE,**  
Box 27, Orrstown, Pa.

## THE WINNIPEG BONSPIEL

Will be larger and better this year than ever it has been. Contestants are expected from Eastern Canada, Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, St. Paul, the Territories, and British Columbia, etc.

## The Canadian Northern Railway

Announce for the general public a rate of

## Single Fare

For the Round Trip

From their stations, Warman, Melfort and East to Winnipeg for this event.

Tickets good to go February 9th to 12th; Return until Feb. 20, 1906

Full particulars from



Any Agent

## WE TRUST YOU

With 2 doz. large beautifully colored packages of Sweet Pea Seeds to suit for us at 10c. each. For your trouble we will give you a beautiful little Watch with Gold hands on which a large Rose with buds and leaves is elegantly enamelled in seven colors. Edna Robinson, Dawson, Ont., says: "My watch is a perfect beauty." Write us a Post Card to-day and we will send you the seeds postpaid. A 50c. Certificate free with each package. Gracie Brown, Chertle, N.S., said: "I sold all the seeds in a few minutes." **THE DOMINION SEED CO., DEPT. 3125 TORONTO, ONTARIO.**





WAITING FOR THE BOYS.



Mother, put the kettle on, the boys are on the way,  
Comin' home from all about to spend  
Thanksgivin' day.  
One a judge, and one a doc., and one a millionaire,  
But hungry for the old home kiss, and plain old homely fare.  
Baste the turkey once again, and crisp his golden brown,  
Bet they can't get grub like that a-livin' down to town.  
Cramb'ry sassa and veg'tables—ain't they fine to see?  
Our boys are bringing appetites home to you and me.  
Our boys are bringin' other things, but dearest in our sight  
Is love for us who keep the home, and faith and appetite!  
Mother, put the kettle on, and have the water hot,  
CHASE & SANBORN'S coffee is the stuff that hits the spot,  
Gracious, ain't it splendid when you open up that tin,  
Beats the scents of Araby! Lemme sniff ag'in.  
Boys will smell it from the hill, and how they'll hurry up,  
Shake from dad—a kiss from Ma, and then a brimming cup.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

are mild, sure and safe, and are a perfect regulator of the system.

They gently unlock the secretions, clear away all effete and waste matter from the system, and give tone and vitality to the whole intestinal tract, curing Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Coated Tongue, Foul Breath, Jaundice, Heartburn, and Water Brash. Mrs. R. S. Ogden, Woodstock, N.B., writes: "My husband and myself have used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for a number of years. We think we cannot do without them. They are the only pills we ever take."

Price 25 cents or five bottles for \$1.00, at all dealers or direct on receipt of price. The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



Kodaks! Cameras!  
And supplies of all kinds  
Write for catalogue.

DUFFIN & CO.

108 BAYVIEW AVE., cor. Main St., WINNIPEG

attractive matinee. The design shown is very simple in construction and yet pretty and becoming. A square yoke makes the garment smooth fitting



over the shoulders and is concealed by a broad fanciful collar. The sleeve is an unusually graceful one. It is banded near the bottom to form a puff and ruffle and may be beautified with a lace under ruffle, edging or ribbon-run beading. A challis, albatross, French flannel, silk or lawn may serve as material. In the medium size the pattern calls for 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. 6426—Sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.

6442—A Stunning Waist in Clan Plaid.

Models which are really stunning need no words to commend them to the up-to-date woman. Such is the blouse portrayed. It is simple in the extreme, revealing the art of the designer in a few deft touches. A deep round yoke forms a becoming frame for the face while the two outward turning plaits at either side of the blouse lend taper to the waist and suggest the modish panel front. A very smart blouse after this pattern



might be made of one of the new clan plaid silks with yoke and deep cuffs of a plain color tucked silk. The round trimming strap which finishes the yoke may introduce a bit of panne velvet to harmonize in tone with the yoke. The blues and greens are especially good for using in this way. Nothing difficult renders the blouse well adapted for home construction, and only 4 yards of 27-inch material are needed for the medium size. 6442—Sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.

6392—A Stylish Raincoat.

Raincoats have become quite as much a necessity in the feminine wardrobe as the street suit and the new models are decidedly smart and becoming. The raincoat like the apron is no longer banished to plain unattractiveness but must be as pretty and modish as the designer can make it. The coat shown has a yoke and front facing in one after the latest mode and closes in double breasted manner. The back has two box



pleats extending from the shoulder which add becoming lines to the back and render the entire garment more fetching. The sleeve is built with an easy fullness to accommodate any sort of covering and a pretty cuff of fanciful shape finishes it. Cravenette, poplin, taffetas and tweed are all popular materials and may be developed without difficulty after this pattern. For the medium size 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material are needed. 6392—Sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.

A SAXON WORD.

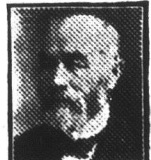
The Real Meaning of the Word Gew-Gaw With Examples Supplied.

There is no more expressive word in the English language than "gew-gaw." It has, according to Skeat, the philologist, the Anglo-Saxon derivation, and its meaning is "something showy, but not valuable." The brass watch of the fakir and the washed ring of the street corner actioneer are decidedly gew-gaw, but there are many more pretentious things that might well come under the same classification. For instance, the coated pillars in the City Hall, which the uninitiated might believe to be solid marble; the claw-footed chairs, which were common in the drawing-rooms of our boyhood recollections, and many other articles of more or less importance. There can be no question, however, that the term cannot be rightly applied to the latest model Gourlay Piano, Style 35 of the Empress Design, whichever you prefer, is not built on the gew-gaw model. To begin with, it is really valuable. The scale is crisp and even, and the tone is pure music, from bass to treble; the case is built on the Grecian models of artistic excellence. Free from ornate carving, and depending entirely upon plain lines and delicate curves for its effect, it is plain almost to severity, but the fine-grained and beautifully polished mahogany takes away the coldness, and the whole impression is one of repose and pure beauty. It is essentially an artistic case, and would not shame the finest salon in a royal palace.

Then, too, this piano, like all the Gourlay make, is especially durable. Only the best of material is used throughout, and the resultant instrument is one that takes rank with the very best upright pianos produced in America. It is exceedingly likely that, during the year 1906, the Empress style will add not a little to the popularity which the Gourlay Piano already possesses among the musicians and art lovers of this country.

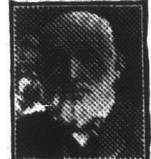
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CAPT. D. M. SHARP, Sub-Collector Customs, Port Credit, Ont., writes: "I suffered 18 years. Your Method has cured me at 76."



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MR. S. H. MAY, 127 Harrison St., Toronto, Ont., writes: "You have cured me of a very large Rupture. I recommend you to all."

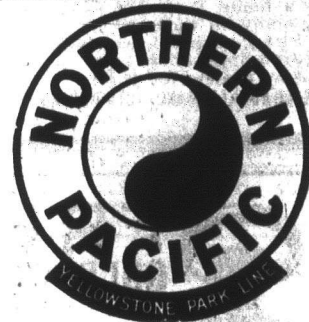


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TESTIMONIAL

Mrs. Arthur McConnell occupies a foremost position among Ottawa's professional musical artists. She writes as follows regarding the MARTIN-ORME PIANO.

Ottawa, May 30, 1906

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I am using the Martin-Orme Piano under most trying circumstances, and I want to tell you frankly what satisfaction it gives me.  
It combines board elastic tone with a delicacy one rarely finds in an upright piano.  
It responds with brilliancy to every demand, either for sostenuto playing or repetition in the most rapid passages.  
I am most happy to have this opportunity of so thoroughly testing its merits, and predict a greater success for it each year among leading musicians everywhere.

Most cordially yours,  
MARIE MCCONNELL,  
Pupil of Nanette Falk-Auerbach, Carl Faelten, Rich. Burmeister.

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Mrs Stephen E. Strong, Berwick, N.S., writes: "I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for Asthma, and have found it to be a grand medicine, always giving quick relief. We would not be without a bottle of it in the house."

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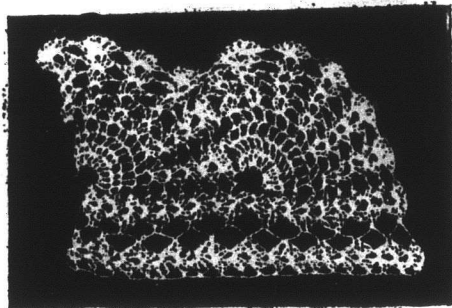
**Useful Handiwork.**

**Drawnwork Border.**

This simple but pretty border is suitable for handkerchiefs, on coarse fabric for center-pieces, tea-cloths, etc. or the design may be used as an "all over" pattern for yokes, collars, cuffs, shirt-waist sets, etc.

For a handkerchief, as illustrated, take a square of fine handkerchief linen, 12x12 inches. Leave 1/2 inch for hem and draw 6 threads. Fold and baste the hem neatly to the edge of the drawn space and proceed to hem-stitch around, taking 6 or 7 threads at a stitch. Leave 1/2 inch, and draw 2 rows of 1/2 inch squares, leave 1/2 inch between, each way. Divide the 1/2 inch space of threads in 3 strands, knotting first straight across the center of each space, then above and below, letting the 1st in center of the open square, and knotting on it. All cut edges must be neatly buttonholed. After knotting the strands as described, fill the open squares with alternating stars and woven figures. Knot the crossing-threads in the center of an open square and weave around and around 2 or 3 times, passing under 2 threads

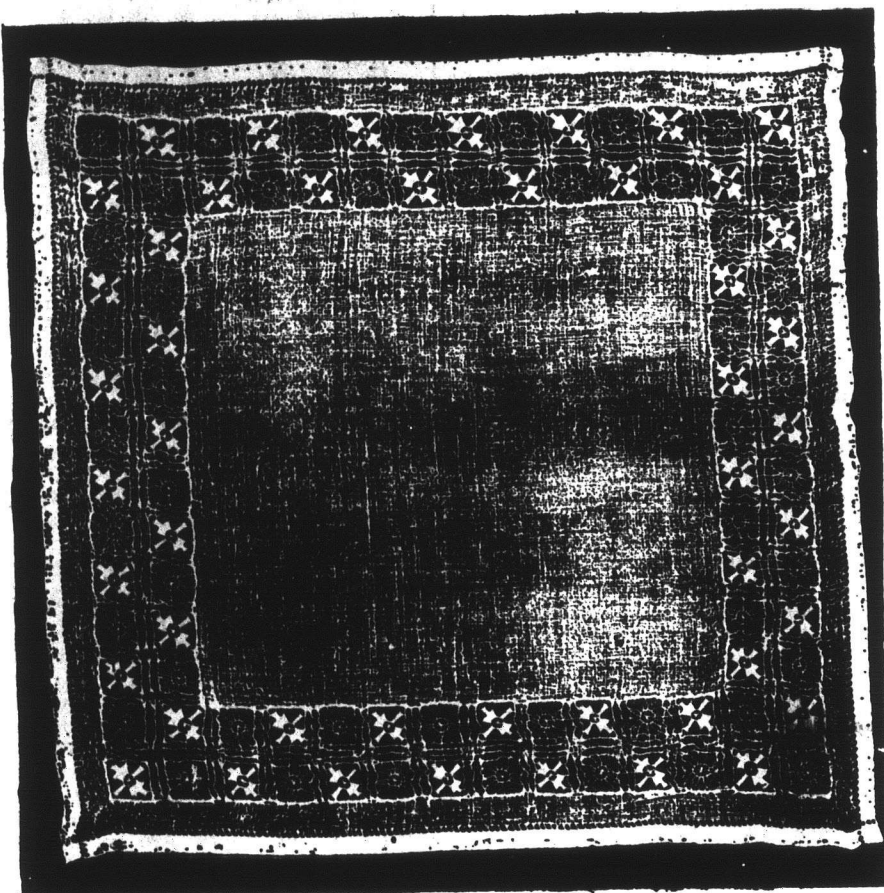
3. Chain 3, shell in shell a double under 1st stitch of 3 chain, chain 3, shell in shell treble in each of 12 trebles, turn.
4. Chain 3 for 1st treble, (chain 1, a treble between 2 trebles) 11 times,



PLAIN SHELL FAN LACE.

\* chain 1, shell in shell, fasten under 1st stitch of 3 chain, chain 3, shell in shell, a treble under 3

5. Chain 3, shell in shell, fasten under 3 chain, chain 3, shell in shell, chain 1, \* (a treble between 2 trebles, chain 2) 11 times, chain 2, a treble under chain at end of row, turn.



DRAWN-WORK BORDER.

to change the weaving; pass out 1-16 inch, knot each thread round, pass out to 1st knot on strand at side, knot there, back to last knotting thread knot on that, and so continue all around making in all 12 points, 3 on a side. This completes a star. Make the center of alternating figures in same way to the points; weave over 2 threads, back and forth, to a corner, pass needle back between the weaving to last knotting thread, twist around that 2 or 3 times, weave over 4 threads in next corner till you reach the side, then over 2 threads to corner, pass back, weave 3d corner like 1st, and 4th like 2d and the figure is complete.

**Plain Shell Fan Lace.**

1. Make a chain of 15 stitches, turn. Miss 3, shell of 3 trebles, 1 chain and 3 trebles in next stitch, miss 2, a double in next, chain 3 miss 3, shell in next stitch, chain 7, fasten in last stitch of chain with 1 double, turn.
2. Miss 1st stitch, 2 trebles in each of next 6 stitches, shell in shell, fasten with a double over 3 chain, chain 3, shell in shell, a treble under 3 chain at end of row, turn.

6. (Shell of 2 trebles, 1 chain and 2 trebles in 1st space, miss next space, shell in next) 5 times, and finish like 4th row from \*.
7. Like 5th row to \*; shell in shell around scallop, turn.
8. Chain 3, (shell in shell, chain 1) 6 times, and finish like 4th row.
9. Like 5th to \*; (shell of 3

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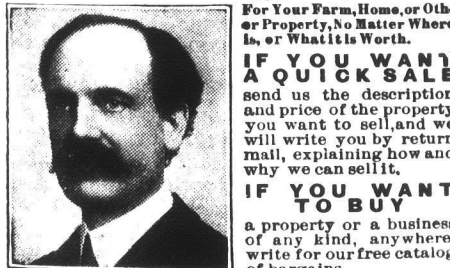
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trebles, 1 chain and 3 trebles in shell) 6 times, turn.

10. Chain 3, (9 trebles in shell) 6 times, chain 1, and finish like 4th row.

11. Chain 3, shell in shell, fasten under 3 chain, chain 3, shell in shell, chain 7, fasten in 2d of 9 trebles in last shell of preceding fan, chain 3, turn.

Repeat from 2d row.

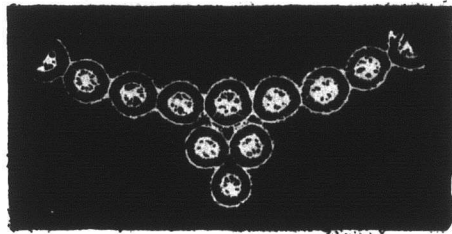
Join 2d fan to preceding one by catching in 7th of 9 trebles in same shell, at end of 3d row, and to next shell in same way, that is, join to 2d treble of 2d shell at end of 5th row, and to 7th of same shell at end of 7th chain 7, fasten in 2d of 9 trebles in treble of 3d shell.

The fan border may be used with any pretty insertion.

### Tab Collar in Hairpin Lace.

Nearly everyone is familiar with the method of making "hairpin lace," or lace made over a hairpin. A straight-pronged, stiff pin is required and this is not often to be found among the regulation hairpins of the present day. If you have an old-fashioned "crimping-pin," you are fortunate, because this is "just the thing" for making hairpin lace, the prongs being of good-sized wire, stiff and straight. There are pins or staples that come for this purpose, from 1 to 2 1/2 or 3 inches wide. If a smaller pin is wanted, take a steel knitting-needle, No. 17, No. 18 or No. 19, hold the center of it over a hot blaze until the needle will bend, then bend it over a round stick that will allow it to come to the required size, plunge it in cold water, and you have an ideal implement at a little cost.

To do the work, make 1 chain, as in crocheting, slip out your hook and put the loop of chain over the left prong of your pin, as it is held prongs upward. Holding the crochet-hook in the right hand, the pin in the left, turn the pin over so that the thread forms a loop around the other prong and comes around the back, put the crochet-hook between the prongs, upward under the nearest thread, take



TAB COLLAR IN HAIRPIN LACE.

up thread and draw through, then over and draw through, completing half the knot or stitch. \* Turn the pin over from right to left, letting the thread pass around prong to the back again, and bringing the hook over end of prong to the front, put hook under upper cross thread at left of center, take up thread and draw through, over again and draw through 2 stitches on hook. Repeat from \* to length required. This is single work. For double work put hook under both threads instead of only the upper thread at left of center; or, make 2 doubles on the thread, at beginning, then, in repeating, make a double in 2d double and 1 under the upper thread of last loop. I prefer the second method for "heavy work."

The wheels for the collar illustrated require a pin 3/4 to 1 inch wide. Make a strip of 52 loops on each side and join the ends neatly. Run needle through all the loops on the inside and fasten securely. Make 1 double crochet in every loop on the outer edge, taking care to work so that the wheel will be perfectly flat, and fasten off.

Ten wheels and 2 half-wheels are required for the collar. Join them when working by 8 loops at the side of each, or with needle and thread when the wheels are completed. The 3 wheels used for the tab have purling sewed entirely around, after joining, and the strip for the neck is thus edged before attaching the tab, 1 1/2 yards of purling being required.

## Puzzle Column For Boys and Girls.

### Conundrums.

1. What part of a ragged garment resembles the Pope's title?
2. When is a man of greatest use at the dinner table?
3. What is the difference between a rejected and an accepted lover?
4. How is the best way to make a coat last?
5. When may you be said to imbibe a piano?
6. Why does a sculptor die a most horrible death?
7. Why are washerwomen great flirts?
8. If thirty-two degrees is freezing point, what is squeezing point?
9. Prove that the winds are blind.
10. Why is a married man like a fire?
11. What is the difference between a young lady and a mouse?
12. What is the difference between a gardener and a Chinaman?

### Poetical Conundrums.

13. Legs I have, but seldom walk; I backbite all, but never talk.
14. My first I hope you are, My second I see you are, My whole I know you are.

### Arithmetical Puzzles.

15. Place three 2's together so as to make 24.
16. Prove, by mathematical principles, that two unequal numbers are equal.
17. Says A to B: "Give me four weights and I can weigh any number of pounds not exceeding 40." Required—the weights and method of weighing.
18. If a man had a triangular lot of land, the largest side being 136 rods, and each of the other sides 68 rods; what would be the value of the grass on it at the rate of \$10 an acre?

### Answers to Puzzles.

1. Because it goes from month to month.
2. A rebus.
3. An inward inexpressibility and an outward all-overishness; or, the classical definition of a collegiate is, "Love is the so-ness, as it were, of the white heat fusion of the intellect, sensibility and will."
4. Because the brethren embrace the sisters.
5. When the spring opens the leaves and the autumn turns them.
6. In cider (side her).
7. Because he is bound to adore (a door).
8. Gladiator (glad I ate her).
9. Because he is patrolling (Pat rolling).
10. Because he makes a little hare (hair) go a long way.
11. His foot.
12. The stars, because they have studied the heavens ever since the creation.
13. Eye.
14. Nose-gay.
15. The "catch" is on the word ears. He takes out two ears on his head and one ear of corn each day; hence, six days.
16. Nine is IX; cross the I we have XX.
17. 6 1/2 = 7.

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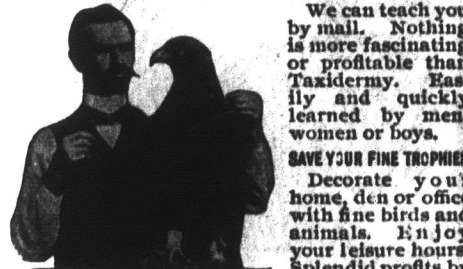
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 WRITE NOW—IT EXPLAINS.

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 SEEDSMEN,  
 142-146 McGill Street  
 MONTREAL



## About the Farm.

### Before It Is Too Late.

If you have a gray-haired mother,  
 And from home you are away,  
 Sit down and write the letter  
 You put off day by day.  
 Don't wait until her tired steps  
 Reach Heaven's pearly gate,  
 But show her that you think of her  
 Before it is too late.

If you've a tender message,  
 Or a loving word to say,  
 Don't wait till you forget it,  
 But whisper it to-day.—  
 Who knows what bitter memories  
 May haunt you, if you wait?  
 So make your loved ones happy  
 Before it is too late.

The tender word unspoken,  
 The letter never sent,  
 The long-forgotten messages  
 The wealth of love unspent:—  
 For these some hearts are breaking,  
 For these some loved ones wait;  
 So show them that you care for them  
 Before it is too late.

### Old Mention.

Saying a thing isn't the same as doing it. Do first, say last.

Violence symbol weakness, and strength shows itself in patience and poise.

Many men owe the grandeur of their lives to their tremendous difficulties.

Are your fire insurance policies good and tight, and do they cover everything?

A man said of a candidate for office: "If he were honest he would vote against himself."

Do not try to do everything to-day. Every day has its share of work. Leave to-morrow's task for to-morrow.

When you grind the axe, take time. Don't be in such a hurry that you round off the edge. Keep the blade thin. This will save lots of strength when chopping, and strength is the farmer's capital.

Out in the sun is a pretty poor place to keep the grindstone. The sunshine hardens the stone and makes it less gritty. A stone without grit is no better than a man who lacks grit. Get the stone under cover.

How is that sick neighbor? Step in once in a little while and see if you can do anything to cheer him up. It will do you more good than it will him, and it will be worth a lot to him.

Not many farmers realize how handy a good vise would be to them. A good wooden one may be had cheap; and a nice iron one, for the top of the work bench, with which to sharpen saws and do odd jobs, is almost indispensable.

### Overfeeding.

One of the great wastes on the western farm is overfeeding. While this may not be true on every farm it is true on many. It only pays to fatten an animal once in life and that is just before it is put on the market. Overfeeding a horse not only invites disease but injures its usefulness. Overfattening a cow ruins her. Fattening a heifer that is intended for the dairy ruins her. Overloading a colt with flesh invites blemishes and cripples its growth. Overfeeding the brood sow or the ewe with fattening foods impairs their usefulness.

Good feeding does not nor should not mean fattening. Animals that are intended for work, milk or breeding purposes should be fed liberally on a good growing and bloodmaking feed but should not be fed to fatten. Corn is a fattening food and should not become a main feed for anything but the animals that are to be sold from the farm. Fat makes poor milk and poor mothers.

The matter of economical feeding should be made a study on every farm where stock is kept. I am a strong advocate of good feeding for it is impossible to starve money into an animal, but it is just as true that an overfed animal will lose the grower money as one underfed.

### Curing Pork.

A writer sends us the following recipes:—Mix thoroughly three gallons of fine salt, three pints granulated sugar, one cup red pepper, and one cup black pepper. Sprinkle some of the mixture on a sheet of heavy paper on the table. Lay a piece of meat on this, rind side down, and rub the mixture well into the flesh and sprinkle on all that the meat will carry. Wrap the paper snugly around the meat and slip into a small sack, hock end up. Tie tightly, sew corners down, and hang meat where it can drip, which it will do. Always let the meat get cold before salting, but do not let it freeze after salting. After the meat quits dripping you can hang it up where you please, so it is not in the sun. Flies will not bother it and it will keep for a year or more. The above mixture will be enough to cure the meat from five hogs weighing 250 each. By this method you will have fresh pork all summer, with no smoking or smoke house needed on the farm. Try it and be convinced.

I have used the following method of curing meat for fifteen years and have never lost a pound. For one thousand pounds of meat take ten pounds of salt, three pounds dark brown sugar, one pound pepper, one-half pound saltpeter? The saltpeter may be omitted but I prefer to have it. Mix thoroughly, and after the animal heat is well out of the meat rub the mixture well into the meat and lay pieces on clean boards, covered with a sprinkling of salt. Don't pile the meat up. In ten days or two weeks apply the mixture again, using a light application if the pieces are small, but if large apply more. In another two weeks the meat will be ready to smoke. I use the liquid smoke, hanging the meat up and painting it twice. I like the liquid smoke better than the old way, as it is less work and bother and does away with the old smoke house. At all times keep the meat from freezing. Remember that this treatment does not make the meat bug-proof. We have kept meat cured in this way for a full year and it was still in good shape.

### A New Graft.

It is said on good authority that certain fruit tree agents are now selling trees grafted on the hardest roots obtainable, such as the oak, red cedar, hazel bush, or, in fact, we presume for that matter the customer could make selection and get his apple trees on almost any kind of a root that seemed best adapted to the adverse conditions of his particular soil! This is a new "graft" and we are surprised that some of the tree sharks had not been working it as soon as the hardy root fad was launched.

We have the greatest respect for any and all legitimate and reasonable effort to improve the quality of fruit trees for the Northwest but this "new graft" like the seedless, coreless apple, should not catch any intelligent tree planter. Call the dog and show your No. 12 boot to the tree agent who suggests such nonsense. He would be quite sure to short change you in paying for a meal or a night's lodging. Give your business to the home nurserymen or some strictly reliable grower who by fair dealing has established a reputation for honesty.



Dairy Notes.

Poor care will spoil a can of cream just as readily as it will spoil a can of milk.

Too many dairymen "scald" their cans, pails, separators, etc., with cold water.

Help build up the creamery in your locality. It will make your farm worth more.

The creamery needs a business man as manager. Is your creamery in charge of a business man?

In choosing the dairy herd first get rid of the scrubs. Every day they are on the farm means less profit for the owner.

Kindness and good feed. That is what the dairy cow is looking for, and she is no beggar either—she is willing to pay well for it.

The condition of some of our dairies is not conducive to an increased demand for dairy products. The good dairyman is a cleanly dairyman.

Butter Making.

Making good butter on the farm is purely a matter of care and cleanliness. There is such a lamentable lack of this care and cleanliness on the average farm that farm butter on the city market is usually looked upon with disfavor.

In the first place, when the milk is brought in, give it immediate attention. Don't let it stand around in the bucket taking up foul odors.

Strain carefully and if possible set the crocks in water to cool. Don't cover the crocks until the animal heat has all passed off.

When the cream has been gathered, don't allow it to "clabber," "curdle," or sour under the impression that you will get more butter.

All the extras you get from curdled cream will be an extra "strong" flavor. The cream should be churned when it has just a mildly acid taste.

The time to ripen under ordinary temperature will be about two days. Have a dairy thermometer so that you may know when the cream is the right temperature to churn.

Long churning means that the cream is either too cold or too hot. 52 degrees to 60 degrees is the right range of temperature.

If the cows have not been salted it will also sometimes mean a long time for the butter to "come."

When the butter is just nicely granulated and in pieces the size of a pea, draw off the buttermilk and wash the butter in three or four waters.

Then gather the butter, salt, and work until the salt is all incorporated. Set aside for eight or ten hours and then rework thoroughly.

If the working is thoroughly done there will be none of the mottled streaks so common in country butter. Do not work too much, however, or the grain of the butter will be spoiled and there will be a greasy condition.

The right time to stop can be ascertained by breaking off a chunk. The proper appearance of the edge will be granulated and rough and the salt and water intermixed will appear as a small sparkling drop of water.

Care should also be observed in marketing the butter and having it in a neat and tidy condition. In fact, cleanliness all through the operation of milking, churning, and marketing is the whole secret of success in the production of good butter on the farm.

When the "good man" does not milk cows and sell cream for a living but only as an incidental feature of his farm operations the women folks can pick up a tidy sum of pin money by making good butter for town trade.

The cities would gladly use a greater amount of butter direct from the farms. But the quality of farm butter as a whole is so uncertain and variable that the demand has to be met with creamery butter.

Fruit Tree Protectors.

We have advocated for several years the use of wire cloth to protect fruit trees from the ravages of insects and rabbits during winter.

We have tested its value for that purpose and we can recommend it to all who want a serviceable and strictly reliable tree protector.

The expense of the wire is hardly worth mentioning when compared to the value of a good, bearing apple tree thousands of which are annually destroyed from girdling by mice and rabbits in winter.

We advise re-enters to buy the wire cloth in full rolls which will greatly reduce the cost of the same to consumers.

Where the trees are headed low, as all should be, thus grown, the protectors need not be more than eighteen inches high.

We also conclude that all our readers bank their fruit trees in the fall, which will cover at least six inches of the stalk or trunk.

The dealer from whom the wire is purchased will cut the same into pieces of various lengths with his "squaring" shears, much faster and better than the job could possibly be done with an ordinary tinner's nippers.

Instead of using a string or wire fastening we pin the overlapping ends into a tube with long wire nails, which is quickly undone when they are to be removed.

The protectors are of no special value to the trees during the summer, hence, we advise taking them off in the spring and, after dipping in oil to avoid further damage from rust, we would store in a dry place until again needed for winter use.

It often happens that wire cloth which has been discarded from windows or door frames may be cut into pieces that will make very serviceable tree protectors.

Sometimes the dealer may have a damaged roll that he will sell at a generous discount. A cover of white paint adds to their value because it reflects heat rather than absorbs as do all dark colors.

Try the wire cloth tree protector this winter.

Poultry Pointers.

Don't forget to feed charred corn at least once a week during the winter. Charcoal is a wonderfully efficient health promoter.

The busy hen never gets too fat to lay. Keep the hens scratching. They are natural workers if they are given a chance.

I don't care much about hearing the religious experience of the man who allows his hens to roost in the orchard through the winter.

If you think "chickens eat their heads off," yours are probably that kind of fowls, either by nature or through your carelessness.

It is estimated that it costs twice as much to keep a "yaller" dog as it does to keep a half dozen hens, yet a good many people keep dogs. Queer, isn't it?

I am not in favor of trying to keep the boys on the farm, but if I could interest them in poultry I know I could not drive them off the place with a club.

Don't be afraid to eat a chicken now and then. It does not cost more to raise a pound of chicken than a pound of pork on the farm.

The chicken is easier to digest and more palatable to most people.

Give the boys an interest in the chickens. A New York farmer did this with his boy and in a few years had to get up a partnership with him to prevent him from owning the farm.

Both men are making money.

If you have never used an incubator buy one and begin this season. Send for the catalogues of the incubator manufacturers and study them.

You will learn a good many things even if you do not buy an incubator.

If your chicken house is not real warm and tight, get some burlap and make a curtain to hang around the perches at night.

Hang the curtain to the roof, and have it long enough to reach the floor. This will cost little and will pay well.

When you hear a farmer saying that one hen is as good as another, don't waste time trying to find his name among those who attend farmers' institutes.

If you don't find him at home he is talking politics at the corner grocery.

THE CRY OF A MARTYR.

INDIGESTION, CRUEL STOMACH PAINS AND NERVOUS DEBILITY.

DRIVEN OUT BY

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP.

"I was taken ill in the month of June 1904 with a cough and soreness in the side together with a bad attack of indigestion, and in consequence of this I became so feeble that I was unable to attend to my business. A large number of my friends judging from my appearance only gave me A FEW WEEKS TO LIVE, and the Doctors' Medicine did not seem to help me in the slightest degree."

"I tried many different Remedies but they ALL FAILED to give me any permanent RELIEF. Then on the recommendation of a friend I tried MOTHER SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP. I felt some benefit from it shortly after the first dose, and after having taken it regularly I am now able to attend to my affairs without difficulty."

Letter from Mr. Simon Theriault, Burnsville, Gloucester Co., New Brunswick. Oct. 20th., 1905.

Profit by the experience of thousands of people similar to Mr. Theriault, who have used this WORLD RENOWNED REMEDY for a period covering over thirty years, with satisfactory results.

PRICE 60c. PER BOTTLE.

For sale by all Druggists and Merchants all over the world.

"Might Have!"

I have lived my life, and I face the end— But that other life I might have led. Where lay the road, and who was its friend;

And what was the goal, when the years were fled? Where lay the road? Did I miss the turn? The friend unknown? Our greetings unsaid?

And the goal unsought? Shall I never learn? What was that life I might have led? As the spring's last look, for one dear day

From skies autumnal on earth may bend, So lures me that other life—but, nay! I have lived my life, and I face the end.

—Edith M. Thomas.

HE WAS LAID UP FOR OVER A YEAR

Till Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured His Kidney Troubles.

Now He's Perfectly Healthy and Able to Work—Gives all the Credit to the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy

WAPPELLA, Assa., N.W.T., Feby. 1, —(Special).—Cured of Kidney Disease that had laid him up for over a year, Mr. Geo. Bartleman, a well known man here is loud in his praises of Dodd's Kidney Pills, for to them and nothing else, he claims he owes his cure.

"Yes, I had Kidney Trouble," Mr. Bartleman says. "I had pains in my back and in other parts of my body and though the doctor did what he could for me, I grew worse till I was unable to work."

"Then I started to take Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I took them all winter and summer while I was unable to work. I took in all twelve boxes, and now I am perfectly healthy. My pains are all gone and I am able to work. I heartily recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all sufferers of Kidney Disease."

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure the Kidneys. Healthy Kidneys strain all impurities, all seeds of disease, out of the blood. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills cure such a wide range of diseases including Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, and Urinary Troubles.

Strictly Western.

Our eyes tire of the ordinary seed catalog covers, so it is with pleasurable relief that we turn to something that is unique, attractive and new. The Brandon Seed House had this in mind when choosing a cover for their 1906 catalog, which is illustrated with a scene typical of the progress of events in the West. Its pages are replete with information about the various kinds of special seeds which this northern country succeeds best with, and no doubt it is this specializing, and selecting out of the best that grows, that have been strong factors in the building up of the largest independent Seed House in Western Canada. The large cash prizes which they are giving to their customers this year, makes one forcibly realize the magnitude of this progressive institution. Their stocks of seeds, fruits, flowers, trees, and garden tools are the largest and most complete to meet the special needs which we require. Being the Western agents for the Planet Jr. garden tools, they carry a full line of this class of goods, and no reader should fail to have in their hands a copy of A. E. McKenzie's & Co.'s free catalog. Their efforts to obtain pure seed grain have been rewarded, and they can now follow up the noted "Seed Grain Special," with the McKenzie's special seed grain.

ENAMELLED WATCH FREE

Hand one Silver Nickel case on which a horse is elegantly enamelled the rich brown fur and delicate coloring making the whole design absolutely true to life. A very beautiful and thoroughly reliable Watch is at as every purpose of the most expensive time piece, given for selling only twenty large, beautiful packages of Sweet Pea Seeds at 10c each. Each package is beautifully decorated in \$2.00 and contains 48 (the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every main color) they are hot sellers. Everybody buys them. E. J. Butler, Burnsville, Ont., said: "I sold all the seeds in a few minutes. People said they were fine." A 50c. certificate free with each package. Write us a post card to-day and we will mail the package postpaid. Charles Wickham, Ridgeville, Ont., said: "I received my watch and it is far ahead of my expectations. It keeps splendid time and I am perfectly delighted with it." A. Gross Prize Seed Co., D.P. 322, Toronto.



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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE WESTERN HOME MONTHLY



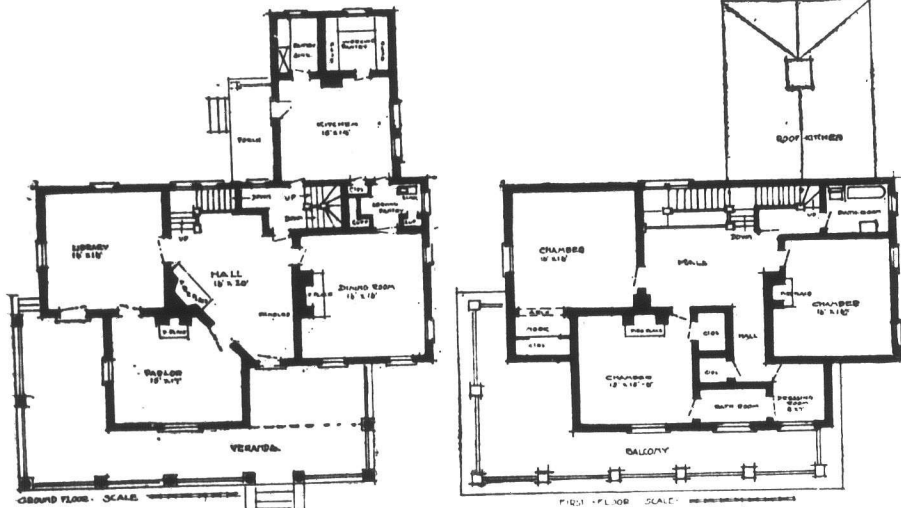
# ORIGINAL PLANS

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

This is a residence in the colonial style and has, when built a very stately effect, when the details are exact and harmonious. The ample veranda running around the front and side with its balcony above make a home-like picture. The front door would have bevelled plate glass, and is well proportioned, while the dormers could be made into a fine piece of detail, with the chimneys adding to the color scheme. The house could be built of red brick, or of frame, and all the outside trim painted white. The roof a deep grey, surmounted by the white of the balustrade on the deck. The floor arrangement appears to be a model one for a country mansion, the ground and first floors having a large hall lighted at the back by windows over the stair, extending to the first floor ceiling, and making

## Hollow Concrete Building Blocks.

The comparatively recent advent of hollow concrete blocks into building construction is probably one of the most important innovations in the building industry, and one that is yet in its infancy. The use of concrete as building material is not recent, however, as there are still in existence dikes, dams, roadways, etc., built by the Romans of material corresponding almost exactly with our present day concrete; it is the introduction of the hollow concrete building block machine that has made possible the gigantic strides taken by this new industry. Experiments along this line have been in progress for many years, but it is only in the past few



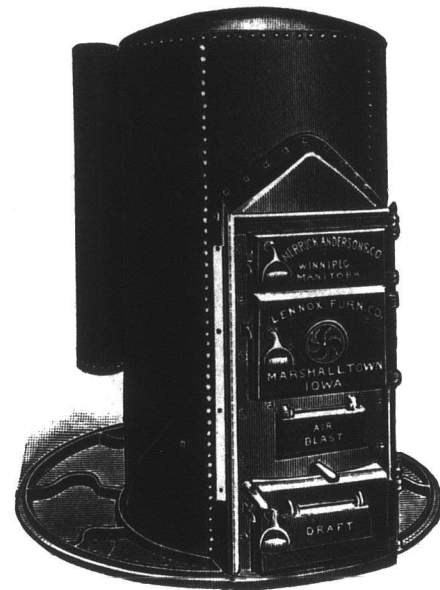
a handsome appearance. This hall could be panelled. The dining room is large and has very convenient arrangement to kitchen, panelled with a plate rail above panelling. The parlor is off the main hall, and the library back from it. The kitchen has large pantrys and everything arranged for utility. The ground floor hall would be stained mahogany, and the stairs with white spindles and mahogany rail; the dining room finished dark; the library in green tones, and the parlor white enamel. Floors on ground to be maple. The first floor has fireplaces, and ample chamber room and closets, etc. The ceilings are: Basement, 7 ft. 6 in.; ground floor, 9 ft. 6 in.; first floor, 9 ft.; attic, 8 ft. The foundation built of rubble and, if wished, an ashler might be continued to first story and bricks above this.

years that the results have been tangible.

## Earliest Wooden Bridges.

The earliest wooden bridges were built by expert carpenters. The work was done by contract, very much the same as building work is done at the present day, except that the builder was also the designer. The builder would buy suitable timber or have it sawed to order at conveniently located saw-mills, and any iron-work needed in the construction of the bridge, such as rods, bolts, or bars, he would obtain at a local blacksmith shop, and frame and erect the bridge in place, ready for traffic. The same methods were

## Lennox Torrid Zone Steel Furnaces



If Torrid Zone Furnaces were not the most superior make of Furnaces on the market to-day they would not be used and recommended by such parties as:—

- J. Y. GRIFFIN, Winnipeg
- Rev. S. FEA, St. Peter's Rectory, Winnipeg
- FRANK R. EVANS, Architect, Winnipeg
- PAUL SALA, Winnipeg
- N. T. HULSE, Tinsmith, Winnipeg
- F. W. PETERS, C.P.R., " "
- ENOCH WINKLER, " "
- N. DICKIE, Carberry
- J. T. BROCK, Lumsden
- J. G. NESTER, Calgary

### Found it Satisfactory

Mr. J. G. Hester, Calgary, says—  
Coal consumption very moderate. Any practical man, in fact any man with ordinary intelligence who sees a section of the Torrid Zone can understand why it does so well.

Mr. John Beaton, Winnipeg, says:—  
Torrid Zone Furnace is more economical than any furnace in my experience as a builder, last 15 years. Will burn soft coal as good as hard. It is the furnace for me.

Made of Solid Steel, 1/2-inch thick, Rivetted, on the principle of a locomotive boiler: Dust-proof and Gas-proof.

Many hundred homes in Manitoba and North-west attest the SUPERIORITY OF TORRID ZONE STEEL FURNACES.

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also used in building the early iron highway bridges. Each of these builders had his own type of bridge, and his own special details. At that time there was generally but little competition, as very few had any knowledge of bridge building, and each one controlled a certain territory.

Sir MacKenzie Bowell:—If the Manitoba School Question was again before the country I should follow the same course and adopt the same policy that I did in 1856-6.



**V. W. HORWOOD**  
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Elegant pictures, beautiful colors, sell like wildfire. Send name and address and we'll mail you 18 sets postpaid. Sell them at 10¢ a set (4 cards in a set), return money, and we'll promptly send you this handsome watch free. THE COLONIAL ART CO. DEPT. 3120 TORONTO



IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

Philharmonic Societies are springing up all over the country. Belleville has organized one, and will give "The Creation."

"The Musician," printed by Whaley Royce Co., is an up-to-date musical journal, very interesting and well edited. It is to be hoped that it will have a permanent publication.

Kubelik's appearances on his present tour will take the form of concerts not recitals—that is, his violin playing will be supplemented by the work of other artists. Hugo Gorlitz, the young Bohemian's manager, sends word from London that he has nearly completed arrangements with several musicians of international reputation to be in Kubelik's company. These will include a pianist, a flutist, a soprano and a baritone.

A Concert was given in Swan Lake Opera House on January 24th under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of the English Church. It was a great success.

The Clef club, one of Winnipeg's most progressive organizations, last month at the Mariaggi banqueted two distinguished visitors, Mons. Jean Gerardy, the famous Belgian 'cellist, and Mr. Arthur Dunham, one of America's most promising organists. Nearly fifty gentlemen were present.

Mr. George Bowles, the club's president occupied the chair and, after an

Neggy, the Australian pianist, are touring the West. They appeared at Portage la Prairie on Jan. 12th.

The Carman Orchestra gave for their Assembly a "Phantom Party" on January 22nd.

The Russell Citizens' Band gave a dance on the 17th inst. A jolly time was spent by all.

The Minstrel Club of Portage La Prairie gave an entertainment in aid of the Hospital Aid Society in January.

The Stanley Adams Grand Concert Company sang in Carberry on Jan. 22nd.

The MacGregor Choral Union was formed last month. The Union is conducted by Mr. E. G. Eardley, the well known Manchester Cathedral bass soloist. The young Society is very ambitious, and will produce "The Messiah" during the winter.

The James Fax Concert Company which is touring the West, has been a marked success. The company appeared at Waskada on January 31st.

The Portage La Prairie Philharmonic Society have decided to prepare the comic opera "Patience," by Gilbert and Sullivan. Rehearsals will commence at once.

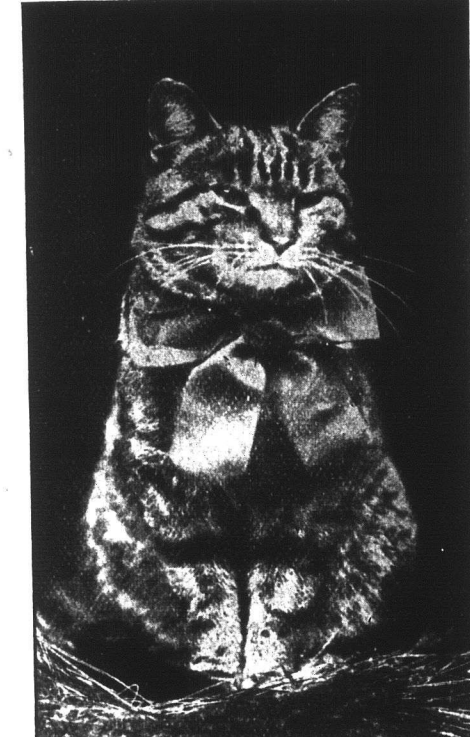
The Ball given by the members of the Melfort Lodge No. 95 O. F. & A. M. in January was a success. There was a good attendance, and excellent music was provided by Mr. Ira Monsees, H. D. Monsees, and Heath.

A cablegram from Geneva, Switzerland, announces that Ignace Paderewski, the noted virtuoso and composer, has completely recovered from the attack of paralysis which forced him to abandon his last American tour. His doctors are, however, extremely doubtful whether he will ever be able to appear in public again, although Paderewski is anxious to get to work once more and is quite distressed at the thought that he must abandon his career in public.

The Mendelssohn Choir of Toronto, Mr. A. S. Vogt, conductor, will perform the choral part of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony at one of their coming concerts in February next. This will be the first performance of this work in Canada. The event will be one of history to the music student of the future.

The mouth-organ, according to Truth of London, long treated with unmerited contumely and derision, has at length, it seems, obtained recognition of a kind which should place it forever beyond the slings and arrows of the critical. For the First East Surrey Regiment, which is recruited mainly from Southwark, Lambeth and Walworth, a mouth-organ band has been established. Col. Ringwood, the officer commanding, has, it appears, been struck by the cheering effect of the mouth-organ's genial strains, and now whenever the battalion marches out, and bands and drums and fifes have ceased to play, the mouth-organ contingent strikes up, as a paragraph on the subject puts it, "with considerable effect."

The Forster Concert Company of Carman gave an excellent concert during the month of January. The program was as follows; Piano Solo "Murmuring of the Forest," Mrs. Forster; Song, "The Snowflake," Miss Fournier; Reading, Miss Ostrander; Duet, "Oh that we two were Maying," Miss Fournier and Mr. Forster; Trio, "When Jack proposed," Miss Fournier, Mrs. Forster and Mr. Forster; Song, "Ave Marie," Mr. Forster; Piano Solo, "Spinning Song," Mrs. Forster; Songs, "The Violet," "Disappointment," Miss Fournier; Reading, Miss Ostrander; Songs, "Twas in the Merry Month of May," "Where'er my tears have fallen," Mr. Forster; Trio, "The Boy and the Tack," Miss Fournier, Mr. and Mrs. Forster; Duet, "Night of Joy," Miss Fournier and Mr. Forster.



How Do YOU LIKE ME?

hour or so had been spent discussing a very excellent menu, submitted a brief and entirely informal toast list.

John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, is an accomplished 'cellist. A well known musician announces that there is a plan on foot for still another orchestra in New York with a celebrated conductor of Europe as its leader. It is stated that Mr. Rockefeller is the prime factor in this scheme, the object of which is to wrest from Boston the supremacy given it by its Symphony Orchestra.

Henry Marteau, the violinist, who does not arrive in this country till January, is already booked with the leading orchestras and musical societies from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Up to the present time his appearances are booked in New York city.

Miss Hope Morgan, the celebrated soprano of the London, Paris and Continental operas; Madame Beatrice Langley, the foremost lady violinist of England; Mr. Stanley Adams one of England's leading baritones of the St. James' Hall concerts; and Miss Myrtle

Your Opportunity

To buy a New Scale William's Piano at the lowest price ever offered. Removal Sale makes the reduced prices. We go to our new home about March 1st, therefore the inaugural of this February Sale. There is a host of prices and styles to choose from. Space limitation prevents a more detailed description. Write for full particulars, cuts of pianos, payment plan, etc. A further reduction will be made for cash.

Every Instrument, except the Krydner Special, is a genuine New Scale Williams' Piano, the piano that is rapidly becoming the most popular one in Canada. Equipped with the harmonic tone prolonging bridge, brass flange, repeating action, continuous hinges, acoustic rims, and nickel-plated pins, the new features of this great piano. Every instrument absolutely new from the factory but a few weeks.

BONSPIELERS who purpose buying a piano when in the city will find this sale worth while attending. It affords you a big saving.

Sale includes Organs from \$50.00 up.

STYLE 44. Walnut or Mahogany case, beautiful style, double veneered, carved effect on ends of music desk, height 4-ft. 4-in., made for small room. Regular selling price \$400.00. Removal Sale Price \$355.00

STYLE KRYDNER. An excellent low-priced instrument, Walnut, beautiful tone, carved music desk, high-grade action. The finest piano on the market at the regular price, \$325.00. Removal Sale Price \$285.00

STYLE 46. In Walnut or Mahogany, beautiful plain style, excellent veneer finish, brass trimmings, full length music desk, relieved with a touch of carving, rich full tone. Regular selling price \$450.00. Removal Sale Price \$395.00

STYLE 50. Walnut or Mahogany case, one of the finest pianos made, beautifully carved full length music desk, carved pillars, nickel trimmings. Regular sale price \$500.00. Removal Sale Price \$440.00

CURRAN, GOULDING & SKINNER, Ltd.

298 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

FREE BIG, BEAUTIFULLY DRESSED DOLL



This charming little lady that we give away was made for us by one of the most expert doll makers of the world. She is one of the many thousands delivered to us for the purpose of making thousands of little girls happy. Dolly is not a cheap small doll such as is seen in the toy stores, but is a great big beauty, with a genuine bisque head, feet and arms, and a strong, well made body. She turns her head, and moves her arms and legs. She has large expressive eyes, pearly teeth, rosy cheeks, and natural curly ringlets. She is completely dressed from head to foot. Her hat and dress are daintily trimmed with lace and ribbons. She has shoes and stockings that she can take off and put on, and set of trimmed underwear. GIRLS, shall we send you this magnificent doll? No money is required. Just send us your name and address. We will send you prepaid 2 doz. sets of our

Colored Picture Post Cards

to sell at 10c a set. They sell like lightning. Each set contain four of the most beautifully colored Picture Post Cards, all different. Do not wait, but send us your name and address at once.

The Colonial Art Co. Dept. 3112, TORONTO



## Don't Pay Fancy Prices for Baking Powder

It's not quality you're paying for, but trust prices and custom's duties.

All American powders have to pay a heavy tax before they can come into Canada, and this duty is figured in the price you pay.

Do you think it makes the baking powder any better? Hardly.

Again the manufacturers of these

powders belong to what is known as the "American Baking Powder Trust," which aims to keep up the price to the public by "cornering" the supply of materials in the States

Does this add to the value of the baking powder? Of course not.

For the worth of your money buy

# Blue Ribbon

**BAKING POWDER**

25c a Pound

Made in Canada

It is the purest, highest grade, and most reliable baking powder ever sold at any price.

But get a pound and judge for yourself.

There is nothing more Healthful and Nourishing than a cup of

**COWAN'S**  
PERFECTION  
**COCOA**  
(Maple Leaf Label)

Give to your children, and make them Stalwart and Strong

The COWAN CO., Ltd., TORONTO.

## RHEUMATISM

SCIATICA, INSOMNIA, NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS, etc.,  
all skillfully treated and cured by Static Electricity  
and High Frequency Currents.

My treating rooms are well equipped with the very best Electrical Appliances, which, together with a thorough knowledge of Electro-Therapeutics, make my treatments a success.

I shall be pleased to receive visitors to the Bouspiel and explain my methods, whether they care to have treatment or not.

CONSULTATION FREE.

**Mrs. E. Coates Coleman,**

4 AVENUE BLOCK,

Telephone 996 265 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG

## Women and The Home

### The Motherlook.

You take the finest woman, with th' roses in her cheeks,  
An' all th' birds a-singin' in her voice  
each time she speaks;  
Her hair all black an' gleamin' or a glowin' mass o' gold—  
An' still th' tale o' beauty isn't more th'n halfway told.  
There ain't a word that tells it; all description it defies—  
The motherlook that lingers in a happy woman's eyes.

A woman's eyes will sparkle in her innocence and fun,  
Or snap a warnin' message to th' ones she wants to shun.  
In pleasure or in anger there is always han'someness,  
But still there is a beauty that was surely made to bless—  
A beauty that grows sweeter, an' that all but glorifies—  
Th' motherlook that sometimes comes into a woman's eyes.

It ain't a smile exactly—yet it's brimmin' full o' joy.  
An' meltin' into sunshine when she bends above her boy  
Or girl when it's a-sleepin', with its dreams told in its face;  
She smooths its hair, an' pets it as she lifts it to its place.  
It leads all th' expressions, whether grave, or gay, or wise—  
Th' motherlook that glimmers in a lovin' woman's eyes.

There ain't a picture of it. If there was they'd have to paint  
A picture of a woman mostly angel an' some saint,  
An' make it still be human—an' they'd have to blend the whole.  
There ain't a picture of it, for no one can paint a soul,  
No one can paint the glory comin' straight from paradise—  
The motherlook that lingers in a happy woman's eyes.

### Broaden the Child's Mind.

Expand the child's mind by showing him from time to time scenes from all sides of life. Take him today to studios, and let him see how pictures are made; next week to silk factories, to learn the poetry of labor; and afterward to a brickyard and an iron foundry, not forgetting the claims of great churches and monuments upon an elevating education.

The alternation of city and country is a delightful stimulant. When travel is possible, we should give the child glimpses of mountains and sights of the sea, and let him become acquainted with mountaineers and fishermen, even as he ought in town to know something of the ways and thoughts of the workmen, so that he may come to feel sympathy with all sorts of people, and understand the merit of labor.

Actual experience of this kind is worth infinitely more than the theorizing in schoolbooks. It is not particularly interesting to a child to read that he should be grateful to all the people who supply him with his daily comforts—to the farmer, the banker, the manufacturer, the builder. But when he sees how grain grows, and is converted into flour, how furniture is wrought from blocks of wood, and threads woven into cloth, the whole history of the objects about him is revealed.

The different parts of life become connected, and he gets a sense of the thread of harmony which runs through it all. And he has a moment of satisfaction coming through a feeling of kinship with the world which is more useful than gratitude upon general principles.

### Long Winter Evenings.

During the long winter evenings when the warmth and light of the home is most enjoyed and appreciated, wise parents plan to provide evening instruction, entertainment and amusements for their children. Every dollar invested in good reading, including periodicals suited to the ages and tastes of the individual members of the family, and a few books by the best authors, will return a hundred per cent on the investment. The newspapers keep the farmer's family in touch with the great world daily, the magazines present the best in current thought, invention, art and literature, and good books bring us into close, personal contact with the best minds of all times.

An exchange of reading matter may be arranged with a neighbor or two, and the winter evenings will pass swiftly, pleasantly and instructively, and the foundation be laid in youthful minds for further knowledge, stimulating their desire for study and spurring them to their best efforts in school.

Some amusement should be provided in the way of games, for not only does "all work and no play make Jack a dull boy," but if there is no "play" at home he may go out to hunt up playmates and in time fall into bad company. If the father and mother join in the children's games, they will not only find real enjoyment in them and add to the pleasure of the young people, but such association will also bring them into a closer relationship and better understanding of one another. The father who makes himself the companion and playmate of his boys has little to fear for them from undesirable outside influences, and the mother who shares her children's pleasures will share their confidences also, and be the better able to guide them aright.

We live for our children, let us live with them in closest intimacy and harmony, and make of these winter evenings at home a series of sweet, lasting influences and dear, delightful memories, that shall brighten all life to come.

### An Outside Interest.

The home woman is the indispensable woman. It has been wisely remarked that we could do without the women who have made careers for themselves in all other directions; but without the home woman we should have to shut up shop at once. The home-maker is the absolutely necessary element, the woman the world cannot do without.

It is a pity, therefore, that the home woman allows herself, so often, to fail of her full development and reward. She is apt to be so unselfish and so conscientious that she lets the four walls of home narrow about her. The "house-hold" woman, as she has been called, does not get enough exercise every day, nor does she breathe enough of the outside air of thoughts and action to refresh her spirit. The simplest remedy is that of at least one outside interest.

The woman who takes up one hobby, one charity, one line of work beyond the household cares, and follows it steadily, will find that it brings freshness and power with it. It becomes both outlook and inflow to her. The study and collection of old china, reading up a special subject, making a garden, any one of these, if pursued thoroughly, will bring her in touch with others and open vistas of interest unendingly. And the woman with a hobby grows old so slowly that she often never grows old at all, but keeps to the last that freshness of interest which is the mark of youth.



**HOUSEHOLD SUGGESTIONS**

SUPERVISED BY THE CHEF OF THE MARRIAGGI, WINNIPEG

**Valentine Sandwiches.**

Slice two ounces of marshmallows thinly, or flour your scissors and snip them into small bits; then spread on slices of very thinly cut white bread, lightly buttered; strew with chopped pecan meats and cover with another slice. Cut in heart shapes.

**Peanut Macaroons.**

Mix together one cupful of chopped peanuts, one cupful of powdered sugar, one large tablespoonful of flour, and the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs. Drop the mixture in buttered paper and bake a light brown in a moderate oven. About a quart of peanuts is needed for the above quantities.

**Spiced Wafers.**

Cream together two-thirds of a cupful of butter and one and a half cupfuls of confectioners' sugar; add one-half tablespoonful each of ground ginger and cinnamon, and just a dash of ground cloves. Stir into the mixture one-half cupful of cold water and two cupfuls of flour, sifted twice. Roll to wafer thinness, cut into shapes and bake in a very moderate oven.

**Orange Salad.**

Sour oranges may be utilized in a delicious salad. Slice the oranges, not too thin, and remove the skin, leaving the pulp in small triangular pieces. Serve on lettuce or crisped watercress, with French dressing or white mayonnaise. The little oranges called cumquats are very good indeed served in exactly the same way. Blanched English walnuts combined with such salads are a great addition.

**Potatoes en Ragout.**

Peel a dozen medium-sized potatoes. Cut a half-pound of pork in the shape of dice. Put in a saucepan a piece of butter the size of an egg and fry the pork in it. Sprinkle in a tablespoonful of flour and stir it well. Add, still stirring, a half pint of boiling water. When smooth, put in the potatoes with two onions and a small bundle of parsley tied up with one bay leaf. Cover, cook until done, and serve.

**Apple Cream.**

Peel, core and slice one and a half pounds of sharp cooking apples. Put them in an enameled pan with half a cupful of water, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and the grated rind of one lemon. Stew till soft, and then beat well with an egg whisk. Whip up half a pint of thick cream till stiff, stir in the apples, color a pale pink with a few drops of liquid cochineal. Heap up in a glass dish, sprinkle with chopped almonds. Garnish with apricot jam.

**Salmon Cream Soup.**

Put a quart of milk in a double boiler, and while heating drop a good-sized piece of butter into a frying pan and turn into it the contents of a can of salmon steak, after removing the bones, skin and liquor. It is also better to shred the salmon as finely as possible. When butter and fish are thoroughly mixed, turn into the boiling milk. Thicken with a tablespoonful of flour made smooth with a little milk, season with salt and pepper and a dash of cayenne and serve.

**Risotto.**

Blanch one cupful of rice. Drain and rinse in a colander. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan, add half an onion and the rice and stir and cook till the rice absorbs the butter; now add one cupful of tomato pulp (canned), one and a half teaspoonfuls of salt, a dash of paprika, and about two and a half cupfuls of stock (veal or chicken) or water. Cook till the liquid is absorbed and the rice tender. Remove onion and stir in carefully with a fork a half cupful of grated cheese. Cook till cheese is melted, and serve.

**Nut Tarts.**

Roll out on a marble slab half a pound of puff paste, and with a tart cutter stamp out any desired shape; then, with a small round cutter, cut half way

through the center of each, carefully removing the small pieces of paste. Arrange in shallow, greased baking pans and place directly on ice for one hour, when they should be placed immediately in a quick oven for about ten minutes. After removing, fill the depression with a meringue made from the whites of two eggs, whipped with two tablespoonfuls of crushed maple sugar and one tablespoonful of finely chopped nuts, and return to the oven for a moment to brown.

**Deviled Rabbit.**

Joint a young rabbit and parboil the pieces. Set them aside to cool. Score them to the bone, making the gashes quite close together. Meantime melt two tablespoonfuls of butter and season with one-eighth of a teaspoonful of red pepper, half a teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of mustard, one tablespoonful of vinegar or lemon juice, and one teaspoonful of Worcestershire. Mix well and brush each piece of rabbit with it, taking care to rub it well into the gashes. Have the broiling chamber very hot, and brown the rabbit quickly, turning several times. Meantime keep the remainder of the deviling mixture and pour it over the rabbit when serving.

**English Plum Pudding.**

Two pounds of raisins, one pound of currants, one pound of citron, half pound of almonds, one pound of butter, one pound of flour, one pound of brown sugar, one teaspoonful each of ground cinnamon, cloves, allspice, ginger and nutmeg, half a pint of brandy and wine mixed, and one dozen eggs. Boil six hours. Keep water boiling by the side of pudding-boiler all the time, and continually refill as the water evaporates. In preparing the pudding have all the fruit stoned and cut, but not too fine, the almonds blanched and chopped. Incorporate all the ingredients well together before adding the eggs and spirits, and beat the mixture well together for at least an hour—the longer the better.

**Eggs a la Tartare.**

Boil hard a sufficient number of eggs to allow one for each person. Cut the eggs into halves lengthwise, remove the yolks and lay aside the whites in pairs. Rub the yolks through a sieve, add a small box of deviled ham for every twelve yolks and mix to a smooth paste with salad dressing. Fill the mixture into the whites and press the two halves smoothly together. Put spoonfuls of salad dressing in nests of lettuce and place an egg in each nest. Serve with wafers as a dainty appetizer.

**Eggs and Sardine Cauapes.**

Cut six hard boiled eggs into halves, separate the whites and yolks, finely chop the whites and rub the yolks through a sieve. Remove the bones and skin from a dozen sardines, add half the sifted yolks, mix to a paste with a little oil from the can and season to taste with salt, cayenne and lemon juice. Cut thin slices of bread into small rounds with a biscuit cutter, saute in fresh butter until a delicate brown on both sides. When cool, spread with the sardine paste, decorate about the edge with the chopped whites, and in the centre put a little of the sifted yolks. These make attractive as well as delicious appetizers.

**Eggs a la Chinese.**

Separate the whites and yolks of six hard boiled eggs. Cut the whites into shreds with the scissors and arrange nest-shaped on six rounds of freshly buttered toast. In the centre of each nest drop a yolk and outline it faintly with a circle of finely chopped pickle or parsley. Pour hot tomato sauce around the toast and serve at once. The arrangement of color—red, white, green and yellow—makes this a very effective dish.

**Write for One.**

The Fairchild Co., Limited, have issued a very nice calendar, illustrating many of their lines of goods. A postal card saying that you saw this announcement in the Western Home Monthly, will bring one to any farmer or dealer.

**Test it as you will**

You will always find that the sealed lead packets branded

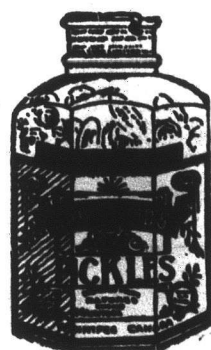
**"SALADA"**

CEYLON TEA

Contain the finest tea grown in the world

Black, Mixed or Green— 40c, 50c and 60c per lb.  
At all grocers.

HIGHEST AWARD - - ST. LOUIS, 1904.



Ask Your Grocer for

**Blackwood's Pickles**

Chow Chow  
Sweet Pickles,  
Mixed Pickles,  
White Onions,

equal to imported goods and sold at half the price. Put up in Bottles, Pails and Stone Jars, also sold by the quart

**The Blackwood's Limited  
WINNIPEG, MAN.**

**UPTON'S**

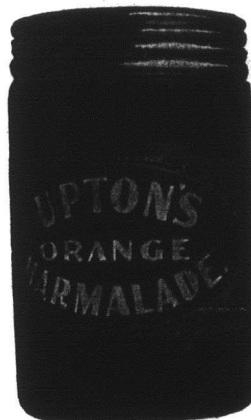
ORANGE

**MARMALADE**

Jams and Jellies

Have the True Fruit Flavor.

They are made from fresh fruit  
and granulated sugar.



**THE BEST STARCH**

Is none too good for the  
careful, tidy housekeeper

**THE BEST STARCHES**

ARE **Edwardsburg "Silver Gloss" AND**

**Benson's "Prepared Corn"**

Remember this when buying

**Edwardsburg Starch Co. Ltd.**

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE WESTERN HOME MONTHLY.



**Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum**

**Cures Coughs**

GRAY'S SYRUP does that one thing, and does it well. It's no "cure-all," but a CURE for all throat and lung troubles. GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM stops the irritating tickle—takes away the soreness—soothes and heals the throat—and CURES COUGHS to stay cured.

None the less effective because it is pleasant to take.

25 cts. bottle.

**Beeman's New Jumbo Grain Cleaner.**

Capacity, 75 bushels of Wheat per hour guaranteed.

Sold on 10 days' trial; if not the fastest and most perfect grain cleaner on the market, can be returned at our expense. One machine at wholesale to first farmer ordering in each neighborhood to introduce them. Hundreds of satisfied customers in Western Canada. The only machine cleaning and bluestoning the grain at one operation. Separates wild or tame oats from wheat or barley, as well as wild buckwheat and all foul seed, and the only mill that will successfully separate barley from wheat. Separates frosted, sprouted or shrunken wheat, raising the quality from one to three grades, making a difference in price of from 5 to 15 cents per bushel. Cleans flax perfectly. Furnished with bagger if desired. Write at once for wholesale prices.

**BEEMAN & CO., 127-129-131 Higgins Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.**



**This BIG BEAUTY DOLL "The Princess" IS FREE**

Just send us your name and address and we will mail you, postpaid, 15 large beautifully colored, flat selling packages of Fresh Sweet Pea Seeds. Each package contains the finest mixture in the world, over 60 different varieties, all large, flowering, deliciously fragrant, in endless combinations of beautiful colors. Sell them at 10c. each, return the money, and we will promptly send you the largest and most magnificently dressed Doll ever given away by any concern as a premium.

The Princess is a beauty with the prettiest face, long natural curls, completely dressed from head to foot with fancy pictures, lace-trimmed dress, slippers, stockings, underwear and a handsome Gold-finished Lock and Chain. The picture of Dolly does not do her justice, as it is not possible to show up her beauty and elegance in this illustration. However, to see her is to love her, and she is a big beauty.

Understand, "The Princess" is not a cheap, stuffed rag affair so extensively advertised, but a Big Beauty Doll, elegantly dressed from top to toe.

CLARELL SPENCER, Vancouver, B.C., writes: "I received the beautiful Doll you sent me and am more than delighted with it and the other presents too. When I think what a little while it took me to sell the seeds I feel as if they were given to me without doing anything."

MARY GREENER, Brighton, Ont., writes: "I am more than pleased with the Doll you sent me for selling Sweet Pea Seeds. It is a beauty. The other presents are nice, too, but it is the sweetest little Doll I ever saw."

WESLEY PAYNE, Baddeck, C.B., writes: "I thank you ever so much for the beautiful Premiums you sent me. I have tried quite a few companies but you treated me best of all. The Doll is a big beauty, and the other presents are nice, too."

**Extra Presents FREE**

If you will write for the Seeds to-day, and will be prompt in selling them and returning the money, we will give you free, in addition to the "Princess" Doll, a beautiful Gold-finished Lock and Chain, a pair of slippers, a pair of stockings, a pair of underwear, and a pair of shoes. You will also have to do is to sell only 15 packages of our fresh Sweet Pea Seeds at 10c. each.

Don't miss such a grand chance but write us now.

**The Prize Seed Co., Dept. 3213, Toronto**

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE WESTERN HOME MONTHLY.

**Temperance Talk.**

**Does Prohibition Prohibit?**

Kansas has been under constitutional prohibition for twenty-one years, a period long enough, it would seem, to give the law a fair test. As to what the test shows, statistics recently published are illuminating.

In five of the one hundred and five counties of Kansas the prohibitory law is generally ignored. These five counties have seventeen per cent of the population and furnish over thirty per cent of the crime. The population in these twenty-one years has increased from 996,618 to 1,470,495, while the number of prisoners has decreased from 917 to 788.

That prohibition is generally but not efficiently, enforced appears in the fact that the United States still collects a liquor tax from Kansas of only \$7,700 for each 100,000 inhabitants, while in Nebraska, not a prohibition state, it collects \$252,000. In the last ten years Kansas has gained three cities of over 10,000 inhabitants, while Nebraska has lost three.

**Intemperance Among Women.**

Both in this country and Great Britain the question of intemperance among women has been widely discussed. The most notable meeting held in London for this discussion was held in Westminster, attended by leading physicians and prominent women, and the most remarkable and encouraging deliverance was that made by Sir Thomas Barlow, the King's physician.

The King's physician preaches no futile gospel of "moderate drinking," to cope with the evil of intemperance amongst women. We are told that no half measures will do in that respect. Sir Thomas is particularly severe upon those doctors and nurses who often desire to give the female victims of drink, during their convalescence it may be, "a little just to stimulate them when they have this dreadful weakness; heart failure and pain." "And it is just that damnable thing," said Sir Thomas, "that you have to contend with."

**Booze, Not Business.**

One of the most popular fallacies of our day is that we are martyrs to the strenuous life. Life, we tell ourselves, is lived at such a tremendous rate in these twentieth century days that we are all breaking down under the strain. Especially here in Western Canada we are so astonishingly efficient and so wonderfully industrious, we are accomplishing such mighty results, that our constitutions are going to the demitition bow-wows. It is all very good and noble, and at the bottom we are proud of immolating ourselves on the altar of progress, or civilization, or whatever capitalized divinity most strikes our imagination.

But the cold facts are these: Canadians are not breaking down generally, and those who are do not succumb to overwork, but to overstrain from general intemperate living. Hard work seldom kills, close attention to business, keen interest in practical work, the full exercise of one's faculties, do not break men down. Labor is the portion of man, and he is healthier at work, and hard at work, than he ever could be idling. In the language of the street, it is booze, not business, that kills, if the slang term be extended to include not only the intemperate use of liquor, but intemperate living of every kind.

**Unanswerable Statistics.**

About a year ago Mr. R. M. Moore read a paper before the British Institute of Insurance Actuaries which was startling in its revelations on the question of relative death possibilities of moderate drinkers and total abstainers. The statistics covered 125,000 cases, and a period of sixty-one years. They were furnished by the United Kingdom Temperance and Provident Institution. This company has been for that length of time taking both classes at the same rate of premium, but paying dividends to each class according to the death rates in each. Eminent English and French physiologists have

added their conclusions to those of the paper, and American insurance companies are making a deep study of the matter, and are already preparing plans for separate class rates or dividends.

These statistics are grim and unanswerable. They show that the death rate for the moderate drinker is 11 per cent. greater than the total abstainer between the ages of 20 and 30; between 30 and 40 it is 68 per cent.; 74 per cent. between the years of 40 and 50; and 19 per cent. between 50 and 60. The time between 30 and 60 is the period of life during which the great mass of men take and benefit by insurance. The totals for that period show that the moderate drinker furnishes 50 per cent. more losses than his teetotal brother.

This argument will be more militant than sensational, and its appeal cannot be accused of doctrinarism, or pooh-poohed as merely moral theory. The manner in which the industrial world is recognizing that a man must be a total abstainer to be sufficient is a mighty weapon in the arm of the cause. The growing drinking customs of this country arise from the great influx of foreign people, who know no other custom, and it is fortunate that this powerful counteractant comes so timely. It is a long step from the time



A MAPLE CREEK "BELLE."

when a man who did not drink was charged an extra rate for his insurance.

**Alcohol and the Body.**

The strong exception which, in some medical and other quarters, has been taken to Sir F. Treves' unfavorable testimony in regard to intoxicants, certainly has had one good result—that of leading Dr. Kelymack to publish a paper, addressed to the medical profession, on the use and abuse of alcohol. The doctor points out that the remarkable change in modern scientific opinion is evidenced by the fact that alcohol "is now placed among the narcotics instead of among the stimulants."

It has been well said that the physiologist is now able to demonstrate that even when taken in small quantities it interferes with the oxidation of the tissues, lowers the functional activity of many organs, impairs working power, and lessens the capacity for endurance. The pathologist can produce various disease processes by the action of alcoholic drinks. The bacteriologist has shown that alcohol lowers the powers of immunity and increases predisposition to many infectious diseases. The psychologist has proved that even in moderate quantities it may slacken and derange mental action.

Surely upon such a scientific basis as this it is not to be wondered at that Sir F. Treves should have denounced it as a poison, and have said that the limitations on its use should be as strict as with arsenic, opium and strychnine.—London Christian.



# Poetry of the Hour.

## A Rhyme for Children.

Corn, or potatoes, or flowers, or vines—  
 What does your garden grow?  
 Orderly beds, or in well laid lines—  
 How does your garden show?  
 It is such trouble to watch and wait,  
 Coaxing the plants and seeds;  
 Why need you work till the day grows  
 late?  
 All must have care but weeds.  
 You don't have to sow them  
 And you don't have to hoe them—  
 You simply have to sit around and let  
 the weather grow them.  
 Peas or tomatoes, or roses, or pinks—  
 Morning and afternoon  
 One must be tending and giving them  
 drinks,  
 Ready to pick and prune.  
 O, it is bother to watch each crop,  
 Caring for all its needs,  
 Why should we not all our toiling stop?  
 Nothing will grow like weeds.  
 You don't have to sow them  
 And you don't have to hoe them—  
 You only need to lie around and let the  
 weather grow them.  
 Life is a garden wherein we work—  
 What does your garden grow?  
 Do you keep busy, or do you shirk?  
 What do you raise? You know.  
 What is the harvest you gather in:  
 Will it be fruitful deeds  
 That give you place among them that  
 win,  
 Or are you raising weeds?  
 It's not hard to tell them;  
 It's far best to tell them—  
 No matter what a crop you have you  
 never ever sell them.  
 —W. D. N. in Chicago Tribune.

## The Sea Madness.

I have come far from the sound of the  
 thresh, the sight of the living sea,  
 To a pace of cribbed and narrow ways,  
 where only the wind is free;  
 But the leap of the sea is in my blood,  
 and always, night and day,  
 I hear the lap and wash of the waves,  
 the hiss of the flying spray.  
 When the loosened winds of the temp-  
 est wake far thunder on the deep,  
 I can hear the siren music calling  
 through the veil of sleep;  
 Through the thronging city highways  
 comes the hollow ocean roar,  
 And I sicken for the long green surge,  
 the lonely foam-wet shore.  
 I know a storm-lashed headland, where  
 the broken hillside dips  
 In a sombre flame of heather to the  
 ocean's singing lips.  
 I must go; the sea has called me, as a  
 mistress to her swain;  
 From the immemorial tumult I shall  
 drink of peace again.  
 —From the London News.

## An Exact Science.

Would you, O my Sister, have the  
 women hand-in-glove with you  
 All the men in love with you,  
 Thinking you divine;  
 People thronging round your door in  
 infinite variety,  
 Seeking your society,  
 Begging you to dine?  
 Then come—nay, do not turn from me—  
 I'll teach you charm and tact:  
 As you will shortly learn from me, the  
 Science is exact.  
 Practice with a looking glass the grace-  
 ful art of meeting friends,  
 Fancy you are greeting friends,  
 Aim at glad surprise;  
 Cultivate a happy smile, catch your  
 breath, look rapturous—  
 That's the way to capture us—  
 Welcome with your eyes,  
 And learn to gush "How sweet, my  
 dear, to see you up in town!  
 It's really quite a treat, my dear! And  
 how is Mr. Brown?"  
 Ply with utmost diligence the subtle art  
 of listening;  
 Sit with eyes a-glistening,  
 Lips the least apart.  
 Never mind however much your visitor  
 is boring you;  
 Know he is adoring you  
 And grateful in his heart.  
 Be sure that he will gad about and sing  
 aloud your praise,  
 Till all the world is mad about your  
 sympathetic ways.  
 When you meet a friend at tea whose  
 been to Rome or Hanover,  
 Call that bashful man over,  
 Draw your frills aside,  
 Bid him share your sofa; with a little  
 gesture prettily,  
 Ask about dear Italy:  
 "Was it azure-skied?"  
 "Was Jupiter so Pluvius?" and punc-  
 tuate his prose  
 with "Mount Vesuvius with little  
 and "Ohs."  
 Laugh, too, when he tells you tales of  
 "continental travelling,  
 never take to cavilling,  
 However old the brand,  
 When he takes his leave of you, at once  
 take an attitude

Of deferential gratitude,  
 And warmly press his hand.  
 This way lies popularity. Of course,  
 there's none who thinks  
 You savour of vulgarity, and are, in  
 short, a minx. —Punch.

## A Twilight Idyl.

A wind comes out of the twilight gray,  
 A summer wind both soft and low;  
 It stops a moment on the way,  
 With towering pines to croon and play,  
 Then steals to us and will not go.  
 We hear it whisper: Who can tell  
 How Love doth weave its happy spell?  
 Did lovers ever know?  
 The moon ascends from the eastern  
 hills,  
 A harvest moon both round and  
 bright,  
 While shadow after shadow fills  
 The mystic eye that gently thrills  
 The soul with strange delight  
 We see it climbing through the pines,  
 We know it asks and, too, divines  
 Why we have kissed to-night.  
 A little hand is given to me,  
 A hand as white as it is small—  
 And, as I press it, I can see  
 The teardrops start; then timidly  
 Her head doth on my shoulder fall.  
 We know not how was woven the  
 spell—  
 The moon, the pines, the winds can tell  
 For Love has taught them all!  
 —Jack Elson.

## At the Grave's Edge.

What lands shall greet your gaze?  
 What winds shall lift your hair?  
 What mightier stars for you shall blaze,  
 In what diviner air?  
 And the long journey through,  
 Shall Love not have his will?  
 And the old dream come true,  
 And the old grief be still?  
 We reach out empty hands—  
 We never can forget!  
 O hearts, at last that understands,  
 Do you remember yet?  
 From The Independent.

## A Lady Not a Person.

Miss Mabel French, of Fredrickton,  
 N.B.,  
 Went into Law. She won an LL.B.  
 And made the other students sick and  
 sore  
 Because she captured scholarships  
 galore.  
 She wished to enter the New Brunswick  
 Bar.  
 Good girl. She hitched her wagon to a  
 star.  
 But, goodness me. The lawyers had a  
 fit.  
 What? Give a girl a chance? They  
 murmured "Nit."  
 With anger all of 'em broke out a-  
 cursin'  
 And loudly howled that she was not "a  
 person."  
 The Act thus speaks of those who  
 would be "called,"  
 And therefore Mabel French has been  
 blackballed. —J. E. M.

## A Parent's Plea.

My little boy is eight years old;  
 He goes to school each day;  
 He doesn't mind the tasks they set—  
 They seem to him but play.  
 He heads his class at raffle work,  
 And also takes the lead  
 At making dinky paper boats—  
 But I wish that he could read.  
 They teach him physiology,  
 And, O, it chills our hearts  
 To hear our prattling innocent  
 Mix up his inward parts,  
 He also learns astronomy,  
 And names the stars by night—  
 Of course he's very up-to-date,  
 But I wish that he could write.  
 They teach him things botanical:  
 They teach him how to draw;  
 He hables of mythology  
 And gravitation's law;  
 And the discoveries of science  
 With him are quite a fad;  
 They tell me he's a clever boy,—  
 But I wish that he could add. —Life.

## The World is New.

The world is sweet, the world is fair,  
 To earnest workers all:  
 Its mornings dawn in beauty rare,  
 Its evenings tranquil fall.  
 Or high or low in its degree,  
 The task our souls must share;  
 If but its noble aim we see,  
 The world is sweet and fair.  
 The world is fresh, the world is new,  
 To those that work therein;  
 It seems but to the idle few  
 All stale and old with sin.  
 The blessed ones of labor's clan  
 Working with purpose true,  
 They find the world, in God's good plan,  
 Forever fresh and new.  
 —Ripley D. Saunders.

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 purposes, 30 music lessons for beginners or advanced pupils of  
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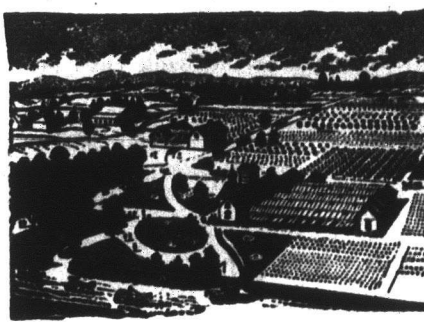
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# The Canadian Bank of Commerce

## Report of the Proceedings OF THE Annual Meeting of Shareholders

TUESDAY, 9th JANUARY, 1906

The thirty-ninth annual meeting of the Shareholders of The Canadian Bank of Commerce was held in the banking house on Tuesday, 9th January, 1906, at 12 o'clock.

The President, Hon. Geo. A. Cox, having taken the chair, Mr. F. G. Jemmett was appointed to act as Secretary, and Messrs. C. Cronyn and W. Murray Alexander were appointed scrutineers.

The President called upon the Secretary to read the Annual Report of the Directors, as follows:

### REPORT

The Directors beg to present to the Shareholders the thirty-ninth Annual Report, covering the year ending 30th November, 1905, together with the usual Statement of Assets and Liabilities:

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account brought forward from last year, was	\$ 28,726.59
Net profits for the year ending 30th November, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, amounted to	1,376,167.63
Premium on New Stock	564,996.00
	\$1,969,890.02

Which has been appropriated as follows:

Dividends Nos. 76 and 77, at 7 per cent. per annum	\$ 666,784.27
Written off Bank Premises	219,233.99
Transferred to Pension Fund (annual contribution)	25,000.00
Transferred to Rest Account	1,000,000.00
Balance carried forward	58,871.76
	\$1,969,890.02

As is usual, the entire assets of the Bank have been carefully re-valued, and all bad and doubtful debts amply provided for.

In accordance with the decision advised to you at the beginning of the year \$1,300,000 of new stock has been issued, and the paid-up capital of the Bank now stands at \$10,000,000.

Your directors are pleased to be able to report that the earnings for the year have been the most satisfactory in the history of the Bank, amounting to \$1,376,167.63. Adding to this the sum of \$564,996, being the premium on the new stock issued during the year, we have been able, after providing for the usual dividend, and for the contribution to the Pension Fund, to write \$219,233.99 off Bank Premises, and to add \$1,000,000 to the Rest.

During the year the Bank has opened new branches as follows: In British Columbia—at Penticton, Princeton and South Vancouver; in Alberta—at Clareholm, High River, Lethbridge, Macleod, Pincher Creek, Vegreville and Vermilion; in Saskatchewan at Kinistino, Melfort, North Battleford, Saskatoon, and Yellowgrass; in Manitoba—at Brandon and at Louise Bridge, Winnipeg; in Ontario, at Cobalt and Port Arthur. Since the close of the Bank's year branches have been opened at Fort Rouge (Winnipeg), at Parry Sound, and on Bank street, Ottawa. Arrangements have been made for opening almost immediately two additional branches in Toronto—one on Yonge street, almost immediately north of Queen street, and the other in Parkdale.

As you are aware, the provisions of the Bank Act formerly required that the number of a Bank's Directors should not be less than five and not more than ten. By an amendment passed in the last Session of Parliament, the limit set to the maximum number has been removed, and you are now free to appoint any number of Directors, not less than five, which may seem to you advisable. In view of the wide increase in the volume of the Bank's business, of the wide extent over which it is now spread, and of the diversity of interests with which we are called upon to deal, your Directors feel that some increase in their number is desirable, and an amendment to the By-laws will be submitted for your approval, fixing the number at twelve.

The various branches, agencies and departments of the Bank have been inspected during the year.

The Directors have again pleasure in recording their appreciation of the efficiency and zeal with which the officers of the Bank have performed their respective duties.

GEO. A. COX,  
President.

TORONTO, 9th January, 1906.

### GENERAL STATEMENT

30th NOVEMBER, 1905

LIABILITIES	
Notes of the Bank in circulation	\$ 8,738,670 68
Deposits not bearing interest	19,425,688 84
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date	54,947,802 12
	74,373,490 96
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	128,832 92
Balances due to other Banks in foreign countries	225,477 32
Dividends unpaid	429 37
Dividend No. 77, payable 1st December	349,824 61
Capital paid up	\$10,000,000 00
Rest	4,500,000 00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	58,871 76
	\$11,558,871 76
	\$98,375,597 62

ASSETS	
Coin and Bullion	\$ 3,391,576 89
Dominion Notes	1,877,630 75
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of Note circulation	\$ 8,269,416 61

Notes of and Cheques on other Banks	\$ 3,441,517 07
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	2,555 86
Balances due by Agents in Great Britain	2,450,681 31
Balances due by Agents of the Bank and other Banks in foreign countries	1,012,220 85
Government Bonds, Municipal and other Securities	5,711,102 77
Call and Short Loans	11,252,325 87
	\$32,686,520 37
Other Current Loans and Discounts	64,303,041 40
Overdue Debts (loss fully provided for)	101,327 88
Real Estate (other than Bank Premises)	71,023 68
Mortgages	51,378 41
Bank Premises	1,000,000 00
Other Assets	162,305 92
	\$98,375,597 62

B. E. WALKER,  
General Manager.

The motion for the adoption of the report was then put and carried. Amendments to the by-laws, raising the number of Directors from ten to twelve, and increasing the remuneration accorded them, were then passed, and the usual resolutions expressing the thanks of the shareholders to the President, Vice-President and Directors, and also to the General Manager, Assistant General Manager and other officers of the Bank, were unanimously carried.

Moved by Mr. James Crathern, Seconded by Senator Jones, That the meeting do now proceed to elect Directors for the coming year, and that for this purpose the ballot box be opened and remain open until three o'clock this day, the pool to be closed, however, whenever five minutes shall have elapsed without a vote being tendered, the result of the election to be reported by the scrutineers to the General Manager.

The meeting then adjourned. The scrutineers subsequently reported the following gentlemen to be elected as Directors for the ensuing year.

HON. GEO. A. COX	J. W. FLAVELLE
ROBERT KILGOUR	A. KINGMAN
W. B. HAMILTON	HON. L. MELVILLE JONES
M. LEGGAT	FREDERIC NICHOLLS
JAS. CRATHERN	H. D. WARREN
JOHN HOSKIN, K.C., LL.D.	B. E. WALKER

At a meeting of the newly-elected Board of Directors held subsequently, Hon. Geo. A. Cox was re-elected President and Robert Kilgour, Vice-President.

## GREAT FIRES

Are going on daily, but that will not interfere with you making our office your headquarters during Bonspiel.

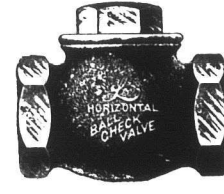
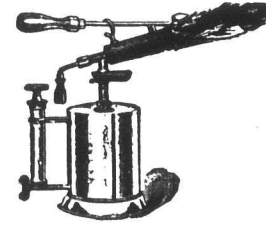
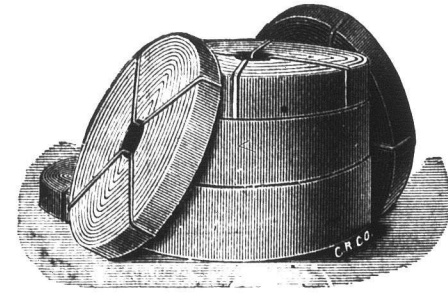
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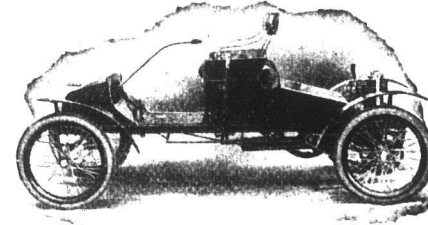
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A Financier's Views on the West

Mr. B. E. Walker, general manager, Canadian Bank of Commerce, in his address at the annual meeting of the shareholders of his bank, speaking of conditions in the West, said:

At the moment, Canada, to many people in the United States and Europe, means our three Northwest Provinces, and we who live in the east may as well become used to the fact. Having regard to present population, few places are more talked about than Winnipeg. We waited long to come into possession of this country, guarded as it was so carefully from the settler, and in the short time during which we have controlled its destiny we have struggled hard with the two great problems of settlement—transportation and immigration. It now looks as if we are to have our reward. Many claims have been made for this part of Canada which fail to take into account the laborious part which man must play in its development and the probability that, being inherently lazy, he will not quite do his best. On the other hand, there have been writers about the Northwest whose pessimistic views are obviously the result of holding a brief which calls for the counsel of despair instead of hope. The plain statement of the truth, however, as far as it has been ascertained, is all that the country needs. It is clearly a part of the world where many millions of people may work out their material independence; may, in proportion to their industry and intelligence, become owners of property; and where a larger proportion than is often the case in the world may become actually wealthy.

When in August many were estimating the wheat crop at 90,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels, we sent to London the estimate of our Winnipeg manager, which was 82,540,000 bushels. For all grains together his estimate was 174,125,000 bushels. The crop has now been harvested and largely marketed, and the revised report of the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association at October 15th, was as follows:—

Table with 4 columns: Crop, Acres, Bu. per ac., Ttl bu. Wheat 4,019,000 21.6 86,810,400 Oats 1,423,000 46.6 66,311,800 Barley 433,800 31.0 13,447,800 Flax 34,900 13.7 478,130

A total of 167,048,130 bushels. The conditions under which the crop was sown, ripened and harvested were all more favorable than we have the right to expect every year, and a marked contrast to those of the previous year. Perhaps the most satisfactory feature of the wheat crop is the proportion, said to be as high as 80 to 85 per cent, which is classified as high-grade milling wheat. And it is to be remembered that our wheat, when compared with the wheat similarly graded in the United States, is really so superior to the latter as to put our farmers to some disadvantage in obtaining what their wheat is really worth.

The money value, although seriously affected by the fall in the price of wheat, must, nevertheless, be from \$70,000,000 to \$75,000,000, and to this must be added that of the cattle, hogs, horses, dairy produce, etc. This is not a very large sum of money compared with agricultural figures in other parts of the world, but it is a very large sum of money for a country so young in everything which contributes to industrial success. Statistics regarding new countries have much greater significance as indications of the possibilities of the future than as illustrations of the present, and those we submit, regarded in connection with the very small proportion of available area which has yet been settled, are enough to dispose of doubt as to our ability at some time in the not distant future to supply Great Britain with her requirements in cereals.

When nature is willing to do so much for us, it is depressing to consider how badly man often does his part. There is unfortunately no longer any room for doubt that many of our newly settled districts of the Mani-

toba farms are decreasing in productive power because the land has been allowed to deteriorate. Farmers who are careless year after year in the selection of seed, who neglect to destroy noxious weeds, who will not consider their land in changing crops from year to year, or protect their crops when being harvested, are simply enemies to the public good, and should, as far as the law permits, be treated as such. If the municipal authorities would carry out the law, both as to farmers who allow noxious weeds to grow on their farms and as to their own road allowances, a change would at once result so great as to show how criminally reckless is the neglect of such a course. We are glad to hear that the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railways, working in conjunction with the officers of the Experimental Farms, are sending over their lines special cars filled with samples of grain and of noxious weeds, and in charge of lecturers who will illustrate the advantage of good seed, the best methods of cultivating grain and of exterminating weeds, and the effect and the loss in money from diseases of wheat. By far the most interesting fact in grain growing in the Northwest at present is what might be called the discovery that we have great winter wheat areas where until lately we had not even considered that winter wheat could be grown. In 1903 we raised less than 30,000 bushels of winter wheat, while last year the quantity in Alberta is estimated at over 1,500,000 bushels. The highest authorities of the United States are most enthusiastic as to its quality, and as to the value of land which produces such an article of commerce, while in competition with winter wheat from all parts of the United States the best of our varieties carried off the gold medal at the Lewis and Clarke Exposition, recently held at Portland, Oregon. To add to the importance of the discovery, this wheat has, thus far in Alberta, been most largely grown in localities which were not by eastern people included in the wheat, but rather in the cattle, country. Winter wheat has also been grown successfully in other localities, notably in the Swan River Valley in Northern Manitoba, where, for four years, experiments have demonstrated its success. These two districts are so remote and so different geographically that it is hardly safe to venture a guess as to what we may not hope to accomplish in this very important development.

There has been a large increase in the shipments of cattle to the east, and as a whole prices were better than last year. While conditions for the profitable grazing of cattle by farmers are not as favorable as we could wish, there will doubtless be a steady increase in live stock shipments, and in time this will be a most valuable feature in farming throughout the three Provinces. There is a noticeable improvement in the character of the breeding of cattle and horses in several localities, but hogs are not increasing satisfactorily in number; nor are dairying and the smaller adjuncts of good farming, such as poultry raising, obtaining sufficient attention. Our Northwestern farmers should not delay too long developing along lines which have been successful in such states as Iowa, Minnesota and others, especially in view of the deterioration of the land to which we have referred.

In the ranching districts the conditions under which cattle were fattened have varied, being excellent in most parts and in others while not bad, still not quite satisfactory. Sales have been larger than last year, prices better, and the industry has prospered. The sale of one of the largest and best known ranches in Alberta, however, to the authorities of the Norman Church, at a price which means the resale of the ranch for farming purposes, is only one of many indications that the future of the large ranch is at least uncertain. There are undoubtedly large areas much more suitable for ranching than

for anything else, while other parts of Southern Alberta are destined to be converted into successful farms, growing among other things the best of winter wheat. And in this connection we must not forget the important enterprise of sugar-making in Alberta, based entirely on beet crops grown in that Province.

One wonders how many eastern Canadians realize that there are already in Manitoba alone over 3,000 miles of railway. When we consider what railways have done for Manitoba, we may imagine the intense interest in the new Provinces in the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which will open up another great stretch of fertile lands; in the entry of the Canadian Northern Railway into Edmonton; and in the proposal of the Canadian Pacific Railway to build from the southeast to the same point. These new Provinces, transected by main lines of trans-continental railways, will need rapidly many miles of branch lines, and we may expect great development of this kind.

Saskatchewan and Alberta are each so much larger than Manitoba, and the new settlers are to so much greater an extent going into these new Provinces, that it will try our ability to the utmost to keep pace in railways and all other aids to material progress. These new provinces are not only possessed of great possibilities as producers of grain and cattle, they also contain in large quantities coal, lumber, oil and other natural resources. The fur trade of last year for that part of the Territories north of the new Provinces which is tributary to Edmonton, is estimated in value at over a million dollars.

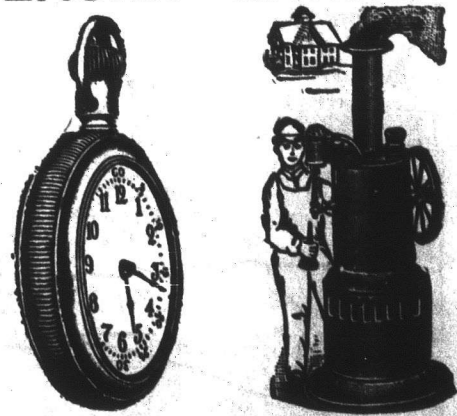
Immigration is now very large, the numbers coming from the United States being still much greater than those from Europe, while the movement of Canadians from the east to the west of Lake Superior is almost half as great as the immigration from the United States. The land sales are so large that the railway, land and colonization companies have materially advanced their prices. In this connection we again draw attention to the wide range of land speculation throughout the west. That men should invest or speculate in land where land is almost the one great asset is inevitable; that farmers should buy and try to hold more land than they can easily cultivate, although they are dependent upon an uncertain labor market, is quite natural under the circumstances; but when an entire community—merchants, manufacturers, farmers, professional men and clerks—is engaged in the effort to increase the price of land, trouble must come sooner or later. There are, of course, many things transpiring which will legitimately advance the market value of land in town and country, but these influences are at the moment probably less powerful than the mere views of a community bent on holding for a rise land for which many have no personal use. Some day or other an uncomfortably large number will wish to sell at the same time, and grievous loss will doubtless result.

Public improvements by municipalities and the erection of bridges throughout the three Provinces have been proceeding at a remarkable pace. The increase in building during 1904 in Winnipeg seemed to make it improbable that there would be a much further increase in 1905. The buildings erected, however, in 1905, are almost twice as many as in the previous year, although the aggregate cost is not very much in excess. The supply of houses in Winnipeg now seems about equal to the demand, and it is to be hoped that this will cause some check to building of a speculative character.

The payment of debts is of course materially better than in 1904. It is abundantly evident, however that people throughout the West have incurred heavy debts for the holding of farm and city property, and but for this and the unsatisfactory crop of 1904 the financial effect of the

present crop would have been much more satisfactory. We are glad to notice that throughout the West there is a determination on the part of those extending credit to be much more rigid and careful in future.

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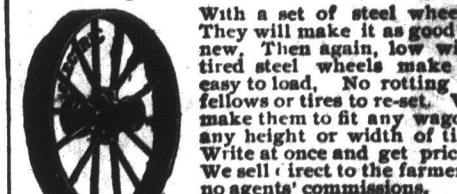
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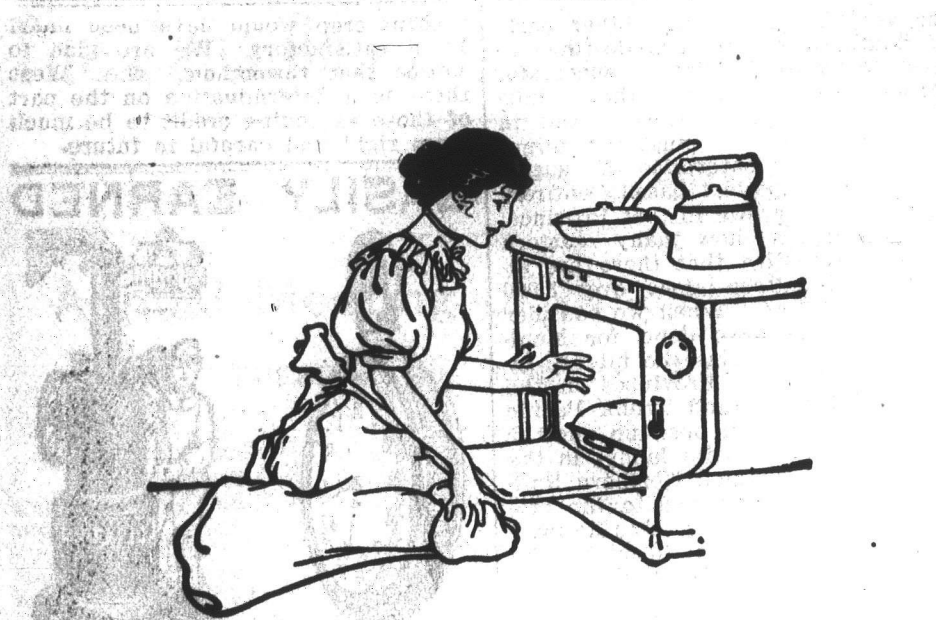


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It goes farther, does better baking and is more satisfactory in every way than any other flour.

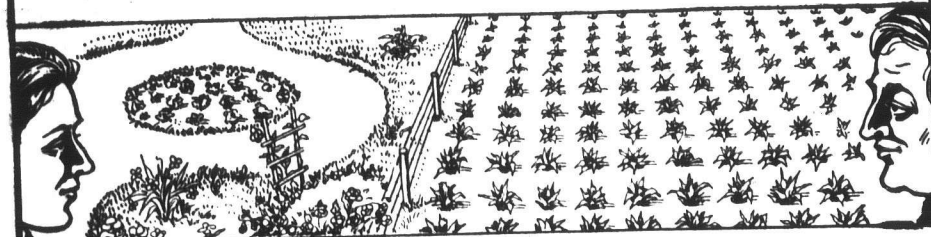
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## Correspondence

We publish in this issue a few of the many letters received. Correspondence on the Matrimonial question is growing which goes to show that many of our readers are vitally interested. We are requested by many young women and young bachelor readers to assist them in getting acquainted with each other with a view to matrimony. Whilst we are not conducting a matrimonial agency, we are most willing to assist in a proper manner to bring those who are matrimonially inclined together. Confidential letters addressed to us will be forwarded on by us to whom the writer desires to get acquainted with. All we ask is, that should the persons so introduced to each other through the Western Home Monthly get married to each other, that they send us their photographs with their names and the name and photograph of the clergyman who officiates at their marriage for publication in this magazine. Correspondents must always give their name and address, not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. We constantly receive a number of letters to which the writers omit signing their names and address and as a result we are unable to publish same. All correspondence will be treated as strictly confidential.

### DID NOT HOLD UP HER END.

Shelbrooke, Sask., Dec. 27, 1905  
Editor.—A young lady, writing in your December number from Saskatoon, says that bachelors are not deserving of any sympathy from the gentler sex. She says they are hard drinkers, etc. There are any number of young bachelors in this part of the country who are well off and do not drink whiskey, young men who are willing to share a good home with a desirable helpmate. Most young ladies now-a-days are looking for a snap, they are looking for a husband who could afford to keep a servant girl the year around. I know a young woman who, before her marriage claimed that she was prepared to hold up her end, after she got married all she cared for was the rocking chair. We bachelors are not looking for that kind, I am looking for a good, sensible working young woman.

A FARMER BACHELOR.

### ANOTHER VIEW.

Halbrite, Sask., Jan. 2, 1906.  
Editor.—I have followed with much interest your correspondence column and feel that the "Golden Medium" has been overstepped by some writers on each side of this marriage problem. However, I heartily endorse the decisions of those of the fair sex who refuse to unite their destinies with men who are seedy "chronic, pokey old way backs" and who show signs of living only when filled up with bad whiskey. But many bachelors lack ambition only because there is no incentive. How much different they would feel and act if they had a fine loving wife as a helpmeet; who would have a cheerful fire, an appetising supper and a sweet smile for him upon his return from his cold drive or his day's labor, one who would sympathise with him in his trials and troubles, and with whom he could talk, plan and enjoy life together. Under such conditions, what man could help being a proud, happy, kind and considerate husband, most of those "selfish" bachelors would be quickly transformed into accommodating neighbours, excellent citizens and the best of husbands, of whom any woman might be justly proud.

"ONLOOKER."

### WANTS TO GET ACQUAINTED.

Prince Albert, Sask., Jan. 5th, 1906.  
Editor.—I am a constant reader of your excellent magazine, and have taken quite an interest in your Correspondence Column.  
"Young Woman," from Saskatoon wrote to the effect that bachelors need not complain about a scarcity of marriageable women in the West. She claims that she has been in the country three years, and would make a good wife. I wish you would send me her address. I cannot truthfully sign myself a bachelor, I am a "WIDOWER."

### SAYS HE IS A MODEL MAN.

Pincher Creek, Jan 8th, 1906.  
Editor.—In your December number you published a letter signed "Young Woman," in which she states that bachelors do not want good wives, which is rather a surprising statement to make.  
I am a bachelor and am farming for

myself, and have been looking out for a good wife these last eight years.  
"Young Woman" says that she would make a good wife, is strong, young, and good looking. Speaking for myself, I may say that I neither smoke, drink, or chew. If she would care to correspond with me, I should be delighted to hear from her, or any other capable and competent young woman of respectability.  
"BACHELOR FARMER."

### WILL ADVERTISE FOR A WIFE.

Knee Hill Valley, Alta, Dec. 31st, 1905.  
Editor.—Please find letter enclosed, with stamps, which I ask you to forward to "Young Woman," Saskatoon, Sask. Also please tell me in your January number if you will allow me to put an advertisement in your Magazine, as I wish to open up correspondence with young, single, marriageable, protestant ladies.  
Your magazine is the most widely circulated and widely read in this country. I consider it most suitable for my purpose. There should be plenty of women readers of your magazine willing to marry honorable, bachelor farmers. Please let me know what such an advertisement will cost me per month or by the year.

This is what I would desire you to print: "A protestant with young, desires to correspond with young protestant girls or maids, from 20 to 30 years of age, with view to early marriage, does not use liquor or tobacco."  
Would you be good enough to receive such correspondence and forward same to each of us, so as to keep the correspondence secret, as I think good results would soon come. I guess you had better write me your prices by private letter, as I desire to get busy at once. I think there must be a number of working girls amongst your readers who would be glad to open up a correspondence, with a view to matrimony. Please tell me what you think of my plan to advertise for a wife in the columns of your excellent family magazine. I think myself, that it will be the quickest way to get acquainted with the girls, when I cannot find time to leave home to get a wife.

### "MARRIAGEABLE MAN."

Note.—We will gladly assist you to form an acquaintance of our women readers who wish to address you through us. We will publish your advertisement for a wife gratis. Young women readers are requested to note the foregoing letter.—Ed.

### FROM ONE OF THE CHAPS.

Rosthern, Sask., Jan. 4th, 1906.  
Editor.—Your December number is splendid, and I enjoyed reading the correspondence columns. Permit me to refer to one letter, signed by "Young Widow," from Cranbrook, B.C., where she says—"most of those chaps (prairie farmer bachelors) are seedy, chronic, pokey old way backs, etc., etc."  
Well, I would like to tell her that she has not taken a look at near all of "those chaps" yet, or her opinion would be somewhat milder. I would take much pleasure in introducing her to a number of my fellow chaps who, I am sure, do not possess half of these blemishing qualities she mentions. To begin with, I am one of those chaps myself, have a comfortable home, haven't been drunk once, besides many other good things. "There's nothing like tooting your own horn." I heartily sympathise with that lady, if the case be that she is obliged to live amongst such unpleasant surroundings. I beg to advise her a change of climate, as our country here has a healthy climate as well as being prosperous, and what's most important, we have here good bachelors as well as bad ones, and I believe the former are in the majority.  
"A BACHELOR FARMER."

### ON A STILL HUNT.

Knee Hill Valley, Alta, Dec. 23, 1905.  
Editor.—Please inform "Marriageable Widow," in quest of a husband, about me. I will describe myself, viz: protestant, Scotch-Irish, bachelor, age 43, height 6 feet, weight 170 lbs, dark hair and eyes, does not use liquor or tobacco, has 160 acre farm here, horses and cattle. I desire her acquaintance and photo and full description of her, viz: height, weight, color of hair and eyes, religion. I am on the still hunt for a real strong, healthy, good looking protestant Christian wife, who is willing to live on a farm.  
"ONE WHO MEANS BUSINESS."

### DIFFICULT TO GET ACQUAINTED.

Saskatoon, Sask., Jan. 3rd, 1906.  
Editor.—In your December number I read a letter in your correspondence column, signed "Young Woman." The statements she made about the selfish spending of time and money is all too true, but her statements would lead you to believe that all bachelors are alike regarding such conduct. I know a number of young men in this community who are total abstainers from liquor and tobacco, and who are honestly striving for a start in life. Some of these have already sufficient means to support a home and would be glad of the opportunity. To set about looking for a wife is the great barrier. The country is sparsely settled, and it is a difficult matter to form the acquaintance of young women.  
I am a young unmarried man, and would like you to put me in communication with "Young Woman," from Saskatoon, or any other respectable, honest young woman. "YOUNG MAN."



**TAKES YOUNG WOMAN TO TASK.**

Wakopa, Man., Dec. 25, 1905.  
 Editor, Western Home Monthly—In reply to young woman in last month's Western Home Monthly. I desire to inform her that she errs in classing all bachelors as lazy, extravagant, useless drunken creatures, who live in miserable shacks. I am considered a good looking young man, respectable and well to do with a farm home of my own, and use neither liquor, tobacco nor profane language, and there many other young men in this country just like me. Mr. Editor, this lady might as well have gone to a studio and obtained a photo of one man of disrepute, and concluded that all men were like him. Or she might have gone to a millinery shop and bought a hat worth half a dollar, and said that it was the best she could find. Allow me to inform you that I know a number of farmers daughters in Manitoba who would neither marry the lonely bachelor, nor help him to cook for his threshing hands, but would rather sit in a corner and play the piano, or practice a dialogue for a concert, and set her cap for a counter clerk, or a preacher of the gospel. She would laugh at the bachelor farmer across the way who might happen to not have his crop threshed, and think because her papa had his in the grainery that he was better than the rest of us. She might think that because a bachelor farmer was not as well off as her papa, that he is green and should not have a wife. Oh! what conceit on the part of our Manitoba daughters. I write you this to let people in other parts of the world know the kind of young women we have in this part the country, and I will write you again on this subject of matrimony.—Yours truly,  
 A BACHELOR.

**SORRY FOR THE WIDOW.**

Pettapiece, Man., Dec. 21, 1905.  
 Editor, Western Home Monthly.—I have been reading your correspondence column. That young widow writing from B. C. I am very sorry for her as she must have landed in a bad district. She says the young men are seedy, chronic, pokey old way backs. When she mentions that, she must have landed in a Gallician settlement. I am sure they are na' Scotch, for they have an open hand and a warm heart for the lasses. Now I must say that there are some men something like the men she describes, but if the young widow is Scotch and gets married to a Guld Scotch Laddie, she will be happy ever after. I am Scotch myself and single.—Signed,  
 HEATHER JOCK.

**YOUNG WOMEN TOO EXTRAVAGANT.**

Edmonton, Dec. 25, 1905.  
 Editor,—In your December number you have some letters from the ladies. Some of them think that young men are not worthy of a good wife, in fact they think we live only for whiskey drinking. Well some young men may live for booze, but the most of young men want to marry and have a comfortable home. The average young woman of the present day is a most expensive luxury. Young men are afraid to marry because they are afraid they could not keep a wife in the style that most of them would like. The young lady writing on the matrimonial subject, from Saskatoon writes the most sensible letter I have read on the subject. I want to get acquainted with just such a young woman.  
 A LOVER OF HOME LIFE.

**A CASE OF SOUR GRAPES.**

Saskatoon, Dec. 27, 1905.  
 Editor,—I am a reader of your most valuable magazine. I am greatly interested in your correspondence column. Some of the criticism on us bachelors is most unfair. I know a number of bachelors around here (Douglas Plains) who do not get drunk, or carry home bottles of whiskey. I cannot understand how your correspondent who claims she is strong and good looking could live in this country for three years, and not meet many honest, upright young bachelors who would make good husbands. I think it must be sour grapes with her and

"young widow." I think I would make a good husband for any honest intelligent young woman and I invite correspondence.

**A BACHELOR FROM THE PLAINS.**

**WANTS A WIFE.**

Olds, Alberta, Dec. 12, 1905.  
 Editor,—Having read the letters in your magazine for Dec., I will say that good marriageable women is what we need in this western country. One young woman wrote:—"If men would sober up and look around they would find many young women too good for them, who want to get married." I know a number of marriageable men who are good looking, sober and industrious, and anxious for a lady partner. I would like to correspond with a respectable young woman with a view to matrimony.

**A BACHELOR FARMER.**

**WOULD LIKE TO GET MARRIED.**

Moosomin, Sask., Jan 7, 1906.  
 Editor,—I ask you to do me a little favor, by putting me in correspondence with a good young woman who is matrimonially inclined. Hoping you will do me the favor.  
 "FARMER."

**DESIRES TO CORRESPOND.**

Camrose, Alta., Jan. 4, 1906.  
 Editor,—In your November issue I read a letter written by a young lady from "Elkwater," Assa. I desire to correspond with the young woman. Please send me her address and I will thank you for the favor.  
 BACHELOR FARMER.

**A MODEL YOUNG MAN.**

Stoetzel, Sask. Dec. 31, 1905.  
 Editor,—In your December issue I read a letter signed "young woman." She must reside in a queer settlement, if bachelors there are so universally given to dissipation. I think the poor bachelor deserves some sympathy. I am a young bachelor, I neither drink nor use tobacco. I came to this country two and a half years ago with about \$2, now I have a homestead with about one thousand dollars worth of stock machinery and improvements. I would gladly give any good woman a home. I care not if she be young, strong, and good looking. I would like her to be cheerful and kind and willing to share the lot of a humble, plain, and honest man. I have bached for a number of years, and shall continue to do so until I meet some young woman with more than a reputation for good housekeeping to recommend her. I don't want simply a housekeeper. I want a wife.  
 VACUUM.

**ALL BACHELORS NOT DRINKERS.**

Saskatoon, Dec. 30, 1905.  
 Editor,—In reply to a letter in the Western Home Monthly, signed "a young woman." She says that when the young farmers sell their wheat they go the village and remain drunk for a day. That is not the case in our neighborhood. I know scores of bachelors who are well fixed, any of whom would make a good husband. Now Mr. Editor please put me in communication with a sensible young woman, and oblige.  
 A YOUNG BACHELOR No. 1.

**WANTS HER ADDRESS.**

Rosthern, Jan. 2, 1906.  
 Editor,—In your last issue (December), I read an article written by "young widow" condemning the bachelors of the Northwest, and calling them "chronic, pokey old way backs, who could not afford to keep themselves let alone keep a wife; who never showed that they had any life in them unless when they had a strong drink in them." I know many young bachelors in this neighborhood with good characters and good homes, who can amply afford to keep a wife. Will you favor me by sending me this lady's address, and the addresses of other young women who have reached the marriageable stage.—Signed,  
 A YOUNG BACHELOR No. 2.

**If You Do Your Own Sewing**  
 it is all the more reason why you should use only  
**Belding's Spool Silks**

They save both time and money. Belding's Silks are tough and strong, because they are pure silk. That makes them wear.

They sew smoothly, evenly—because they are free of kinks and knots. That prevents threads breaking.

You can do MORE work—and better work—and do it EASIER—with Belding's Silks.

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**Should be in every Home.**



It is solid, rigid, strong, handsome and thoroughly durable, and is made by the National Sewing Machine Co. of Belvedere, Ill.

Make your little daughter a present of a Hand Sewing Machine, it will bring more pleasure and happy smiles than even that "New doll that sleeps." This machine is capable of serviceable and useful work in all the higher classes of sewing, and can be used by the housewife to do family sewing.

The cut illustrates the general appearance of the machine, which has the important essentials such as adjustable feed, positive tension, sewing guide, etc., etc. It makes the elastic chain stitch, has no bobbins or shuttle to fill, is geared to produce three stitches at each revolution of the hand wheel and is handsomely finished in ornamented Japan and polished nickel plate.

We have arranged to buy a large number of these Sewing Machines, and are getting them away down in price.

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## Keep It in the House.

It will save many a wearisome drive for supplies. Tender—tasty and meaty. It is just sweet beef—boneless and wasteless, with a fine spicy flavour. It needs no preparation, just open the tin and serve. Clark's Corned Beef means better and more economical meals—just what you want. Order a supply now.

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Enclosed find One Dollar, send to my address, for one year, The Weekly Telegram and The Western Home Monthly. Send also The Telegram Home Library Chart.

Name .....

P.O. ....

## Hints for the Housewife.

### At the Ingleside.

I

Blow your bugles, blizzards, blow!  
Spread your frozen shroud of snow!  
What care we tonight?  
Side by side, sweetheart and I  
Sit and watch the flames leap high—  
Love makes firesides bright.

II

In the blazing open fire  
Read my soul's inmost desire—  
Warmth reflected, Love.  
Zero weather leaves no chill  
If the heart's responsive still,  
Like the fagot, Love.

III

Blow, ye Northerners, do your worst!  
If to chill this hearth ye thirst  
Ride outside and roar.  
Hear the laughing of the flames?  
Rosy hope that voice proclaims,  
Why unbar the door?

IV

Rave, ye winds! Our ingleside  
Shall in spite of storms abide,—  
Love is warm and true.  
Upward leap the flames, sweetheart,  
Kissing as they meet, sweetheart,  
Just as I kiss you.

### Learned by Experience.

Fruit cake should be baked at least a month before it is fit to eat.

A cake that is iced will not grow stale so quickly as one that is not iced.

Powdered sugar mixed to a paste with sweet milk, makes an excellent cake frosting and is very quickly prepared.

When cleaning garments with gasoline, do the work in the open air and hang the articles on the line for an hour afterwards.

A bottle of photographer's paste will last indefinitely and is of inestimable value for a thousand and one things. Put it on your list when going to town.

Save all the water that drips from the ice in the refrigerator, if you don't have plenty of soft water. This is the purest of soft water except that which is distilled.

Granite-ware dishes that have sprung a leak may be mended by scraping the steel until it is bright, then wet with the prepared acid for soldering, sprinkle on a little powdered resin and apply the solder with hot iron.

Food will not cook nearly as soon in a new tin dish as in one that has seen some service. It will take much longer to bake the undercrust of pie, even in a new tin pan than in an old one. Bear this in mind next time you are tempted to cast aside the old and tried friends of the kitchen.

A cry just came from the dining room, "Oh, Mamma, the cork came out of the ink bottle, and it is on the table cloth!" Well, the table cloth is soaking in sweet milk and if that doesn't overcome the difficulty there is a pitcher of buttermilk ready for it to go into. Later—the buttermilk is the remedy.

A cloth dipped in kerosene and rubbed over the stove when it is nearly cold will remove grease and dust that may have accumulated. It is also excellent to clean washbowls, sinks, and bath tubs, and the bottom of kettles that have been smoked over the fire, but never use it about the wringer, for although it will make the rollers beautifully white and clean, it will very soon eat the rubber so that it will peel off. I wore out two wringers in learning this.

### A Circular Wrap.

If you want to be in the vanguard of smartness have made a circular wrap reaching about ten inches from the end of the skirt, of Scotch plaid lined with cherry colored china silk. This cloak fits perfectly about the shoulders and has a seam up the back. The neck is finished with small turn over collar of velvet and large velvet buttons fasten the cape down the front. These wraps are very suitable for motoring, boating and traveling, and there is a hint that in silk this wrap will be the accepted garment for theatre wear next winter. Short capes cut on similar lines reaching to the hips and lined with burnt orange and made of plain, dark cloth will be worn in the street during the fall.

### Furniture for Doctors' Bills.

Furniture can be unhealthful in many ways. If too dark, it is depressing to the vitality; if too large, it takes up valuable air space. Generally, it is a great refuge for dust. Now, we get a very large proportion of our diseases through dust, and it is therefore essential to do everything that we can to prevent its accumulation.

The tops of bookcases and wardrobes are usually bordered by cornices, and become what might be called lakes of dry mud. Here the deadly microbe breeds and multiplies, ultimately finding his way into our bodies.

These dangerous places should be covered with strong paper pasted to the edges of the cornice, and then it would be easy to remove the dust on each room-sweeping day. Great care should be taken to sweep the dust from under the beds and heavy pieces of furniture.

Heavy, thick curtains should be often taken down and well shaken in the open air, and, if possible, they should have no place in the sleeping-rooms. All corners, especially dark ones, should be cleaned with a damp cloth.

### In the Nursery.

If the teeth do not come in perfectly even and regular a dentist can remedy defects which it is impossible to change after they have been neglected a few years. The dentist should also be seen even before a first tooth is taken out, as if it is removed too soon the jaw contracts and the tooth which comes in its place is crowded.

A plan for a modern nursery is to cover the floor with a cork material, the walls up to a height of three and one half feet from floor with a burlap painted jet black in dull finish. This space would answer as a blackboard for the little ones, and should be separated from the upper part of the wall by a four inch wide straight board or chair rail. This rail as well as the woodwork in this room may be painted or enameled in a soft olive green tone. The upper part of the wall could be tinted or painted a good shade of burnt orange, while a frieze may be created in one foot to one foot six in height in width by applying inexpensive though artistic children's pictures. Then there should be a low enough oblong table and, if possible, a bench or settle on each side of same to produce a homelike or family feeling among the little ones. A doll bed, with its sweet appointments, a chair, a rocker, and a small stand for books would be all that is required for this room. The window curtains could be made of an orange or light blue color, which may be trimmed with an inexpensive Battenberg edging and inserted to be applied on the material, thus allowing the color to protrude.

Use a knife to break an egg. The contents of the egg are more easily handled.



February, 1906.

Boys and Girls

A Baby No More.

Since Willie goes to school the days Are always full of peace, And in a hundred little ways The cares of life decrease; The halls are littered up no more With blocks and tops and traps; No marbles lie upon the floor, But are we happier than before?— Ah, well, perhaps—perhaps!

Suggestions for Girls.

Make happiness a habit. Keep within your means. Hard places successfully filled make heroines. It is not pleasant to hear disagreeable speeches, do not make them. Loyalty to friends does not include criticism of others. Blessed be failure, if it corrects mistakes and strengthens endeavor. It is a graceful thing to apologize for a mistake or wrong doing. The whole world will run more smoothly, if our work is well done. Girls grow old and nervous, crotchety and disagreeable if they continually "fuss." Stop it. Practice makes perfect is as good a rule for cheerfulness and happiness, as for sewing and cooking. Make a heaven of your home, and your family and friends will believe in a Heavenly Home. Do first the thing that must be done. If the lessons are difficult master them; if you have done wrong, confess it; you will enjoy the rest of the day better. It is not so much what we do, as how well we do it, that counts. The habitual observance of courtesy prevents many a tempest that makes ship-wreck of home and families. Prove your friendship by the sympathy, sincerity and self-sacrifice it develops in your life. A selfish spirit is like a bushel of nettles in the home. Some people are so busy making a halo for themselves, that they have no time for anything else. Graciousness of manner and goodness of heart make an attractive personality and a noble life. True love does not always live in the sunshine, sparkling with jewels and gaw with silks and laces. More often you will find her in the shadows, foot-sore and weary, bearing the burden of others on her shoulders, but with a glory on her face. Patience is not indifference; spell it with capital letters on your heart, and it will lead to power and influence in your home. What I aspired to be, and was not, comforts me.

Helping His Mother.

He lives just across the way from us—this little boy we have watched so many times. He is perhaps twelve or thirteen years old; a light-haired, boy-eyed, manly little fellow. He is the only child in the family, and it is his helpfulness to his mother that especially attracted our attention.

We hear him working with her in the kitchen, helping in all sorts of little household matters, singing away at his task as cheerily as can be. Every morning before school time he is hustling around doing chores and errands, helping with the morning work in the kitchen, doing it as carefully and skillfully as any girl. And the beauty of the whole thing is, he never seems to think for a moment that he is doing what is generally called girls' work.

It does not embarrass him at all to help wash the dishes, sweep the kitchen floor or any other work usually done by the girl in the family. Unlike some boys we have known, he does not consider it beneath his dignity to do housework or help his mother in any way he can, and he is not a namby-pamby girl-boy either.

As soon as the morning work is over, he gets ready for school and is off with a hurrah and a bang, ready to play with the other boys. He plays just as boisterously and vigorously as any of the rest of them, and to see him on the playground you would never think for a moment that he was a boy who could make beds, wash dishes, and do any kind of housework that the ordinary girl can do.

Girls' work has not by any means spoiled him as a boy. We believe he is really more of a boy from the fact that he does those things to lighten the work of his mother. He is not a rowdy boy by any means, but a manly, useful, bright, wide-awake boy, and will be all the stronger and better man because of the very things he has learned to do about the house.

Fancy Housekeeping.

The decorative side of home-making is the one oftenest entrusted to the daughter of the family. She may dust a room, arrange a vase of flowers, concoct a salad, an ice-cream or a cake, or embroider a center-piece. Such accomplishments are anxiously acquired in the vacations, or in the scant hours of the working-day which may be snatched from schoolbooks.

Mother and daughter have an uneasy sense that something ought to be done to fit the girl for her probable duties as wife and mother, and fancy housekeeping is the tribute they pay to the demand of conscience for an education outside of text-book or laboratory.

In the strange, inevitable unrolling of life, the gay school-girl may be called on in a few months to be cook, seamstress, laundress, general house-keeper, each in turn, perhaps all at once. But there is no magic by which she may acquire these arts. She must, then, choose among them—with such wisdom as she may.

Fancy housekeeping is of less importance to the embryo home-maker than any other branch of her profession. The ordinary experience of the sudden emergency of the future is far more likely to call for a well-broiled beefsteak than for ice-cream; for a fire in the range rather than for an artistic arrangement of roses; for a strong buttonhole rather than for an embroidered doily.

Neither the dainties of the cooking-school nor the decorative arts of the house-keeper are the best investment for the scant leisure of the school-girl. The cooking of a chop, the supreme achievement of boiling a potato so that it shall be merely, and the ordering of a morning so that the dinner-getting shall not infringe on the bed-making—these are the labors in which the daughter may well acquire skill. When the demand for it comes, the fancy house-keeping will take care of itself.—Youth's Companion.

If you live in the same place, let your steps be, if possible, daily a familiar sound in the old home. If you are miles away—yea, many miles away—make it your business to go to visit your parents as frequently as possible. In this matter do not regard time or expense; the one is well spent, and the other will be even a hundredfold repaid.

When You Think of Your Walls and what it will be best to do with them this Spring think about Church's ALABASTINE and if you don't know about it, and the artistic effects you can get with it, at less cost than with wall-paper paint or kalsomine, write us for booklet "The Alabastine Decorator's Aid," sent free. Remember, too, that ALABASTINE will not annoy by rubbing and scaling off, which is characteristic of all kalsomine preparations. ALABASTINE is handy to get, as it is for sale by hardware and paint dealers everywhere. ALABASTINE is mixed with COLD WATER, and READY FOR USE IMMEDIATELY. ALABASTINE is easily applied. Anyone can put it on—no one can rub it off. All communications promptly answered. Address The Alabastine Co. Limited, Paris Ont.

\$3 a Day Sure... SHORTHAND... Book-keeping, Penmanship, Typewriting, Telegraphy, and all business subjects thoroughly taught. Write for particulars. Catalogues free. Address: WINNIPEG, CANADA. G. O. B. B. Co., 100, Exchange Ave. and Fort St., WINNIPEG.

TO OUR READERS Our Big Clubbing offer The Weekly Free Press & Western Home Monthly The Two--One Year FOR ONE DOLLAR This is an offer which should appeal most strongly to every one of our readers. It is rarely if ever that a high class monthly and a high class weekly newspaper are offered together in a clubbing arrangement, the two for about the price of one.

THE WESTERN HOME MONTHLY Dear reader, you have noted the substantial improvement in this monthly each month. Our intention is to make it bigger and better every month, to-day it is the best magazine of its kind at the price in America. THE WEEKLY FREE PRESS WINNIPEG This is the paper that brings you news of the world fifty hours ahead of Eastern papers and makes a feature of giving you what the Eastern papers do not attempt to cover, full reports of all Western happenings. The resident of the West wants the best that's going, and in the Free Press he secures the fullest cable news covering the entire world, the best telegraphic news service, and through the Free Press special correspondents located at nearly every point in Western Canada, all the home news worth printing.

SEND ONE DOLLAR—It will pay your subscription to The Weekly Free Press, Winnipeg, Man., and the Western Home Monthly for one year. Use this Blank in Remitting Address THE WESTERN HOME MONTHLY, Winnipeg, Man. Enclosed please find one dollar to pay for subscription to The Weekly Free Press, (Winnipeg) and Western Home Monthly to January 1st, 1907. Date Name Write Christian Name in full Address





**Rheumatism**  
Any kind—acute or chronic—inflammatory, muscular or sciatica—it's all the same to Hirst's Pain Exterminator. This famous liniment draws out all the pain—reduces the swelling—takes away the soreness and stiffness—in a few applications.

**Hirst's Pain Exterminator**  
Is applied right over the pain—rubbed in good and hard—and the pain is gone. It kills pain of any kind, from a sprain or lame back, to the most agonizing Rheumatism or Neuralgia.

MR. J. DUPUIS OF PORT SECRAN SAYS:  
"I was laid up with Rheumatism for three months and tried all kinds of medicine without obtaining relief. I was advised to try Hirst's, and before I had taken it two days, I was able to be up and help myself. I have improved right along and I thank this medicine for my cure."  
25c. a bottle. At all dealers.

**BIG FUR SCARF and LOVELY WATCH FREE**



Just send us your name and address and we will mail you postpaid 20 packages of fresh Sweet Fox Seeds to sell at 10c. each. They are the largest and most beautiful packages ever sold for 10c. Everybody buys them. You can sell the whole 20 in less than half an hour. Send us the money you get for them and we will send you by return mail a magnificent Fur Scarf, Lady's or Gents' also made in the latest style of warm, full soft fluffy fur, from specially selected skins, with six immense full fur-tails and a silvered chain fastener at the throat. It is equal in appearance to any \$10.00 Scarf, and we give it free for selling only 20 packages of Seeds at 10c. each, also an opportunity to get a beautiful little Lady's Watch, free, as an extra prize if you write to-day. The Prize Seed Co., Dept. 3221 Toronto

**READ THIS—but UNDERSTAND AT ONCE THAT OUR GENUINE PENNYROYAL WAFERS** are not for men, but women have for 20 years found them the best monthly regulator procurable, allaying "pains," correcting omission and irregularity. They are, in a word, reliable and healthful; \$1.00 per box, mailed anywhere; sold everywhere; 36 in box; yellow label; English-French printed.  
Eureka Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich.



**REAL SOLID GOLD RING FREE**  
Beautiful fancy design, elegantly engraved and set with two very large fleety, flashing, rich red rubies and two beautiful sapphire pearls. A very handsome Ring, given for selling only 15 large packages of Sweet Fox Seeds at 10c. each. The packages are beautifully decorated in 12 colors and each one contains 42 of the most prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every marketable color. Everybody buys them. A few, certified from "Sold at the old in 30 minutes." Write us a post card today and we will send you these seeds postpaid. Mand Martin, Westmoreland, Pa. If you receive my ring and am highly pleased with it, I don't believe it would be such a beauty. Write to-day. The Prize Seed Co., Dept. 3221 Toronto.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE WESTERN HOME MONTHLY.

**In Lighter Vein.**

**Settlin' Up Time.**

It's settling time at Jones' store, and folks for miles around For Happy Valley Corners with their produce now are bound; There's Hiram Lucks, he's hauling ducks and Bill Smith's freighting hogs. He's going to exchange 'em for some brand new Sunday togs. Samantha Dennis, her eggs and hens, is going to convert, Right into sugar, coffee, tea, and gingerham for a skirt; Old Jabez Reece has squash and geese, and turkeys too, a score, And bright and gay, all wend their way to Jones' general store.

It's settling time at Jones' store, and country folks all meet, And with a hearty "Howdy do!" each other now they greet. "Well Mandy Jane," says farmer Blaine, "how's Joe, and sister Liz?" "Joe's good and slick," says Mandy quick "but Liz has rheumatiz." "How goes the crops?" says Reuben Hopps of Ebenezer Hugs. Says Eb "O. K. we find the hay, but fruits eat up with bugs." Thus to and fro, enquiries go, from eight a. m. till four, Then roosters crow to let you know that settling time is o'er.

Now homeward roll, the jovial souls, along the country roads, All blithe and gay they wend their way to scattered far abodes; And in each wagon snugly lies, all that the city yields, In rich abundance for the man who tills the smiling fields. There's ribbons for the housewife, muslin goods for Sarah Anne, For Gran-dad there's tobacco, shirts and shoes for Ed and Dan; And an organ for the parlor that makes melodies sublime. No joys there are like the joys that come with settling time.

**A Nobleman as a Bootblack.**

A well-known British nobleman visited Chicago before Dr. Torrey left the city for his world-tour. He determined to stay at the Bible Institute. Every student has either to clean his own boots in the morning, or pay for them to be polished outside the building. Mr. Alexander was engaged in the humble occupation of shoeblack at a bench in the basement when the nobleman came down and did the same. This little incident was not lost on the students of the Institute. "He is a nobleman, indeed," they said. "He just got alongside of us, and did as we do."

**A Drawn Battle.**

"Well, Hans," I said to the big, cherubic-faced German, who sometimes does odd jobs for me, "I hear you have been on the warpath." "Vat vas heem?" inquired Hans with a puzzled frown. "The mayor told me he had to fine you and your brother for fighting," I exclaimed. "Oh, yah; dat vas so," assented Hans, with a pleased laugh. "I was verocious, undt Yacob he was verocious, undt so ve had a leedle paddle." "Which licked?" I asked. "Oh, neider von; ve vas bod jüst efen," answered Hans, earnestly. "How's that?" "Well, Yacob he called me a fool, undt so I called heem a fool, undt so ve vas efen dere," exclaimed Hans. "Undt den Yacob he called me a big fool, undt I called heem a big fool, undt den ve vas efen again." "Undt Yacob he called me a liar, undt so I called heem a liar, undt den ve vas efen some more times." "Undt den Yacob he called me a

liar, liar, andt den I heet heem, undt so I vas a leedle aheadt, aint it?" "Budt den Yacob he hit me, undt so undt so dere ve vas efen again all ridd." "Undt den der policeman run us bod in, undt dere ve vas efen dere." "Undt der mayor he vined me five shillings, un vined Yacob only half a crown, undt so Yacob he was aheadt, aint it?" "But den I porrowed half a crown from Yacob to help pay mine vine, undt so dere ve vas efen again all ridd, all ridd." "Undt you pet you ve vas going to stay efen now. It don't pay to paddle so Yacob says, and I guess he knows vat vas vich," concluded Hans, nodding his head, sagely.

**Not so Much of a Goose.**

A rich old farmer who lived near Philadelphia got tangled up in a money matter with one of his neighbors. Mr. Alston, for that was his name, sought an attorney, who gave him a letter of introduction to a brother lawyer in Philadelphia, at which place it was necessary to enter the suit. The letter was delivered to the lawyer, and while he was reading it he was called out of the room, leaving the letter on his desk. Mr. Alston let curiosity get the best of him, and picked up the letter and read it. The letter closed with, "Mr. Alston is a fat goose; pluck him heavy." That was enough for the rich old farmer, and seizing the pen, he wrote: "P. S. The goose has flown, feathers and all." It took him about three seconds to amble down the stairs and into the street, and he has not had anything to do with lawyers from that day to this, preferring to pluck his own geese.

**A Cure for Crime.**

A writer in "The North American Review" asserts that manual training is almost as good a preventer of crime as vaccination is of smallpox. "What per cent. of the prisoners under your care have received any manual training beyond some acquaintance with farming?" a Northern man asked the warden of a Southern penitentiary. "Not one per cent.," replied the warden. "Have you no mechanics in prison?" "Only one mechanic; that is, one man who claims to be a house-painter." "Have you any shoemakers?" asked the visitor. "Never had a shoemaker." "Have you any tailors?" "Never had a tailor." "Any printers?" "Never had a printer." "Any carpenters?" "Never had a man in this prison that could draw a straight line."

**Surely a Gentleman.**

In far-off years Sir Walter Scott visited the first Lord Plunkett, who was then Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and was taken to see the ruins of the Seven Churches of Glendalough, one of the sights of Ireland. One of the most romantic spots is St. Kevin's Bed, a cave which requires a scramble among rocks to enter. Sir Walter, in spite of his lameness penetrated the "shrine," an old peasant woman lending him a willing hand. On the return, the Lord Chancellor asked her if she knew how great a man she had assisted, adding, "He is Sir Walter Scott, the illustrious poet." "Be-gorra, your honor," the old woman replied, "he's no poet! He's a gentleman born and bred—for hasn't he left in me hand a piece of silver?" "Truly, there is more than one way of knowing a man by his works—Exchange."

**"What For?"**

Perhaps it was native shrewdness rather than the dullness of the "untutored mind" that made the Indian unable to see the sense of spending time on work only to have it declined with thanks." The author that tells the story could at least appreciate the humor of it. "Appropos of 'homing' stories, my husband and I have been traveling for the past year in California and the Southwest, and at one of our halting-places in the desert we were fortunate in making the acquaintance of McKinley, an Indian lad, who ran errands for us with refreshing cheerfulness and interest. One morning the squaw mother peered through the slits of our front gate at me as I sat writing on the tiny front porch. Her eyes were plainly bewildered. "You heap write um," she observed. "I nodded. "My boy, McKinley, he say you all time write um—Monday write um, Tuesday write um, Wednesday write um, all time write um. Letters plenty big. He mail um. All time mail um." "Yes," said I encouragingly. "By and by, maybe so ten sleeps, he say me bring um back—Monday bring um, Tuesday bring um, Wednesday bring um; all time bring um back. Letters plenty big. Indian no sabe. What for?" "And it was as hard to convince her of the sense of the process as it has been various editors."

**Half Way for Half a Stamp.**

District Attorney Jerome was about to mail a letter when he found that his small son had torn the stamp in two and thrown one-half out the window. "Now, young man," said he sternly, "that was the only stamp I had. What are we going to do about it?" "Never mind, papa," comforted the boy, "put that half on. Maybe it will take it half way anyhow."

The healthy glow disappearing from the cheek and moaning and restlessness at night are sure symptoms of worms in children. Do not fail to get a bottle of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; it is an effectual medicine.

**Indigestion**

Stomach trouble is not really a sickness, but a symptom. It is a symptom that a certain set of nerves is ailing. Not the voluntary nerves that enable you to walk and talk and act—but the AUTOMATIC STOMACH NERVES over which your mind has no control. I have not room here to explain how these tender, tiny nerves control and operate the stomach. How worry breaks them down and causes indigestion. How misuse wears them out and causes dyspepsia. How neglect may bring on kidney, heart, and other troubles through sympathy. I have not room to explain how these nerves may be reached and strengthened and vitalized and made stronger by a remedy I spent years in perfecting—now known by physicians and Druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative, (Tablets or Liquid.) I have not room to explain how this remedy, by removing the cause, usually puts a certain end to indigestion, belching, heartburn, insomnia, nervousness, dyspepsia. All of these things are fully explained in the book I will send you free when you write. Do not fail to send for the book. It tells how the solar plexus governs digestion and a hundred other things every one ought to know—for all of us, at some time or other have indigestion. With the book I will send free my "Health Token"—an intended passport to good health. For the free book and the "Health Token" you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 98, Racine, Wis., State which book you want. Book 1 on Dyspepsia. Book 2 on the Heart. Book 3 on the Kidneys. Book 4 for Women. Book 5 for Men. Book 6 on Rheumatism. Dr. Shoop's Restorative Tablets—give full three weeks treatment. Each form—liquid or tablet—have equal merit. Druggists everywhere.

**Dr. Shoop's Restorative.**



Just to Annoy Us.

Every one who has crossed the ocean, and encountered fogs, knows what discomfort the constant blowing of the fog-whistle, often day after day, causes to the passengers.

He was Exercising.

"There is a place for everything but some people don't seem to realize it," said a Chicago traveling man.

Col. Hunter's Philosophy.

Be brief and pertinent; not curt and impertinent. "Life ain't in holdin' a good hand, but in playin' a poor hand well."

A Queer Parody.

A young clergyman, doing his holiday shopping in a New York department store, asked, at the book department, for Carolyn Wells' new collection of parodies by well-known writers.

DON'T THROW MONEY AWAY



THE SETTING HEN—Her failures have discouraged many a poultry raiser.

You can make money raising chicks in the right way—lots of it.

No one doubts that there is money in raising chickens with a good Incubator and Brooder.

Users of the Chatham Incubator and Brooder have all made money. If you still cling to the old idea that you can successfully run a poultry business using the hen as a hatcher, we would like to reason with you.

In the first place, we can prove to you that your actual cash loss in eggs, which the 20 hens should lay during the time you keep them hatching and brooding, will be enough to pay for a Chatham Incubator and Brooder in five larger and better results attained by the use of the Chatham Incubator and Brooder.

If you allow a hen to set, you lose at least eight weeks of laying (three weeks hatching and five weeks taking care of the chickens), or say in the eight weeks she would lay at least three dozen eggs. Let the Chatham Incubator on the hatching, while the hen goes on laying eggs.

Our No. 3 Incubator will hatch as many eggs as twenty setting hens, and do it better. Now, here is a question in arithmetic:—

If you keep 20 hens from laying for 8 weeks, how much cash do you lose if each hen would have laid 3 dozen eggs, and eggs are worth 15 cents per dozen? Ans.—\$9.00.

Therefore, when the Chatham Incubator is hatching the number of eggs that twenty hens would hatch, it is really earning in cash for you \$9.00, besides producing for your profit chicks by the wholesale, and being ready to do the same thing over again the moment each hatch is off.

Don't you think, therefore, that it pays to keep the hens laying and let the Chatham Incubator do the hatching?

There are many other reasons why the Chatham Incubator and Brooder outclasses the setting hen.

The hen sets when she is ready. The Chatham Incubator is always ready. By planning to take off a hatch at the right time, you may have plenty of broilers to sell when broilers are scarce and prices at the top notch.

The hen is a careless mother, often leading her chicks amongst wet grass, bushes, and in places where rats can confiscate her young.

The Chatham Brooder behaves itself, is a perfect mother and very rarely loses a chick, and is not infested with lice.

Altogether, there is absolutely no reasonable reason for continuing the use of a hen as a hatcher and every reason why you should have a Chatham Incubator and Brooder.

We are making a very special offer, which will pay you to investigate.

Small Premises Sufficient For Poultry Raising.

Of course, if you have lots of room, so much the better, but many a man and woman are carrying on a successful and profitable poultry business in a small city or town lot.

But to make money quickly, you must get away from the old idea of trying to do business with setting hens as hatches. You must get a Chatham Incubator and Brooder.

To enable everybody to get a fair start in the right way in the poultry business, we make a very special offer which it is worth your while to investigate.

We can supply you quickly from our distributing warehouses at Calgary, Brandon, Regina, Winnipeg, New Westminster, B.C., Montreal, Halifax, Chatham. Factories at CHATHAM, ONT., and DETROIT, MICH.

The MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Limited, Dept. No. 11, CHATHAM, CANADA

Let us quote you prices on a good Fanning Mill or good Farm Scale.

The 'Favorite' Harrowcart \$7.80 only \$7.80

A Harrow Cart is something every farmer should have to save that most tiresome of work, walking behind the harrow. We guarantee the 'Favorite' to be strongly and well built and to give entire satisfaction.

THE FARMERS' SUPPLY CO. Drawer 30, Winnipeg.

The Chatham Incubator and Brooder has created a New Era in Poultry Raising.

The setting Hen as a Hatcher has been proven a Commercial Failure.

The Chatham Incubator and Brooder has always proved a Money Maker.

A Light, Pleasant and Profitable Business for Women

Many women are to-day making an independent living and putting by money every month raising poultry with a Chatham Incubator.

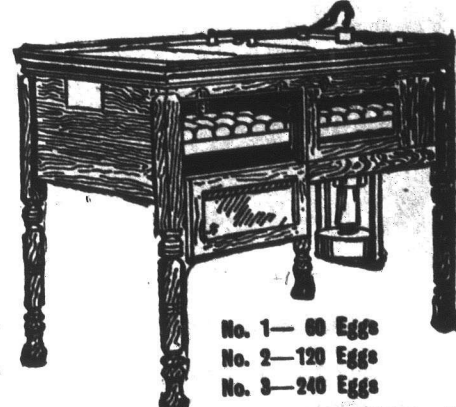
Any woman with a little leisure time at her disposal can, without any previous experience or without a cent of cash, begin the poultry business and make money right from the start.

Perhaps you have a friend who is doing so. If not, we can give you the names of many who started with much misgiving only to be surprised by the ease and rapidity with which the profits came to them.

Of course, success depends on getting a right start. You must begin right. You can never make any considerable money as a poultry raiser with hens as hatches. You must have a good Incubator and Brooder, but this means in the ordinary way an investment which, perhaps you are not prepared to make just now, and this is just where our special offer comes in.

If you are in earnest, we will set you up in the poultry business without a cent of cash down. If we were not sure that the Chatham Incubator and Brooder is the best and that with it and a reasonable amount of effort on your part you are sure to make money, we would not make the special offer below.

WE WILL SHIP NOW TO YOUR STATION FREIGHT PREPAID A CHATHAM INCUBATOR and BROODER You Pay us no Cash Till After 1906 Harvest



THE CHATHAM INCUBATOR—Its success has encouraged many to make more money than they ever thought possible out of chicks.

Every Farmer Should Raise Poultry

Almost every farmer "keeps hens," but while he knows that there is a certain amount of profit in the business, even when letting it take care of itself, few farmers are aware of how much they are losing every year by not getting into the poultry business in such a way as to make real money out of it.

The setting hen as a hatcher will never be a commercial success. Her business is to lay eggs and she should be kept at it. The only way to raise chicks for profit is to begin right, by installing a Chatham Incubator and Brooder.

With such a machine you can begin hatching on a large scale at any time.

You can only get one crop off your fields in a year, but with a Chatham Incubator and Brooder and ordinary attention, you can raise chickens from early Spring until Winter and have a crop every month. Think of it!

Quite a few farmers have discovered that there is money in the poultry business and have found this branch of farming so profitable that they have installed several Chatham Incubators and Brooders after trying the first.

Perhaps you think that it requires a great deal of time or a great deal of technical knowledge to raise chickens with a Chatham Incubator and Brooder. If so, you are greatly mistaken.

Your wife or daughter can attend to the machine and look after the chickens without interfering with their regular household duties.

The market is always good and prices are never low. The demand is always in excess of the supply and at certain times of the year you can practically get any price you care to make for good broilers.

With a Chatham Incubator and Brooder you can start hatching at the right time to bring the chickens to marketable broilers when the supply is very low and the prices accordingly high. This you could never do with hens as hatches.

We know that there is money in the poultry business for every farmer who will go about it right. All you have to do is to get a Chatham Incubator and Brooder and start it. But perhaps you are not prepared just now to spend the money. This is why we make the special offer.

IS THIS FAIR?

We know there is money in raising chickens. We know the Chatham Incubator and Brooder has no equal.

We know that with any reasonable effort on your part, you cannot but make money out of the Chatham Incubator and Brooder.

We know that we made a similar offer last year and that in every case the payments were met cheerfully and promptly, and that in many cases money was accompanied by letters expressing satisfaction.

Therefore, we have no hesitation in making this proposition to every honest, earnest man or woman who may wish to add to their yearly profits with a small expenditure of time and money.

This really means that we will set you up in the poultry business so that you can make money right from the start, without asking for a single cent from you until after 1906 harvest.

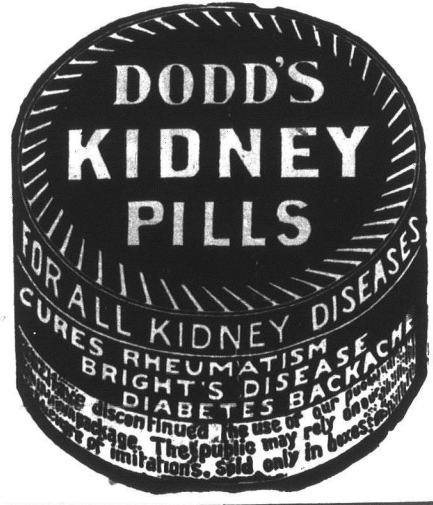
If we know of a fairer offer, we would make it. Write us a post card with your name and address, and we will send you full particulars, as well as our beautifully illustrated book, "How to make money out of chicks." Write to-day to Chatham.

We know that there is money in the poultry business for every farmer who will go about it right. All you have to do is to get a Chatham Incubator and Brooder and start it. But perhaps you are not prepared just now to spend the money. This is why we make the special offer.

Let us quote you prices on a good Fanning Mill or good Farm Scale.

FREE PARLOR ACCORDEON With 8 stroke keys, 2 sets reeds, mahogany finished case with abraded trimmings and gilt decorations given for selling at \$60. Each only \$2.50. Large packages of Sweet Pea Seeds. Each package is beautifully decorated in 12 colors and contains 42 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color. They sell easily everywhere. Gertrude M. Reid, Toronto, Ont., said: "I sold all the seeds in a few minutes. They went very fast." A 50c. certificate free with each package. Daniel H. McLean, Piquon Island, N.S., said: "I received my Accordeon and think it is an excellent Premium. It is equal to any \$5.00 instrument to be had in the market." Write us a post card to-day and we will send you the Seed, postpaid. THE POSTCARD SEED CO., DEPT. 3217, TORONTO, ONT.





### THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST. Homestead Regulations.

Any even numbered section of the Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-west Territories, excepting 5 and 26, which has not been homesteaded or reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded upon 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

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situate, 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 for the district in which the land is situate, receive authority for someone to make entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for a homestead entry.

#### HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

A settler who has been granted an entry for a homestead is required by the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act, and the amendments thereto, 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 during the term of three years. It is the practice of the Department to require a settler to bring 15 acres under cultivation, but if he prefers he may substitute stock; and 20 head of cattle, to be actually his own property, with buildings for their accommodation, will be accepted instead of the cultivation.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry under the provisions of this Act, resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such a person as a homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If a settler was entitled to and has obtained entry for a second homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by residence upon the first homestead, if the second homestead is in the vicinity of the first homestead.

(4) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

The term "vicinity" used above is meant to indicate the same township, or an adjoining or cornering township.

A settler who avails himself of the provisions of clauses 2, 3 or 4 must cultivate 20 acres of stock, with buildings for their accommodation, and have besides 80 acres substantially fenced.

The privilege of a second entry is restricted by law to those settlers only who completed the duties upon their first homesteads to entitle them to patent on or before the 2nd June, 1889.

Every homesteader who fails to comply with the requirements of the homestead law is liable to have his entry cancelled, and the land may be again thrown open for entry.

#### APPLICATION FOR PATENT

Should be made at the end of three years, before the local Agent, Sub-Agent, or the Homestead Inspector. Before making application for patent, the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of his intention to do so.

#### INFORMATION

Newly arrived immigrants will receive, at the Immigration Office in Manitoba or the North-west Territories, information as to the lands that are open for entry; and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them. Full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, as well as respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the North-west Territories.

#### W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior,  
N. B. In addition to Free Dominion Lands, to which the regulations above apply, refer to the regulations for homestead lands reserved for the use of the public, from which land may be secured for agricultural purposes in the North-west Territories.

## ENTERTAINING MISCELLANY

VARIOUS SUBJECTS CLEVERLY TREATED

### The Cattle on Our Western Plains.

Belted cowboys rode like Centaurs, when October gayly dressed  
Crossed the prairies, rounding cattle for the ranchmen of the West,  
From the plains and from the hillside, from the deep and wide ravine,  
From the trees near distant brooklets, where yet lived a trace of green.

Cows of many a brand and lineage, cattle black and white and red,  
Started by the whip and halloo from their haunts in terror fled,  
Wild the racings o'er the prairies ere at length corralled they stand—  
Where deep-set in trembling muscle they receive the owner's brand.

Some are set aside (the plump ones), in the markets to be slain,  
All the rest to live or perish, are turned loose upon the plain.  
Thirty millions head of cattle by the Western ranchmen freed,  
Forced to wander o'er the ranges for ten millions scant indeed.

Greed of man increase their number till far more upon the range  
Than the desert could give herbage wander dumb and wild and strange;  
Cold the winds of autumn blowing o'er each ill-fed shrinking form  
Seeking for a ray of sunlight or a shelter from the storm.

Later, tralling over prairies, lonely homeless, cold and drear,  
Thirst and hunger ever with them, Famine stalking in the rear,  
Fiercer grow the winds of winter, soon they huddled head to head,  
While the blizzard held its revel o'er the dying and the dead.

From the milk-white gloom around them, icy, stinging needles poured;  
Nature, reckless, blind in fury, shrieking, while the North-wind roared,  
Night and darkness settled round them, Death and Hades held the power;  
Cattle moaning, all forsaken, life-long anguish in one hour.

Oh, Thou Christ, on Calvary dying, calling God with failing breath,  
Thou whose heart broke whenst expiring, dost Thou feel Thy dumb one's death?

When that year-long night had vanished, Hell had called again its own,  
And o'er wastes in white robes shrouded, misty beams of morning shone.

From far scattered mounds of corpses, trembling, sad-eyed, few and weak,  
Cret the remnant of the cattle suffering what no tongue could speak,  
Cold the earth and sky around them, friendless, homeless, hungry still;  
Eating snow they dig for herbage, roaming without thought or will.

Eyes are blinded by the sunlight, cruel, shining on the snow—  
One by one they fall and perish with no human heart to know,  
Heaps of skin and bone so homeless that the wolf-dog as he prowls,  
Scorns to touch (or is it pity), that he turns aside and howls?

Shamed perchance by man's indifference to the crime for Mammon wrought,  
All her icy moods forgotten, nature shows repentant thought,  
Tears were flowing on the lowlands when for Spring-time set the breeze,  
Omniscient like a soul in passing echoed through the budding trees.

Thrilling through the air of April whence this heartache, whence this pain?  
Hordes of cattle trailing slowly, misty, sad-eyed o'er the plain?  
Hearts of men, to mercy waken! Let your tears God's pardon crave!  
And these cruel arts forsaken, from her shame our country save!

### "Back to the Land."

There is a good deal of talk in these days about getting back to the land. There is, perhaps, a good deal of nonsense about it, but on the whole this present day sentiment is wholesome. There are a good many people who think they want to get out of the crowded cities into the country, who don't. They are not suited to the country, don't know what it means to live in the country, and they would not stay in the country six months. Dissatisfied with their present condition they have a vague notion that their condition would be improved if they should make a change. They have read about the independence of the farmer, the pure air, and other advantages, and they imagine it would all be very fine. It would not be for them.

Still we are glad to see so much "back to the land" sentiment. Most

of it is wholesome, and good is sure to result from it on the whole.

Agriculture was never held in such high honor in this country as it is today, and never before was there so much general interest in this greatest of all occupations.

The farmers themselves have a higher opinion of their calling than formerly, and this is better still. Give us the farmer who really believes in farming. There is no better specimen of manhood in the world than such a man.

Washington really believed it when he said that "Agriculture is the noblest occupation of man." This country had well nigh ceased to believe it. We are coming again to think that it is really so.

### Some Beginnings

Algebraic symbols were first used by Vieta, 1590; logarithms by Napier, 1614, and decimal fractions, 1617. A precise measure of length was first suggested by Huygens, the Dutch astronomer, 1658, upon the basis of the length of a pendulum vibrating seconds of mean time. Bacon's Inductive Philosophy appeared in 1616; Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood in 1618; Snellings proved the law of refraction, 1624; Torricelli demonstrated the pressure of the atmosphere, 1645; and Otto Guericke invented the air pump, 1650.

The quadrant for measuring angles was invented in 1600; the pendulum for clocks at about the same time; the telescope, 1610; microscope in Italy, 1619; and Holland, 1621; the thermometer by Drellel and Sarpil 1609; the barometer, 1626; the micrometer, 1622-40; and the camera obscura in 1650.

In 1635 Richelieu founded the French Academy, and opened that path of distinction to science which hitherto had been reserved only for valor.

### The Horse a Sensitive Animal.

Many persons believe that a horse's power of endurance is gauged by the number of miles he can travel in a day, but Alfred Stoddart, in "Suburban Life," declares that "nothing tells upon a horse's condition worse than hacking work, such as going to and from the station, even though the actual distance is inconsiderable.

"He is taken from his restful stall, the harness thrown on him, generally in a hurry, and rattled to the station. There he is kept waiting, possibly in an overheated condition. The passing trains annoy him, in summer the flies beset him, and in many ways the task is an unpleasant and injurious one for him.

"Remember, the horse is a nervous animal. It is not the strain upon his

muscles, but the wear and tear upon his nervous system, which so frequently ends his usefulness. Rest with a horse means peace and quiet, more than literal repose. Indeed, some horses never lie down."

### Sentence Sermons.

Small sorrows are most voluble. Kindness is the key to every heart. Fidelity is the best evidence of faith. No big success can come to a little soul.

Saving money is not being saved by money. Sorrow is often one way of spelling strength.

The self-centred church revolves around the collection.

Sins of the imagination are by no means imaginary sins.

The best prayer against pain is abstinence from sour apples.

Pleasure without moderation is always mixed with misery.

It takes more than the wind in the chest to make wings grow on the back.

The finest sermon is the one that makes the fur fly on the other fellow.

Money has power to crush happiness only when its roots get in the heart.

The cream of society is easily separated from the milk of human kindness.

Petty annoyances make good plumb lines to determine the depth of your religion.

As a balm philosophy seems to be suited to wounds that have healed themselves.

You do not need to prove that you are a square man by sticking your corners into everybody.

Some men try to raise a \$10 collection on a 10 cent sermon and then proceed to preach on the sins of playing poker.

### A Mammoth Hammer.

There is under construction at the works of the Billings & Spencer Company, Hartford, Conn., a mammoth 5,000-pound drop hammer, which is believed to be the largest friction board lift drop hammer in the world. It is being constructed for the Bethlehem Steel Company, of South Bethlehem, Pa.

It is to be used by them in the manufacture of heavy gun forgings which they make for the government. The Hartford concern is working on the hammer day and night, and it will be done by September 1, if not before.

The weight and dimensions of this drop hammer are in excess of any other drop hammer of this class in the world.

The base weighs 72,526 pounds and the hammer itself 5,000 pounds.

The uprights weigh 7,600 pounds each. The friction rolls weigh 1,200 pounds each and the roll spindles, rolls, gears and oil guards are one-piece forgings.

The hammer, rough planed, weighed 5,600 pounds. These forgings were made by the Bethlehem Steel Company. The shoe forging weighed 2,240 pounds and the shoe key weighs 160 pounds.

The dimensions of driving pulleys are 60 inches by 13 inches by 4 1/2 inches.

**SMOKE**

**WY**

**TOBACCO**

10¢ PER PLUG

A COOL AND LASTING SMOKE



February, 1906.

The length of rear roll shaft is 94 inches; that of the front roll shaft 60 inches. The distances between the point of ways is 30 inches; the extreme fall of the hammer is 6 feet 4 inches. The total weight of machine is 125,000 pounds.

Items of Interest.

In Russia no photographer can pursue his calling unless he has a license.

The most costly tomb in existence is that erected in honor of Mohammed. A snail crawling without pause would require fourteen days and five hours to cover a mile.

All saloons are closed in Norway on pay days, and the savings banks are kept open until midnight.

An orange hit in the exact centre by a rifle ball will vanish at once from sight scattered into infinitesimal pieces.

Spitzbergen is one of the few countries as yet unclaimed by any nation. Anyone can dig the coal found in the cliffs there.

In Atlanta, Ga., it is the Christmas custom to let free all prisoners whose only offence has been against the city ordinances.

The German Empress writes with a swan quill, carefully selected and prepared. Wherever her majesty goes packets of these quills are among her luggage.

Lullington Church, near Eastbourne, England, is said to be the smallest church in England; perhaps there is none smaller in the world. It seats eight persons.

Whales from three hundred to four hundred years old are sometimes met with. The age is ascertained by the size and number of layers of the whalebone, which increase yearly.

The combined salaries of the Presidents of the fourteen leading universities in the United States do not equal the amount paid to the head of one Life Insurance Company.

At the saturnalia, the heathen prototype of Christmas, it was the Roman custom to decorate the houses with evergreens. This was done to give the woodland spirits refuge from the cold.

Conspicuous among the adornments of the bridal feast in Brittany is an artistic and elaborate butter structure, as fanciful and elegant as the most beautiful bridal cake, and into this structure the guests stick split sticks bearing coins of gold and silver.

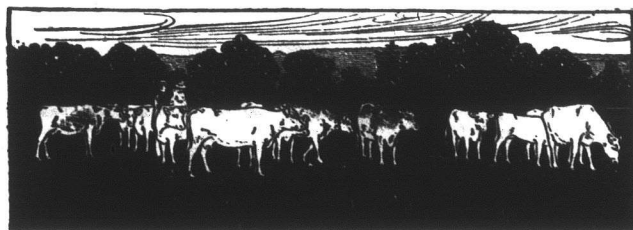
A Japanese fisherman has caught at Honolulu a new and strange fish, which, so far as is known, is unique. The fish is called the frog fish, because of the fact that besides fins and gills it has four well developed legs and feet, the feet being even provided with toe-nails.

New Year's in France is a greater day for exchanging gifts than Christmas. The custom of New Year's calls, once so popular in this country but now fallen almost into disuse is still supreme in Paris. Great family dinners, in which the orange figures most prominently add to the gaiety of the day. So crowded are the pavements on the boulevards that pedestrians sometimes have to take the middle of the street.

Superheating.

Superheating is being forced to 554 deg. F. on the Prussian State railroads. When steam is superheated to 500 deg. F. a saving of 10 per cent. in steam and 12 per cent. in fuel can be obtained, as compared with similar locomotives using saturated steam, the greater saving in water than in fuel being due mostly to the prevention of losses caused by condensation.

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE.—Everyone wishes to be successful in any undertaking in which he may engage. It is, therefore, extremely gratifying to the proprietors of Parnelee's Vegetable Pills to know that their efforts to compound a medicine which would prove a blessing to mankind have been successful beyond their expectations. The endorsement of these pills by the public is a proof that a pill has been produced which will fulfil everything



IT PAYS TO FEED "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD."

Centreville, N.B., June 13th, 1904.  
International Stock Food Co., Toronto, Ont.  
DEAR SIR:—Your Stock Food is all you said it was. I am well satisfied. I purchased a team horse just before getting your Food. He was thin and rough coated; but by feeding your Stock Food, he gained rapidly. He looked as if he put on fifty pounds of flesh in fifteen days, and his coat was glossy and smooth. I can and will recommend it to all horsemen and stock raisers. Yours truly,  
G. H. HARTLEY.

Why throw good grain on the manure pile?

If you only knew the amount of money you could save every year by using INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD, 3 Feeds for One Cent, we would have to double the size of our factory inside of the next twenty days. You will know sooner or later but we want you to make a trial right now. If your neighbor tells you an article is good and a money saver you would probably make a trial of it. Now the party whose testimonial we print above is just as honest as your neighbor would be and he is a successful stock raiser. He credits a large part of his success to INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD. It has helped him and we know it will help you. Its cost is small only three feeds for one cent and we guarantee to refund your money in case you are dissatisfied with the results obtained. Remember INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD is a purely concentrated medicinal preparation composed of roots, herbs, seeds, barks, etc., and is fed to stock in small quantities in addition to the regular grain ration for the purpose of aiding digestion and insuring perfect assimilation. It is not the amount of grain that the animal eats that fattens and builds up the body but it is the part of that grain that is taken into the system.

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE OF "DAN PATCH," 1.55 1/4, FREE POSTAGE PREPAID  
Dan Patch 1.55 1/4 is known the world over as the International Stock Food Horse, and after eating INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD for six months he broke eight world's records. Write us at once and answer the following questions:

1. HOW MUCH STOCK OF ALL KINDS DO YOU OWN.
2. WHAT PAPER DID YOU SEE THIS OFFER IN.

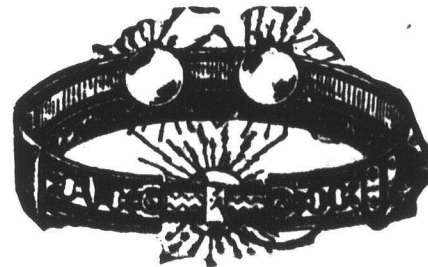
Address at once.

Largest Stock Food Factories in the World

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.  
TORONTO, CANADA.

Capital Paid-in \$2,000,000.00

Men It's Free!



Until You Are Cured

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 until you are cured.

I claim that I can cure weak men; that I can pump new life into worn-out bodies; that I can cure your pains and aches, limber up your joints and make you feel as frisky and vigorous as you ever did in your life. That's claiming a good deal, but I have got a good remedy, and know it well enough to take all the risk if you will secure me so that I will get my pay when you are cured.

No man can lose on this. If the cure is worth the price you don't have to pay for it until you get it. When you are ready to say you are a big, husky and frisky specimen of vigorous manhood; that you are a big, husky and frisky specimen of vigorous manhood; that you have a big, husky and frisky specimen of vigorous manhood; that you haven't got an ache or pain in your whole body, and that you feel better than you ever did in your life, I get paid. If you can't say it after using my belt for three months, then give me back my old belt and I won't ask a cent.

A short time ago I took a case that I couldn't cure, and I didn't see why, as I had cured hundreds like it. Anyway, my patient returned the Belt and said I hadn't done him any good. He said he thought I had treated him honestly and wanted to pay me the cost of the Belt because it couldn't be used again. I refused, and told him that I had made a contract to cure him or get nothing, and I wouldn't take a dollar I hadn't earned.

I don't charge much for a cure. My Belts are as low as \$5. That will cure some cases, and it won't cost you a cent if it doesn't. Did you ever see a doctor who would agree to cure you for \$5 and wait for his money till you were cured?

I've cured lots of men who had paid over a thousand dollars to doctors before they came to me.

Dr. McLaughlin, Stavelly, Alta, Dec. 15, 1905.

Dear Sir,—I wish to say that to-day I am a strong man—stronger than I had ever hoped to be, considering my age—sixty years. I feel the same as I did when I was thirty years old, and I have nobody to thank but Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. I had a weak back before commencing to use your Belt, but am now a strong man. I have advised many to buy your Belt, and they have also been completely cured. I recommend Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belts to all who suffer. Yours very truly,  
P. L. POPPENHAGEN.

I have cured thousands of men who have squandered the savings of years in useless doctoring. My Belt is easy to use; put it on when you go to bed; you feel the glowing heat from it (no stinging or burn, as in the 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.

An old man of 70 says he feels as strong and young as he did at 35. That shows it renews the vigor of youth. It cures Rheumatism, Sciatic Pains, Lumbago, Kidney Trouble, banishes pain in a night never to return.

Dr. McLaughlin, Brooks Station, Alta, Oct. 25, 1905.

Dear Sir,—It is with the greatest of pleasure that I now write you. I would have written before, but I wanted to give your Belt a good trial first. I have found it just as you recommended it to be. I will do all I can for you and your Belts in this part of the country. Wishing you and your company all the success in the world, I remain,  
Yours truly,  
JAS. HILL.

Tell me where you are and I'll give you the name of a man in your town that I've cured. I've got cures in every town.

That's enough. You need the cure. I've got it. You want it. I'll give it to you or you need not pay me a cent. Come and get it now. The pleasurable moments of this life are too few, so don't throw any away. While there is a chance to be husky and strong, to throw out your chest and look at yourself in the glass and say, "I'm a man," do it, and don't waste time thinking about it.

I've got a beautiful look, full of good, honest talk about how men are made big and noble, and I'll send it to you free, sealed, if you send this coupon. Call for consultation free.

DR. E. M. McLAUGHLIN,  
130 Yonge St., Toronto

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ADDRESS .....  
Office Hours—9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Sat. until 9 p.m.  
Write Plain.



**WIT, HUMOR AND FUN**

LIFE'S COMIC SIDE TREATED BY CLEVER PENS

"And were you ever engaged before, dearest?" he asked.  
"Oh, never in earnest," she replied.  
"Only occasionally, you know, at the summer resorts and winter resorts."

Miss Milling—Should a girl allow her fiance to kiss her before they are married?  
Mrs. Wedderly—Well, if she wants him to kiss her at all she should.

"It is said," remarked the remarker, "that intellectual women seldom make good mothers. I wonder why?"  
"That's easy," replied the home-grown philosopher. "They don't often get a chance."

"Darringer, have you got a quarter you don't want?" "Why, certainly. Here it is." The next day. "I say, Darringer, that quarter you gave me was a bad one." "Yes, Bromley. You asked me if I had a quarter that I didn't want."

Mahogany Al. (at the back door)—Have you anything to do in my line to-day, madam?  
Mistress—What's your trade?  
Mahogany Al.—Dentist, madam. I can put a good set of teeth in a mince pie for you free of charge.

Small Dorothy was visiting her grandparents in the country, and, seeing a quantity of feathers scattered over the hen yard, said:  
"Grandpa, you ought to do something to keep your chickens from wearing out so."

"My goodness!" exclaimed an anxious mother. "What in the world made your face so dirty, Willie?"  
"Jonny Jones and me had a fight," exclaimed Willie, "and he throw'd more dirt in my face than I could swallow."

An' how's yer wife, Pat?  
Sure, she do be awful sick.  
Is it dangerous she is?  
No, she is too weak to be dangerous any more!

He—Going to see the manager about an engagement, eh? So am I. And I don't know what to say?  
She—And I don't know what to wear.

The following advertisement appeared recently in the "Help Wanted" column of a certain journal:  
"Wanted—A flat servant for a single lady."

She (looking over the autumn landscape)—Isn't it perfectly beautiful, George?  
He—It is simply delicious! I could gaze on it for hours. Do you know that every time I look on those gloriously tinted autumn leaves they remind me of you.  
She—In what way?  
He—They look as if they appealed to one to be pressed.

She—Yes, Maudie's engaged at last. She was walking down the street one rainy afternoon, and Jack Hinkson came up and offered his umbrella. That settled it.  
He—I see. He was caught in the rain.

"Who licked yer, Jimmy—the old man or the old woman?"  
"The old man, of course. Think I'd permit meself to cry for the blows of a woman?"

Composer—What do you think of my new song?  
Critic—It needs ventilating.  
Composer—Needs ventilating?  
Critic—Yes; the air is bad, don't you know.

Nell—Does she speak French at all?  
She says she does. Bell—Oh, yes; just enough to make herself unintelligible!

Brown—Don't you get tired of young Jackson's nightly visits to your daughter and his staying until after midnight?  
Smith—Not at all. I regard him as a protection against burglars.

"Did he keep a cool head when the accident happened?"  
"No, indeed."  
"But he said he kept perfectly cool."  
"He was doubtless referring to his feet."

His wife went away for a birthday visit to her mother, and he gave her the exact amount of her fare there and back.  
"But I won't have anything to spend while I'm there," protested his wife.  
"Yes, you will," answered the wretch; "you'll have your birthday to spend."

"I cannot understand, sir, why you permit your daughter to sue me for breach of promise. You remember that you were bitterly opposed to our engagement because I wasn't good enough for her and would disgrace the family."  
"Young man, that was sentiment; this is business."

She (at the end of the third act)—I don't like that play. It's too gushing. There is altogether too much kissing in it.

He—It isn't real kissing. They don't do that in plays. It's only an imitation—it's only stage kissing.  
She (later in the evening)—Don't you think, George, that a stage kiss must be—don't, George!—awfully—stop it, George!—unsatisfying?

Mrs. Blank—You were very late at the club last night. The day actually broke before you got home. Blank—But I was broke long before the day.

"That's a fine, solid baby of yours, Newpah," said a friend, who was admiring the newest arrival.  
"Do you think he's solid?" said Newpah. "It seems to me as if he was all holler."

"Try to look a little pleasanter," said the photographer to Mr. Tyte-Phist. Remember, I am making these pictures at half the usual rates. There, that will do nicely!"

Mrs. Onyx—How did you know that Mrs. Brilliant's diamonds were only paste and her silverware all plated?  
Mrs. Garnett—How? Why, she is my dearest friend.

She—Miss Decotte is descended from one of the first families. He—She is evidently trying to imitate them in dress.

"That Miss Short, the dressmaker, brags a good deal about her work. Conceited little thing, isn't she?"  
"Well, I must admit she is not a tall modiste."

A Dublin man has stuck up in his front yard a sign, which reads: "Whitewashing done in all colors."

The Doctor—"You would be surprised to know how many persons merely think they have hay fever."

The Professor—"Yes, but that wasn't the trouble with a neighbor of mine. His was a genuine case. He had it so badly that he married a grass widow."

"Pop!"  
"Yes, my son."  
"What is liqueur?"  
"A liqueur, my boy, is a cordial smile."

Are your corns harder to remove than those that others have had? Have they not had the same kind? Have they not been cured by using Holloway's Corn Cure? Try a little.

**DIAMOND DYES**

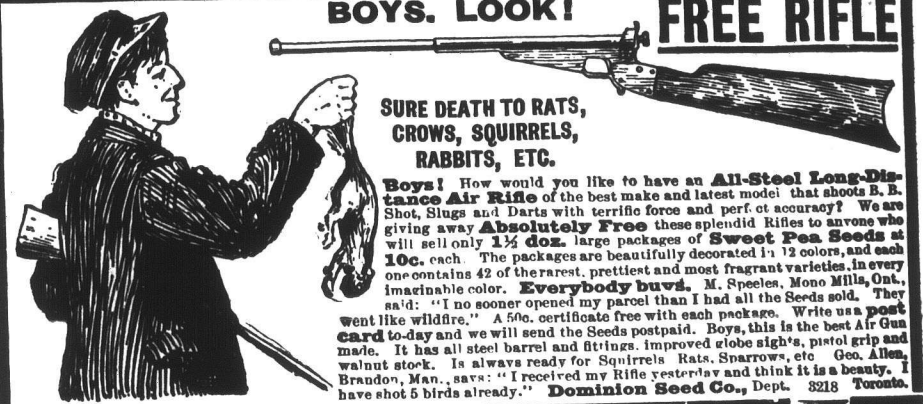
**THE KIND MOTHER ALWAYS USES.**

**SHE SAYS THEY ARE THE PUREST, STRONGEST, FASTEST, BRIGHTEST OF ALL DYES.**

**MADE FOR THE HOME**



**BOYS. LOOK! FREE RIFLE**



**SURE DEATH TO RATS, CROWS, SQUIRRELS, RABBITS, ETC.**

Boys! How would you like to have an All-Steel Long-Distance Air Rifle of the best make and latest model that shoots B. B. Shot, Slugs and Darts with terrific force and perfect accuracy? We are giving away **Absolutely Free** these splendid Rifles to anyone who will send only **1 1/2 doz.** large packages of Sweet Pea Seeds at **10c.** each. The packages are beautifully decorated in 12 colors, and each one contains 42 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties. In every one contains a **FREE** certificate for a Rifle. **Everybody buys.** M. Species, Mono Mills, Ont., says: "I no sooner opened my parcel than I had all the Seeds sold. They went like wildfire." A 50c. certificate free with each package. Write us a **post card** to-day and we will send the Seeds postpaid. Boys, this is the best Air Gun made. It has all steel barrel and fittings, improved globe sight, pistol grip and walnut stock. Is always ready for Squirrels, Rats, Sparrows, etc. **Geo. Allen, Brandon, Man.,** says: "I received my Rifle yesterday and think it is a beauty. I have shot 5 birds already." **Dominion Seed Co., Dept. 3218 Toronto.**

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THE BUSINESS MAN'S MAGAZINE  
BUSINESS SHORT CUTS**

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Enclosed find \$1 to pay for Subscription to THE WESTERN HOME MONTHLY, THE BUSINESS MAN'S MAGAZINE, and BUSINESS SHORT CUTS. Please Mail same to my address.

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Post office address in full.....