

THE WESTERN HOME MONTHLY

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A MISTAKEN IDENTITY

The Flyer was pounding over the country at the rate of nearly sixty miles an hour, when four men, strangers all, drifted together in the smoker, and, after an informal introduction, engaged in an animated conversation concerning a recent train robbery. Of the four men one was a prosperous looking broker, the second a "drummer," and the third a contractor. The remaining individual might have been anything from a private detective to a cobbler so far as his personal appearance betokened and he did not enlighten them as to his occupation.

All had related a reminiscence in connection with a train hold-up with the single exception of this silent, uncommunicative personage who all evening had maintained the strictest silence. Presently he was requested to tell a story. To the unbounded surprise and gratification of the entire party he readily assented, and communicated the following particulars of a train robbery in which he himself had participated.

I presume you gentlemen are not aware that I was at one time supposed to be the greatest desperado in the West. You are surprised? Well, I must admit that I was rather astonished myself, especially when I found myself under lock and key. However, to my tale.

Twenty years ago this country was vastly different in every respect from conditions existing at the present time. Hold-ups and murders were of almost daily occurrence. It was about that time, early in the summer, that my most intimate friend, Robert Calton, and I, came west with a little capital, intending to invest in mining stock. Calton commenced prospecting near an out-of-the-way village called Brisban, while I found employment both congenial and remunerative in a town about fifty miles distant from Brisban. Being total strangers in the country, Calton and I corresponded regularly. Consequently when one morning I remembered that for three days there had been no word from Calton, I confess I felt rather uneasy.

While waiting for breakfast to be served I picked up a daily paper, and on glancing through its columns a heading "Fatal Mishap" caught my eye. A second glance almost took my breath away for there in black and white was the account of a young mining prospector's accidental death while blasting rock.

Although deceased's name was not known for certain, it was surmised that he was one, Robert Calton, a wealthy stranger from the States. Remains were at the parlors of an undertaking establishment awaiting identification.

I was horrified. Robert was the last person I would have expected to be killed in so sudden and unexpected a manner.

Although no clue, such as papers, were found on the body, there could be no other person than Robert a total stranger in the district, who would

be unknown. We had always been chums, and now he had died a stranger in a strange land. Besides, being younger than I, he had been, after a manner, entrusted to my care.

Realizing my responsibility as poor Robert's only friend, I managed to board a train bound for Brisban just as it was pulling out, and arrived there, wired Robert's father in Chicago, informing him of his son's sad and untimely death. I had forgotten to telegraph before leaving home in the hurry and bustle of a hasty departure.

important point, and would not return until evening. This circumstance was a great inconvenience since I could not communicate with the Caltons and would be compelled to wait until near train time to purchase tickets. To increase my chagrin, I found all the station doors locked, so the only course was to leave my charge on the open platform and await the station agent's coming, and the train was not due till 10 p.m.

I found the afternoon long and dreary. Having no company, I began to ask myself whether I had not acted too impulsively. Should I not have awaited instructions from the Caltons? Perplexed and disconsolate, I sauntered back to the village and spent the afternoon as best I might.

Shortly after dark I returned to the

had unduly wrought upon my nerves. I was almost convinced that my senses had played me false, when a half suppressed gasp, as of one in the last stages of strangulation, from inside the coffin, rendered me so weak between fright and horror that I stood as if rooted to the spot.

But I was not superstitious. Then, like a flash it dawned upon my muddled brain, was it possible that life was not entirely extinct in Robert. There was a remote possibility that he was in a comatose state and was yet with a spark of life in him. In an instant I was frantically tearing with my bare hands at the rough box lid. To my surprise the lid fell off with scarcely any effort, and we had screwed it down firmly. I was in the act of turning round and rushing for assistance and a light, when a gang of armed men rushed in from all directions and in an instant surrounded me.

"Hands up!"

My first impulse was to knock down the nearest man and run. I vaguely remembered a flash, a report, a sharp stinging pain in my shoulder and an awful weight upon my head.

When I opened my eyes and came to my senses I found myself in a small room, as I afterwards learned, the strongest room in the Brisban jail or lock-up. How I came here I could not conceive. I attempted to move, but an awful pain shot through my body and I sank back helpless. After a few moments my senses cleared and I recollected the exciting events of the preceding day or days, for I had not the remotest idea of how long I had lain thus. I felt weak and feverish, so called for water. Fortunately this was soon forthcoming, and it was then I was informed that I was a guest at the expense of the state.

My feelings can better be imagined than described at this intimation. I, Elmer Middleton, actually inside a jail for the first time in my life, it is true. For what crime I was here I could not imagine. I had been causelessly and furiously attacked by a gang of ruffians, and to crown all these outrages, I was imprisoned instead of the perpetrators of a violent assault. My indignation knew no bounds. I peremptorily demanded release. The turnkey informed me, with a sardonic smile, that once outside the jail a mob would deprive the hangman of the pleasure of hanging me.

Before I could give a suitable reply to the insult, a medical practitioner and his assistant entered the cell and proceeded to dress the wound in my shoulder, which occasioned excruciating pain. However, the operation was skillfully performed. No other person was admitted to my cell. I felt so weak and helpless that I did not so much as inquire into the cause of my detention here, or demand the warrant for my arrest, if, indeed, such had been issued.

Presently I was left alone, my only company being a newspaper. At first I felt no ambition to read. Nevertheless any diversion was better than contemplating the prospects of being hung, for I knew not what crime.

The first heading in that newspaper gave me the greatest shock I ever sustained in my lifetime. It read as fol-

Look at the date of the label on this paper. It denotes the time to which the subscription is paid. **It goes forward to you until that date,** and may be stopped if renewal is not in by that time. If the date is back of this month you are in arrears and should renew at once, in order that there may be no break in your receiving it. **RENEW AT ONCE** if you wish to receive THE WESTERN HOME MONTHLY regularly. The paper will be even better the coming year than it has been during the past. 50c gets it for one year together with a copy of the "Farmers' and Ranchers' Business Guide."

I then repaired to the village, which was situated in a valley nearly a mile from the railway and station house, to make all necessary arrangements for sending the remains of my friend, Robert Calton, to Chicago, where his relatives all resided. Now I have always had a peculiar and unaccountable aversion to viewing the dead. So, when I was shown the remains of poor Robert, his features mutilated beyond recognition, I just took one hurried fearful glance and passed on without a minute examination. By noon all arrangements were completed and the body was then conveyed to the station. The station agent, it seems, had obtained leave of absence for the afternoon, which is readily granted an agent in a small, un-

station. Everything was precisely as I left it. The night was dark and cloudy and the wind wailed disconsolately through the telegraph wires, making weird, awesome music, which increased my loneliness and melancholy.

It was nearing train time, however, so I went to examine my sad charge to see that all was secure. Just as I was about to feel the firmness of the outer rough box lid, a movement, unmistakably from inside the coffin, almost caused my heart to stop beating, and terrified me to such an extent that I was paralyzed for a moment. Still, having always suffered from sensitive nerves, and when I recovered my senses sufficiently to reason, I persuaded myself that the excitement and loneliness

When Writing Advertisers Kindly Mention The Western Home Monthly.

lows, you see I always carry the clipping in my pocketbook as a keepsake:
ATTEMPT TO ROB MAILS.

Milligan, the Notorious Train Robber and Outlaw, at Last in the Toils. Career of the Desperado who for over a Year Evaded the Arm of the Law.

While returning to the X.Y.Z. depot, about dusk yesterday evening, Mr. Mills, station agent at this point, noticed two men dragging a rough box, such as would enclose a coffin, into the shadow. Mr. Mills concluded that the remains of a miner, who had been accidentally killed that morning, were to be shipped. The agent was about to hurry forward when, to his astonishment, one man deliberately reclined in the rough box, while his companion carefully replaced the lid.

Mr. Mills' suspicions were now fully aroused. Fortunately he felt pretty certain he had not been observed, owing to the dusk and a pile of lumber. Mr. Mills rushed back to the village and in a few minutes had mustered a posse of armed men, comprising nearly all the prominent citizens of the burg. Milligan was captured in the very act of conversing with the occupant of the rough box. He offered a desperate resistance and it was with difficulty he was prevented from escaping. Not until severely wounded was he finally overpowered.

The rough box contained "Jay," Milligan's accomplice, who was arrested without serious trouble and is now safe in Brisban county jail.

"Jay" was armed to the teeth and a 32-cal. revolver was found on Milligan's person.

It is significant that the express car carried \$30,000 in greenbacks yesterday evening.

Until officially confirmed, the general public gave little credence to the report that Milligan was captured, so unexpected was the news. Fortunately several responsible citizens are in a position to state positively that the prisoner is no other than the desperate train and mail robber who for the past year has been a fugitive from justice.

It is intimated that Milligan will be severely dealt with when his trial comes off, and his old companion, "Jay," will undoubtedly be made an example of also. It is reported that they have been connected with all the recent sensational hold-ups which have rendered travel so hazardous during the past year.

Milligan's capture reflects great credit upon Mr. Mills, whose prompt and decisive action make him eligible for the \$1,000 reward offered for the arrest of this desperate criminal.

For the benefit of those of our readers who are not familiar with methods adopted by professional train robbers, we might explain that the foregoing attempt to rob the mail illustrates one of the commonest ways in which an entrance to the mail car is effected.

A rough box, supposed to contain a corpse and coffin, is put on board. In reality an armed man occupies the box. The lid is, of course, secured from inside and when the train is well under way the lid is carefully removed and the first time the expressman raises his head, he looks into the wrong end of a six shooter.

At this point in the narrative I fainted and was in a high fever the remainder of the day. How such a tissue of falsehood ever came to appear in the press was beyond my comprehension. It was all a terrible mistake.

I had been captured instead of Milligan, who probably was in hiding near by all the time. Being a train robber, not the slightest sympathy was shown me. This circumstance, together with the pain in my shoulder, made the time pass very slowly. Moreover I had the aggravation of knowing that Milligan, the real criminal was making good his escape.

Next day the press had additional evidence against me. It read like this: "In response to a telegram, Mr. A. C. Calton, a Chicago business man, arrived in Brisban to-day, intending to convey the remains of his son, whom he had believed to have been accidentally killed, back home. On stepping off

the train, the first person the sorrowing father met was his son. This singular mistake is closely connected with Milligan's attempt to rob Thursday's express. The telegram received by Mr. A. C. Calton, in Chicago, last Thursday, was headed Brisban and signed E. Middleton, a friend of Calton's. Of course the telegram is a bogus one. If Mr. Middleton would wire Mr. Calton it would have been from his own home at Elmford. It is intimated that Mr. Middleton has never been west as far as Brisban.

"The inference is obvious. Seizing the opportunity this unknown miner's death afforded him, Milligan, knowing the intimacy existing between Mr. Middleton and the Calton family, pretended to be Mr. Middleton and identified the miner's body as that of his friend Robert Calton, and then sent the message the better to carry out his pretence of being Mr. Middleton. Mr. Calton returned to Chicago to-day. His son Robert, on learning of the needless sorrow he was causing at home, accompanied his father east on a brief holiday trip."

Although overjoyed to learn that Robert was alive and well and that I had made an absurd mistake in sup-

posing him dead, I was alarmed to note that the Caltons had left. This was serious. I was an absolute stranger here in the west. Although I anticipated no serious trouble in proving my identity when I would regain sufficient strength to speak for any length of time, still my position was far from being enviable, sick, unknown and alone as I was.

The next few days were the most miserable of my life. Racked in mind and body, I filled my brain with needless apprehensions. I at length became so delirious that I was removed to an isolated cell. Thus several days passed.

One morning, while restlessly dozing on my pallet of straw, I was aroused by an uproar outside on the street. Twice a mob had attempted to forcibly take possession of the jail, with the intention of lynching me, but fortunately both attacks had been unsuccessful. I was fearful of another disturbance, and shortly afterwards the jail door slammed open and I could hear the sound of a great commotion, succeeded by the closing of the door again, as the iron bolts were shot into place.

What could it mean? I was not long in suspense. A few moments later a dark sullen man, with tattered cloth-

ing, bloodshot eyes, and dishevelled hair was escorted into my cell and the handcuffs removed from his wrists. Milligan had been captured!

A detective, not so easily deceived as the public, had guessed the situation and hunted out Milligan, despite all that wary sharper's stratagems, with the foregoing result, most gratifying to me, I assure you. Of course I was removed to a hospital.

In half an hour I was cleared of all the charges brought against me and was something of a hero.

All those who had assisted in my capture were now profuse in their apologies for the rough treatment I had received at their hands, and were too ready to make almost any compensation for the indignity I had been subjected to. When the Calton family were apprised of my critical condition, both Robert and his father came from Chicago to nurse me.

However, it was long before I was strong and well again, for, coupled with the effect of the wound in my shoulder, was the shock my nervous system sustained.

During my convalescence I had an opportunity of connecting the chain of events which resulted in my arrest.



MINNEHAHA AND HIAWATHA.

From the wigwag he departed
Leading with him Laughing Water;
Hand in hand they went together
Through the woods and the meadow."

When Writing Advertisers Kindly Mention The Western Home Monthly.

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While I had been wandering around the village, and when all was quiet at the station, Milligan and his accomplice, "Jay," who was captured with me, had, of course, after their usual fashion, removed the coffin containing the corpse from the outer rough box to an adjacent ditch. Jay, who occupied the box, would have undoubtedly rifled the mails, while Milligan would cover the engineer and fireman.

On my coming, Milligan, no doubt, concealed himself near by. When I was captured in his place, he, no doubt, considered himself very fortunate indeed.

The corpse which I had believed to be Robert Calton's was afterwards identified as that of a German stranger who was prospecting his recently purchased claim.

I had an opportunity of seeing Milligan shortly before he was hung. By a singular coincidence, I must myself admit, our faces and features closely resembled one another. Considering my likeness to Milligan, the circumstances against me and the tension of excitement public opinion was subjected to, it was by no means surprising that I was placed in such an unpleasant predicament.

So, you see, gentlemen, for a period of four days I was supposed to be the most desperate criminal in the Canadian West.

"Who, am I, anyway? The reason why I did not enlighten you sooner, gentlemen, was that if you knew my profession, something of a restraint would have rested upon this sociable party, and there is nothing I enjoy more than an evening spent in jovial company. I am not a detective. The train is stopping and this is my getting-off place, so before leaving you, permit me to introduce myself as the Rev. Dr. Middleton, of Christ Church, Boston."

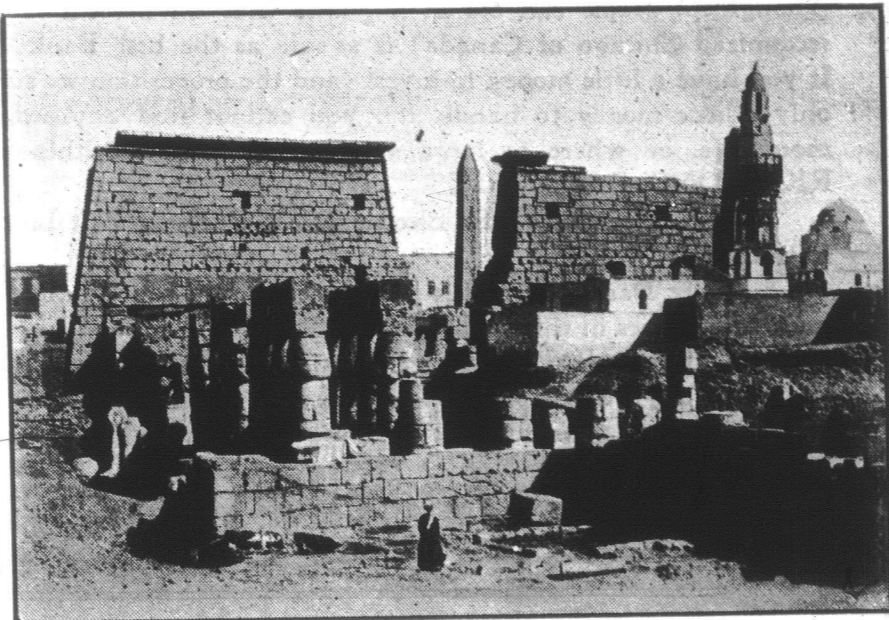
FROM CAIRO TO KARNAK

BY MRS. JULIA A. SYMINGTON

Luxor, 450 miles from Cairo, is a market town of some 2,000 inhabitants. Its Arabic name, El Kusur, it is said, means "the palaces." There are two excellent hotels that are frequented by Nile travellers in Cook's steamers, by invalids who remain during the winter season in the unequaled climate of Luxor, some for scientific purposes, some to say "they had been there." The grounds are spacious and beautifully shaded, and supplied with every comfort for even the transeunt tourist. A large trade is carried on in Luxor in antiquities, more or less genuine, and

were not antiquities, and a bronze Osiris said to have been dug out of the ruins of Luxor, 100 feet below the present elevation.

The road from Luxor to Karnak lies over a cultivated plain, sprinkled with scanty remnants of the ancient city. During our stay at Luxor donkeys and guides were provided for visiting and inspecting the chief places of interest. Among these the great Temple of Karnak, with the avenue of sphinxes, the propylea, the court, the great hall, the judgment hall of Osiris, the palace and great temple of Rameses III, the tombs

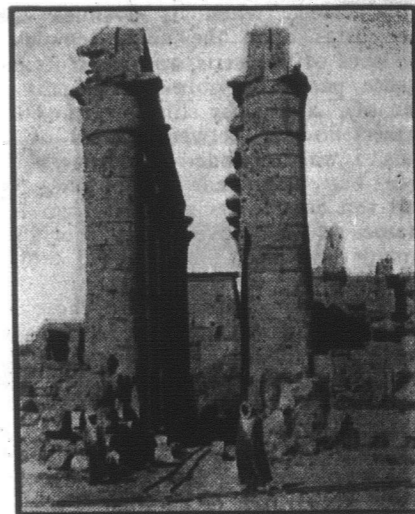


Ruins of the Grand Temple of Luxor.

and surrounded by capitals, all of different patterns and richly painted. No two of the tourists could agree on the number of these apparently countless columns. Some made them 134, others 160. The central ones measure, it is said, 66 feet in height, exclusive of the pedestals. The temple itself is said to be a mile and three-quarters in circumference, the walls 80 feet high and 25 feet thick at the base. The roof is supported by 164 columns, twelve of which—six on each side—form a central avenue. The columns are round and literally covered with figures of kings, gods and goddesses, and royal cartouches. The lotus and palm-capitals are executed with fine taste and exquisite skill, the workmanship is delicate, and compares favorably with the finest in Greece, while the grandeur of the columns and temple excels every other temple on earth.

Passing through other pylons, the traveller enters a narrow hall open to the sky. Beyond this two obelisks stood, of beautiful granite, one of which is lying in ruins, and the other, which is standing, is over ninety feet high and eight feet square at the base. It stands in a hall the roof of which was supported by 36 square pillars with colossal figures of Osiris. This obelisk was brought from Assouan and erected in seven months by Queen Hatasou. The hieroglyphs came down only part of the way from the top, on one or two sides. Our guide informed us that Thotmes was taking the rule into his own hands and his sister in haste erected it to perpetuate her fame. The purpose of this obelisk is uncertain. It was once gilded with gold at the top. They are found now only at temples dedicated to the sun, and may have been an offering to the sun god. Besides, those cunning kings may have had a supreme desire to perpetuate their deeds of valor in this way, and have the credit also of making offerings to the deity, and thus a double purpose would be accomplished.

Going through another entrance we stood in the sanctuary itself, 120 feet square. In the centre of this area is a granite chamber, 52 feet long and 14



Ruins of the Grand Temple of Luxor.

broad. This is divided into the porch, then the holy place and finally the holy of holies. On two sides of the sanctuary were rows of small rooms for the

extreme caution is necessary in purchasing these, even from vendors of official position and undoubted respectability. We bought two specimens of fly brushes and a souvenir spoon with a fair portrait of Rameses II, which

of the kings, etc. Many very amusing incidents occurred during the experiences of the tourists with the donkeys and the Arab boys, the drivers. Many of the ladies had never been on the back of any animal before, and had to be kept on their saddles by the strength of the arms of the driver, who patiently trotted by the side of his little donkey, often carrying an umbrella in one hand to protect the lady from the sun, while the other arm held her securely on the back of the patient little donkey. If the donkey boy gets mulish and his prospect is not promising for good "busksheesh," he, in his innocence, will just gently push the little animal against a stone wall or any obstacle that may be convenient, and the rider will go head foremost for some number of feet. No one was injured badly, but a few got bruises, and the donkey boy for his pay got what Cook & Sons gave them, which would be little enough for their long bare-footed tramp over the hot sands. Poor fellows, their life is hard and no prospect for a brighter future. The donkey is always named McKinley or General Grant or Lincoln, or some popular name for the American. I tried to get my driver to call mine Canada, but they invariably replied, "Ah! Allah! Aa," but could not remember it, and went back to McKinley.

After a short ride there lay Karnak darkening a whole horizon with portals, and pyramids and palaces. We passed under a noble archway and entered a long avenue of sphinxes. All their heads were broken off, but their pedestals remained unmoved since the time of Joseph. It must have been a noble sight in the palmy days of Thebes, that avenue of two hundred enormous statues, terminated by that temple. Yet this is only one of many—at least seven others. We rode through half a mile of sphinxes and then reached the temple, the splendor of which I shall not attempt to describe. The sphinxes faced each other and were about twelve feet long; many of them are destroyed and those that remain are in ruins. A grand portal opened into a vast court, crowded with a perfect forest of the most magnificent columns, 36 feet in circumference, covered with hieroglyphics

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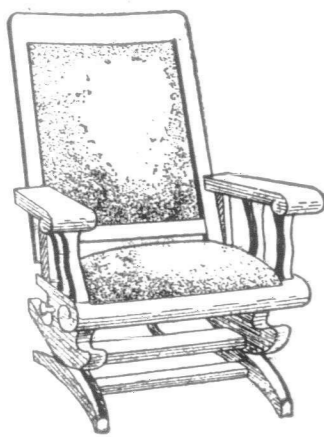
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Chester's Cure

does not affect the stomach, and may be used five times a day, if necessary to make the breathing natural. Chester's Cure is not a "cure-all." It is for Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and Colds. These troubles it never fails to relieve 50c and \$1.00.

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priests. Here everything is plain and primitive; no colossi, no obelisks, no great pillars. The inmost shrine is a room without openings to admit light, and here the image of the god was kept. This is the form in the old temples of Egypt, and I was impressed with the resemblance in structure to the Temple of Jehovah on Mount Moriah; and when the guide would announce these places instinctively I would draw back from entering until I remembered I was in Egypt. The holy of holies is always a chamber without windows in the Egyptian temples. It was the same in the Temple of Jehovah, as is implied in 1 Kings, viii, 12. "He would dwell in thick darkness." Over so many centuries did the wave of Egyptian influence make its power felt in Palestine. The external walls of the Temple of Karnak are covered with battle scenes. On the north side of the main building is represented a battle with Asiatic people. Seti I is driving his chariot furiously over these people who have long beards and whose features show they are foreigners. Some are dead under his feet, others are fleeing, pierced with arrows in the back. The king is leading some by a rope, and on his return offers his captives and his vases of gold and silver to Amon Ra. On the southwest side of the main hall are represented the exploits of Rameses II, and also Shishak who invaded Jerusalem and carried away the treasures of the temple and plundered the palace of the king.

Thus, from a heathen temple in a foreign land, far from Judea, and by the voice of a strange language deciphered only during this century, God is bringing to light evidence to verify the Bible, sufficient to silence the skepticism of this age. Of course it would be impossible to pretend really to catalogue all the curiosities and marvels of Karnak. All that can be done by the rapid tourist is to get correct general impressions and fill in the details at leisure. From the desert or the river, from within or from without, by sunshine or by moonlight, however you look at Karnak, it is the very aspect in which it shows to most advantage. And when this was all perfect, when its avenues opened in vistas upon the noble temples and palaces of Sesostris, and when its courts were paced by gorgeous priestly pageants, and busy life swarmed on a river flowing between banks of palaces, I was reminded of scenes in Venice but magnified many fold. When all this was in its prime no wonder its fame reached over the world. For many days after I had seen it, and even yet after a severe illness and during the delirium, glimpses of these ruins mingle with my thoughts and blend with my dreams and I wander again through those forests of pillars, obelisks and shrines as if that vision had left its impress upon my brain forever, sick or well. Those ruins seem to have seen the whole portion of time of which history keeps the reckoning. They have seen kingdoms rise and fall—Babylonian, the Jew, Persian, Greek and the Roman. They seem as though they might stand to tell their tale to those who will hereafter call us ancients. Still they are perishing for the Nile will surely destroy their foundations. The poor and the maimed of Luxor make their abode in some of those kingly halls. The bats fly about in scores and wild beasts rendezvous in the famous hall of columns. These grand temples and palaces which were built for eternity are silently going to ruin, even in the dry atmosphere of Egypt. The valleys are perforated by royal houses of the dead; some of the kings had reigned before Abraham had entered the delta. Later on our journey back to Cairo we were entertained some days with these different cemeteries.

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The extension of the Electric Street Railway Belt Line will pass close to Richmond Park in the Spring.

Notre Dame Avenue is now Block Paved beyond this property. Thousands of families must find homes in this vicinity.

This Property is selling very fast, some of the shrewdest investors in Winnipeg are securing lots every day; the demand is so brisk that we have decided to increase the price on March 15th to \$125.00 a Lot. An increase of 25 per cent over the present price.

BUY LOTS NOW

UNTIL MARCH 15th YOU CAN SECURE A LOT FOR \$100.00

AFTER THAT DATE THE PRICE WILL BE \$125.00 A LOT

FREE TRIP TO WINNIPEG

To purchasers of TWO LOTS in Richmond Park we will pay railway fare during the month of March to and from Winnipeg to any point not exceeding 200 miles from the City. Purchasers of FOUR LOTS will have fare paid from points not exceeding 400 miles from Winnipeg. Greater distances in like proportion. This offer was advertised in this magazine last month, and was so favorably received and so well taken advantage of by outside investors that we decided to continue the offer again for the month of March.

These Lots are Selling Rapidly Because They are the Best Property Value on the Market in This District

ONLY \$100 PER LOT

UNTIL MARCH 15th, AFTER THAT DATE \$125.
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To purchasers of 10 lots or more, paying 1-3 cash, we will allow a discount of 10 per cent. No interest. No taxes for 1905.

Don't Let Your Money Lie Idle. A Small Investment made now in Richmond Park means 100 per cent. profit in a few months

If you can't visit Winnipeg cut out this Coupon and mail it to us. Lots are allotted in the order in which applications are received.

CUT THIS COUPON OUT AND MAIL TO-DAY

STANBRIDGE, MCKIM & CO., 433 Main Street, Winnipeg.
 Enclosed please find \$..... as first payment on..... Lots in Richmond Park, for which I agree to pay \$50.00 monthly for 24 months.
 Full Name..... Occupation.....
 Address.....

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Purchasers of Lots in Richmond Park will have a clause in their agreements stating that by paying \$10.00 down and \$5.00 per month up to the amount unpaid the lot will be sold to the purchaser for a period of 6 months, and if not sold within that time the lot will be sold to the purchaser out of the agreement.

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Light Music

All good music is popular music. I mean any music that is popular. It is not those inherent qualities of music that shall leave a hearing music fan it for it to be popular. It is the memory rarely popularity. As gotten as it was of the most popular Bohemian Girl, sic that will be are people with ling kind. A P operas for the away with the be able to wh been heard sev The vast ma few, that gives popularity, as but it is quite music, as the written. This

There is n the front a throughout try started Pianos, thar ris Piano C sible care struction, procurable a skilled work The Morris ment on t can market The bran Winnipeg, and Wester this branch

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Light Music Must Be Good.

All good music may not be popular, but all popular music must be good. By that I mean any music that can catch the popular fancy and hold its popularity must have those inherent qualities that constitute good music. It is not necessary that an audience shall leave a place of amusement after hearing music for the first time and whistle for it to be really popular. In fact, music that can be so easily retained in the memory rarely has the real elements of popularity. As a rule it is as easily forgotten as it was picked up. As an instance of the most popular music, such as "The Bohemian Girl," "The Mikado," etc., music that will be played as long as there are people to listen to it, as long as there are people with ears, is not of the whistling kind. A person hearing either of these operas for the first time would be carried away with the music, but very few would be able to whistle any of it, until it had been heard several times.

The vast majority, as against the select few, that gives to any music the stamp of popularity, as a rule prefer light music, but it is quite as necessary that it be good music, as the most profound oratorio ever written. This, I think, is a point that

many of the best American composers overlook. They seem to think that only the classical is worth while; many of them even go so far as to think the writing of light music degrading and that no one is entitled to be called a composer unless he writes masses, oratorios, fugues, etc. Such music can never become popular, because it appeals to a limited number of people only, and can do no real good in the world, and, after all, that is the true mission of music, and all art, in fact, to uplift and enlighten the world. I believe that good music has an ennobling effect, and, therefore, should be of the kind that will reach the great mass of humanity. Popular music, music that reaches the greatest number of people, must do the greatest good.

All the famous composers of the past, with the possible exception of Wagner, have at times written light music, most of which has become popular. The music of "The Mikado," from the first note in the overture to the last in the finale, is good music, and yet no more popular opera was ever written, and it is all light music. There certainly can be nothing degrading in that kind of music.

I wish some of the good composers would come into this field. That would exclude a certain class of composers, who have never studied and who only have a few jingles in their brain. They only have their chance because the good ones do not think it would comport with their dignity to write light music.—Victor Herbert.

Vice-Regal Patronage.

There is no piano that has come to the front and made itself felt more throughout Canada, since this country started to manufacture Upright Pianos, than the Morris. The Morris Piano Co. take the greatest possible care in every detail of construction, using the best material procurable and employ only the most skilled workmen, the result being that The Morris Piano is the best instrument on the Canadian and American market.

The branch store, 228 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, carry a very large stock and Western Canada is supplied from this branch.

While Lord and Lady Grey, the new occupants of Rideau Hall, have not yet visited Toronto, they can be assured of a very enthusiastic reception when they do come. Their Excellencies are known by reputation, and the people of the capital, who have come in contact with them, are loud in their praise of the new governor general and his estimable lady. Lady Grey, however, has already paid a compliment to Toronto, and Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming are proud to be one of the first Toronto firms to receive an order from Her Excellency. Lady Grey has decided to use in Rideau Hall a Gourlay piano. This is a high compliment to the fine qualities of this instrument, for Lady Grey is a musician well qualified to judge. The Gourlay piano, while it has not been long on the market, has already

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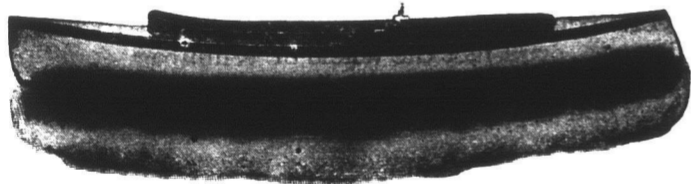
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won the unqualified approval of a large number of expert judges. They unite in praising its rich and lovely tone, its luscious pianissimo, and its powerful forte, and comment on the exquisite balance which obtains between the treble and the bass. While the piano is an admirable solo instrument, it has also the qualities of accompaniment developed to a remarkable extent. Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming began manufacturing with a wide knowledge of the shortcomings of other standard instruments now on the market, and they strove, and strove successfully, to overcome these defects. For that reason, the Gourlay piano commands consideration as one of the best in-

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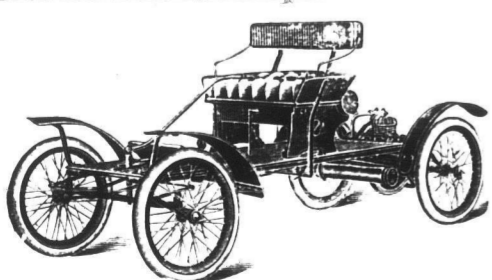
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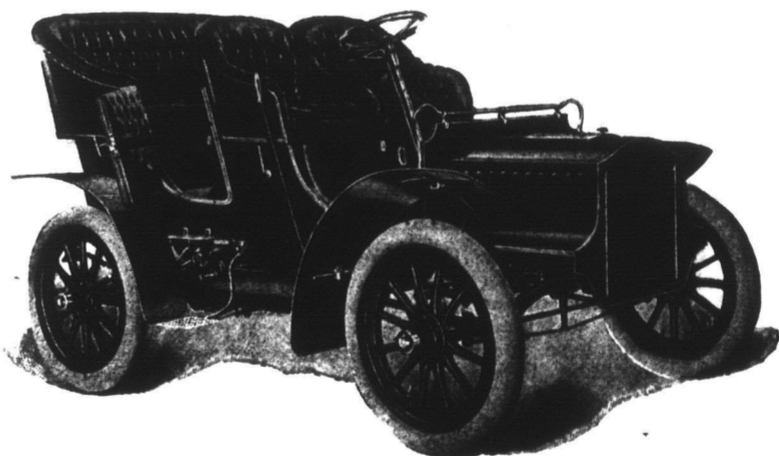
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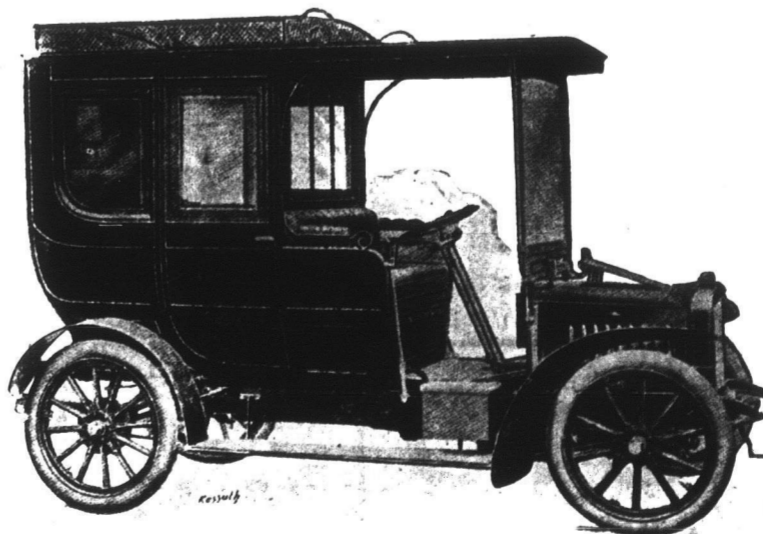
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There is no safer investment in the world than Winnipeg property. The wheat centre of the world has shifted from Chicago to Winnipeg. Already there is more wheat passes through this city than any other on the continent, and millions of acres to the west of us still to be cultivated. Take a look at the map and see how Winnipeg forms a hub for the railroads, and with the GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC, another transcontinental line, the city will be one of the greatest railway centres of the world, and the population is sure to double in the next five years. There was \$10,000,000 worth of buildings erected in 1904, and an increase of 20,000 in population, which is now estimated at 97,000. This is your last chance to secure lots near this coming centre that will show you a profit inside of two years of 200 per cent. **READ THE TERMS OVER TWICE.**

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NOTE—The non-forfeiture clauses, etc., which we insert in our agreements and which are so popular with our clients, are our own ideas; you will notice other firms are adopting our methods. We lead; others follow.

FREE DEED IN CASE OF DEATH

Should a purchaser die at any time before payments have been completed, we will give to his heirs a deed of one lot without further cost, provided he was under sixty years of age at the time of purchase, and that payments have never been more than 30 days in arrears, and that six months has elapsed since the date of purchase. However, should purchaser die within six months from date of purchase and his payments have not been at any time more than 30 days in arrears, we will at the option of the legal representatives return all money paid, with interest at the rate of 6% per annum. Come at Once; Come Now or You May be Disappointed. Come To-day.

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Every purchaser of "Bonnie Doon" will receive an agreement stating that by his paying a simple interest each month on his account, we will keep same in good standing as long as he is out of employment, not exceeding six months, from sickness or any other reasonable cause.

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To the head of each family making a \$500 purchase, building and residing on this property by July, 1905, we will give 6 months car fare free. This guarantee covers one car fare a day each way for six months.

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[On a recent... of The West... Edmonton, he... ploration Par... their journe... were made w... notes of the... cured and g... agreeing to... and forward... and views a... given below... mas on the... river. Since... a short note... respondent... January 6th... quite a num... be forward... notes, from... the lake, by... be away so... make full... country in... last wrote... spirits.—Ed.]

Our part... afternoon,



This cut... looking

count of... a short... little roa... Half W... was neat... boys we... stories t... ships the... The n... Sturgeon... camp w... the men... on a be... tween s... spruce... lightful... swampy... scape f... As this... photogr... ing wa... of us... Bright... we cro... ued on... account... picked... necessa... spare... novel... of two... the pa... dri... the w... novel... Tha... Creek... old p... man a... sat ar

March, 1905.

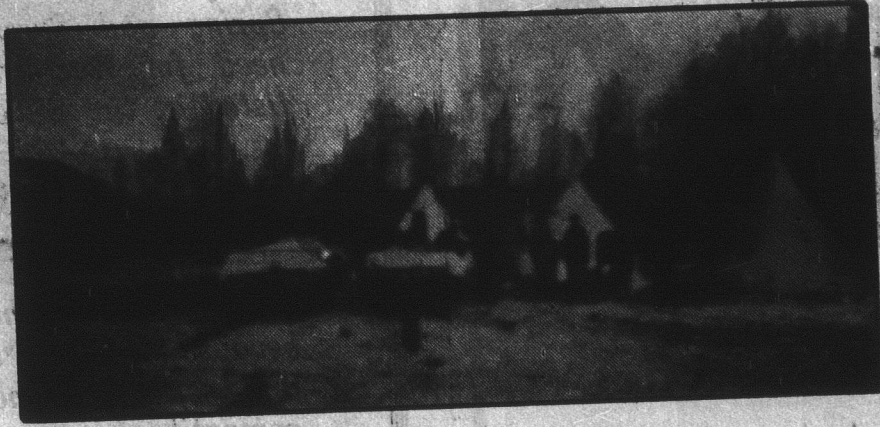
TENTING IN WINTER

EDMONTON TO ATHABASCA LANDING

Special Correspondence of
The Western Home Monthly.

[On a recent visit of a representative of The Western Home Monthly to Edmonton, he found the Dominion Exploration Party about ready to start on their journey north. Arrangements were made with one of the party for notes of the trip. A camera was procured and given the gentleman, he agreeing to take views on the way and forward the films. The first letter and views are to hand, and they are given below. The party spent Christmas on the banks of the Athabasca river. Since receipt of the article, a short note is to hand from the correspondent dated Lesser Slave Lake, January 6th. He reports having taken quite a number of photos which will be forwarded to us, along with his notes, from the Post at the head of the lake, by next mail. The party will be away some two years and will make full exploration of the great country in the far north. When he last wrote all were well and in good spirits.—Ed. W.H.M.]

in the early days. He was a garrulous old man, and roughened by years of "toughing it" on the prairie, but his stories were entertaining and in-



STURGEON RIVER CAMP.

The photo for this was badly blurred, but it gives an idea of how the Exploration Party camps en route.

Our party left Edmonton Saturday afternoon, December 17th, and on ac-

count of our late start we made but a short day's trip to a comfortable little roadside stopping place called the Half Way Hotel. Here everything was neat and clean and warm and the boys were inclined to laugh at the stories they had heard of the hardships they would have to endure.



READY FOR A START.

This cut shows the Exploration Party at Athabasca Landing looking and feeling well in front of their quarters there.

The next morning we proceeded to Sturgeon River, where our advance camp was established. Here we found the men who had gone ahead camped on a beautiful little river, flowing between steep, hilly banks clothed with spruce and pine, and making a delightful change of scenery from the swampy prairie which was our landscape from Edmonton to that place.

As this was our first camp, we had a photograph of it taken, as winter tenting was a decided novelty to most of us.

Bright and early the next morning we crossed the Sturgeon and continued on our course to the north. On account of the extra camp equipment picked up at the Sturgeon, it was necessary to hitch up a couple of our spare cayuses in toboggans. These novel steeds were given into the care of two of the younger members of the party and they found great sport in driving them for a few days till the weather turned very cold and the novelty wore off.

That evening we camped at Deep Creek, at a stopping-place kept by an old pioneer named Grant. This old man amused us all the evening, as we sat around, with stories of frontier life

had high, steep banks with hills on each side. We had a quick ride down, but a long, slow, tedious, heavy pull up on the other side. Six miles further on we halted for the night at Two Creeks stopping place. This "hotel" was kept by a bachelor, and consisted of a one-room shack, constructed of logs and thatched with sod. We had to do a lot of house-cleaning before we could lay our beds; the proprietor was too busy tending to his cattle to bother with a detail of this kind. We were not sorry when early the next morning we pulled out and left the bachelor to batch to his heart's content amidst the accumulated dirt of years.

We stopped the next night at "The foot of the Big Hill," ten miles from "the Landing," and on Saturday evening (Christmas Eve) we arrived at the end of the first stage of our journey—Athabasca Landing.

Here there are three small general stores, a hotel or stopping-place (for there are no licenses granted north of the Alberta boundary), a church, several large warehouses, and an Anglican mission church.

The town is situated on the Athabasca River, a fine stream of very considerable size, and from here the Hudson's Bay Co. start out large transports of freight for the north. In fact, this place is the distributing point from which radiate all the various trails and waterways that give access to that vast and almost unknown territory lying north and west.

Here we catch a glimpse of the various means of transportation utilized by the people of the north. At present, large numbers of freighters, with teams and sleighs, are leaving for the north with provisions and stores of all kinds, while yelping trains of dogs are also to be seen coming and going, bringing in the Indian with his furs to trade, and going out loaded with the few simple purchases required by the primitive life of the man running so tirelessly behind.

Hudson's Bay Post. Leaving Lesser Slave, we shall travel across a portage of eighty miles to Peace River Crossing, and from there to Dunvegan, which place is 340 miles from Athabasca Landing. We will then push on to Fort St. John, in the foothills of the Rockies, where we shall take up our quarters for the winter.

Philosophy.

Let the heart sing while the hand and head work, and your success will be sweeter.

Good friendship is like good business—the kind that develops slowly is the kind that lasts.

Life is a pendulum. Motion means joy and sorrow. Quietude means stagnation, rust and decay.

The man too prejudiced to even listen to a new theory is like one who cheats at solitaire. He injures no one but himself.

The man with ability to pick assistants (on a salary) who are capable of initiative and thorough work is on the high road to success and is headed in the right direction.

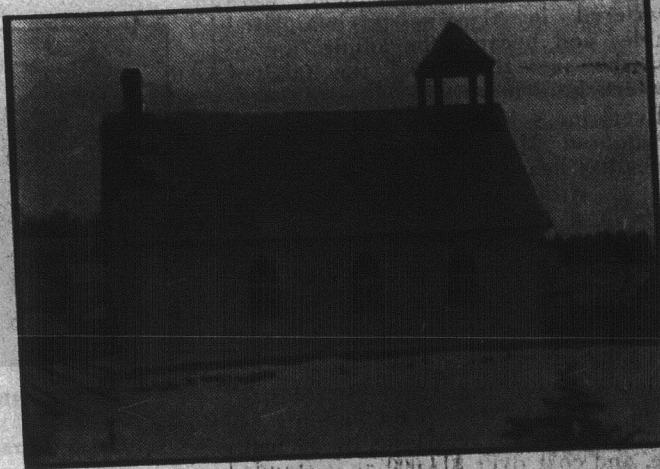
Pleasures and sorrows are largely matters of concentration. Our life is joyful or sad, depending on which we focus our thoughts. All men have plenty of each.

Cleanliness, exercise, fresh air, a regular vocation, prudent conduct and home love produce peace and happi-

ness. Indolence, shiftlessness, dishonesty, suspicion, malice, makes life miserable.

Let us remember this rule of Drummond's: "If there be any good deed I can do or kindness I can show, let me do it now. Let me not defer or postpone it, for I shall not pass this way again."

In the course of the next few days our party will leave for Lesser Slave Lake. Our route will take us up the Athabasca River to the Slave River, and then we shall follow that stream to the lake, and skirt the shores of the lake to its northern end, where there is quite a large settlement and a



THE CATHEDRAL.

A Bishop is stationed at Athabasca Landing, hence the above dignified title is given to the church.

Dingwall ^{INC} Jewellers

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A Notable Stable

HORSES FROM \$500 TO \$5,000 IN VALUE SOLD TO RESIDENTS OF WESTERN CANADA

Just about fifteen years ago, three bright, energetic business men came west from Ontario and established themselves in Portage la Prairie. Although without much capital at the beginning, by straightforward business methods and ever pushing aggressiveness, they have built up one of the largest business establishments of the great West, widely known under the name of J. & E. Brown. This firm consists of three brothers, James, Edward and Adam Brown.

After a wide and varied experience with western requirements and needs, they saw clearly what an opening there was for a market in standard bred horses and also in the field of clean, legitimate racing.

The question was fully discussed and carefully considered by the brothers, with the result that about three years ago they decided to erect a magnificent racing stable in the spring.

During the fall of 1902 Adam Brown took an extensive trip through the south-eastern states on a purchasing tour, and bought some thirty head of horses, which were shipped to the Portage about Christmas, and this splendid string of horses, with the famous Chestnut at their head, were quartered in the newly-completed stables and became the admiration of all who saw them, and the talk of western horsemen.

Everyone interested in horses throughout Manitoba and the Territories has heard of the palatial stables, and so with the idea of describing them in a comprehensive manner to the many readers of The Western Home Monthly, I went to see the stables, and write down my impressions of what I saw.

The stables are situated at the rear of the Stock Exchange, between Saskatchewan Ave. and Duke St. (Portage la Prairie). The main building is of solid brick, 215 feet long by 50 feet wide, and cost over \$14,000 as it stands to-day. It has a splendid appearance from the outside and the roof is covered with galvanized iron and the inside ceiling is also of this metal, with heavily soldered joints. I entered the stables by walking through the Stock Exchange, and passing into the stable proper through heavy doors of oak and plate glass, found the genial trainer, "Dunc" Bell working away industriously with some racing harness. Telling him my mission, he at once undertook to show me around the stables, so off we started down the

cement-floored passage way, 22 feet wide, running the entire length of the building. On each side are rows of stalls, thirty in all, each 12 feet square.

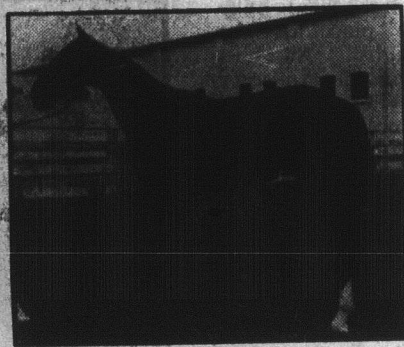


ROYAL BARON.

2.283, race record over a half-mile track.

These box stalls have walls of fancy stained oak and birch with adjustable steel tops. Each stall has a door with a brass double lock, and, on the top of the iron door pillars are two gilded horses' heads.

As I looked into the fresh, clean



CHESTNUT.

2.074, Canada's greatest free-for-all horse.

stalls and did not notice any of the horsey smell generally so noticeable in stables, I asked Mr. Bell how such freedom from disagreeable odors was obtained, and he showed me the perfect system of ventilation throughout, and the air shaft in each stall. He also explained the drainage system of each stall. There is one and a half feet of sand and gravel, then four rows of tiles running the length of the building, with a centre drain in each stall and a half foot of clay over all. This splendid drainage system adds



INTERIOR OF BROWN'S STABLES.

Showing full length from the front. The doors of the various stalls are seen on each side, with the ornamentation, etc., alluded to in the article.

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HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.
The Great Traders of the Great West. INCORPORATED A.D. 1670.

greatly to the sanitary condition of the stables.

I looked for the old-fashioned mangers, but saw none, as the hay is fed on the floor. An iron oat box and a salt brick are placed in each stall and a system of waterworks gives an ample supply of water, as there are faucets at every other stall door. Beside each stall door is a towel roller, coat rack and tie straps.

A warm, even temperature is obtained in the very cold weather by a system of hot water pipes, connected with each part of the stable.

The interior of the building presents a bright appearance, as it is gayly decorated with green and white bunting (the stable's colors being green

and white), and with fancy flags, and is particularly inviting at night when the numerous electric lights are turned on. At each end of the building is a space twenty feet long by fifty feet wide, one space being taken up with a large hot water tank, used for washing off the horses after exercise, and a large odorless steam grain cooker. The space at the other end is occupied by harness and boot cabinets, with glass fronts, and grain chests.

Then as I looked around upon the handsome horses resting comfortably in their luxurious stalls, I felt that I could not let the opportunity pass without saying something about them. First of all, of course, comes Chestnut, 2.074, by Glen Arm Jr., by Glen Arm, by Hamiltonian 10, dam by Rescue, by Hanover, the beautiful, sleek-coated chestnut horse that is so familiar to the public who have attended the race meetings for the last two years in Manitoba. This champion Canadian pacer has gone a mile in 2.05 on a mile track, and can go even better. He won the Free-for-All at Winnipeg in 1903, and really broke the record in 1904 by forcing the pace, although he did not win the race. After the Winnipeg races, he was shipped to the States and entered on the grand circuit, where he was raced in seven free-for-alls, winning five firsts, and he lowered the track record at several places. He was raced at Johnstown, Pa., Salem, Ohio, Marsdale and Rockport, Ohio, and on the Valley track at Cleveland. Chestnut is now wintering at home in better condition than ever, under the personal care of Dunc Bell, who enthusiastically states that Chestnut's speed will surprise people next year, and is sure of a great future for him, as Chestnut is only eight years old. He may not be seen much on Manitoba tracks next summer but he will be in the grand circuit and will endeavor to lower his record on the mile track at Memphis.

Regal Baron was the name on the door plate of the next stall, and I saw a beautiful, silk-coated dark stallion. Regal Baron, 2.234, is by Baron Wilkes, by Geo. Wilkes, who has

is sired by Me-
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Abbot, 2.034, T
2.06, and Hilda
a mile in 2.18 a
2.14 on a mile
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is only seven
old, so his be-
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Then comes
Rose, 2.294, a
glossy mare with
several races
2.30 class
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2.20.

The beau
stable, Lou
first prize
sweepstakes
Chicago, a
gentlemen's
Adam Brown



CHESTNUT, IN HARNESS.

is sired by Membrino King, who has been in the 2.10 list and is closely related to such famous horses as The Abbot, 2.03½, The Monk, 2.04, Fantasy, 2.06, and Hilda, 2.06½. Regal has been a mile in 2.18 and is good for a mile in 2.14 on a mile track. He stands for service at the stables, and there are already some fine colts from him around Portage.

He is only seven years old, so his best racing days are to come. Then comes Belle Rose, 2.29½, a dark, glossy mare who won several races in the 2.30 class during 1903. However, though faster than ever during the past season, she was not raced, as James Brown used her as his private driver.

I noticed "Nathalia Brown" on the name plate of a stall and looking in saw a splendid, tall, chestnut mare, familiarly called "Nat." This rangy racer goes without hobbles and has won many races, holding a record of 2.25½.

While in the States this fall the fast racer Tempest Hal was sold for \$5,000 and a fine breeding mare, Mattie A, and her colt, by Star Pointer, taken partly in exchange.

Mattie A is again in foal to Star Pointer, and a great burst of speed is expected from the colts.

Star Lady is related to Cresceus, and is a fast traveller.

Brown Bars is a handsome dark horse that is driven in company with Regal Baron, making a well matched team, and cover a mile in less than 2.20.

The beautiful show horse of the stable, Lou Bradford, 2.28, has taken first prize wherever exhibited, and sweepstakes at Toronto, Buffalo and Chicago, and has also won several gentlemen's road races, driven by Adam Brown.

age plains. Maggie is by The Granger, by Volunteer, 33; the dam was by Orpheus, son of Avon, and she now has a fine colt by Regal Baron that will do some fast going soon.

Other fast horses have been sold to E. McKay, Portage Plains; Dr. Fraser, Brandon; Mr. Inglis, Brandon; Mr. Simpson, Winnipeg, and D. Wark,



COLLEGE LAD, 2.19½

Portage la Prairie. Jerry Robinson, Winnipeg; Judge Cumberland, Brandon, and A. R. Fanning, Newdale, each purchased a good team of drivers. All these horses were standard bred, and the price ranged from \$500 to \$5,000. During their short period of business, 120 horses have been sold, and another shipment will arrive in the spring.

The racing equipment of the stables is the best that can be had, both in harness and sulkies. Chestnut's delicate little green sulky weighs only 26 pounds, and there is a dainty little matinee wagon for team racing weighing only 42 pounds.

Our write-up would be incomplete without saying something about Dr. Dunc. Bell, V.S., who has charge of the horses. Mr. Bell was born in London, Ont., and received his first training in racing as a jockey, but becoming too heavy for that, took to

Don't Let False Fears Prolong Your Misery

IN our talks with patients we have learned that many firm believers in the KEELEY CURE, and sorely in need of its assistance as well, have been kept away for years by their fear of being known as Keeley Cured men.

Reader, if this is the barrier to your enrollment banish it from your mind to-day. Do you know that there exists a league of which the membership is exclusively Keeley Cured men, formed for the express purpose of making its benefits known to all afflicted? And if you have reasons for not wishing it known there is no reason why anyone should know you intend taking, have taken or are taking the Keeley Cure.

Here's good news from the Old Land:

"On Nov. 6th the 12th annual meeting of the Standing Committee was held at the Keeley Institute, 4 Fleming Place, S. W. Canon Fleming in the chair. After nearly 13 years of careful observation and record of the work of the Keeley Institute in London, it is the unanimous feeling of the Committee that the advantages of the Keeley treatment should be more widely known and appreciated, and that many more should avail themselves of its benefits. They consider that by the discovery of so marvellous a cure for alcohol and drug inebriety, Dr. Leslie Z. Keeley was a benefactor to mankind.

THE REV. CANON FLEMING, B.D. (Hon. Chaplain to King Edward VII. Hon. Chaplain to Duke of Westminster, K.G. Canon Residentiary and Precentor of York. Vicar to St. Michael's Chester Square, London.)

If you wish it we will be pleased to send you literature which will be deeply interesting to you. It expresses the opinions of Statesmen, Clergymen, Physicians and Keeley treated men in all walks of life.

Correspondence confidential. Address: THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, Dept. M., 133 Osborne St., Winnipeg.

driving, and during his fourteen years' experience as driver has handled a great many horses. He has been in the West four years and drove the well-known gray racer, Democracy, to victory in the free-for-all. In fact, Dunc. has driven two winners out of three starts in the Winnipeg free-for-all at the exhibition. He has driven many horses to their records and is looking forward to giving Chestnut a new record next year. Mr. Bell is a full-fledged veterinary surgeon, having graduated from the Toronto Veterinary College.

A Graceful Courtesy.

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, certainly do things in the right way. Since their advertisements of Royal Household Flour have appeared in the newspapers, they have received thousands of testimonials from women all over Canada who have used Royal Household in their baking. These kind expressions of the superiority of this Flour have been entirely voluntary on the part of the senders. In order to show their appreciation of this courtesy, the Ogilvie Company have had a very fine painting reproduced in all the original colors, and copies suitable for framing are being mailed to each one who has sent in a testimonial.

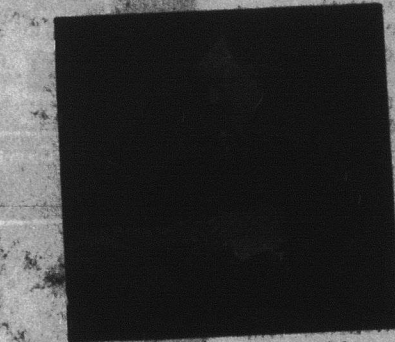
It was a graceful way of saying "Thank you," and cannot fail to keep Royal Household Flour in pleasant remembrance.

Babies.

Did you ever read the little English school girl's essay on them. It was clearly the result of observation. She wrote:

"Babies is very troublesome and want a great deal of nursing. We must hold them upright for they have no bones to support their backs only gristle. They want a bath every morning and are very cross when teething, you must not let them walk before they are old enough or they will get polleged."

When a girl begins to criticise a young man's neckties he should prepare for the leap.



(This Spine Needs Fixing, So Does Yours.)

W. J. KELLY, D.C.

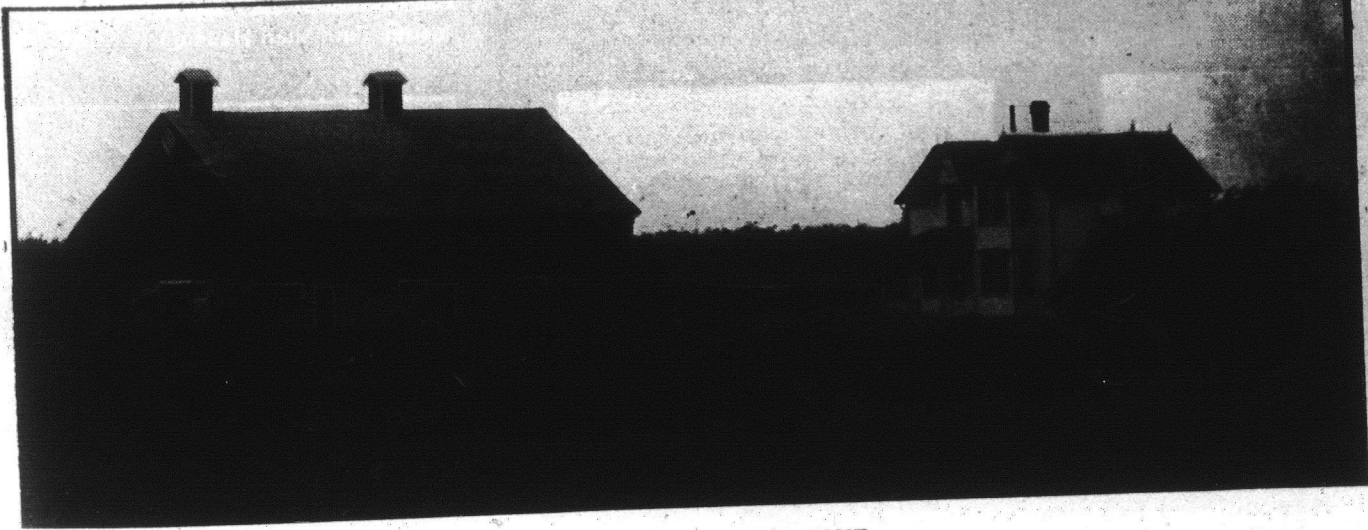
The Great Nerve Specialist,

is permanently located in Room 16, 17, 18, Dingwall Block, corner Main and Alexander Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

If you have tired of medical treatments, try this never-failing, drugless science of healing. He uses no drugs, no knife, no osteopathy, no magnetism, no electricity. He guarantees to cure for life the following diseases, by scientific adjustments, of the nervous system: Asthma, Appendicitis, Abscess, Bladder Troubles, Bright's Disease, Blood Disease, Brain Fever, Cholera Morbus, Cancer, Catarrh, Constipation, Diabetes, Dropsy, Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia, Dizziness, Eczema, Emissions, Female Diseases, Gleet, Hay Fever, Heart Disease, Indigestion, Jaundice, Kidney Diseases, Liver Disease, Lost Manhood, Locomotor Ataxia, Leucorrhoea, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Nervous Debility, Ovarian Disease, Palsy, Curvature of Spine, Spinal Diseases, Tumours, Urinary Disorders. And \$100 will be paid for any case of Rheumatism he fails to cure. Varicose, Nightly Emissions, Gonorrhoea, Swelling of the Limbs, Sexual Decay, Open Sores, Seminal Losses, Consumption, First Stage, Ringing in the Ears. No incurable cases taken. Consultation free.

WM. J. KELLY, D.C.

Rooms 16, 17, 18 DINGWALL BLOCK, Cor. MAIN and ALEXANDER AVE. WINNIPEG. (Correspondence solicited.)



A TYPICAL WESTERN HOME.

When Writing Advertisers Kindly Mention The Western Home Monthly.

The Home of Good Furniture

The Scott Furniture Company is undoubtedly the pioneer Furniture House of the West. Away back in 1870 the foundation of the present big business was well and carefully laid. From a humble and modest beginning this business took root and grew. Through the boom days and afterwards through the many lean years which followed, this furniture house kept well in the foreground, supplying the needs of the people of Winnipeg and the West. During the history of the business many extensive improvements were found necessary, culminating in the erection of the present substantial and handsome seven story store, which is undoubtedly the biggest and best of its kind in Canada. With a handsome plate glass front, having a frontage of fifty-two feet by one hundred and twenty feet deep, or over 42,000 square feet of floor space.

The magnificent show-rooms on the various floors, as shown on the accompanying illustration, only serve to give one a faint idea of the variety and excellence of the goods and the magnificence of the display.

This firm is in a position to supply the needs of the people of the West at a slight advance over the factory price, for the reason that they are buyers and dealers in a large way and, as a result, their extensive connection enables them to buy very closely. They issue a handsome catalogue which will be sent free upon request, which enables people to shop in the seclusion of their own homes without their being subjected to the many annoyances occasioned them on a personal shopping visit. They have a perfect mail order system; all goods bought from catalogue are carefully packed and shipped, without any danger from breakage or damage.

They can supply the need of all classes, it matters not whether the plainest goods or the most exclusive is ordered. If you are thinking about buying furniture, just write the Scott Furniture Co., Winnipeg, and ask them to send you a copy of furniture and price list.



South Half, 1st Floor Show Rooms.

Our Big Retail Store.



270-272-274 Main St.



North Half, 1st Floor Show Rooms.

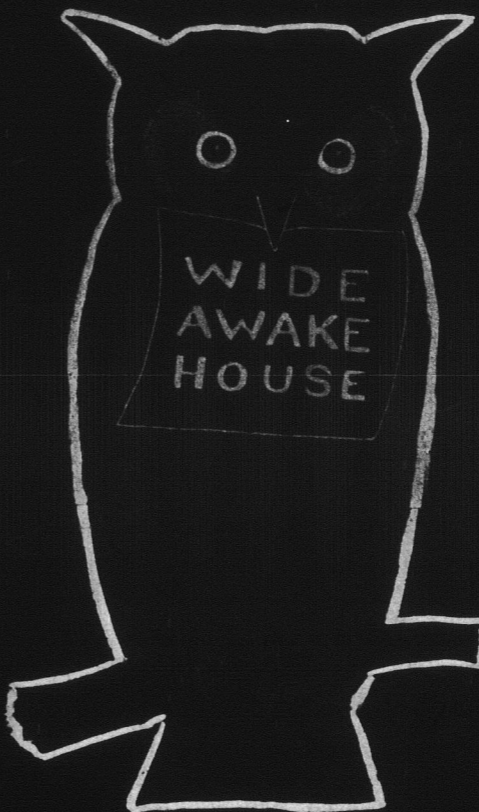


South Half, Case Goods Dept. 2nd Floor.

LARGEST AND BEST IN CANADA WEST



North Half, Case Goods Dept. 2nd Floor.



South Half, Upholstered Goods Dept. 3rd Floor.



North Half, Upholstered Goods Dept. 3rd Floor.



South Half, Carriage Dept. 4th Floor.



Office Desk Dept. 4th Floor.

SCOTT FURNITURE CO.,

270-272-274 MAIN ST.,

WINNIPEG.



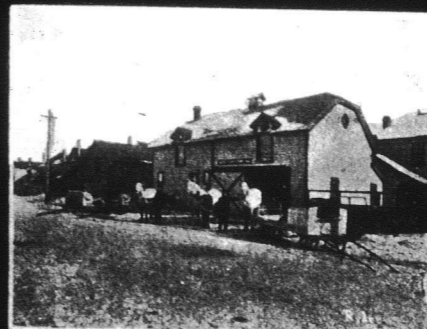
Interior of Art Room 3rd Floor.



Model Furnished House, 4th Floor.



City Delivery Entrance and Delivery Rigs.



View of Stables, on Good St.



View of Offices, and Office Desks.

When Writing Advertisers Kindly Mention The Western Home Monthly.

270-272-274 Main St. Catalogue containing illustrations

BETWEEN THE CHORES

JOTTINGS BY A RANCHER :: Written for The Western Home Monthly by S. P.

INTRODUCTORY.

Ranching does not necessarily denote "bubolic barbarism." Who drives fat oxen need not himself be either fat or bovine. But "facile est descensus averno," and avarnis in the case of a rancher consists of the backwaters of intellectual sluggishness and slipshodness whereby culture gets choked. There is a form of activity in backwaters which may be mistaken for progress; but it is the restless, aimless, swirling round and round of petty flotsam quite apart from and out of touch with the main stream of the world's social and intellectual life. Culture as well as capital is required by the rancher; the latter to build up and make a success of his herd of cattle; the former to build up and make a success of himself. Rural Canada at the present moment needs both badly.

Many things made a deep impression on my mind when I was new to

my own chores. Had I possessed as little culture as capital these chores would probably have dragged me down to their level, making mine the life of a hind. But culture has raised the chores; I placed them in the category of life's duties; and thus ennobled, my chores afford me as much pleasure in the performance and as much satisfaction when performed as in former days and in "another place." I spent my working hours in a different kind of daily tasks. "The mind is its own place," wrote Milton; and one can make a heaven of what, without culture, might be but drudgery. Shall I tell you my secret? It is simply this: I use my chores as a medium of mental work. Some are better media than others for the purpose. For instance, collecting the forenoon's harvest of eggs requires one to be "all there;" it is too delicate a task to permit of the mind's being engaged on the problem, say, of pro-

The Ranche Farmer.

In a rash moment before starting for Canada I gave a promise to an unfortunate editor of a Bengal magazine that I would send him "something from the land of my adoption." I contributed, in fulfilment of my promise, a short article entitled "The Ethics of Ranching." The concluding paragraph ran as follows: In this short "study" there is not space for more, though much more could be written. Like one of Sir Noel Paton's masterpieces, while the tout ensemble forms one grand picture, each detail is a picture by itself, full of interest and beauty, novelty and picturesqueness, and over-worked city men in eastern centres, such as Calcutta, would find exhilarating and recuperative resort—something different from, and probably better as well as cheaper, than the usual "run home." Months passed; the article was duly published—and forgotten, when one day I found in my mail-bag a letter in an unfamiliar hand addressed:

Mr. S. P.,
Ranche Farmer,
Foothills of Alberta,
Canada.

Much to the credit of the postal authorities that letter arrived safely.

Neuk of Fife. The post office is a marvellous institution—the Canadian "Rural" not excepted.

Needless to say that, philologist as I am, the new word "Ranche-farmer" attracted my attention. It amused me at first—it looked so funny! But as it became familiar it began to take its place as a useful addition to my vocabulary. As far as I am aware, it is a new coinage, but I am open to correction. At all events it is, I think, a more accurate expression than "mixed farmer."

In government pamphlets on Western Canada one constantly reads of "mixed farming" as being the ideal form of profitable rural industry in the West; and by mixed farming is meant the owning of a small herd of cattle and the growing of cereals for the market. Now, "farming" and "farmers" are well known terms; so are "ranching" and "ranchers." To see farming at its best one should visit the Lothians of Scotland. The West of America is, I believe, the home of the rancher. It is to Alberta and its neighborhood that we are invited to go and see "mixed farming" and the "mixed farmer." I wonder what district is left for the "mixed rancher!" Probably he may be seen "booted and spurred and a,"

frequenting the popular resorts of the nearest city. He has branded his stock, turned them out for the season and has come to town for a rest and change. As a rule the "mixed rancher" is in imminent danger of becoming a cropper in a financial bog-hole.

Time was, and that not long ago, when owners of cattle—no matter whether the herd numbered 20 or 200—could turn them out on the range and devote his attention to putting up a liberal supply of hay against a bad winter. These happy days have not quite gone yet. In the hills last year, I passed through several properties, the owners of which had nothing to show in the way of ploughing but a small "cabbage patch." But wave after wave of the rising tide of immigration is rolling over and engulfing our open land. That disfigurement par excellence of our lovely country, the barbed wire fence, is throwing out its hideous tentacles in all directions, and the owners of small properties are wondering what is to become of them when the country is "all fenced up." Necessity compels the small rancher to look more closely after the land that belongs to him, seeing that "what isn't his'n" no longer is at his disposal.

And so he develops into—what?—A mixed farmer? Heaven forbid! There is nothing "mixed" about the hard-headed, keen-witted "sons of the soil" that have made a home and a competency by frugality and honesty in the "Far West." No! They develop into ranch farmers. Forced to cultivate their land, in order to pro-



A RANCH IN THE WEST.

tection versus free trade. But demolishing a gnarled tree-root and converting it into a pile of fire-wood is an excellent incentive to vigorous thinking. I have solved many a knotty problem while dislocating the joints of a knotty stump. It is infinitely better for the purpose, and infinitely more healthful than a gallon of midnight oil or a score of pipes of tobacco.

Hewing wood and drawing water, be they ever so ennobled, are none the worse of intervals of rest. In fact, part of the enjoyment I feel in performing my chores is derived from the consciousness that someone is sitting upstairs waiting (shall I say wearying?) for my joining her in her cozy boudoir. My tiny writing desk is there and our choicest books, and while resting "between the chores," I jot down the thoughts that have been crystallizing out of doors. Or may read aloud portions of some favorite author. And thus our days are spent—happy and useful—and let us hope that while leading an idyllic bucolic life, we are so alive to the dangers that beset an unconventional life, and do so assiduously cultivate the antidotes to "bubolic barbarism" that the culture we brought with us to "Sunny Alberta" is still an active influence in our home, sweetening all around us.

It reminded me of a curious postal experience I had some years ago. I had written a letter in Bengal to my wife, who was then residing in Fife-shire, Scotland. The letter was addressed:

Mrs.
Dura House,
Cupar-Fife, N. B.

I went home on leave shortly after posting the letter and arrived before it; but it had come by a circuitous route. An intelligent Bengali clerk had translated "N.B." into Northern Bengal, instead of North Britain. It was evident to him then that "Cupar" was a misspelled form of "Chapra," while "Fife" was merely a calligraph ornamentation. Off then went my unfortunate letter to that centre of the indigo industry. One can fancy the post office Bagus of Chapra putting their well-oiled heads together in deep consultation as to what they should do with the document. By chance a Fife-shire man, who is up there "making his pile" in indigo, walks in and the Babus lay the matter before the "Sahib."

"Try the East Neuk" is the oracle's advice and down go the mysterious words in the regulation red ink on my envelope—"try the East Neuk." And so the letter started on its journey again and found its way—too late to be of any interest—to the East

the country—four years ago. The universal kindness and courtesy of the railway officials from Halifax to Calgary; the ease with which I got all I wanted in the shape of wines and spirits in Maine; the pleasant surprise at finding my boots again in the morning outside my hotel bedroom door—uncleaned; and the unpleasant one at not finding my new shot-gun which I had left downstairs in the luggage room. But what impressed me most was the, to me, new word "Chores." Everybody used it. It seemed to be a kind of Shibboleth and I was eager to know more about this charming addition to my vocabulary. That was four years ago. I still hear the word; but somehow it has lost its pristine charm. Philology is a favorable study of mine and (at first) I tried to find the origin of the word "chores." The Hindustani word "chor" at once suggested itself. "Chor" means "a thief." "Chores" may be so-called because they are the thief of a man's time. There is another Hindustani word "chur" meaning a bank formed in a river by gravel and debris obstructing the channel, and sometimes forming a permanent island in mid-stream. Certainly, one's chores obstruct the main current of one's daily life!

Having started ranching with more culture than capital, I have had to do

AGENTS Agents and Home Buyers send for my Catalogue. Save money. Samples 10c. **EASTERN SUPPLY COMPANY, MURLEVILLE, N. Y.**

A GREAT CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY
Would you like to make \$8,000 a year. I am making that on an original investment of \$10. You can do the same. By working this plan you can gain independence and build up an honorable legitimate and profitable business of your own. Plan complete \$1.00, or full part course for a red stamp, L. ELLIS, Box 644, Toronto Junction, Ont.

HOW TO BE HAPPY IN LOVE
Illustrated book. Send 10 cts. In coin to **DEWOTA SUPPLY Co., Fargo, N.D., U.S.A.**

HOME WORK

\$7 to \$10 per Week

We want reliable parties to knit for us at home whole or spare time. We furnish machine, yarn, etc. Send your name and address at once for full particulars.

The DOMINION KNITTING CO. ORILLIA, ONT.

vide for their stock, they extend their business by adding farming to ranching. Their stock may still constitute the main portion of their business, but by marketing their surplus produce they find that what seemed a source of loss to them has really been a blessing in disguise. It has developed into actuals, the potentialities both of themselves and of their land.

There may be "mixed farmers" just as there may be "mixed ranchers." The conservative narrow-minded man toils on from the time the frost is four inches out of the ground until returning winter leaves him nothing to do but wield his pick-axe on frozen manure. Frugal, industrious, God-fearing, he has worked year in year out along so narrow a path that he is unaffected by the march of progress. Jealous of his neighbor, suspicious of "new-fangled" methods of doing business, he is as soft as butter in the hands of the city dealer to whom he hauls his scanty harvest. But the shrewd up-to-date ranch-farmer is by no means "mixed" and is always "there" when an opportunity for bettering his position presents itself. S. P.

Another Wesley.

Cardiff, South Wales, has published abroad the tale of a new evangelist, Evans Roberts by name, who, from a common collier, has suddenly leaped into fame as almost a second Wesley. He draws vast throngs to hear him, and not only do his words thrill and fire his hearers, but he seems to possess the power of conferring upon them the gift of eloquent speech. Old men and maidens, young men and even children, rise and give testimony to the spiritual change he has worked in their lives. This rustic divine preaches the gospel of joy. He smiles and laughs in the pulpit, and his services in their gay and festive character are in marked contrast to the familiar lugubriousness of our own camp-meetings, with their weeping mourners and their overpowering sense of sin. It is said that at many of the factories in South Wales the hands have stopped work to hold prayer-meetings, and the owners complain that they are in consequence put to serious loss. At one of the large tin-plate factories, when the horn sounded the other morning, the men all dropped their tools, and for three-quarters of an hour they held a prayer-meeting, while the machinery stood still. They prayed for the manager's soul, but he replied that he preferred their work to their prayers. The whole story may remind us that the Celtic character in Wales, as in Ireland, or Scotland or Brittany, is singularly prone to waves of religious emotionalism, and goes to extremes in fervent piety.



A Family Journal devoted to all that Appeals to the Home.

WESTERN CANADA'S ILLUSTRATED PAPER

Published by THE HOME PUBLISHING CO. The Stovel Co. Printers Winnipeg, Canada

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 50c. a year to any address in Canada or the United States. Foreign Subscriptions, 75c. a year. City of Winnipeg Subscriptions, 75c. a year, to cover post office delivery charges. To individuals calling for the paper at office of publication, 50c. a year.

FREE FOR ONE YEAR. The Western Home Monthly will be sent free, for one year, to anyone in Canada or the U.S., sending us three new annual subscriptions at 50c. each.

HOW TO REMIT. Money should be sent in by Post Office Money Order, Postal Note, or Express Money Order. If personal checks are sent 25 cents must be added for bank charges. If inconvenient to procure these, send by registered letter.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS. Subscribers, in ordering change of address, or discontinuance of paper, should always give name exactly as shown upon label. A more satisfactory way is to send one of the old labels with the advise calling for change. Give old address as well as new.

DISCONTINUANCE. Subscribers wishing The Western Home Monthly stopped at the expiration of their subscription must notify us to that effect, otherwise we shall consider it their desire to have it continued. All arrearages must be paid before the paper can be discontinued.

ADVERTISEMENTS. We will not knowingly admit any fake or obscene advertisements in our columns, and will esteem it a favor if readers promptly notify us that they are not fairly dealt with by any advertiser.

Advertising Rates on application. Address all correspondence and make all remittances to

THE HOME PUBLISHING CO., Stovel Building, Winnipeg.

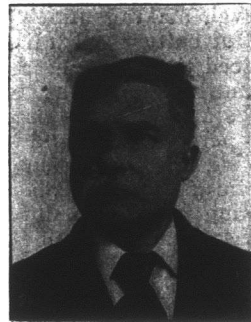
WINNIPEG, MARCH, 1905.

Be Strong.

We are not here to play, to dream, to drift, We have hard work to do and loads to lift; Shun not the struggle, face it, it's God's gift. Be strong! Say not the days are evil—Who's to blame? And fold the hands and acquiesce, O! shame; Stand up, speak out, and bravely in God's name! Be strong! It matters not how deep entrenched the wrong,— How hard the battle goes,—the day how long.— Faint not! Fight on! To-morrow comes the song! —M. D. Babcock.

A New Move.

With the view of furnishing readers of The Western Home Monthly with entertaining and up-to-date reading, we have made arrangements with a number of individuals in the West for articles on different subjects. We cannot name all, as the letters promised are so varied. This issue we give a couple. One is on the Constitutional



WM. TRANT, The well-known writer of Calgary.

Growth of the Northwest Territories, by that well known speaker and writer of Regina, Mr. Wm. Trant. He deals with the growth of the Territories up to the present in an interesting manner. The other article is about the leading horse stables in the West. As will be noticed, these articles are well illustrated, and this course will be followed throughout. We have procured a very large number of photographs from towns all over the West, and these will be used as copy for halftones in illustrating our pages.

Notwithstanding the fact that the expense entailed in producing such a magazine is very heavy, we have set our face successward, and it is pleasing to know that our efforts are being appreciated. This is evinced by the large number of names we are receiving as subscribers. The list to hand for 1905 has been very gratifying indeed.

Good Nature Often Allied to Heroism.

A public school in one of the large eastern cities recently awarded one of its boy-pupils a medal for a rather unusual trait—the constant manifestation of good nature. He had not delved deeply into the profundities of academic learning; he had not mastered obstacles in the pathway of knowledge which the essayist delights to glibly characterize as "almost insuperable." He had not fired his fellow scholars with his eloquence nor established new records on the cinder path or football gridiron. He had simply met the mutations just as frequent in school life as real life, and relatively as important, with a placid front.

When he failed in a class recitation, when he was disciplined righteously or otherwise, when he came to school on various mornings and found the stove smoky and the temperature inhospitable, when he was suffering from headache, toothache—in the face of

all and singular of the paltry worries which, collectively, make for every-day exasperation, he was serene, unmoved to wrath, with an infectious smile and a word of inspiration for those who take the little things of life more tragically. The authorities were justified, too, in distinguishing him from his comrades for the possession of this specific characteristic, for good nature is one of the most valuable qualities with which any individual may be endowed in the scramble for preferment.

Mind you, however, there are two varieties of good nature as there are two species of every quality peculiar to human kind. Amiability of temperament may be inherent or acquired. In the former instance the individual deserves no more credit than he would for the possession of brown instead of blue eyes. It came to him by no effort or volition of his own, and though it oils his way through life and increases the happiness of other people, he should ascribe no glory whatever to himself or permit himself to look with censorious eyes on the man who, through the operation of laws equally beyond his personal control, has been weighted down with a moodiness or biliousness of disposition. Another well-defined and rather prevalent type of the man generally reputed to be good-natured, is the lymphatic customer.

With a heart in his breast which never varies in its slow, methodical pumping, no matter how exciting events in the surrounding world, with nerves of nickel-steel, and sensibilities about as keen as those of a well-regulated steam engine, he moves on impassively through life, passing for a man of good nature. As a matter of fact, he is no more entitled to credit for his even poise than is that same steam engine for the rhythmic, unemotional performance of its functions. And neither is he good-natured, unless the term be applied as we might apply it to a lump of putty—a substance complacent enough in its way, albeit seldom appealing to the man whose veins bulge with a fluid that has nothing in common with clabber.

But it is when you arrive at the individual hampered by super-personal physical or psychological peculiarities, which induce a chronic saturnity of mental vision tinging his view-point with melancholy and veneering his labors and his pleasures with a yellowish, blue shade, that you should begin to get your microscope in action for the detection of commendable will-power and self-control. For if such a person exhibits a buoyancy of conduct, an enthusiasm, a philosophical interpretation of the disappointments of existence, you may be sure that you have discovered a hero. He is literally wrenching himself loose from impulses and propensities which gird him on every side and which seek to dominate his every action. Most likely he has learned by sordid experience, that the view-point of despondency does not pay, and that it puts him out of sympathy with the rest of the universe. But you may rest assured that it has been a desperate struggle for him to emerge from his slavery to himself—a slavery the most abject, and one which carries fetters more binding and galling than those of the most tyrannical external master.

So, when you are shedding your likes and dislikes so blithely in every direction, selecting persons for the former who ever greet you with a smile and a jovial word, don't forget the man whose smile may not be quite so spontaneous and inspiring as would meet your whim, but who may be making an uphill fight against his own morbidity of temperament. And don't be so ready to eulogize "old John, that sunny tempered fellow" at the expense of "James, who always looks as though he's attending his own funeral." Perhaps John's optimism came to him at birth as a legacy and, though he is to be congratulated as we would congratulate any friend similarly situated, James is infinitely more commendable if he is waging a hard war against a perversity of disposition for which he is to be no more condemned than is John for the happy reverse.

WOMEN

Are MENTAL WRESTLERS

and the Advertiser who nowadays dares to leave the Women out of his calculations has money to lose. If you expect to convince the household of the usefulness and economy of your goods, put your Arguments where the home-makers, home-buyers and home-builders will see them—in the WESTERN HOME MONTHLY

Think of it! "Over" 20,000 Copies each issue, which represents "over" 100,000 readers each month. Put your Arguments before those who comprise the family circle, teach them to believe in your goods, get their trade, hold it! The influence and prestige of the Western Home Monthly are invaluable assets which become the advertiser's own when he enters its columns. There's profit, safety, prosperity for the honest advertiser. No other admitted. :: ::

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These Figures Don't Lie

The WESTERN HOME MONTHLY is read in over 20,000 homes each month. Readers of this Magazine Spend Ten Million Dollars Annually.

LET US ANALYZE THIS SUM.

Ten million dollars in cents (Canadian currency) weigh eight million four hundred and twenty-one thousand and fifty-three pounds. If loaded on freight cars (capacity 60,000 pounds each), 198 cars, or four trains of 40 cars each and one train of 38 cars would be required to move this sum. In silver half dollars (Canadian currency) it would require 10 5-12 cars of a similar capacity to move this weight of silver. In one dollar Dominion notes placed side by side this amount of money would cover 38 1-5 acres.

DO YOU WANT THIS MONEY?

You can get it through the advertising columns of the Western Home Monthly only. Advertising rate, 5 3-5 cents per inch per thousand homes.

HOME PUBLISHING COMPANY, STOVEL BUILDING WINNIPEG, MAN.

March, 1905.



CONSTITUTIONAL GROWTH of the NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

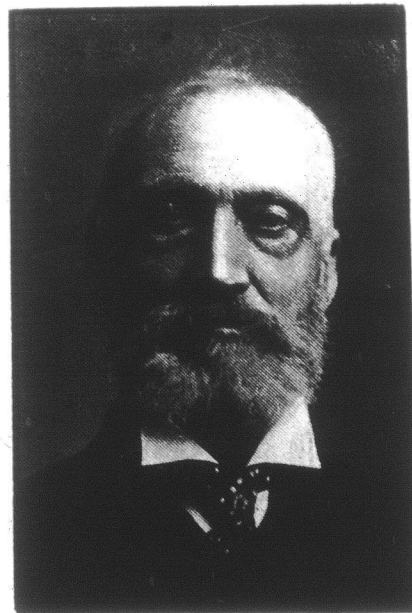
The subject of provincial autonomy for the Northwest Territories is now to the front. It may be of interest, therefore, to trace the origin and growth of the constitution that already obtains in that vast and important portion of the Dominion. In the British North America Act of 1867, by which the present Dominion of Canada was constituted, provision was made for the eventual admission into the Dominion of "Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territory," as the domain of the Hudson's Bay Company was called. Two years before the passing of the Act, the Hon. George Brown had visited England on a fruitless mission concerning the desired acquisition of these Territories. In 1868, however, Sir George E. Cartier and Mr. William McDougall were commissioned to proceed to London to arrange terms, and, in the succeeding year, the settlement was effected. The terms and conditions of the surrender were in brief, that the Cana-

posed of by the Government of Canada in communication with the Government of Great Britain.

RED RIVER REBELLION.

On the 29th of October, 1869, Mr. W. McDougall was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the domain obtained from the Hudson's Bay Company, and proceeded to take possession. The French half-breed population of the Red River, however, asserted the dissatisfaction they felt at the manner in which, without making any arrangements respecting the rights which they claimed were inherent in them as sons of the soil, the territory had been handed over to the Canadian Government. Mr. McDougall was met at the frontier, and, along with other officials who accompanied him, was compelled by the discontented half-breeds to quit the Hudson's Bay post in which he had temporarily taken up his quarters, and to retire to United States territory. This was the begin-

eral in Council to assist and advise him in passing Ordinances for the government of the Territory. On the 20th



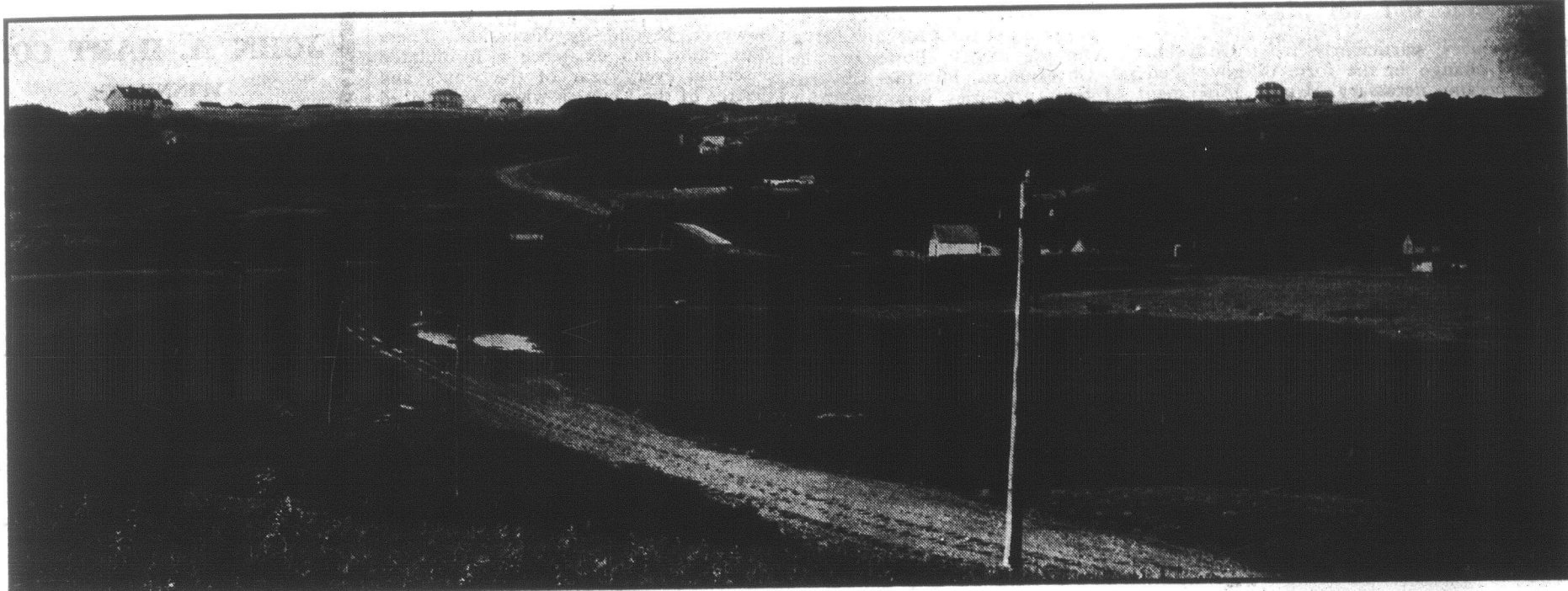
David Laird.

First Lieutenant Governor of the N.W.T., 1876-1881. Minister of the Interior in the Mackenzie Government; now Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Winnipeg.

and the Northwest Territories were restricted to the region west of Manitoba and Keewatin and east of the boundary of the newly constituted province. The chief condition of the entry of British Columbia into confederation was the immediate and rapid construction of a railway connecting the tide waters of the Pacific Ocean with the railway systems of Ontario and Quebec. This gigantic undertaking culminated in the Canadian Pacific Railway, whose history belongs to Canada as a whole rather than to the Northwest Territories alone. All that needs to be mentioned in this abridged history is that there were set apart for railway purposes a tract of one hundred and ten miles on each side of the line of railway west of the Red River. In these lands the even numbered sections were allotted for homesteads and pre-emptions and the odd-numbered sections were reserved for sale in behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The amount of this and subsidy was about fifty millions of acres. Of course these regulations did not and could not in any way affect the lands of the Hudson's Bay Company or the lands that were set apart as Public School Lands.

THE NORTHWEST COUNCIL.

Immigration to the new country set in with rapid flow, chiefly from the



OLD BATTLEFORD, Showing Dominion Government Buildings.

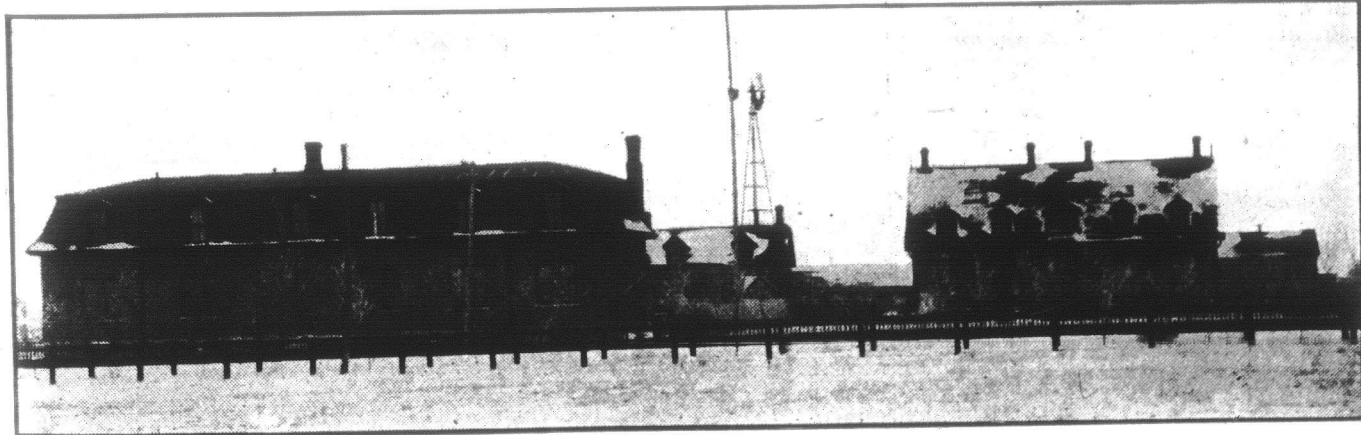
The building on the hill to the left is the first Government House, occupied by Mr. Laird, the first Lieutenant Governor. There was a large room in it at the end this way which was used as a council room. The building is still standing. It has been considerably enlarged and is now used as a boarding school for Indians. The second building was used as a residence by Registrar Scott, the small structure to the right being the Registry Office. Between Government House and Registrar Scott's there was another edifice, the residence of Judge Richardson; it was destroyed by fire during the rebellion. The buildings to the right of the cut, on the hill, are those occupied by Mr. Forget, secretary to the governor at that time and now Lieutenant Governor. The trail leading up the hill, over the bridge across the Battle river, is the old road, and the poles and wires are the Government telegraph. The town proper is now to the south on the Saskatchewan river.

dian Government should pay to the Company for its rights the sum of £300,000 sterling. Besides this money payment, the Company was to be permitted to retain all the trading posts or stations then in actual possession and occupation, with the blocks of land adjoining; and also, one-twentieth of all the lands in the Fertile Belt. The Fertile Belt was described as being bounded on the south by the United States boundary, on the west by the Rocky Mountains, on the north by the northern branch of the Saskatchewan river, and on the east by Lake Winnipeg, the Lake of the Woods, and the waters connecting therewith. The claims of the Indians of the Territories were to be dis-

ting of what is known as the Red River Rebellion, conducted under the leadership of Louis Riel. Mr. McDougall was obliged to abandon the attempt to take possession of the country and he returned to Ottawa in the month of December. The Canadian Government at once opened direct communication with the disaffected persons with the result that the Red River settlements were erected into a separate Territory. It was further enacted that the remaining portion of the newly acquired country be erected into a separate Territory, of which the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba should, ex-officio, be Lieutenant Governor, and that an Executive Council be appointed by the Governor Gen-

eral, Mr. G. Archibald, C.M.G., Q.C., was appointed Lieutenant Governor of the new Province and of the Northwest Territories.

On the 28th January, 1871, the first ministry of the Province of Manitoba was formed, whose jurisdiction, however, was limited to the Province, the Lieutenant Governor ruling the Territories, in the manner above indicated. Early in 1871 an event happened, of great importance to the Northwest by reason of the undertakings that were the result of its occurrence. Reference made to the entry of British Columbia into federation with the Dominion of Canada. With this event, British Columbia entered on a separate history



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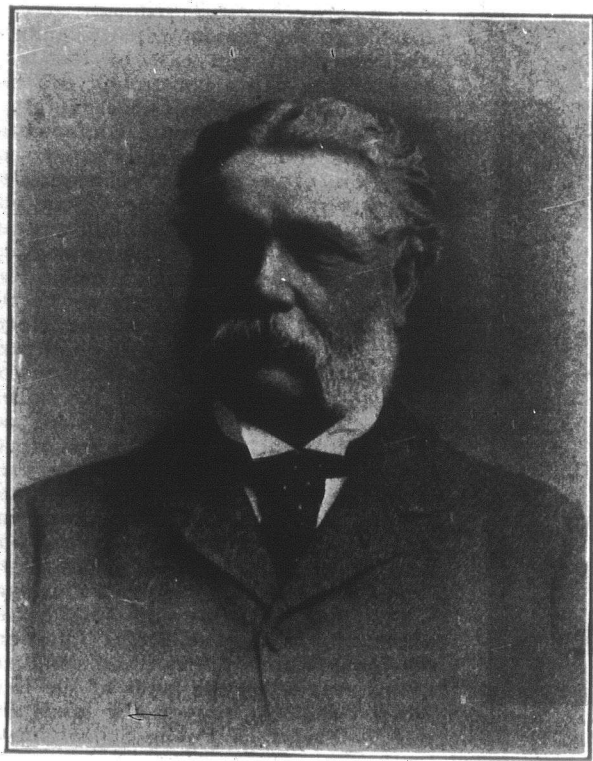
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The above mailed on receipt of Price and 2 cents for postage. Write for Catalogue, for anything in Music or Musical Instruments, state your requirements.

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356 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.



Edgar Dewdney.

One of the "Old Guard." Lieutenant Governor during the Riel rebellion, 1881-1888.

older provinces, particularly from Ontario, and change in the form of government became necessary. Up to 1876 the administration of the Northwest Territories had remained in the hands of the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, as already indicated, and an appointed Council of eleven, the Council of Assiniboia, it was called. In 1875, however, was passed by the Federal Government an "Act to amend and consolidate the law respecting the Northwest Territories," and it came into force the following year. Under this Act the affairs of the Territories were entrusted to a Council composed of the Lieutenant Governor and a Council appointed by the Governor General in Coun-

in 1887, at Livingstone, on the Swan River, the place selected pending the erection of suitable buildings at Battleford, then regarded as the capital of the Territories. The Lieutenant Governor presided at the meetings of the Council and had a vote therein, as well as a casting vote in the event of a tie. The enactments of the Council, Ordinances they are called in contradistinction to the enactments of the provinces, which are called Statutes, were on such matters only as were permitted by order from the Governor General in Council. The subjects were such as would naturally suggest themselves in a newly formed community and indeed were often suggested by the people themselves. For instance, one of the very first matters to consider was a petition for aid for a

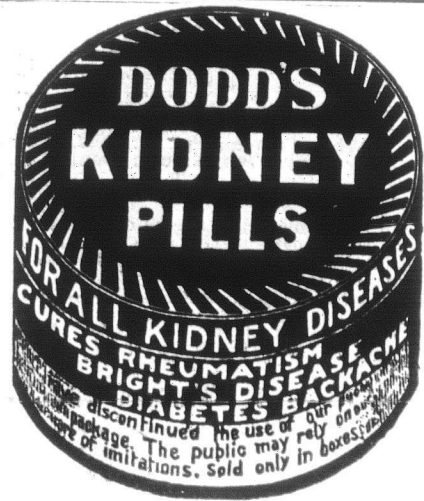
school. But the money allowed by the Federal Government for the Government of the Territories was voted for specific purposes and the Council, therefore, had no power to grant the prayer of the petitioners. They, however, took a very wise step. They placed the matter before the Dominion Government and asked that the desired aid be granted for so laudable and urgent an object. It was pointed out that although the newly constituted council had no power to appropriate any of its grants for such a purpose, yet that it had power to permit the existence of corporations for the establishment of schools, that these corporations could raise money by a tax for the purpose, and that the



OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE, REGINA.

cil. Provision was also made by the Act for the creation, as population increased, of electoral districts for the election of additional members to the Council. When these should reach twenty-one in number the Council was to be abolished and a legislative assembly take its place.

The first meeting of the Council was



central authority would be willing to give grants in aid. From this germ has grown the present splendid school system of the Territories: with its school districts, Boards of Trustees, Council of Public Instruction, and all paraphernalia of a sound educational system.

In 1881 the population of the Northwest had so increased that one district was erected into an electorate and returned a member to the Council. The honour of being first elected member of the Council belongs to Mr. Laurence Clarke, who was returned for the district of Lorne. In 1883 there were six districts, each sending a representative, Frank Oliver and J. H. Ross taking their seats for Edmonton and Moose Jaw respectively. In 1887 the number was fourteen, and the following year the constitution of the government was amended before the prescribed number of twenty-one was reached. In the meantime, after three sessions at Battleford, an important change took place. Battleford was too far from the railway to maintain its position as capital, and Regina was selected for that distinction in 1883. From that date the seat of government has been at Regina.

When Writing Advertisers Kindly Mention The Western Home Monthly



Joseph Royal.

Lieutenant Governor 1888 to 1893. Lawyer, Journalist and legislator. Defended Lepine in the trial for the murder of Thos. Scott by Riel's provisional government.

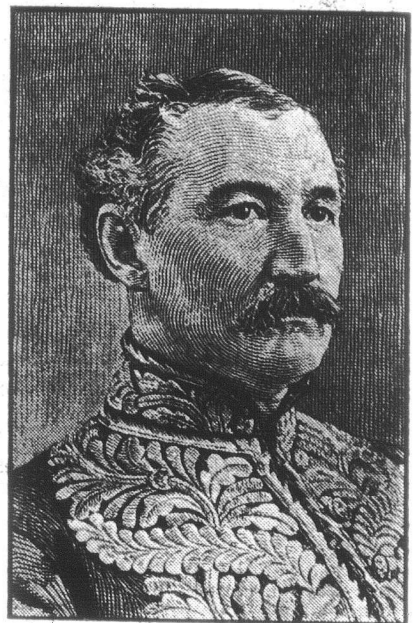
ANNUAL MEMORIALS.

There were many matters that from their nature were beyond the jurisdiction of the Council. They were not, however, beyond its discussion. There thus came into existence a formulated assertion every year of the wants and desires of the Council, which was placed before the Federal Government by petition or resolution and generally urged by a delegation from the Council to the Government at Ottawa. These documents are of interest and importance as showing the increasing desire of the people of the Territories for self-government and entire control of their own affairs, as well as an assumption of the privilege of tendering advice in those matters upon which it was beyond its power to legislate. Thus we find the Council calling upon the Federal Government to recognize the rights of squatters and of dealing favorably with the claims of the half-breeds. The Council formulated, too, such alterations in the statutes of the Federal Parliament for governing the Territories that it thought desirable should be made and it may be at once stated that all the laws affecting the Territories that have been passed by the Dominion Parliament, all the constitutional changes that have been effected, are not only foreshadowed in, but are the direct result of, these annual memorials. In 1883, we find the first intimation of the wisdom of irrigation in certain parts of the Territories and of the desirability of railway extension. We find, too, that the Council urged that it should have greater control in the expenditure of its money. It also demanded more money. It claimed the same subsidy per capita, as was given the provinces, additional sums as compensation for the public lands that were being sold by the Dominion Government as well as an advance on account of the school lands

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C. H. Mackintosh.

Ex-Mayor of Ottawa. Journalist, poet and promoter. Lieutenant Governor from 1893 to 1898.

that would be sold in a future more or less remote. The Council also asked for more extensive powers generally. The following year still stronger requests were preferred. It was asked

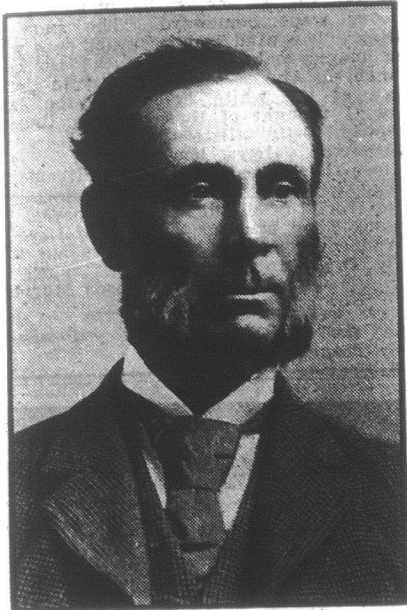
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M. C. Cameron.

Lieutenant Governor May, 1898, to October, 1898. Born 1832; died 1898. "One of the fathers of Canadian politics."

that appointed members should be abolished and that the Council should be superseded by an Assembly elected entirely by the people. It is worth noting too, especially in the face of recent events, that the Council declared its intention of keeping itself aloof from the party politics of the Dominion and announced that any use of the Assembly for party purposes would be deplorable. Many of the formulated requests have been already granted and the tendency is to grant them all.

The thread of this history now returns to the work of the Northwest Council. In the speech at the opening of the session, December, 1885, the Lieutenant Governor lamented the great difficulty of consulting the members of the Council in their executive capacity when not in session, and expressed a hope that some arrangement might be made under which he could have the benefit of such assistance, thus foreshadowing the establishment of an advisory council, ministry or cabinet. The immediate arrangement was that the local members should have access to His Honour on matters affecting their respective districts.

The session in 1887 was the last of the Council. It was at this session that Mr. F. W. G. Haultain, the present premier, first took his seat as a legislator, having been selected as the representative of Macleod. It is worth noting that Mr. Haultain is at once the youngest and the oldest premier in Canada; youngest in years, longest as regards term of premiership. The opening speech from the Lieutenant Governor in 1887, spoke of the meeting as "in all probability the last session of the Northwest Council as at present formed." And so it was; the first Council of the Northwest Territories completed its career, leaving a splendid record of what had been done towards forming the history of the greatest field for immigration the world has ever seen.

THE NORTHWEST ASSEMBLY.

In 1886 the Federal Parliament granted the request of the Northwest Council for representation in the Dominion House of Commons and the Senate, and two Senators and four members of parliament represented the great Northwest in both these Houses, until the recent election. Now there are four

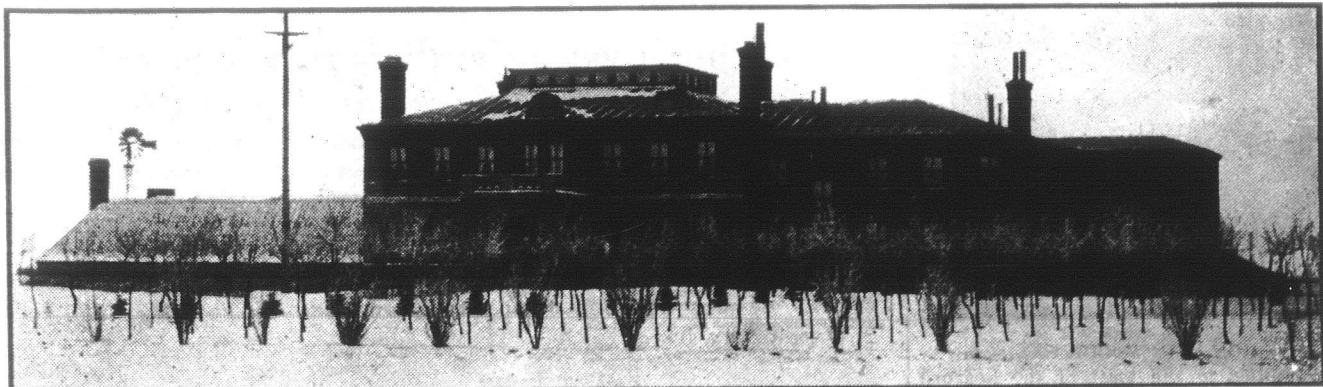
senators and ten members of the House of Commons. In 1888 the wishes of the Council were met by a large measure of autonomy. The Northwest Council was abolished and an Assembly substituted consisting of twenty-two elected members. The Lieutenant Governor had no longer a seat in the House but selected therefrom four of its members to form an advisory council on financial matters. The three judges who had seats in the old Council were retained as legal experts and were to sit in the Assembly and take part, if necessary, in debate, but they had no vote. Their chief duty was to give a legal opinion on any subject that might be submitted to them by the Assembly; and it is not saying too much when it is recorded that much of the legislation carries signs of the master-hand of Colonel Richardson, the first judge in the Northwest Territories. Even this great measure of autonomy did not work to the satisfaction of the newly constituted Assembly. It was felt that the Lieutenant Governor did not allow his advisory council that control of financial matters which it was thought they should have; and as control of expenditure was the question on which feeling was warmest, the Council resigned. A "crisis" had been reached and the battle for "responsible" government went on with considerable vigour until 1891. In that year the Federal Parliament passed an Act giving the Northwest Assembly absolute control over expenditure within those limits defined by the matters with which the Assembly was competent to deal, and provid-



A. E. Forget.

The present Lieutenant Governor of Northwest Territories. Took office in 1898, and re-appointed in 1904. "One of the best informed men on constitutional questions."

ing for the election by the Assembly of one of its members as its presiding officer. The Act also provided for the appointment by the Lieutenant Governor of an advisory council and as it is obvious this Council must possess the confidence of the Assembly, it will be seen that responsible government had virtually been attained. Indeed, the powers possessed by the Northwest Assembly are the same as those conferred upon the legislatures of the provinces, except as to borrowing powers and the custody of the lands. Finally, in 1897, the administration was entrusted to a Lieutenant Governor and an Executive



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MRS. CHARLES LEWINHAGEN, 854 Queen St., W., Toronto.

For children in delicate health there is no better tonic and builder up of the constitution than KOLA TONIC WINE.

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P.S.—If your druggist does not keep it and if you cannot procure it in your town, write to us and we will supply you direct from Winnipeg.

Council, selected by His Honor from the Assembly and re-elected by the people on accepting office.

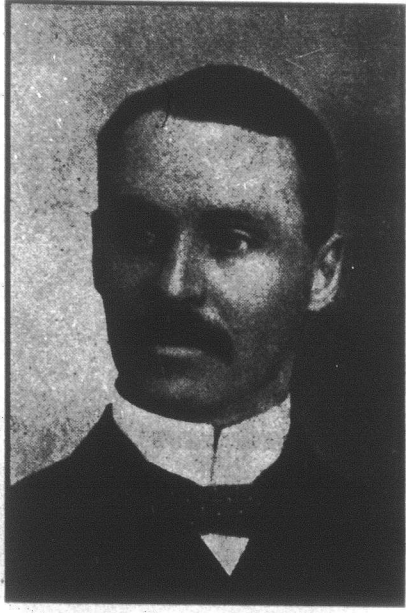
Thus has been traced the constitutional growth of the Northwest Territories from the time when Hon. David

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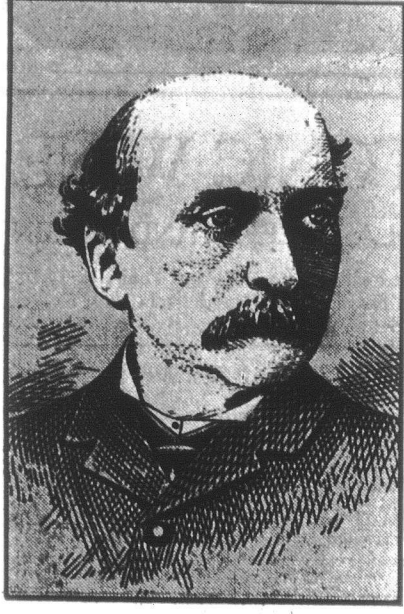
F. W. G. Haultain.

"The oldest and the youngest of Canadian Premiers." Attorney-General and Premier of the Northwest Territories, son of Col. F. W. Haultain, formerly member of Canadian Legislature in Liberal interest.

Laird was their first Lieutenant Governor; when the controllable income was \$526, and the whole of the civil service consisted of the clerk of the council, viz., Mr. A. E. Forget, the present Lieutenant Governor; up to the present time, when there is responsible government with departments and all the paraphernalia of administration, with a controllable income of \$1,108,289, and a Civil Service that is counted by hundreds.

THE YUKON.

It remains to add that in 1882 the Territories were divided into the districts of Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Athabaska, for postal purposes,



Nicholas Flood Davin.

Deceased. The first M.P. for the Northwest Territories. Journalist, poet and legislator. An accomplished and fluent speaker; one of the orators of his day. Established The Leader in Regina in the early days.

and the divisions were afterwards adopted as the basis of electoral divisions and judicial districts, excepting Athabaska, which is still unorganized. In 1897 the vast portion of the Territories outside these districts was divided into the districts of the Yukon, MacKenzie, Ungava and Franklin. Shortly before this date, the discovery of gold in large quantities on the Klondyke and other streams feeding the Yukon attracted a large population to the barren and inhospitable region bordering the Arctic Circle. The population increased so rapidly that a separate administration became necessary, and in 1893 the Yukon was created by the Federal Government into a separate Territory, administered by a Commissioner, aided by an Advisory Council. WM. TRANT.

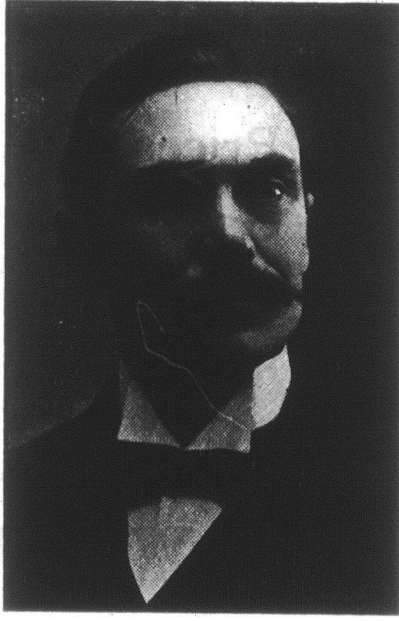
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Any person who can read can tell their own fortune—past, present and future. Failure impossible. Complete and explicit instructions, together with my famous beautiful secret—eyes and complexion made attractive and beautiful in a few weeks—all for only 25¢. Write quick, supply limited. A. J. CHAMPION, Box 212, Toronto, Ont.

One Winter's Afternoon.

There is a keenness which belongs entirely to winter; there is something in its sin unchoked ears and chaste beauty that makes a new life tingle in one's veins. It is at such moments that the whole world is akin. We all feel like a lot of jovial, innocent-minded Mr. Pickwicks.

In one of Manitoba's most beautiful districts there is an abrupt hill which rises from a small lake or pond. One afternoon recently, in a glad elasticity of spirit, I was tramping through the wood at a smart pace, when I came upon a crowd gathered at the top of this hill. Toboggans were as numerous and as active as the most ardent sport could desire, or, to use school-boy parlance, "the pot was kept boiling." The ascent of man was neatly balanced by the descent of man.

In winter there is a blessed annuity of earth and sky and air. Winter, the skillful artist, brushes in his colors from a dull palate, yet these sunless greys and cold blues have beauties all their own. And if the monochrome of winter needed lighting up, here it was in the crimson sashes, blue touques and scarlet sashes of her devotees. The naked trees were wrapped in swathings of ice and millions of silver tresses and



Walter Scott.

Known as the "boy member." The second and present representative for the Territories in the House of Commons. Was elected as a "no speaker," but has made himself felt in the legislative halls when matters affecting the West have been up. Is a printer by trade and editor of The Leader, of Regina, and president of The Leader Co.

icy lances were pendant from their boughs. "Forms most delicate, pure and clear. Frost-caught starbeams fallen sheer In the night and woven here In jewel-fretted tapestries."

The bonnie lads and lasses looked radiant even for Canadians. The little chaps made the rapid descent on sleds and presented an appearance not unlike that of a frog. One venturesome rascal attempted the descent on a board. The result was disastrous.

At first I was timid of entrusting my life into the hands of such youthful irresponsibles, but at last consented to have "just one try." And so it happened, that after winding my skirts carefully around me, I sat down on the filmy looking board. The small shaver in front took my feet into his keeping and clung to them affectionately.

Swish! Swish! we were off. Dr. Johnson thought riding in a fast post chaise one of the most exciting experiences of life. I wonder what the dear old gentleman would have said to a toboggan ride down a Canadian hill.



HON. MR. MCGUIRE.

Who replied to the toast of the Learned Professors at the inaugural banquet of the City of Prince Albert. The first judge and Chief Justice in Saskatchewan.

Two bumps at the bottom, a rapid ascent into the air, and an equally rapid descent to earth. I came down on one of the hard ribs of the thing and right there I realized what pirates meant by the term, "shivered timbers."

My small escorts, who in the natural course of events, should have had all the breath shaken out of their bodies, really enjoyed the experience, or, on second thoughts, it might have been my discomfort that made them laugh so heartily. I made several trips after that, but on the whole found it was far more fun to stand at the top and laugh at the others go down, or where the bump was at the bottom and see them shoot vertically into the air and alight again.

The girls, in sweaters and touques, were regular sports and quite competent in carrying themselves up the hill and of giving a hand to help with the toboggan. One damsel attracted my special attention. This little coquette sat herself in the centre of the sled and ordered one of her humble attendants to get on in front, but before the mandate could be obeyed, she had innocently lifted her feet from the ground and found herself sailing down the hill. Two gallants rushed after her, quite unconscious of possible broken necks, and in the end were too late to rescue milady. For, in her desperate efforts to save herself, she rolled off the sled. It came on top of her, and away she went, muff, petticoats and all. One poor man had a hard time to ascend, encumbered, as he was, with a girl and toboggan. The girl seemed to slip back two steps to every three that she took, while *les enfants terribles* stood at the top and shouted complimentary remarks at them.

There was a party in snow-shoes, and a man on skis. These foreign looking things bore him quickly down amid the gratified shouts of the spectators. His ascent was not so glorious, for the long sticks kept hitting together between his legs. The sight was screamingly ludicrous, and we all became *les enfants terribles* and laughed unmercifully.

When the sun was beginning to fall, in

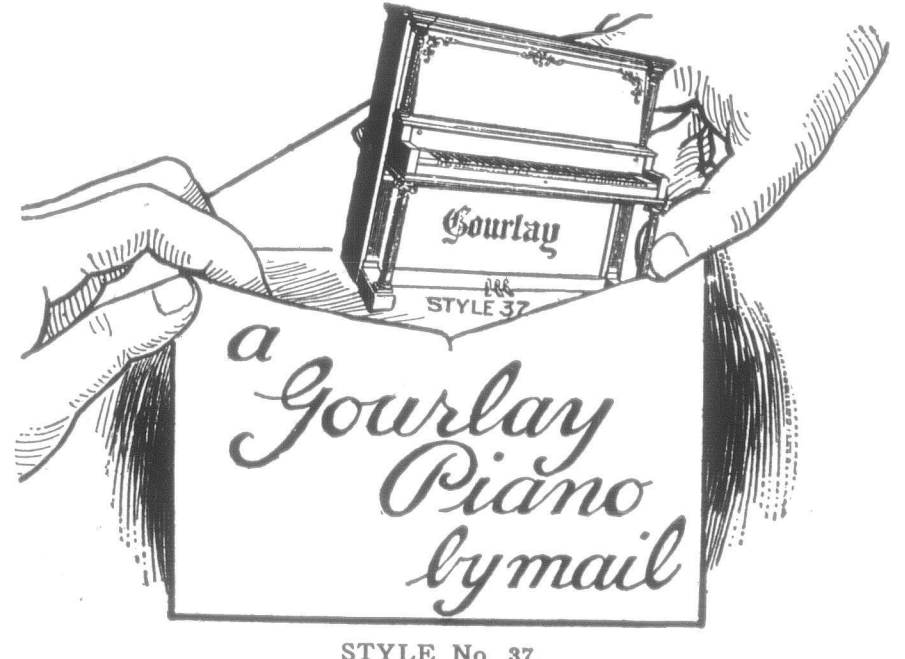
gold and scarlet across the snow, we turned our steps homeward. The snow was falling. The wind had risen and was whirling magic melodies among the ice covered branches. And as I looked away in the distance at the white fields and the falling snow, I thought of those "mercy lines" "Softly, softly falleth the snow, Over the valleys, lone and low; Over the rugged and bleak hill side, And the desolate fields outspreading wide. So from thy throne of light above, Look Thou upon us, O Lord of Love, And cover our sin and remove our woe By Thy dear mercy's robe of snow." —Kathleen Ferguson Murphy.

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Instrumental	Vocal
Royal Crown Folio of Music - 50c.	The Wide World Song Folio - 50c.
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STYLE No. 37.

A classic, Grecian design in Mahogany and figured Walnut with all chisel work hand carvings. New cabinet grand scale. Height 4 ft. 8 in.; width 5 ft. 5 1/2 in.; depth 2 ft. 3 in.; 7 1-3 octaves, overstrung; trichord scale; best quality ivory and ebony keys. Extra strong bronzed metal plate to top of piano fitted into non-varying end-wood pin-block. Sound Board of finest prepared violin spruce. Remarkably resonant. Three patent noiseless protected pedals. See full description of staying-in-tune advantages in catalogue.

THE PIANO AND HOW IT IS SOLD

The Gourelay Piano is Canada's highest achievement in piano art. In design, in construction, in tone, touch and durability it is the culmination of piano excellence.

"HIGH PRICED, BUT WORTH THE PRICE."

We offer eight different plans of easy payments ranging from as low as \$15.00 down and ship you the piano at our net price, free from all agents' commissions. We personally select your instrument and send it to your home with the guarantee that if it fails to suit you perfectly it may be returned at our expense.

Write for our new catalogue containing half-tone illustrations of our various designs and for complete instructions of how we will sell and how you may buy.

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING, TORONTO, ONT.

When Writing Advertisers Kindly Mention The Western Home Monthly.

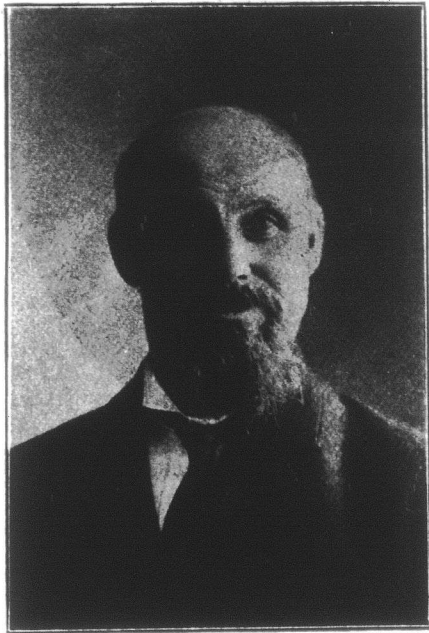
ANOTHER NEW INDUSTRY

BED MATTRESSES AND PILLOW MAKING PLANT OF THE EMERSON BEDDING COMPANY, Limited, NOW IN OPERATION

That the people of Western Canada will be supplied with good beds and bedding is an actual fact. A splendidly equipped modern factory has been built and a complete outfit of new machinery installed for the manufacture of these most necessary household articles. The G. C. Emerson Bedding Company, Ltd., 591 Henry avenue, Winnipeg, manufacturers of iron beds, in all sizes, cots, mattresses, pillows, etc., have just opened their commodious new factory and are now running full blast so as to get together a complete stock with which to supply the trade.

It may be well at the outset to inform our readers who Mr. Emerson is, and what he has accomplished up to the present before giving a description of the important works he has recently established. G. C. Emerson first saw the light of day in Norway, about a half century ago, and comes of hardy enterprising stock. As a youth he travelled extensively all over the world, arriving in the United States in 1870. After residing in Uncle Sam's domain for a period of twelve years he came to Western Canada in 1882, arriving at Brandon, where he embarked in the manufacture of beds and bedding, tents, awnings, etc., and conducted a successful business in the wheat city until 1894, when he sold out his business and removed to Winnipeg. In that year he purchased the business previously conducted by Hope & Co. on Thistle street, and managed it successfully for nine years, or until 1903, when he sold out his interest in the business, securing therefor a good round sum.

In the fall of 1903, after disposing of his business, he paid a visit to his birthplace in Christiania, Norway, and remained there all winter, returning again to Winnipeg in May, 1904. Having always been accustomed



G. C. Emerson.

series for the conduct of such an establishment.

The factory is strongly and substantially constructed and is sheeted on the outside with iron and painted a dark red. The

most modern kind and no expense was spared in the fitting out of the entire plant. The total floor space of the works is now 15,000 square feet, which may be enlarged as the growth of the business demands by the addition of a few more stories.

On the first, or ground floor, are the business offices, which are fitted up nicely for the use of the clerical staff. A large showroom and storeroom where stock is kept is also on this floor, while at the rear is the machinery and workshop for the manufacture of iron beds, cots, stretchers, metal spring frames, etc. The whole of this machinery is most ingeniously made to perform the various uses which it is put to in the manufacture of the various goods turned out. None but the best angle bar iron is used in the manufacture of the iron beds.

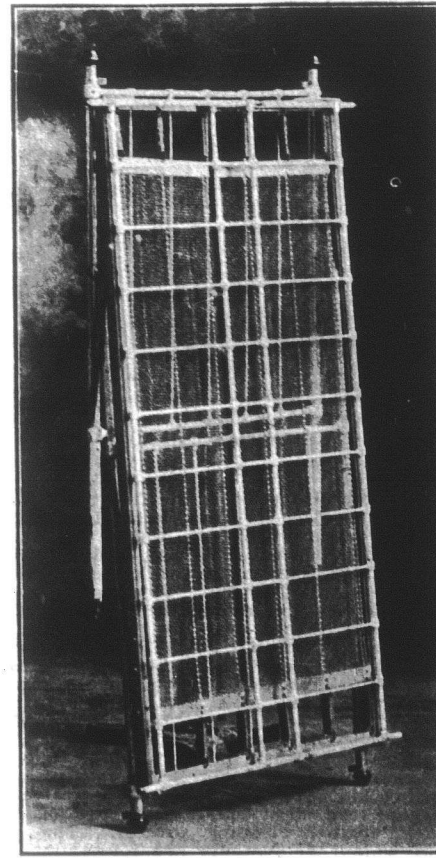
On the second floor is the culling and sewing rooms, in which are a number of Jumbo sewing machines, run by power. Here also is the machinery for the manufacture of woven wire and other springs for beds; also the machinery for the setting up of springs on their frames.

The machinery used for the weaving of the various kinds of bed springs are models of perfection and one has to see them in full operation to appreciate correctly their worth to a business of this kind. This firm control all rights for the West to manufacture a special spring known as "Surprise." This bed spring is made from the very best No. 12 coppered wire, is most firm, and, although very strong, is a comfortable spring to sleep over. This Surprise spring has been on the market in the Province of Quebec for the past three years and has amply fulfilled all requirements and has a very extensive sale there.

A compact machine for mattress making, simple of construction yet most perfect and complete, attracts the attention of the visitor. This invention, when operated ten hours, will turn out two hundred complete mattresses.

When the feather pillows are filled the ends are here sewn up by a sewing machine specially made for the purpose, and the capacity of the pillow-making portion of the plant is five hundred pillows per day.

The mattresses made by this firm are most even, no lumps or uneven parts are



Folding Bed.

up to a high standard. All kinds of mattresses, such as hair, felt, palm leaf, wood fibre, wool, cotton, sea grass, etc., will be



G. C. Emerson Bedding Factory.

to active business life, he began to look about for a factory site and bought a lot on Henry avenue, where he erected a commodious building fifty by one hundred feet and three stories high. This site is admirably situated for the carrying on of a large business, having trackage immediately alongside and all other necessary acces-

engine and boiler house, at the rear, are constructed of solid brick in which is installed a fifty-horse power boiler and a twenty-five-horse power engine to furnish steam heating and power to run the machinery.

The whole three flats in the building are utilized. The machinery installed is of the

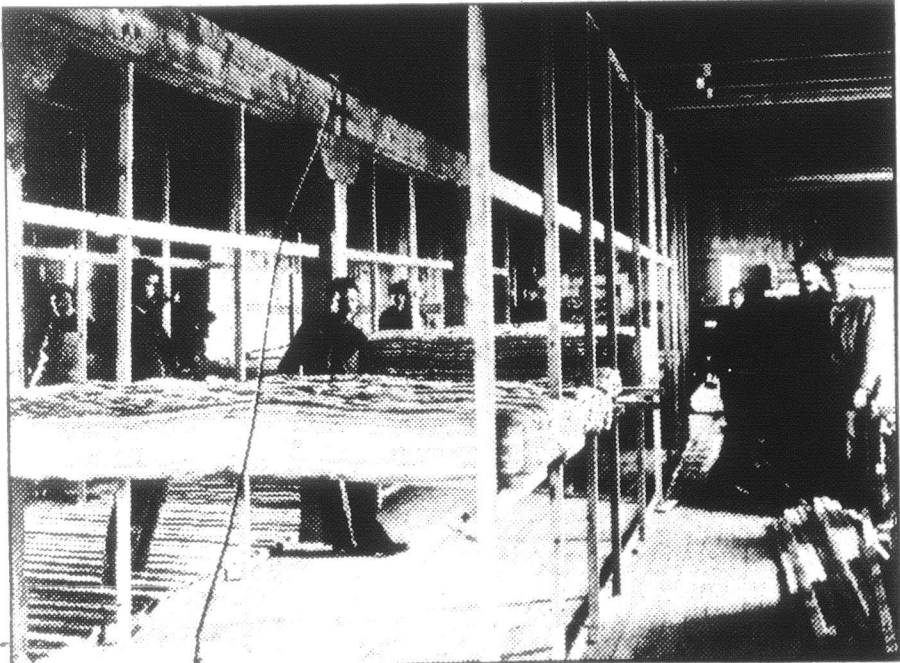


Show Rooms—First Floor.

permitted in their construction, which is a feature worthy of note, a most commendable one, as any housekeeper will acknowledge. Many years of practical experience in the manufacture of mattresses and pillows has taught Mr. Emerson that it pays to turn out the best and it is his intention to keep the manufacture of all his goods

manufactured, and of course the price to buyers will vary according to the quality of the article so purchased.

The third flat is perhaps the most interesting part of the whole works to the visitor, as it contains the feather cleaning and renovating plant. The feather cleaning room, eighteen by seventy-five feet in

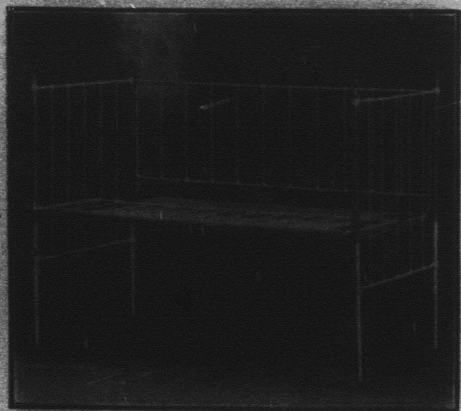


Mattresses and Springs—Second Floor.



Feather Cleaning and Stock Room—Third Floor.

When Writing Advertisers Kindly Mention The Western Home Monthly.



Folding Crib.

extent, contains possibly the finest and most modern machine in the West. It contains a large compartment in which the green feathers are cured and dried, and in which all feathers sent to the works for a thorough renovating is put. This compartment is filled with live steam, the feathers being continually turned over, by the working of the machine, until they are thoroughly cleaned and renovated. Then the steam is permitted to escape from the cleansing compartment and more hot steam is turned into a false bottom, the heat from which dries the feathers thoroughly. After the feathers are dried they are blown out of the machine by a powerful fan into a large sorting bin. This blowing out operation is perhaps the most interesting part of the whole feather cleaning process. The bin into which the feathers are blown out of the machine is about sixty feet long, with cotton sides and cotton covered overhead, the floor of the bin being some three feet above the floor of the room. In the blowing out, the "down" is blown to the far-

thest end of the bin from the machine, the heavier, or cheaper, grades remaining closest to the machine. In this way the feathers may be correctly sorted; trap doors opening in the bottom of the bin permit them to drop into separate receptacles underneath. It may be mentioned right here that persons desiring to have their feather beds or feather pillows thoroughly and completely cleansed and renovated can have them well done at short notice by sending them to the Emerson Company. Feathers cleaned by this process are as light and fluffy as when new; it matters not how long they have been in use.

Before bringing this description of the premises and plant to a close, it behooves us to make mention of a child's folding crib which this firm manufactures, having purchased all rights for it for this western country from the head of the Great Lakes to the Pacific Coast. The crib is constructed from the best angle iron, strong but light, with special woven wire springs. The sides of the crib fold in; the head and foot fold downwards under the spring, and, when folded, it may be laid aside out of the way until put in use again. It is a most ingeniously constructed crib and one which is sure to be a ready seller. The many advantages in its favor are obvious, for the reason when not occupied, and, where space in the home, as is the case in many homes in the West, is at a premium, it can be removed in daytime to be replaced at night.

The Emerson Company have in their employ an efficient staff skilled in the business of bed and mattress making, who are now working overtime to get a stock together to supply the requirements of the trade. The intention of the firm is to manufacture and supply the trade only, with the possible exception of their feather renovating and cleaning department, wherein feather beds and feather pillows will be cleaned for the citizens in general who desire to patronize this branch of the business.

Mr. G. C. Emerson is an enthusiastic and enterprising business man who has great confidence in the future of Western Canada and he has now laid the foundation for a large and prosperous business.

Trust Companies

Trust companies, or trust corporations as they are sometimes known, are modern institutions created by act of parliament or by an act of the legislature in the province in which the trust company or corporation proposes to conduct its business. In the early days, before the advent of the trust company, the management of estates were very often left to private individuals known as executors. This practice often culminated in annoyance and confusion to the parties interested owing to the removal by death of the trustee before the final completion of the trust reposed in him. These grave risks, as well as the many inconveniences and delays occasioned, gave rise to the inception of a more permanent and safer way to administer estates which culminated in the founding of the trust company. These institutions, possessing ample capital and the necessary equipment, including a staff of trained officials for carrying on operations systematically and economically on strict business principles, now fill a long-felt want to the entire community.

By employing such corporations, persons creating trusts, as well as the beneficiaries of trust funds, effectually secure for themselves many important advantages.

In the first place absolute safety of the trust property is secured, with efficiency and economy in the management of affairs. An unchanging and an undying trustee is guaranteed, with the assurance that the trust will be administered on certain well-considered principles, and the avoidance of the serious risks, delays and inconveniences incident to the death of a trustee. Of the advantages thus secured some are the obvious and necessary results of the corporate, and, therefore, permanent character of the trustee; while others, such as the safety of the trust funds, the economy and efficiency of their administration, are the almost equally necessary results of the employment of one of these corporations, whose affairs are conducted on business principles by a directorate of high standing and intelligence.

While the establishment of a corporate trustee is, for the foregoing reasons, an inestimable boon

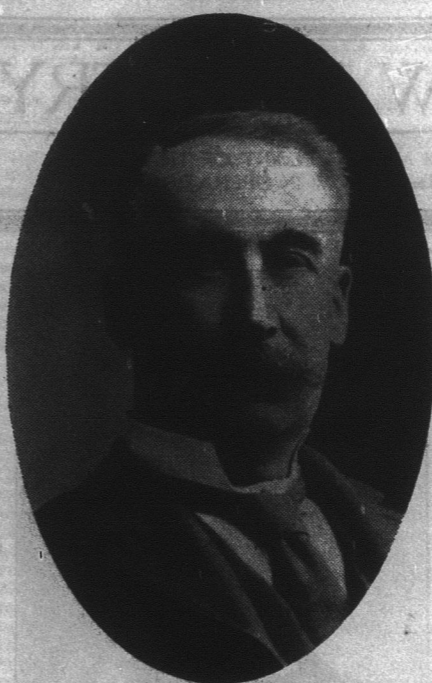
to a large class of persons whose welfare is dependent on the safe and judicious care of trust properties, it is almost as great a boon to those who sometimes, through relationship, friendship or other causes, are so often reluctantly induced to assume responsibilities as a trustee; duties and responsibilities which, where such a company exists, no private individual need hesitate to decline, or if appointed without his consent, to relieve himself by having the corporation appointed in his stead, or if this is impossible, by appointing it as his agents. These corporations have the confidence of the government and the highest courts in the land, and are selected and made the agent in many cases for the inspectors of asylums, thus virtually placing under the control of the company so appointed the control and management of lunatics' estates.

The securities which the corporation holds for each trust under its management are kept entirely distinct and separate from all others and are registered in the books of the corporation or trust so as to be at once distinguished from any other security.

There are multitudinous ways in which the trust corporations may be employed which it is impossible to treat at any length in a brief article, but there is one feature which is worthy of passing notice, and that is in the matter of guardianships.

It frequently happens that infants, who are possessed of estates, have no guardian to protect their interests and superintend the expenditure connected with their maintenance and education, and in such cases friends are not always forthcoming who are willing to assume the duties and responsibilities of guardians, extending as they generally do over a lengthened period; and at the same time to furnish the security required by the court before they can be clothed with the guardianship authority. One of these corporations may be secured to fill the breach and to act as guardians to minors, both as to their persons and estates, and the friends of minors can, by availing themselves of its services as guardians, relieve themselves alike from the serious responsibility of the office and from the duty of finding necessary security.

When Writing Advertisers Kindly Mention The Western Home Monthly.



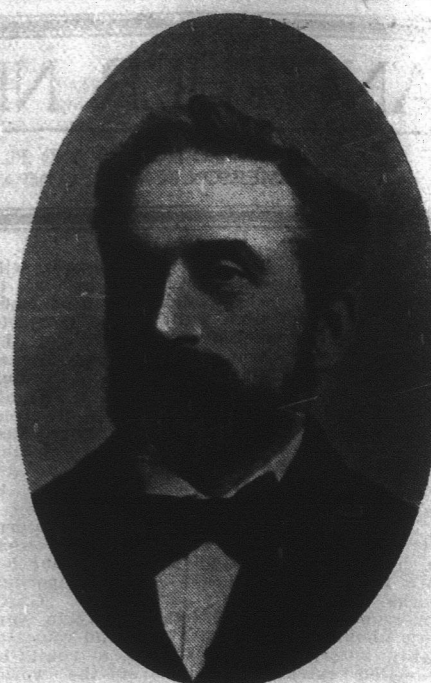
A. STEWART,
National Trust Company.

The National Trust Company, Limited, has now been in business in Canada for about seven years. The company started with a fully paid-up capital of \$1,000,000, and has, during the course of its business career, paid twenty quarterly dividends upon its capital stock, and accumulated a reserve fund, at the end of 1904, of \$350,000. With such a showing it is admitted that it could be only done with the most careful business management. The company handles an enormous amount of trust funds, amounting to in the neighborhood of \$7,000,000, together with a great volume of real estate and other securities, belonging to estates and trustees, which will aggregate a much greater amount. The company is also Land Commissioner for the Canadian Northern Railway Land Grant and Trustee for the bondholders. The Land Grant is handled through the National's office at Winnipeg.

The company's head office is established at Toronto, with branches at Montreal, Winnipeg and Edmonton.

A thoroughly equipped staff is employed by the National Trust Company, and the greatest care is taken of the interests of its clients.

Mr. J. W. Flavell, of Toronto, is the company's President, and Mr. W. T. White, General Manager. Mr. Arthur Stewart, the Winnipeg Manager, has been a resident of Manitoba for the past 31 years, having a varied and valuable experience in the rise and fall of Winnipeg values; his judgment, therefore, can be relied upon for the protection of any of the affairs of the company's clients handed to the Winnipeg office for supervision.



R. T. RILEY,
The Northern Trusts Company.

The Northern Trusts Company, recently formed in Winnipeg, is entirely a western product, its capital being almost wholly in the hands of western men and its directorate entirely so. Of the total capital of \$1,000,000, at the time of writing, \$890,200 has already been subscribed for and allotted on the books without any personal solicitation, and as it is known that more stock will be applied for than can be allotted, it is probable that the company may have to increase its capital in order to give those who wish to join this company at its initiation an opportunity of doing so. This will place the company in the same class as the largest institutions doing a similar business in Canada.

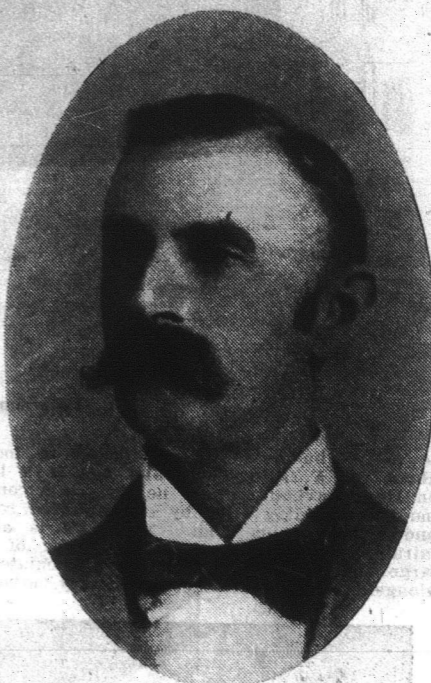
The officials of the company are Geo. F. Galt, of the well-known firm of G. F. & J. Galt, President; G. B. Crowe, Manager of the Northern Elevator Co., Vice-President; and R. T. Riley, who is well known from his connection with the W. E. Sanford Mfg. Co., Canadian Fire Insurance Co., Great West Life Co., and the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, as Managing Director.

The other directors of the company are J. H. Ashdown, D. K. Elliott, G. V. Hastings, Geo. D. Wood, J. A. M. Atkins, J. H. Brock, A. Macdonald, J. Robinson, Wm. Robinson, F. W. Stewart, P. Burns, Calgary; J. Hanbury, Brandon; R. B. McNaughton, Moosomin; and J. A. McDougall, Edmonton; making the strongest aggregation of western men ever brought together on one board. Its success is assured.



A. L. CROSSIN,
The Toronto General Trusts Corporation.

This corporation, familiarly known as "The Pioneer Trust Company of Canada," was established twenty-three years ago by Mr. J. W. Langmuir, who still continues to actively manage its affairs. Mr. Langmuir has surrounded himself with a Board of Directors comprising a number of the most eminent and successful business men in Canada. The corporation has now become national in character, having offices in Toronto, Ottawa and Winnipeg. From a staff of two or three clerks the development of business has been such as to require 50 officers and clerks in the head office alone. Since the formation of the company in 1882 estates and trusts aggregating \$30,000,000 have passed through the hands of the management, rendering public service such as of necessity cannot be performed in an equal degree by any other public organization. The corporation has always adhered to the sound policy of confining its operations strictly to a legitimate trust business. Every dollar of funds available for investment is represented by real estate mortgages or municipal debentures. The success of the corporation has been largely due to the determination of the directors that the absolute safety of the trust funds and property committed to its care should be the paramount consideration. The paid-up capital stock of The Toronto General Trusts Corporation is \$1,000,000, to which must be added a reserve fund representing the undivided profits of 23 years of \$300,000.



W. S. BEECHER,
Royal Trust Company.

The Royal Trust Company is as well known throughout Canada almost as is the Bank of Montreal from the reason that the Directors of the Royal Trust and the Directors of the Bank of Montreal are practically one and the same well known financial gentlemen.

The Royal Trust has a subscribed capital of \$1,000,000; paid-up capital, \$500,000; reserve fund, \$100,000. The President of the Royal is Lord Strathcona, Vice-President Sir George Drummond, K.C.M.G., and the Directors R. B. Angus, E. S. Clauston, A. F. Galt, E. B. Greenshields, G. M. Hays, C. R. Hosmer, Sir W. C. Macdonald, H. W. Meredith, A. T. Paterson, A. McNider, James Ross, Sir T. G. Shaughnessy, Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, K.C.M.G.

Mr. W. S. Beecher, the newly appointed western manager, whose headquarters are over the Bank of Montreal, on Main street, is well known to western people.

For over thirty-two years Mr. Beecher occupied a prominent place in the Hudson's Bay Company, during the last fifteen years of which he was accountant.

P. M. Arthur, the late chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, said that if it were not for the saloons seven-tenths of all the workingmen would have their own homes.

March, HIS The ci only beg but how lated by past will present plous M peace o soon cu American hunted t ground white m large tra the Ind pzaries

Winn Western shortest

Bay Co of Eng "Print then g product valuabl any c the pe Canada tivity o had pe and a near t persev Some govern sion o Bay C induce an Ac territor ada on the C htndro tieth retain fer be Litt given had s when try an govern sent o Fort alarm give attem

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HISTORY OF MANITOBA

BY MARJORIE HADDEN
Chater, Manitoba

The civilized era of Manitoba has only begun in the eighteenth century, but how long it may have been populated by the rude nations of centuries past will remain dim and vague to the present thriving Manitoba. The populous Mound Builders, who dwelt in peace over the wide prairies, were soon cut down by the fierce North American Indians. "The roaming hunter tribes, warlike and fierce," hunted the bison in their vast hunting-ground for many years before the white men endeavored to obtain the large tract of land in the Northwest, the Indians' hunting-ground. The prairies were given to the Hudson's



MARJORIE HADDEN,
Aged 12 Years.

Winner of the \$8 prize offered by The Western Home Monthly for the best and shortest History of Manitoba.

Bay Company in 1670 by Charles II. of England.

"Prince Rupert's Land," the name then given to the prairies, was very productive of fur-bearing animals. So valuable was the fur-trade the Company carried on that it did not wish the people of the eastern portions of Canada to gain knowledge of the fertility of the soil. But a few settlers had penetrated the wilds of Manitoba, and a small colony had been founded near the Red River junction, by the perseverance of Lord Selkirk in 1811. Some few years later the Canadian government took steps to get possession of the land held by the Hudson's Bay Co. The Canadian Government induced the British Parliament to pass an Act by which the Hudson's Bay territory could be surrendered to Canada on payment of the just claims of the Company. It was offered three hundred thousand pounds, one-twentieth of the land, and the right to retain their trading privileges, the offer being accepted.

Little or no thought, however, was given to the French Halfbreeds who had settled on the Red River banks, when taking possession of the country and making provision for its future government. When surveyors were sent out to inspect the country near Fort Garry, the Halfbreeds became alarmed lest they should be forced to give up their homes and land. No attempts to quiet their fears being

made, they became agitated under the influence of Louis Riel and M. Lepine, and broke out into open revolt, with these men as their leaders. When the Governor of the new province of Manitoba endeavored to enter it, he found his way barred by an armed force. The leaders of the rebellion now formed a Provisional Government, impressing all those supposed to be in sympathy with the Dominion Government. Riel, having a strong personal dislike of Thomas Scott, a brave, outspoken loyalist, had him seized, and, giving him the form of a trial, sentenced him to be shot, this being carried out in March, 1870, under circumstances of great brutality. When news of it reached Ontario and Quebec, great was the excitement, and many hundreds of young men offered their services to go with General Wolseley to crush the rebellion. Those best fitted to endure hardships being chosen, they set out on the long, trying march to Fort Garry, only to find on arriving there the rebels scattered and everything quiet.

The same year, 1870, the Manitoba Act was passed. It defined the limits of Manitoba, and stated how it was to be governed. Its form of government is similar to that of Ontario; and, like Ontario, it decided to do without a "second chamber" or legislative council. It was given the right to send four members to the House of Commons, and was allowed two Senators.

A serious dispute arose a few years later out of the fact that the Manitoba Legislature repealed (1890) an Act which allowed separate schools in that province and passed another that recognized no schools save those which are free and non-sectarian; the dispute being carried on between the Dominion and Manitoba. The right to have separate schools had been granted to the Manitoba Legislature in 1871, and the Roman Catholics, when this right was withdrawn, appealed to the Dominion Government for relief. A long and bitter struggle followed. The Dominion Government, under the leadership, first, of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and subsequently of Sir Charles Tupper, endeavored to induce Manitoba to change its policy, but in vain. An

attempt to pass, by the Dominion Government, a Coercion Bill, proved a failure, and the matter became one of the chief issues in the general elections of 1896. The elections resulted in the defeat of Sir Charles Tupper and party, who had advocated a policy of coercion, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who had favored conciliation, became Prime Minister of the Dominion. The struggle was brought to an end by Manitoba agreeing to permit religious instruction to be given after the regular hours of teaching.

Two years later the loyal sons of Manitoba were called upon to give their services to Great Britain, that country being involved in the Boer War. The war excited military enthusiasm and deep loyalty in the hearts of the young men, which was deepened by the death of our beloved Queen Victoria, and the ascension of the Prince of Wales and his consort, now Queen Alexandra. The following fall, the Duke and Duchess of York made their tour of Canada, passing through the province of the Dominion which is to-day among the foremost of the great wheat centres of the world.

"These are the gardens of the desert, these The unshorn fields, boundless and beautiful, For which the speech of England has no name; The Prairies."

Such, indeed, must have been the emotions of the early settlers as they beheld them for the first. But honest toil has reduced "the blooming wilds," to cultivated acres where



ON THE FARM OF DESIRE LUSY, Near Deloraine, Man.

"The low of herds Blends with the rustling of the heavy grain Over the dark brown furrows."

On these rich resources of soil depends the thriving city of Winnipeg, with its large, busy grain elevators, its mammoth railway yards, its extensive manufactures, its up-to-date stores, its paved streets and handsome residences; or the smaller, though scarcely less busy cities of Brandon and Portage la Prairie.

Manitoba, with her rich resources of soil, her increase of wealth and social refinement, her free systems of education and her excellent forms of government possesses that which should make her foremost among the provinces of our great Dominion.

The first lucifer match was made in 1829.

It is estimated that the war between Russia and Japan is costing \$3,000,000 a day.

YOU CAN MAKE \$5 TO \$10 A DAY
Please check for the product. Our 24-page FREE EYE BOOK tells how. Write for it today.
JA'KSONIAN OPTICAL COLLEGE, DEPT. 2005 JACKSON, MINN.

We Can Qualify You For The Civil Service
If you are an American over 18 years of age and able to read and write, we can qualify you for a good government position. The cost is low. Write at once for Civil Service Booklet. State age. International Correspondence Schools, Box 1243 G. Scranton, Pa.

I Cure Rupture

No Operation, Pain, Danger; no Loss of Time from Work.



Why wear a truss when you can be cured so as not to require one?
MR. W.M. McSHANE, 673 Ross Ave., Winnipeg, Man., whose portrait here appears, is cured of an almost hopeless case while at daily duties. All can be cured; no case too bad or of too long standing. Valuable information and a Free Trial Treatment sent to all sufferers. Do not wait; write to-day. DR. W. S. RICE, 2 Queen St. East, Dept. 100, Toronto, Ont.

Canada's Best Domestic Range



WALKER PILOT RANGE.

Special Hearth Construction, Large Common Sense Ash Pan, Cabinet Base, Proper Fire Box and Flues, Cast Iron Reservoir Casting, With Enamelled Ware Tank, Broiler Door and Pouch Feed Wood Extension, Oven Thermometer, Elegantly Nickel-plated, Full Standard Sizes Throughout.

"Quality will be remembered when price is forgotten."

CLARE & BROCKEST
246 Princess St., Winnipeg

When Writing Advertisers Kindly Mention The Western Home Monthly.

ORIGINAL PLANS

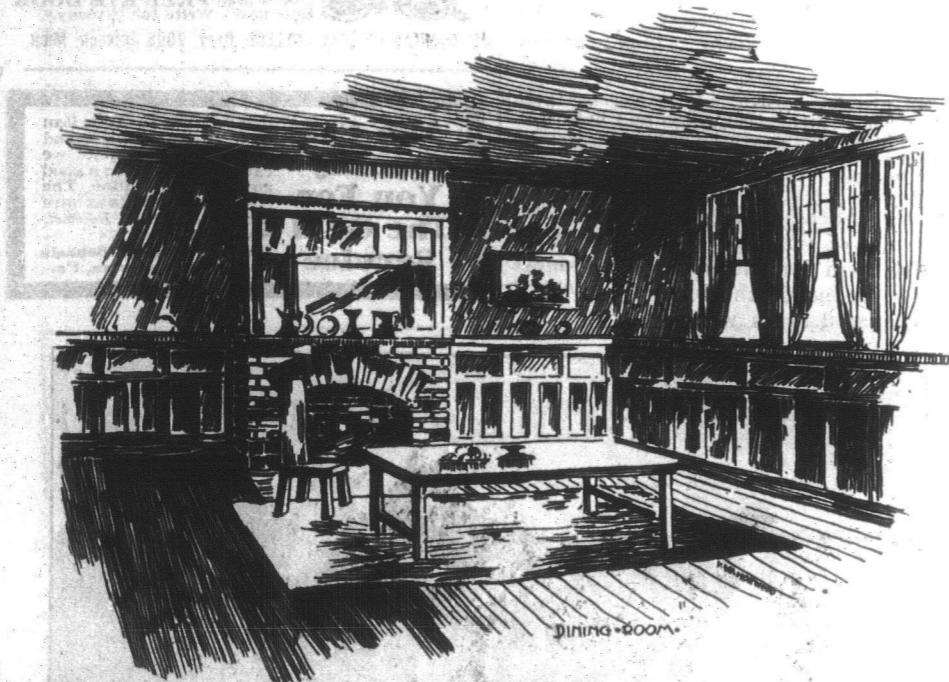
Prepared Specially for the Western Home Monthly
by V. H. Harwood, Architect, Winnipeg.

A Comfortable Home.

It has been said that there is no real home if the sorrows of the world have not sat beside its hearth, and it is well said. Built to-day the home has its roots deep in the past. We in this country wonder at the mounds, whether burial places or places of refuge. They are parts in the scheme of building, parts with the pyramids and parts with the Grecian temples. The construction has slowly evolved through the ages until we come to those marvels of man's hands. Poems in stone, the Gothic cathedrals, and now we build in comfort and at ease, without giving a thought to the trials and griefs upon which our homes are founded. Some men are able to appreciate the home in



Heights of ceilings—Basement, 7 ft.; ground floor, 9 ft. 6 in.; first floor, 9 ft.; attic, 3 ft. in high part. Attic unfinished. The timbers are—Beam in cellar, 6 x 10 in.; ground floor joist, 2 x 8 in. at 16 in. centres; first floor joist, 2 x 8 in. at 16 in. centres; attic floor joist, 2 x 6 in. at 16 in. centres; rafters, 2 x 4 in. at 2 ft. centres; studs, 2 x 4 in. at 16 in. centres; plate 2 x 4 in. doubled.



DINING ROOM

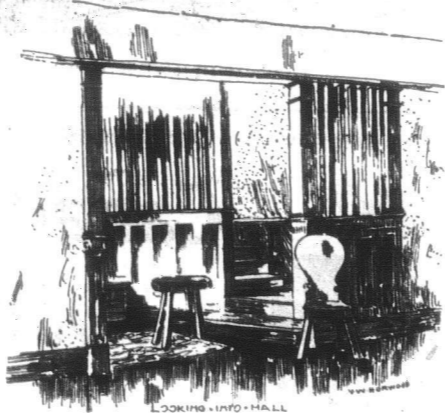
all its fullness, knowing that there only can the precious flower of love expand and grow in its beauty. There the clamor of the world is hushed, and, sitting at the fireside, they can bare their hearts, knowing full well the sanctuary which guards them.

Our house this issue is plain, yet suggestive of the comfort within, with ample verandahs necessary in a country residence.

Entering, the stair is immediately before you, with a vista of the drawing room. No one enters or departs, descends or ascends, or passes through, the house without a glimpse of the drawing room through the archway, which, as shown by sketch, is simply constructed. The dining room may be used as a sitting room, when the sliding doors are closed. The cellar has two entrances, one from the outside off rear verandah, the other under the main stairs from the kitchen. The front door is reached from kitchen over landing.

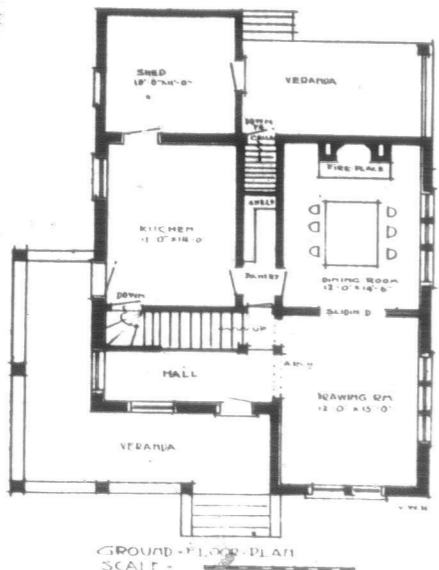
The bedrooms are of ample size and the sittingroom could be made into a child's bedroom by making door into the front one. There is no plumbing or water.

The house has a basement with concrete floor, with vegetable bins, wood furnace. The woodwork, floors, etc., are of fir, with exception of doors, which may be of cedar, all stained, wainscot in kitchen, and shelving in pantry. The sketch of diningroom shews panelling; if this is

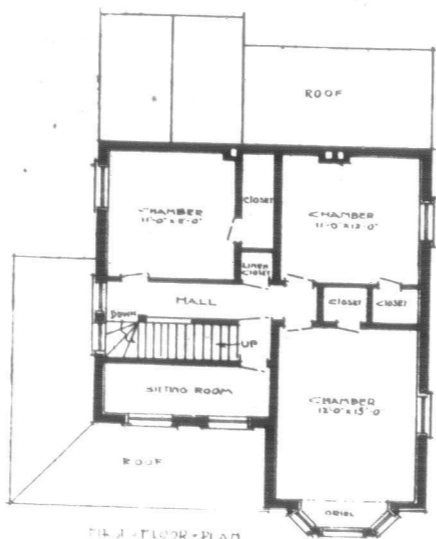


LOOKING INTO HALL

thought to be too expensive, a burlap could be hung with a broad plate rail above it. The walls to be hard wall plaster.



GROUND-FLOOR PLAN SCALE



FIRST-FLOOR PLAN SCALE

When Writing Advertisers Kindly Mention The Western Home Monthly.

NORDHEIMER PIANOS

If you want genuine Piano goodness at reasonable price the Nordheimer will surely please you.

The vitality and endurance, the finish and appearance, the sympathetic tone quality, the elastic touch, the workmanship, material, the style and character found in the Nordheimer makes it

An Ideal Piano

We are agents for the celebrated Steinway, of New York.

Write us for illustrated booklet containing a fund of information on Piano Construction.

THE NORDHEIMER PIANO CO.

247 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

To Be Happy.

Count your blessings and let your heart thrill with thankfulness. Don't jeer at anybody's religious belief.

Learn to attend to your own business—a very important point.

Forget disagreeable things. Say pleasant things.

Look for praiseworthy traits in other people.

Remember there are two sides to everything. Try to see the other fellow's side.

There is no merit in the wait-till-I-get-a-chance forgiveness.

A good effect could be got by building this house of shingles and staining them. In painting or staining it is better to use warm tones, lightening up with touches of white on the sash or cornice.

The cost of this house would be \$3,500. Should any of our readers desire further information regarding this design, they may correspond direct with The Western Home Monthly.

Better fail trying to do right than succeed in doing wrong.

No day is more dangerous than the one that dawns without its duty.

Music Lessons at Your Home

Piano, Organ, Banjo, Guitar, Cornet, Violin or Mandolin, Singing, Harmony and Composition, Expense small. We teach by mail only and guarantee success. Money refunded if not perfectly satisfied. Hundreds write: "Wish I had known of your school before." For booklet, testimonials and full information, address U.S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Box 63A, 19 Union Square, New York, N.Y.

SNAPS

IN BUILDING LOTS IN WINNIPEG

\$45 Each Cash \$9

Balance in 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, no interest. Best Buying in the City. Buy at Ground Floor Prices. We can afford to sell at low prices because we bought this property when it was cheap in large acreage tracts.

RIVER HEIGHTS

EXTENSION BETWEEN MARYLAND BRIDGE AND RIVER HEIGHTS

Why are the lots good buying? Because of the development of this property and the new things here. A new parkway district with boulevard 150 feet wide from Cambridge Street west.

- A new Agricultural College surrounded with magnificent grounds.
- A new Ladies' College.
- A new Children's Aid Shelter.
- 150 new homes to be built in River Heights during the summer.
- A new sewer and water system being applied for.
- A new Assiniboine Park, which will be the picnic grounds for the whole population.

A new street, 132 feet wide, for street cars. These improvements absolutely insure a rapid increase in the value of every lot in this subdivision.

Prices from \$45.00 per lot, on terms of 1-5 cash, balance 6, 12, 18 and 24 months.

Call or write for plans and particulars. No need to miss a chance to make money because you don't live in Winnipeg. These are good. **WRITE FOR PLANS.** River Heights extension is the opportunity for homebuilders and investors.

Howey & Borebank

Phone 1996

36 MERCHANTS BANK, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Boys and Girls

The Reason.

Grandma Gruff said a curious thing.
"Boys may whistle, but girls must sing."
That's the very thing I heard her say
To Kate, no longer than yesterday.

"Boys may whistle." Of course they may,
If they pucker their lips the proper way;
But for the life of me I can't see
Why Kate can't whistle as well as me.

"Boys may whistle, but girls must sing;"
Now I call that a curious thing.
If boys can whistle, why can't girls, too?
It's the easiest thing in the world to do.

So if the boys can whistle and do it well,
Why cannot girls—will somebody tell?
Why can't a girl do what a boy can do?
That is the thing I should like to know.

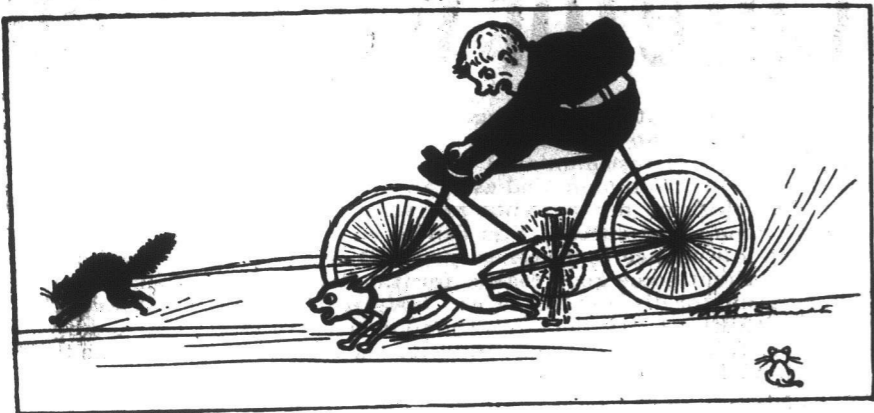
I went to father and asked him why
Girls couldn't whistle as well as I.
And he said, "The reason that girls must
sing is because a girl's a sing-ular thing."

And grandma laughed till I knew she'd
ache
When I said I thought it all a mistake.
"Never mind, little man," I heard her say,
"They will make you whistle enough some
day."

—Picayune.

As to Pins.

The following is a literal copy of a
composition written by a Georgia
schoolboy, the original of which is
now in my possession. With all its
crudeness the essay shows considerable
honest effort to learn and give facts
relating to the subject, "The pin,"



TALK ABOUT YOUR MOTOR CYCLES.

which was selected by the teacher:

"A pin is a very useful apparatus invention. It is very useful to the people of the United States as well as the people of other countries in Europe. It is used in pinning dresses and other toilets. The pin is very cheap in this town, and other counties of Georgia. They are 2 or 3 packs for 5 cents, and sometimes sold for 4 or 5 packs for 5 cents. Pins were first used in Great Britain, and they were first made of wire in 1540. Brass ones were imported from France by Catherine Howard. At first pins were made by filing a point of proper length of wire. In some parts of France the thorns are still used as pins. Supposing a boy was climbing a fence and he accidentally tore his coat, and he was scared his mother would whip him if she would see that whole in his coat, but if he had met another companion of his on his way home, and this boy had a pin, of course the boy would feel better, and go home on a sly, and slip in the house without seeing his mother. Some days after this the boy's mother would notice the whole in her son's coat, of course the boy's mother ask him about this whole, and the boy tell his mother the truth about this, of course the boy feels better after this, and after the boy receives a whipping he meets the boy that gave him the pin and thanks him. This is the good of a pin."—Truth.

Having Some Fun.

"Now, boys, I will tell you how we can have some fun, said Frank to his playmates, who had come together one bright moonlight evening for sliding and snowballing.

"What is it?" asked several at once.
"You will see," said Frank. "Who has a wood saw?"
"I have." "So have I," replied three of the boys.

"Get them then, and you, Fred and Tom each get an axe, and I will get a shovel. Let's be back in ten minutes."

The boys all started to go on their several errands, each wondering of what use wood saws and axes and shovels could be in play. But Frank was much liked by all the boys and fully believed in what he said, and they were soon together again.

"Now," said he, "Widow Brown, who lives in that little house over there, has gone to sit up all night with a sick child.

"A man brought her some wood today, and I heard her tell him that, unless she got someone to saw it tonight, she would not have anything to make a fire with in the morning.

"Now we could saw and split that pile of wood just as easily as we could make a snow man on her door-step, and when she comes home she will be greatly surprised."

One or two of the boys said they did not care to go, but most of them thought it would be fine fun.

It was not a long and tiresome job for seven strong and healthy boys to saw, split and pile up the widow's half-cord of wood and to shovel a good path.

When they had done this, so great was their pleasure that one of them, who had at first said he would not go, proposed that they should go to a carpenter shop near by, where plenty of

Rules of Business.

A successful eastern man is said to have given the following as the rules he has tried to follow in the government of his own life. It cannot now be recalled that any more comprehensive formulation of affirmative and negative guides for conduct have ever been given.

DO.

Do everything well.
Do more than is expected of you.
Do things better than other people would do them.
Do your work as if it were a pleasure to do it.
Do exactly as you agree to do.
Do some little kindness every day.
"Do unto others as you would be done by."

DON'T.

Don't drink.
Don't swear.
Don't tell a lie.
Don't run into debt.
Don't shirk your task.
Don't stay out nights.
Don't be too independent.
Don't be late at your work.
Don't think you know it all.
Don't hold your head too high.

\$500 For You This Year
\$2.00 a month buys 100 Shares in the
"American Petroleum Syndicate"—now
\$25.00 and going to \$100—perhaps \$500 before
the end of this year. Highest References.
Safe as a Bank. Write quick for particulars.
FRANK H. WRAY & CO.,
532 Broadway, New York.

Why Should Not Your Span of Life be Three Score Years and Ten



The key-stone to a long span of life is health, and with health any man or woman may reasonably expect to attain a ripe old age.
Yet how many nowadays do so?
How many fall ere they are half way across Life's Bridge? Alas! only too many! But there is no need for this. Any man or woman CAN, if they will, increase the length of their span of life, if they will only see that the span is fitted with a good Key-stone.

THE KEYSTONE OF HEALTH.

One drop of prevention is worth a dozen bottles of medicine. Therefore, see that the key-stone of your life is secure and strong. Look after your health. Electricity is the greatest force known to man. It outrivals the force of Niagara even, and without it man cannot live. In his daily work, be it in the office, the workshop, or the field, man is constantly using up his natural supply of Electricity. The more strenuous his life, the more electricity he needs to enable him to live to a hale and hearty old age.
Perhaps in his youth he has been prodigal.

"The excesses of youth are drafts on our old age! payable with interest about thirty years after date."

(As Colton, the eminent, said).
Therefore, see that YOU, who read these lines, have no drafts still unpaid. Store up your Electricity by wearing

DR. MACDONALD'S ELECTRIC BELT

It will save you from many an anxious moment, and many an hour's pain and sickness; to say nothing of hard cash. If you feel tired and heavy; if your liver is not acting properly; if you have kidney trouble or rheumatic pains; if you have lost your manly vigour; do not hesitate a moment, but get my Electric Belt.

FREE TRIAL FOR NINETY DAYS

Not a copper down; simply drop me a postal with your name and I will forward you, at once, one of my latest Improved High Grade Electric Belts Free. You can use it three months, then pay me if cured, and the price will be only half what others ask for their inferior belts. If not cured, you return the Belt to me at my expense. I am willing to trust any responsible person entirely, knowing that I have the best and most perfect Belt ever invented, and nine men in ten always pay when cured.

I WILL TRUST YOU.—This modern Belt is the only one that generates a powerful therapeutic current of electricity without soaking the battery in vinegar as all other belts do, and it is guaranteed never to burn. It is a certain and positive cure in all cases of Rheumatism, Varicocele, Dyspepsia, Losses, Weak Back, Nervousness, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles and Weakness brought on by abuse and excess.

I WILL GIVE FREE to each person writing me one copy of my beautiful illustrated Medical Book, which should be read by all men and women. Drop me a postal and I will send it to you FREE in sealed wrapper. If you are weak in any way delay no longer, but write to-day for my splendid book and Belt free. Write to-day.

DR. A. K. MACDONALD, 8 Blury St., Montreal, Quebec

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.

Dr. Hughes, L.R.C.P. & M.R.C.S.
ENGLAND,
Specialist in Diseases of Women and Skin

Studied in Hospitals of London,
Paris and Vienna.

OFFICE OVER GORDON DRUG STORE
676 Main Street, Winnipeg.
PHONE

Garden and Flowers

Apples at \$100 a Piece.

In this country of choice and plentiful apples, it seems strange to hear of so common a fruit being sold at an enormous price. "Stray Stories" tells of the rarity of Zanzibar apples: Of all fruits, Zanzibar apples are perhaps the rarest. Dozens of trees to-



gether will only bear a few of these apples, and the time for picking them has to be carefully selected; they must be gathered just a month before they would ripen, otherwise they will very quickly go bad.

These apples have been sold in England at \$100 apiece, and, of course, have to be specially ordered, for no fruiterer would ever dream of keeping them in stock.

Custard apples are another expensive luxury. They can be purchased at prices ranging from 75 cents to \$25 each, according to quality, and according to those whose judgment in such matters is considered to be absolutely correct, must be eaten with pepper and salt.

A gentleman not long since went into a well-known fruiterer's in Regent street and offered \$250 to the manager if he could provide enough strawberries for five people that evening.

Seventeen gardens provided the required amount of strawberries, and by 6.30 that evening the fruit was delivered at a cost of nearly \$2.50 for each strawberry.

The manager of a well-known fruiterer's establishment in the west end informed the writer that lots of people who see high-priced fruit in the window will buy it just to see "what it tastes like," and in this way these "samplers," as they are called by the trade, are a considerable source of profit to many of the high-class fruiterers.

When you are growing about your work, think of the poor fellow who has none.

No Breakfast Table complete without

EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

Starting a Raspberry Bed.

Wallace's Farmer says that raspberries should be set out in rows about seven feet apart and about half that distance apart in the row. Most growers prefer spring planting on rich, level, well manured land that has been fall plowed. As soon as the ground works nicely in the spring it may be thoroughly pulverized and the plants set out in furrows six inches deep. The plants should be given frequent shallow cultivation. In setting the plants the tips should be handled carefully and as much dirt as possible left around the roots, then press the soil

firmly around the roots and throw a little loose dirt over the surface to prevent evaporation. The plants would not bear much the first year. The canes which grow one year bear fruit the next. The black caps, which root from the tip of the canes, have scarcely any cane left on the bunch of roots that is planted, and with red varieties the root cutting usually used have the canes cut off close to the root and the new canes come from the buds on the roots. Raspberries thrive best in a partial shade, such as between rows of trees or elsewhere, when not fully exposed to the sun. A new bed should be started about every six years.

where cultivation can be given in the spring. Don't forget the long row system, when planting all such roots.

EXPERIMENTING FOR YEARS.

After years of experimental work, we have prepared a list of the hardest known varieties of Apples, Grapes, Plums, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, etc. Sent free on application. Address:

Buchanan's Nurseries, St. Charles, Man.

Something New

A PLACE WHERE YOU CAN PROCURE ANYTHING AND EVERYTHING IN

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

WE HAVE PUT IN A LARGE STOCK, AND ARE IN A POSITION TO QUOTE CLOSE PRICES ON YOUR WANTS. . . .

PLATE AND WINDOW GLASS. ORNAMENTAL GLASS

Wholesale - - Retail

THE Winnipeg Paint & Glass Co., Ltd.

179-181 NOTRE DAME AVE. E.

Write us for prices. WINNEPEG, MAN.

Rhubarb.

There are thousands of farmers' homes that are not supplied with a good quality of this excellent "pie timber," that all people just hanker after when the "between hay and grass season" arrives. The roots that are now producing a lot of little spindling stalks may be greatly improved by digging them out and dividing the same into a half dozen or more pieces, and then replanting into a richer soil,

A Drugless Cure for Weak Men



Every weak person wants to be strong. You have tried drugs, and, as they failed, you believe there is no cure for you. Now, you are in error, as I can prove by the thousands of testimonials I have received from grateful patients in every Province in the Dominion, and as I can prove to you in your own case if you will let me. Most of my patients are people who came to me as a last resort and have gone away cured. You can be cured, too, if you will come to me. All I ask is a fair chance to prove to you that my drugless method cures. No man is weak without some good reason for it. It matters not whether it is by overwork, exposure or dissipation. I can restore to you your lost strength, fill your nerves with Electricity (which is the foundation of strength), make you feel bright, happy, full of energy and ambition—a renewed man. Come to or write me to-day and I will cure you with my

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

It is a pleasure to wear my Belt. You put it on when you go to bed and get up in the morning with increased strength and glad to begin your day's work. My belt never burns and blisters as do the old style (so-called electric) belts. I have a Special Electric attachment which I give free to every weak man who wears my Belt. This attachment carries the current direct to the weak parts, and fills them with its warm, vitalizing power, causing the blood to again circulate in a free and natural way, thus bringing about a sure and lasting cure. Weakness, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Weak Back, Lumbago, Kidney, Liver or Stomach Trouble, Indigestion and Constipation are all quickly cured by this New Method of mine for applying "Electricity." Don't put it off any longer. Act to-day. To-morrow may be too late.

IT IS A SURE CURE--AND A CHEAP ONE.

Cured of Tired Feeling and Indigestion

Dr. McLaughlin,
Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of the 5th inst. concerning the Belt which I got from you about a year ago, will say that the Belt gave me good benefits. It cured me of indigestion, as I never feel any unpleasantness after eating now. That tired feeling has also left me. I am able to do a good day's work regularly without being tired, and have more energy than before using the Belt.—I remain, yours truly,
JAMES CRAM, Edmonton, Alta.

Rupture Cured and Strength Restored

Dr. McLaughlin,
Dear Sir: I received your Belt, and have found great benefits from its use. I used it as you directed, and found it perfectly satisfactory. I have some more customers for you, but it is the money that sticks them, but if they had the Belt for a while, and experienced its benefits, they would soon get the money. I feel stronger in every way, and the rupture is entirely gone. I don't feel it at all and I am stronger in every way. It is everything you say, and more, for it is a sure cure.—Yours very truly, WM. E. GOOD, Indian Head, Assa.

Such are the messages of gladness sent to us from patients restored to health and strength by my Electric Belt. They come in daily, and nearly always after other treatments have failed. Anyone who will secure me can use my Belt on the condition of

NO CURE, NO PAY.

CAUTION—Beware of old-style electrode belts, which are using an imitation of my cushion electrodes. My office contains hundreds of these old belts, discarded as useless and dangerous by persons whose bodies have been seared and scarred by the bare metal electrodes. I will make special terms to anyone having one of these old back-burners.

FREE BOOK—If you can't call send for my 80-page book, which tells of my method of treatment and testimonials from the cured. Sent, sealed, free. Address,

DR. E. M. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.

Dear Sir—Please forward me one of your Books, as advertised.

Name.....

Address.....

Office hours—9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.

When Writing Advertisers Kindly Mention The Western Home Monthly.

BUY FORT FRANCES LOTS

THE marvellous Industrial Development now in progress, will transform Fort Frances into a hive of active permanent Industries. Now is the proper time to get in on the ground floor, and secure a few choice lots that will double themselves in value many times over within a short period of time. No better or surer investment can be found to-day, on the Continent of America, than in Fort Frances Lots. The great water falls on the river at Fort Frances are being harnessed, which are capable of developing 60,000 horse power, 30,000 horse power of which is on the Canadian side, enough to supply a city of 200,000 population. This may be sold at \$14 per horse power per year. The price paid by the City of Buffalo for power supplied from Niagara Falls is \$60.

BIG WORKS NOW BEING ERECTED THERE

An immense Dam costing Three Million Dollars is now being built, as well as Manufacturing Plants costing upwards of Two Millions of Money.

SOME OF THE NEW PLANTS

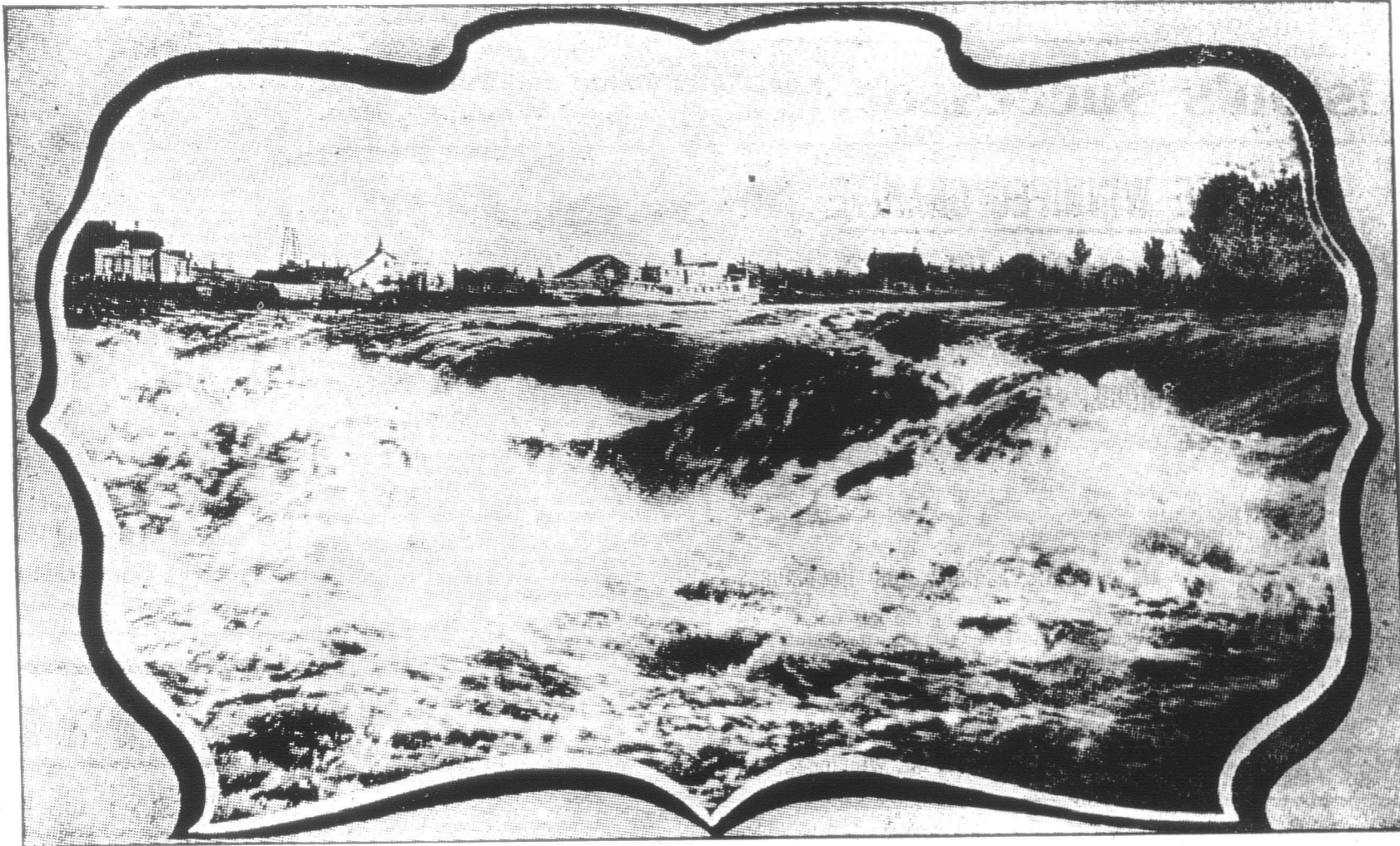
A Flour Mill, capacity 5000 barrels a day; Pulp Mill, capacity 300 to 400 tons per day, which will give employment to from 400 to 500 men; Furniture Factory employing 300 men; several large Saw Mills, Paper Mills, Woodenware Factory, etc. The Winnipeg Peat Company have a large acreage of land in the neighborhood, their Plant will employ 300 men. The men employed in those new industries must have homes, hence a brisk demand for those Lots in the near future.

RAILROAD CONNECTION

A branch of the C.N.R. extends to the town, and two other railroads, the Duluth & Iron Range and the Minnesota & International, are building to there now. These railroads will come in over the new International bridge now under course of construction.

SMELTING PLANTS

will be erected in the immediate future, to convert the rich Iron Ore, found in the vicinity, into pig iron. This district is rich in Timber and Mineral Wealth, and gives promise to be the greatest manufacturing town west of the Great Lakes.



KOOCHICHING FALLS WHERE POWER PLANT IS BEING BUILT

V. C. MADDOCK & CO., 445 Main St., Winnipeg.
 Gentlemen,—Enclosed please find \$.....
 being first payment on in Fort Frances,
 balance to be paid \$2.00 per month per lot, without interest.
 Name
 Address
 Occupation

\$25 PER LOT
 TORRENS TITLE
 Lots 25 x 118 to a 16 ft Lane

TERMS—\$5 cash, balance \$2 per month without interest

Buy Lots now and profit by the rise in values later
 These Lots are within 8 minutes walk of the big
 Union Depot to be built this year.

If further information is desired write us—we will send plans.

V. C. MADDOCK & CO.

445 MAIN STREET, Forum Block

WINNIPEG, MAN.

WOULDN'T TAKE \$25 FOR IT

OLD WAY

If I couldn't get a New Model Harrow Cart, is a common expression among farmers. WHY? Because it is the greatest labor saver of any single piece of farm machinery. Covers more ground in a day. Farmers write us that their 10 year old boy now does nearly double the work they did the old way. Holds harrow steady, does better work and avoids jading team. Runs easy, turns on castors. We guarantee the New Model to work like a charm or refund your money. 30 days free trial. We have said enough. See what others say. Postal us today for free booklet.

NEW WAY

THE HARROW IMPLEMENT CO., DEPT. A, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Who does not Love Flowers!

REMEMBER SPRING TIME IS NEAR AT HAND

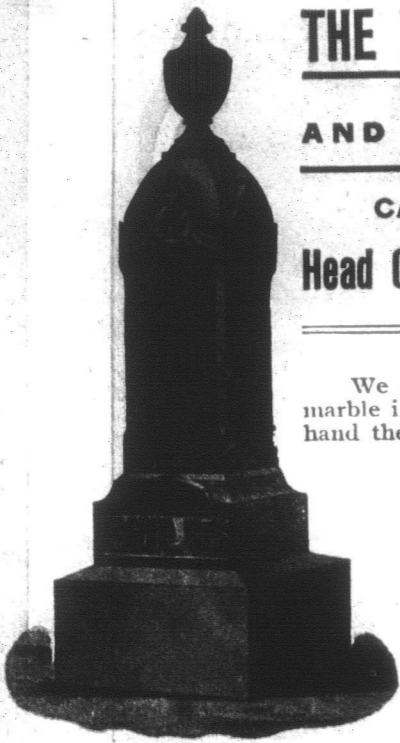
Also R. Alston's renowned Floral Establishment, the greatest of the West. Have you ever seen it? You ought to see it now; rebuilt and everything up-to-date. You will find here

PALMS and FERNS in every size and price FLOWERING PLANTS for the Drawing Room,

As well as the cottage garden. Everything to suit its place. Our experience in this line is a long one and can assure you of your getting the right thing for the right place. Our illustrated Catalogue of Plants, Bulbs, Seeds, etc., for 1905 will give you the necessary hints to order.

FLORAL DESIGNS and BOUQUETS on Shortest Notice, artistic workmanship and prompt attention assured.

R. Alston's Successor, Cor. Notre Dame and Princess St. P. O. Box 180. Phone 476. Winnipeg, Man.



THE WINNIPEG GRANITE AND MARBLE CO., LTD.

CAPITAL STOCK \$60,000.00

Head Office, - - 248 Princess Street, WINNIPEG

We are the largest importers of granite and marble in Western Canada, and constantly have on hand the latest designs in

Monuments, Tablets, and Headstones

It will pay you to write for our latest Catalogue, mailed free to any part of Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

ADDRESS

Winnipeg Granite and Marble Co., Ltd. Dept. H., 248 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

Hints To Buyers.

From John A. Bruce & Co., seed merchants, Hamilton, Ont., comes a tasty catalogue. Drop them a post card and receive one. It's worth having.

Manitoba Hair Goods Co. are doing an excellent mail order business through the medium of The Western Home Monthly. Their advertisement "tells you how."

The Winnipeg Granite and Marble Co. issue a complete catalogue which the firm will mail to readers of this journal free of charge. Just mention this magazine when writing.

"Dingwall," the jewellery firm, are building up a big mail order business. When writing them for catalogue tell them you saw it in The Western Home Monthly and they will treat you right.

Make it a point to look up the advertisement of G. F. Stephens & Co., the paint and glass firm, who are in business in a large way. They keep a full line of goods and their prices are right.

Clare & Brockert advertise a kitchen range which promises to be a ready seller. Note their announcement elsewhere.

Howey & Borebank, real estate, have a business announcement in this number which should prove of interest to those in quest of snaps in that line.

If you are interested in flowers, look up the advertisement of R. Alston's successor elsewhere in this issue.

A cup of Blue Ribbon tea is invigorating, stimulating and palatable and its popularity is being attested to by its increasing sale. See the advertisement on another page.

Kola Tonic Wine as a builder up for frail, delicate children, has few equals. If your druggist does not keep it, send direct to the manager and he will look after your order.

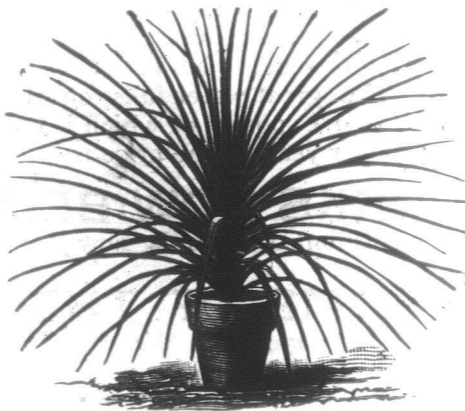
John Leslie, the furniture man, proposes building an addition to his already big store. Just now he is offering bargains right along the line. Write for catalogue.

G. C. Emerson Bedding Co., Limited, manufacturers of beds, bedding, feather pillows, etc., are now in full operation filling orders for the West. A highly interesting description of their works, illustrated with cuts of the exterior and interior of their factory, appears in this issue.

Morris pianos are in brisk demand, so says S. L. Barrowclough. During bonspiel week the sales recorded were exceedingly numerous.

The Nordheimer Piano Co. report a steady increase in business. Mr. Evans, the Western manager, has every assurance now that their Western business will show a substantial increase this year.

When Writing Advertisers Kindly Mention The Western Home Monthly.



If you are going to build this season we would suggest that you call on Mr. Erickson, at 549 Main St., Winnipeg, where he makes a perfect cement Hollow Block, that will build one foot of wall, in thirty seconds, by a process that can be easily learned by anyone in five minutes. Numerous inquiries are made from time to time with regard to cement Hollow Blocks, and anyone interested should take advantage of this chance to see Mr. Erickson demonstrate what he claims to be the only process that should be used in making Hollow Blocks. The machine used is the "Winner." The simplest and cheapest Block Machine on the market.

30 Days' Free Trial

If not satisfied, then send it back. This is a condition on which the

GEE WHIZ WASHING MACHINE



PRICE \$10.00

is sold. Unlike any other. Invented and built upon practical and scientific principles for washing clothes. Wash day brings its hard work to the women of the house. The manufacturer and the farmer now have the very newest and best machinery to help them in their work. Our mothers and sisters should be entitled to as much consideration. We have long appreciated this fact with our mothers and sisters and have made it a practical study to construct a machine that would wash clothes clean and do it in a rapid manner; that would not tear or injure the clothing; that would be easy to operate and be a durable machine.

Thousands of testimonials from pleased users testify that The Gee Whiz is the Machine that does it. You will be convinced on giving it a trial.

The capacity of the machine is such that it enables the housewife to turn out an ordinary family washing in a short while. A child can operate it.

OUR TERMS.

Gee Whiz Washing Machine will be sent to any address in the West upon receipt of \$10.00. Should it not prove satisfactory at the end of 30 days' trial, return it to us and we will refund you your money. Write for illustrated booklet free.

The Gee Whiz Washing Machine Co., P. O. Box 200, Winnipeg, Man.

Reference: Bank of Commerce.

THE HEALTH AND STRENGTH OF WOMEN

Is an important matter - it means Happiness. There is not a reason in the world why every woman should not be Healthy, Strong and Happy when she can be so by taking

7 MONKS TON-I-CURE

PRICE \$1.00

Sold by all Druggists. Mailed upon receipt of the Price.

If you are Unhappy or Worried consult the

ORACLE, Box 742, Winnipeg

FREE CONFIDENTIAL HELPFUL

PAT

The W New select Depart

THE FIR A full set set as follow bib, feeding shirt dryer for the set.



LAD No. 612 waists are all point and picture, the concealed ment, or be found, most qual well dow of sleeve width. In the have a sty the old fa The deep



cap is everyone ed by a like all with a s finished and ma lace T finished a perfe

PATTERN DEPARTMENT

The Western Home Monthly will send any single pattern mentioned below on receipt of 15c. When two patterns are illustrated, either may be had on receipt of 15c., or both on receipt of 30c. New subscribers sending us 50c. for one year's subscription to the Western Home Monthly may select one pattern as a premium. Order by number, stating size wanted. Address Pattern Department, The Western Home Monthly, Winnipeg, Manitoba. :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

THE FIRST SHORT CLOTHES.

A full set contains 10 patterns in each set as follows: two dress patterns, coat, bib, feeding apron, cap, skirt, kimona, shirt dryer and creeping apron. 35c. for the set.



LADIES' SHIRT WAIST.

No. 6125—The new styles for shirt waists are varied and effective, but they all point to a continuation of the quaint and picturesque. Whenever it is possible, the shoulder seam is either entirely concealed by various means of adornment, or cut so that the seam is not to be found. This latter idea is by far the most quaint and the shoulder-cap coming well down over the usual joining line of sleeve and body gives even greater width.

In the original model shown here, we have a style that is quite in keeping with the old fashioned tendencies of the times. The deep yoke, together with the sleeve



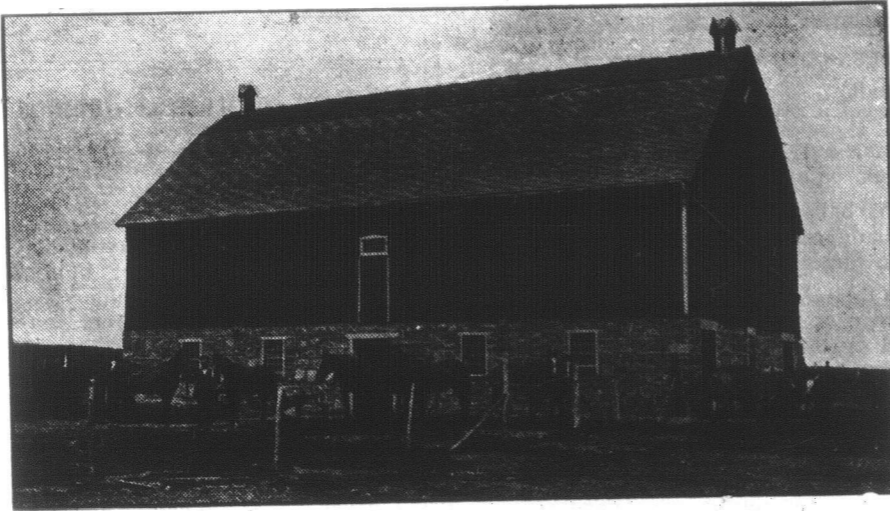
cap is indeed pretty and a style that everyone can wear. The sleeve is finished by a little gauntlet cuff and the blouse, like all the newer designs, is to be worn with a separate collar. These collars are finished by a little "curtain or shield" and may be made of the material or lace. The lower edge of the blouse is finished off with a peplum. This insures a perfect fit over the hips and besides

holds the waist in position. The model is suitable for either shirt waist or costume. Made of mercerized cotton, it is a most practical design, and a silk made on these lines and outlining the yoke edges with silk cord would be charming.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

The Well Dressed Woman.

To know your style, consult your mirror, not prejudiced in your favor, but critically. Study yourself full length and at a distance. Note where you look as you should not, and dress to conceal it. If you are very fat, don't let anyone persuade you to wear tight-fitting waists. Disguise the fact by soft folds and long lines. Study the art of dress and yourself as a lay figure, and remember that you should not call the eyes to see a figure which is not worth the seeing. Be as severe with yourself when you make your criticisms as you are with your worst enemy. Out of such severity may develop the well-dressed woman. It doesn't matter in the least whether anyone else wears such a gown as you or not. No one else should, for no other woman is just like you, and



BARN AND STOCK OF S. FENNELL, 4 MILES SOUTH OF CRANDELL, MAN.

every gown should express the individuality of the wearer, without being bizarre. Don't be afraid to be yourself.

If you find a difficulty in threading your needle try holding it in front of a piece of white paper. This shows up the eye, and the needle is much easier to thread.

In ironing handkerchiefs it is useful to remember that the middle should be ironed first; to iron the edges first causes the edges to swell out like a balloon, and makes it difficult to iron satisfactorily. Test the iron carefully before using it; a piece of rag should be at hand for this purpose.

Silk pocket handkerchiefs should be washed by themselves. Put them to soak in cold water for an hour or two, then wash them in water, soaking them as they are washed. If the stains have not then disappeared, wash them through a second water of the same description. When clear, they should be rinsed in cold soft water in which a handful of common salt has been dissolved; then rinse again in water containing a little bluing.

Linens that have been stained by tea or coffee may be cleansed by moistening the spots with water and holding them over the fumes of a small piece of burning sulphur or a few sulphur matches. Wash immediately with water in which a little ammonia or soda has been dissolved. Stains that nothing else will remove are often taken out by the vapor arising from burning sulphur, but the material must be washed thoroughly at once.

YOUR HOUSE NEEDS PAINTING

PUT ON IT

PAINT THAT LASTS

THAT IS

STEPHENS' PURE PAINT

Made with Manitoba Linseed Oil. It has stood the test for over twenty years. Sample cards showing colors mailed free on request. Also dealer's name who handles these goods in your vicinity.

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G. F. STEPHENS & CO., LTD.

PAINT AND COLOR MAKERS

WINNIPEG : : : : CANADA

Timely Tips.

Roses are showered over the spring fabrics. One or two velvet bands trim the modish skirt. Pineapple gauze is out in dazzling new designs.

A REFORMED HUSBAND

ASTONISHING EFFECTS.

"I do not know how to express my gratitude to the Samaria prescription which you sent me some weeks ago. It has produced astonishing effects on my husband. My pen cannot express the feeling of gratitude I have. We owe



to you my husband's life, who was a wreck in health and in business. Today he is a perfect man, which he had not been for the last three years on account of the drink habit. Enclosed find money order for another treatment for a friend's husband, whose case is quite similar to my own husband's case."—Madame A. Ville-neuve.

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials, and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Enclose stamp for reply. Address: The Samaria Remedy Co., 40 Jordan street, Toronto, Canada.

Samaria Remedy is tasteless and can be used without the patient's knowledge.

polish with a dry cloth. Let the lid remain open and exposed to the sun and air as much as is possible. Rub the spots with lemon juice before applying the whitening.

To set colors in cotton dresses, etc., that have to be washed, dissolve three gills of salt in four quarts of hot water; let it remain till cold; steep the cottons in this, then the colors will be rendered permanent, and will not fade when washed in the ordinary manner.

THE WINNER HOLLOW BLOCK MACHINE

\$1,150.00

Buys a complete outfit (f.o.b. Winnipeg) for manufacturing Cement Blocks, Sewer Tile, Fence Posts, etc. One machine will pay for itself by building one house.

OUTFIT CONSISTS OF

Two Winner Hollow Block Machines, with Two hundred Bottom Boards, One Concrete Mixer, One 6-Horse-Power Steam Engine & Boiler, complete; Gas Engine if preferred, One Sewer Tile Mould. One Fence Post Mould.

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NIELS ERICKSON, General Manager for N.W. Territories. INQUIRIES SOLICITED

The Home

Woman's Ambition.

There is no woman living who would not sacrifice everything in order to attain magnetism. Magnetism is that magic quality which can make a woman with a Roman nose and a pea-green complexion so fascinating that no other woman in the same room with her can get attention from any man present. It is the one great quality against which there is no argument and concerning which there is no explanation; it is the quality before which beauty, virtue, wealth, and even good cooking fade into insignificance; it is the secret power by which a homely woman often holds the love of her husband and for lack of which many a pretty girl dies in an old maid's home. Whenever a nice, handsome, rich, adorable young man marries a girl whom you

you will be more potent than the muscular beauty of the athletic clubs. If you are feminine in thought and tastes, your buoyant health will not run to muscle, your good spirits will not become loud and hoydenish and your self-confidence will not lead you out of your own sphere.

Any woman who is perfectly healthy, persistently cheerful, sanely self-confident, and enduringly feminine, will possess plenty of magnetism. Add to these a little beauty, a dash of cleverness and a knowledge of how to dress and she will be irresistible. At any rate, the cultivation of magnetism is a great deal more interesting and a great deal more worth while than the cultivation of a complexion.

Hints for the Housewife.

When cutting new bread, always put the knife in hot water first, and you will find it a great improvement.

To prevent new clothes-pegs from splitting, let them stand in cold water a few hours before using.

Don't scour the inside of coffee-



JAS. MCKAY'S HOUSE AND BARN, FIVE MILES SOUTH OF LACOMBE, On Edmonton Trail.

can see no possible reason for any one wanting to marry, you may conclude that she has magnetism. It has nothing whatever to do with beauty, with goodness, nor with cleverness. Some women are born with it. Books have been written on how to acquire it.

Finally, to be a woman and to be magnetic to men, you must be thoroughly feminine. From the time when you rise in the morning until you go to bed at night you must be constantly conscious of the fact that you are a woman. No woman ever was magnetic who did not revel in ruffles, ribbons, perfume and pretty frocks. You may not be stylish, nor even beautiful, but if you are dainty and thoroughly feminine

pots, but wash them with hot soap suds, using a mop to dry thoroughly.

If baby's gums are red and swollen during teething, rub them gently with the finger moistened with lemon juice.

Old kid gloves are useful for many purposes. If worn when ironing they will preserve the hands and render them less likely to become sore.

Did you ever try letting half a dozen ordinary marbles bob around on the bottom of your kettle of fruit? Try it, and you will find that you considerably lessen the amount of stirring necessary to prevent burning.

Don't try to be anything else but a gentlewoman, and that means one who has consideration for the whole world and whose life is governed by the golden rule: "Do unto others as you would be done by."—The Christian World.

Cleansing brooms.—This may be rarely thought necessary, but they require cleaning as much as anything else, and, if washed occasionally, will be found to last far longer than otherwise. About once a week prepare a good lather of hot water and soap, and into it dip the broom; shake it until it is nearly dry, and hang it up, with the bristles downward, until quite set.

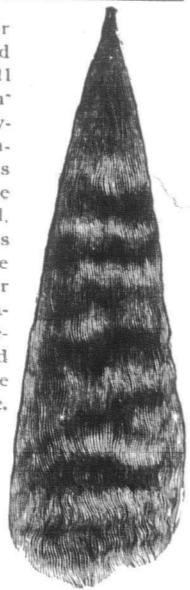
If a wound has been made by any poisonous, rusty iron or steel, inflammation may be allayed and lock-jaw, mortification, etc., often prevented by holding the wound over the smoke of burning wood previously saturated with sweet oil or lard.

Cut up a pound of beef into very thin, small slices, which, with a half a pound of white fresh lettuce, put into a salad bowl; season with a teaspoonful of salt, half teaspoonful of pepper, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar and four of good salad oil. Stir all together with a fork. When well mixed it is ready to serve.

Don't object that your duties are so insignificant; they are to be reckoned of infinite significance, and alone important to you. Were it but the perfect regulation of your apartment, the sorting away of your clothes and trinkets, the arranging of your papers, "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do with all thy might, and all thy worth and constancy."

THE WAY TO ORDER HAIR GOODS

A lock of your hair clipped, enclosed and addressed to us is all that is necessary to insure satisfactory buying by mail. If we cannot please you it costs you nothing. To be thoroughly instructed, however, as to what's necessary in your case you should write for our illustrated catalogue of hair requirements for men and women. It is complete and comprehensive. We mail it free.



NATURAL WAVY SWITCHES

- Switch, 18 inches long (as shown) - \$ 3.00
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- Switch, 22 " " " " - 5.00
- Wavy Pompadour on Vegetable net - 8.00
- Men's Divisible Toupes, (for partial baldness), from - 15.00
- Men's Invisibile Wigs, (for total baldness) from - 20.00

MANITOBA HAIR GOODS CO.
Mail Order Dept. 301 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

6 Coupons now with every pound of

Blue Ribbon TEA

Beginning at once, card inside each end marked as 1 Coupon will count as 3 Coupons, making 6 in every pound, or 3 in half pound package.

This makes the tea coupons count up very quickly—3 times as quick as before.

Ask for Blue Ribbon Tea; write for Premium List, and send in your Coupons.

Good Premiums for from 10 Coupons up.

BLUE RIBBON DEPT. H. M., WINNIPEG.

How to Dress at Home.

The housewife has to dress for her work. She cannot do anything in light clothes. Absolute freedom of motion is necessary. Corsets and long or heavy skirts must be avoided. The easiest costume is a short, light skirt, suspended from the shoulders, and a demi-loose sack, worn over a stout twilled domestic underskirt.

The wife likes to appear fresh and pleasant to children and husband at breakfast, and if she is the chief or superintending genius in the kitchen, she will hardly have time to change her dress for breakfast. A neat wrapper can be put on in the morning, the skirt pinned up and a long, loose pinafore of coarse gingham worn over it, with separate sleeves—cooking sleeves, they are called—made of oil cloths that button at the wrists and come up over the elbow.

The "over all pinafore," as it is called, is made something like a child's Mother Hubbard apron, comes up to the bust—being sloped to avoid too much fullness—and has shoulder straps fastened to the band before and behind. It is easily slipped on, easily washed, and protects the dress completely when supplemented with the "cooking sleeves."

NEW YORK HAIR STORE



Seaman & Petersen

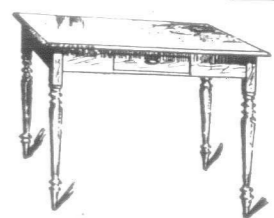
Wise Sayings.

If a man is tongue-tied he can never hope to become a pugilist.
Some men actually know a few of the things they believe.
Good actors and good architects draw good houses.
All boys who pursue their studies are not able to catch up.
Some men are freethinkers and some others are married.
Some men spend their money as foolishly as others spend their time.
A woman's favorite writer is a husband who is capable of writing cheques.

FURNITURE BUYING MADE EASY

Instead of being elbowed by other customers, hurried by an impatient salesman, and worried for fear of selecting the wrong goods, you sit down with our Catalogue "F" before you, and in the seclusion of your own home, at your leisure, select the furniture you need with best judgment and greatest economy.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE "G," FREE ON REQUEST



This No. 131-01 Bedroom Table is of golden elm, top 26 x 16, one drawer. \$1.75

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE "F," FREE ON REQUEST

JOHN LESLIE 324-328 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG

HOUSEHOLD SUGGESTIONS

SUPERVISED BY THE CHEF OF THE MARRIAGGI

Hashed Pork on Toast.

Sprinkle one pint cold roast pork, chopped rather coarse, with salt and pepper to taste, and one tablespoon flour; turn the mixture into a small stewpan, add one-half pint stock or cream and simmer slowly, keeping the vessel closely covered for fifteen minutes. Season with one tablespoon butter and serve on rounds of toast with a garnish of parsley. Serve nicely baked apples for a companion dish.

Cabbage, Peasant Style.

Cook a head of cabbage for fifteen minutes; drain and return to the saucepan with two ounces of butter; simmer till tender, chop and mash, seasoning with salt, nutmeg and pepper; stuff a linen bag two and a half inches in diameter with this and put under a weight until cold; cut down in even slices with a sharp knife, through bag and all, as you would a sausage; dip in egg and crumbs and fry. Dish alone or serve half of the cabbage mashed and heated with cream in the centre, and lay the slices around it.

with the batter and bake thirty minutes in a moderate oven.

Hunters' Pudding.

One cup of suet chopped fine; one cup of molasses, one cup of milk, three cups of flour, three level teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful each of cloves, nutmeg and allspice, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-half cup of raisins, chopped fine, one-half cup of citron, chopped fine. Mix in order given. Steam three hours. Serve with lemon sauce.

Cranberries

Although cranberry sauce is cranberry sauce wherever the dish is known, it may not be amiss to put before even such skilled cooks as are our readers a few recipes for cooking cranberries. To a quart of well washed berries add a little less than a pint

Winter Hints.

Winter shortcakes are easy desserts. They are made with a cake foundation, using canned apricots or preserved strawberries or other preserves. Whipped cream is served with the shortcake, and the appearance of the dish is improved if the cream is piped over the top in fancy forms.

Canned fruit may be used for desserts in many ways. The juice in the can should be heavily sweetened and boiled down to a syrup. This makes the fruit richer. Common canned peaches heated in a thick syrup and served with cream are very good indeed. Canned raspberries make a delicious charlotte russe.

A small ham may be steamed instead of boiled. Prepare the ham in the usual manner by soaking it in cold water for eighteen hours, and afterwards scrubbing and trimming it. Put it in the steamer over boiling water and cook, allowing half an hour to each pound of ham. The reason ham is so often indigestible is that it is underdone. In Vienna hospitals, where great attention is paid to the dietary, ham, boiled and baked until it falls to pieces under the fork, is given patients convalescing from typhoid fever.

Pot and Kettle Soliloquy.

"I don't feel well," the Kettle sighed. The Pot responded, "Eh? Then doubtless that's the reason, marm. You do not sing to-day."

"But what's amiss?" the kettle sobbed. "Why, sir, you're surely blind, Or you'd have noticed that our cook Is shockingly unkind."

"I watched her make a cake just now— If I'd a pair of legs I'd run away! Oh, dear; oh, dear; How she did beat those eggs!"

"Nor was that all—remember, please, 'Tis truth I tell you— For with my tearful eye I saw Her stone the raisins, too!"

"And afterward—oh dreadful sight! I felt inclined to scream!— The cruel creature took a fork And soundly whipped the cream!"

"Now can you wonder that my nerves Have rather given way? Although I'm at the boiling point, I cannot sing to-day."

—Food and Cookery.

Veterinary Value of Honey.

The following incident proves the value of honey in the treatment of domestic animals. The writer had a valuable milch cow, which, immediately after calving, became difficult to milk, and the veterinary surgeon performed a slight operation. She, however, became worse; hard swellings formed in the udder, and the milk fell off from five gallons daily to less than one. Everything was tried, but without success. As a last resource the honey-cure was attempted, the udder being well and carefully rubbed with honey three times a day. There was soon a marked improvement; the swellings became softer, and after about ten days disappeared entirely, and the yield of milk returned to about four gallons daily. The case speaks for itself.—Deutsche Illustrirte Bienenzeitung.

Helps.

Hard soap for creaking doors or tight bureau drawers is much better than oil or grease.

Silverware that is stained with egg may be cleaned by rubbing with damp salt.

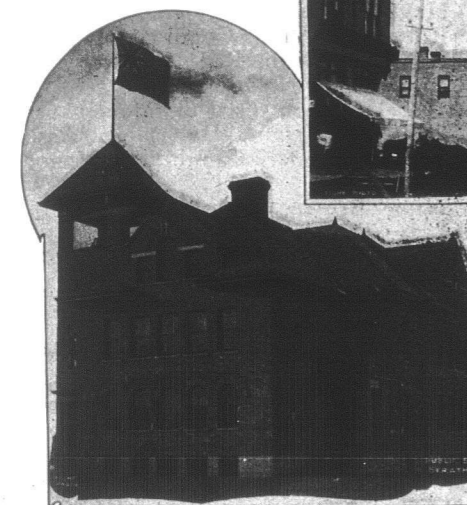
Equal parts of soda and salt dissolved in warm water will relieve mosquito and insect bites.

Clean gilt frames with a cotton cloth moistened in sweet oil.

When stewing sour fruit such as cranberries, if you wish to save sugar, use first a half teaspoonful of soda to a quart of fruit.

Lime water is very useful in the home for old and young in cases of indigestion. A tablespoonful of lime water to a cup of milk for a grown person or a teaspoonful for a child is good until the digestive powers are rested or fully restored.

of water, and stew for ten minutes. Add then one pound of loaf sugar and remove to back of range to simmer, without boiling, for fifteen minutes or so. Turn out to cool, and that is all there is to it. Taking this sauce, our English cousins have a happy knack of adding to it when it is cool some whipped cream and then using it as a kind of filling for shortcake, to be served with the afternoon tea. Perhaps it needs a bit more sugar used in this way, but that may be added easily. In making cranberry tarts, line the molds with paste, fill with the cranberry sauce, cover with paste, bake, and serve with whipped cream. To make cranberry jelly, cook a quart of the berries in half a pint of water for twenty minutes, then sieve them through a fine sieve and add to the juice one pound of sugar. Cook for ten minutes, boiling hard all the time, and turn into a mold. Let stand for several hours before using. If it is not to be used with meats, but is to go to the table as a sweet, then surround it with whipped cream or thick custard.



A Delicious Vegetable.

Beets after having been boiled, peeled and sliced may have a little fresh cream poured over them, with a seasoning of salt, cayenne and a dash of nutmeg; simmer two minutes and thicken with one beaten egg yolk when ready to serve. A delicious vegetable to serve with roast veal.

Pork Scallop.

Put a layer of cold boiled pork, chopped fine, in a buttered ramekin; season with salt, pepper and minced onion, then stew over it a layer of cracker crumbs, and moisten with milk. Add another layer of meat, and so on until the dish is filled, finishing off with a layer of the crumbs. Cover closely and bake. Ten minutes before it is done uncover and let brown. Serve with onion sauce.

Beet Fritters a la Dickens.

Cut beets, after boiling, into slices an eighth of an inch thick; mince a few mushrooms with one-eighth their bulk in onions; press between two slices of beet and dip in a batter made by beating the yolk of an egg, adding a tablespoon of oil or melted butter, four of flour, and lastly the whipped white, with salt and pepper to taste; fry these fritters by immersion in very hot fat.

Indian Griddlecakes.

Dissolve in a little boiling water a teaspoon of baking soda, adding two cups of scur milk, a tablespoon of melted butter, a dash of grated nutmeg and a saltspoon of salt; then stir in equal parts of Indian meal and sifted graham flour, mixing until of the proper consistency and being sure the batter is free from lumps. Have the griddle very hot and grease it lightly with a small piece of salt pork, pouring the batter from a small pitcher in cakes of the desired size; when filled push back the griddle to the back of the range, as the cakes should cook slowly. Dip each cake when cooked in sweet honey and serve immediately piled on a hot platter.

Bannocks.

Scald eight heaping tablespoons of meal by stirring in two cups of boiling water, add four tablespoons of flour, a saltspoon of salt, one-fourth of a teaspoon of baking soda, two well-beaten eggs and sufficient cold milk to form a thick batter. Beat for five minutes after the last ingredient is added and drop by the spoonful into hot fat, frying the bannocks to a golden brown. Serve accompanied by maple syrup.

Novel Corn Gems.

Blend thoroughly in the order mentioned two cups of sweet milk, one well beaten egg, a pinch of salt, one tablespoon of brown sugar, a tablespoon of maple syrup, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one cup of Indian meal and one cup of wheat flour sifted with a heaping teaspoonful of baking powder. When very light, stir in half a cup of finely chopped dates. Have ready hot fat. Drop gems fill each about three-quarters full

HIS DIABETES IS ALL GONE NOW

Donat Lafamme Found a Cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

They Always Cure all Forms of Kidney Disease from Backache to Bright's Disease.

St. Marguerite, Dorchester Co., Que., March 1 (Special).—That the most serious forms of Kidney Disease cannot stand before Dodd's Kidney Pills is being daily proved in Quebec, and one of the most convincing proofs is given right here in St. Marguerite. Donat Lafamme, whom everybody knows, had Diabetes. This is one of the extreme stages of Kidney Disease and it baffles ordinary medical skill. Consequently it is not surprising that the doctor who attended Donat Lafamme could not help him. But let Mr. Lafamme tell the most wonderful part of his story himself:

"Two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me," he says. "My Diabetes is all gone and I recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all my friends and to all those who suffer." Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all Kidney Diseases from Backache to Bright's Disease.

Free, to any Woman who bakes her own Bread

Thousands of women are writing in every week for the "Royal Household" Recipes—they explain the new and easier way of making bread. Make a trial with the new Royal Household Flour, which is purified by electricity—you would not believe there could be such a difference in flour—these recipes are certainly worth asking for. Send a postal card to-day.

HERE IS JUST ONE TESTIMONIAL OUT OF MANY THOUSANDS RECEIVED.

SAVANNAH, THREE MILE CREEK, B.C., November 28th, 1904.
I have been using your flour exclusively since I came to Canada, fourteen years ago, and have been using "Royal Household" since its introduction. To show you how I value it, my grocer lately could not supply me with it, and rather than use another brand, even temporarily, I sent to Kamloops, twenty-five miles away, and had it shipped to me per C. P. R., preferring to pay the railway charges rather than use an inferior brand. In fact, if I could not get it otherwise, I would ship it direct from the mills. I can always rely on having good bread when using it and nothing tends more to keep harmony in a home.
(Signed) MRS. T. SMITH.

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED MONTREAL

When Writing Advertisers Kindly Mention The Western Home Monthly.

Puzzle Column

For Boys and Girls.

Publisher's Note.—We will send The Western Home Monthly for one year to the person sending us one original puzzle eligible for publication, or any subscriber who sends the best solution to the puzzles in this number of The Monthly. Answers will appear in the April issue.

Puzzle.

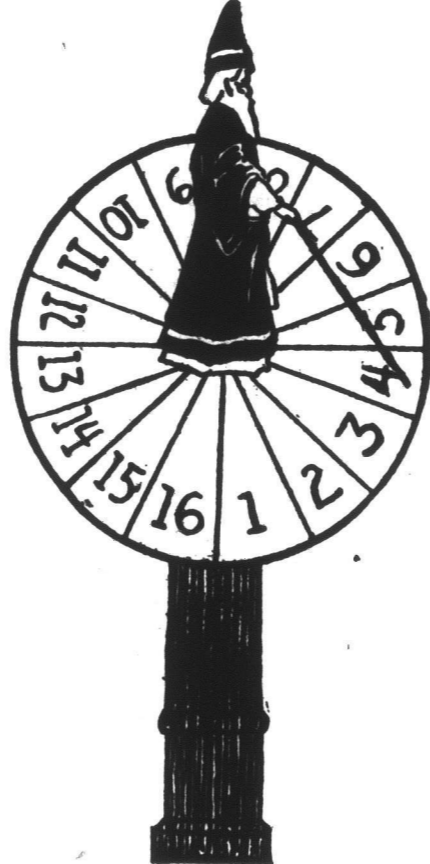
- 1. Word square— A man who filled an imperial throne; A number though it is but one; A man of old of wondrous strength; A thing with neither breadth or length. 2. What stands on one leg and has its heart in its head? 3. Why is a mouse like straw? 4. Name the largest room; also the smallest room in the world. 5. My first is in shoot but not in fire; My second is in harp, but not in lyre; My third is in rain, but not in sleet; My fourth is in nice, but not in sweet; My fifth is in ink, but not in led; My sixth is in auburn, but not in red; My seventh is in peace, but not in strife; My last is in lance, but not in knife; My whole is the name of a great general who fought against Rome. 6. Charade— I've wandered in the western land, And saw my firsts in thousands there; They flourished there on either hand, There's nothing they would not to dare. My second farmers use; and oft I'm used in ships and trains; I make things light and make things soft, By using the machine man gains. Oh! childish scenes come back to me, When mother me the whole did make to take each day. And held me when I took it, on her knee, And gave me sweets and cake to take the taste away. 7. How may 100 be expressed with four nines. 8. Name the words designated by the B's, C's and O's in the following sentence: In 1812 Captain B B B B sent his C C C C into the backwoods of Canada to plant pot O O O O O O O. 9. My 5, 2, 1, 7, 3, is the name of a people; My 6, 7, 5, is a certain port of man; My 8, 7, 1, 6, 3, 4, means to weep; My whole is a city in Canada. 10. What is it that is of no use to a waggon, still it cannot go without it?

Answers to January Puzzles.

- 1. Word diamond— P A R C A G O R A P R O M I S E C R I S P A S P E 2. To get to the other side. 3. Square— F A T E A C I D T I D E E D E N 4. Because it springs from the eyes. 5. Its sure to come every month. 6. Six cents. He takes one piece of chain and cuts each link and with each link he joins the other four pieces together, making three cuts and three welds. 7. Because the woodpecker would peck her. 8. A woman sitting milking a cow, and a calf standing beside her. 9. Eight cuts. 10. It is out of the head. 11. Because they both are always behind. 12. The sun. 13. Three.

The Game of Prophet.

Have you ever played a game called prophet? If not you will find it very entertaining, and we will tell you how to make the prophet. First cut a piece of pasteboard perfectly round; divide with pencil marks this circle into about twenty or more equal parts like the spokes of a wheel. Place this piece of pasteboard on a standard a few inches high, then either make or buy a small wooden doll, which must be dressed like a monk or prophet. Place this figure in the centre of the



circle on a wire or pivot so that it will turn freely. The prophet must have a wand in his right hand, which points to the figures on the disk. Now prepare a lot of cards, upon each of which you must write some prophecy bearing the numbers on the disk, such as No. 15, "You will be successful in business;" No. 10, "You will have a long life and a merry one." The person

whose fortune is to be told must start the prophet revolving on the pivot, and when he stops his wand will point to one of the numbers. Then the card bearing that number must be given to the player. On this card he reads his future or part of it, and can, if he wishes, try it again. Several sets of cards with the same numbers make the action quicker. This pastime affords much amusement as a parlor game.

Prize Winners.

- J. F. Barker, Melita, Man. Albert E. Corbett, Rosser, Man. Howard Bedford, Killarney, Man. Sam Tallefson, Elbow Lake, Minn. Olive Dryden, St. Agathe, Man. Mrs. A. M. Nisbet, Innisfail, Alta. Reid Glenn, Elm Creek, Man. Levi McWhinnie, Napinka, Man. Annie E. Miller, Pierson, Man. May Naismith, Oakland, Man. Mary Ferguson, Ellerslie, Alta. Hubert H. Storey, Opawaka, Man. Kate McConnell, Violdale, Man. Dietrick Dick, Kleefeld, Man. Emma Smith, Box Alder, Ont. Mamie Cox, Minnedosa, Man. Kenneth Scott, Macgregor, Man. James W. Jackson, Union Point. Milford C. Dimock, Windsor, N.S. Mildred Walker, Ellerslie, Alta. Agnes P. Alford, Oak Lake, Man. Mrs. Wm. Edward, Calgary, Alta. Alfred R. Callin, Russell, Man. Albert S. Baskier, Napinka, Man. Frank W. Isaak, Kleefeld, Man. Edith E. Chiswell, Lacombe, Alta. Arthur Darroch, Rutterglen, Man. Mary Tudhope, Arcola, Assa. Donald Miller, Poplar Park, Man. Mary Ethel Johnson, Beresford. Mrs. R. Lamb, Avonton, Ont. Elsie McAree, Minnedosa, Man. Russell Barber, Snowflake, Man. Gertie F. Dickinson, Roland, Man. Gracie Doyle, Plumas, Man. Bonnie Sanderson, Carman, Man. M. B. Minaker, Flett's Springs, Sask. E. Rand, Crystal City, Man. Dora Cook, Oak Lake, Man. Frank Sando, Crystal City, Man. Violet Aberdeen, Brandon, Man. E. Mildred Craig, Cartwright, Man. Archie Bell, Weyburn, Assa. W. Freeman, Moosomin, Assa. Ida P. Kerswell, Makaroff, Man.

- Mrs. Chas. Erickson, Worthington, Minn. Mrs. Amos Burkholder, Sterling, Ill. W. E. Rehill, Elkhorn, Man. Emily Peters, Milverton, Alta. E. M. Jamieson, Gainsborough, Assa. Beatrice Tolton, Sperling, Man. V. G. H. Luesing, Melita, Man. Lilly Enarson, Mary Hill, Man. T. Downs, Hill Farm, Assa. J. Edwin Erwin, Elkhorn, Man. R. H. Smith, Souris, Man. Walter David Black, Margaret, Man. Clara L. Burke, Fairfax, Man. W. R. Beesby, Marlborough, Assa. Jennet R. Smith, Deloraine, Man. M. Warner, Hamilton, Ont. Harold Doudiet, Dryden, Ont. Annie Howton, Weyburn, Assa. D. A. McDonell, Red Willow, Alta. M. J. Friesen, Altona, Man. Stanley Rogers, Carberry, Man. Eva Greig, Didsbury, Alta. F. J. Jzequemart, Forget, Assa. Bert Powell, Rockspring, Ont. Roy Ireton, Moosomin, Assa. John Gieselmann, Davidson, Assa. Agnes S. Robertson, Selden, Man. Norman Nicholson, Dubuc, Assa. Jacob V. Giesbrecht, Waldheim, Sask. Chas. L. Beckman, The Landing, Man. Maggie Connell, Selden, Man. Robert Dougans, Condie, Assa. H. S. Foreman, Red Willows, Alta. Annie Adair, Lauder, Man. Mabel Osborn, Carroll, Man. Fred A. Wright, Dalrymple, Assa. Grace Cudmore, Cannington Manor, Assa. Willie Brown, Medora, Man. J. H. Taylor, Carlyle, Assa. Laura Hamilton, Dauphin, Man. L. Elsie Graham, Harding, Man. W. N. Driver, Winnipeg, Man.

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Vol. V

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