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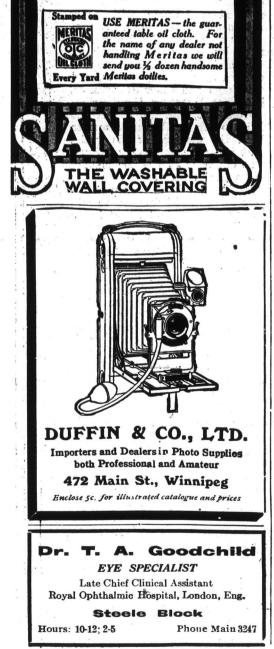
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The Western Home Monthly

THE WESTERN HOME MONTHLY Vol. XIV. **Published Monthly**

By the Home Publishing Co., McDermot and Arthur Sts., Winnipeg, Canada. THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of The Western Home Monthly is \$1 per annum to any address in Canada, or British Isles. The subscription price to foreign countries is \$1,50 a year, and within the City of Winnipeg limits and in the United States \$1.25 a year

Isies. The subscription price to foreign countries is \$1,00 a year, and within the City of Winnipeg limits and in the United States \$1.25 a year REMITTANCES of small sums may be made with safety in ordinary letters. Sums of one dollar or more it would be well to send by registered letter or Money Order. POSTAGE STAMPS will be received the same as cash or the fractional parts or a dollar, and in any amount when it is impossible for patrons to procure bills. We prefer those of the one-cent or two-cent denomination. WE ALWAYS STOP THE PARES at the expiration of the time paid for unless a renewal of subscription is received, Those whose subscriptions have expired must not expect to continue to receive the paper unless they send the money to pay for it another year. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscripters wishing their addresses changed must state their former as well as new address. All communications relative to change of address must be received by us not later than the 20th of the preceding month. WHEN YOU RENEW be sure to sign your name exactly the same as it appears on the label of your paper. If this is done it leads to confusion. If you have recently changed your address and the paper has been forwarded to you, be sure to let us know the address on your label.

A Chat with our Readers

TE have to thank our readers for their hearty contributions to the columns of this magazine during the past year. Unfortunately there has not been room for more than a small fraction of what was received, and many good stories are, refused a place because they are too long. For one kind of matter, however, The Western Home Monthly can always make room, articles describ ing phenomena and development in the West, or articles dealing with live prob-lems peculiar to the West. In every case posisble, photographs should accompany articles. It is scarcely necessary to say that nothing will be accepted which, in the opinion of the Editor, is not worthy of publication.

Many thousand subscriptions expire with the February number. We have tried very hard to please our patrons, sparing neither labor nor expense to give them the very best and most interesting magazine that could possibly be given; and hope we have succeeded so well that not a single one of our present subscribers will be willing to do without the magazine for the year 1913. It costs so little—only one dollar per year-a sum which you would never miss, that all can afford to take it, and we are quite sure that no one who has read it for the past year could dispute the fact that it is a most interesting and attractive publication. Many of the best writers in Western Canada are regular contributors to its columns, men and women who are recognized experts in their respective lines, and whose judgment can be relied on to be sound and healthy. To this list the best talent available will be added during the year.

We should be pleased to have you compare The Western Home Monthly with any other magazine at anywhere near its price. We claim that it is the mest adtractive and meritorious from a li'erar standpoint of any of the popu.or prized . monthlies and its success oves that this claim is supported by the great reading public of the Canadian West. If you have been pleased with our magazine in the past you will be more pleased with it in the future. No matter how many maagzines you take for 1913 save the small price required for a subscription to the West-ern Home Monthly. It is now better and more interesting than ever before in its history. Large sums of money have been expended in order to secure for its columns the best attractions obtainable. Our policy is to get the best, no matter what the cost, and articles by leading authorities at home and abroad will always be found in the magazine. The Western Home Monthly will be profusely illustrated in the future, as the Art Department is a feature to which special attention is being paid, and in short, the W. H. M. for the coming year will be just as good as money, labor and brains can make it. Now, assuring our readers of the very best that is in us, we hope they will reciprocate to the extent that there will be few, if any, of our old friends who will not renew for another year. The circulation already has attained very high figures, easily larger than that of any other magazine published west of the Great Lakes, and we believe larger than any magazine published in the Dominion of Canada. Our good friends, our subscribers, brought this about with their kind commendation and if there ever was a time when

the magazine could heartily and confidently recommend, that time is the present. This very issue is, we think, an improvement on anything that has gone before, and our aim for the fu-ture will be to make every number a gem.

No. 2.

Important to Subscribers and Club Raisers

Just as soon as the February number is received by subscribers in their respective localities, every club raiser, who formed a club for The Western Home Monthly last year, or at any other time. should call upon all those who took the magazine last year or any preceding year and ask for their renewal for 1913. We think that some of our subscribers fail to renew because no club raiser calls upon them and asks them to. This is a great mistake on the part of some of the club raisers, for renewals count for premiums just the same as new subscriptions, and it is very easy to get renewals after a year's reading of the magazine.

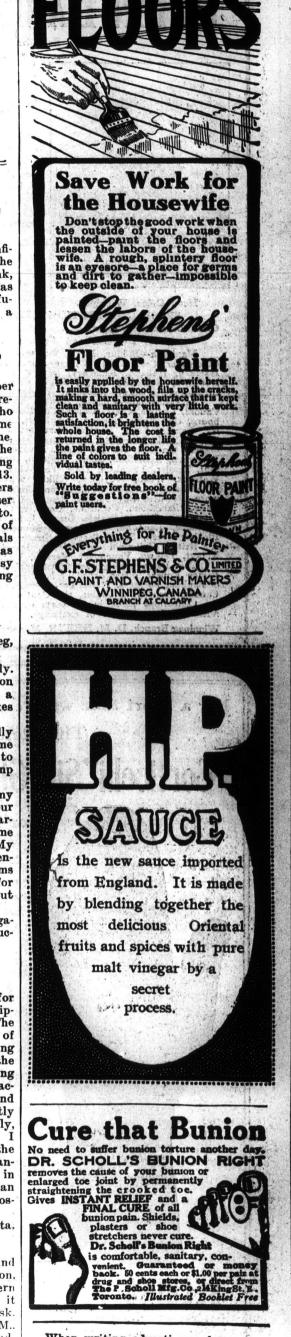
Here is an Inspiring Appreciation

644 Langside Street, Winnipeg, Nov. 30th. 1912.

Manager of The Western Home Monthly. Enclosed herewith is a subscription (\$1.00) to be sent for one year to a. friend in Glenarn, Ireland. This makes the eighth subscription from me.

I have to thank you most cordially for the handsome lamp awarded to me when my subscriptions amounted to seven. All my friends admire the lamp and it is indeed very useful.

It may interest you to know that my attention was first directed to your magazine when at home in Ireland nearly three years ago, and since I came here I have been a regular reader. My friends at home in the Old Country enjoy reading it immensely, and it seems to me that no one who has read it for any time could ever be happy without it.



Wishing you and your popular magazine continued and ever increasing suc-

Two More Interesting Letters

"Enclosed please find money order for \$3.00 in payment for three subscriptions as per attached instructions. The above subscriptions are in the names of two sisters—the first mentioned having greatly enjoyed your magazine for the past year, and the second I am having you send it to as a pleasurable and ac-ceptable surprise from me. The kind and encouraging letters you frequently acknowledge receipt of in your Monthly, are all deservedly coming to you. consider the W.H.M. by all odds the best family magazine published in Canada, and it ought to have a place in the home of every father and townsman in the West. Good luck and all prosperity to you." K. D. McLean, Pincher Creek, Alta.

"I have just received the Dec., and also the Jany. issue in quick succession, and was very glad to see The Western Home Monthly again, having missed it very much since we left Rosthern, Sask. We certainly appreciate the W.H.M. with its variety and interesting reading." J. Knechtel, Golden, Colorado.

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The Western Home Monthly

CANADA has entered upon her nationhood. It behooves her to be all and do all that becomes her as a nation. On the side of trade and commerce this means among other things that attention must be given to (1) the development, the husbanding and the proper use of her natural resources; (2) the manufacture of raw materials into articles of the finest workmanship; (3) the disposal and sale of these on the most advantageous terms and in the best markets of the world; (4) the importation at best rates of all that we must receive from abroad.

Natural Resources

For purposes of illustration let us consider as sources of wealth, the soil, the mines, the forests, the fisheries, the water power of our rivers.

 \cdot If we are to be a great people we must gather from the soil all the wealth it so lavishly provides. We must do this without the waste that springs from neglect or ignorance. It requires no wise man to perceive that we have not yet attained the possible. Only a small fraction of the land is under cultivation, but this is not to be wondered at since the country is new. Unfortunately what is under cultivation has in many cases been imperfectly tilled. It is quite possible under ideal conditions and wise guidance to make two blades of wheat grow where one is now found. Nor is this all. Every year tons of straw are burned and worse than this the soil is robbed of its most necessary possession-the phosphorus-and no effort is put forth to replace it. Some day we shall learn to use to the last ounce the products of our grain fields, to turn to another of our great resources, the phosphate fields, and there get something to replenish the land. We shall also learn, under a wise system of agricultural training, to use to the best advantage every foot of ground; to restore lost power through proper rotation of crops and adequate fertilizing. This is only a beginning. We must learn how to save every pound of hay, how to turn swamp lands into fruitful fields. There is much to be done before the soil will, year by year, give us all of its wealth, or before we shall learn to use wisely what it does give.

Turning to the mines we have another great

Canada's Growing Trade

have tried to get rich in a day. In the water power of our rivers there is untold wealth. A little of it has been turned to advantage, but there is enough yet available to supply all our manufacturers and farmers with light, heat and power, and there might be in some parts of the provinces suburban railways operated at trifling cost. We are only at the beginning of things.

Manufactured Articles

This reference has been made to our resources in order to lead to a second topic. We are too ready to ship out of our land our raw materials. "Why send out wheat at a dollar a bushel, and buy back biscuits at thirty cents a pound?" Our duty is to sell not only our labor but our brains and our skill. As it is now we give away much raw material for skilled workmen in other lands to work upon and slip back to us at a fabulous price. The time has come for us to think of converting our raw products into finished materials. If our straw stacks were in Germany they would be used. If they had our flax fields these would yield a princely sum over and above the price obtained for the flax. A survey of the items on our customs tariff will convince any one that there are hundreds of articles that we could make with profit to ourselves, if we were only fully alive to our opportunities. Why ship hides? Why buy sugar? Why import binder twine? We have gold, silver, iron and every metal worth mentioning. How much of the finer ware is made in Canada? Our mountains are the storehouses of the world, and our mountain streams the source of magnificent powerwhy should we not be a nation of manufacturers? This applies particularly to Western Canada.

Shipping

When our raw materials and our manufactured articles are ready for the world's markets, who is it that acts the part of carrier? Not the shippers of Canada but those of the Motherland. Fifty millions a year sent out of our country as tolls might well have been circulated here if we had a merchant marine. A great nation must be more or less self-contained. In a recent number of a contemporary magazine a writer uses these words and they are commended to our readers: yards and foreign factories, and as dividends to foreign shareholders. A very little of it may be spent in Canada for supplies bought in the Canadian port. A few Canadian shareholders may get dividend notices, and a few Canadians may be on the wage roll of the steamship offices in Canada. But the big part of it is lost to this country."

Importation

A merchant marine would serve the purposes of importation quite as well as purposes of exportation. It is bad enough to have to pay a single duty. It is folly to have to pay a double tax. It is not even necessary that a merchant marine be owned by the government, although those who believe in government ownership would favor this. There is no reason why the government should not enter upon a venture of this kind. There might be difficulty in getting Canadians to enter the navy. There will be none in getting them to enter into first-class merchantmen. Newfoundland alone could furnish sufficient officers and sailors for a fleet, and the West Indies could be relied upon to furnish deck hands.

A Programme

So a good Canadian programme for the extension of commerce includes:

The husbanding and development of all our resources and the avoidance of waste.

The manufacture of as many articles as possible, where we can do this at a saving.

The export and import of goods in our own vessels.

And to these ends must all good legislation and all endeavor look.

Unprogressive Communities

Some towns and country districts wonder why the wave of progress does not overflow their locality. Generally they assign any cause but the right one. Bad luck, competition of neighboring districts, lack of shipping facilities—in short, all the items in the list of handicaps—are mentioned. But in nine cases out of ten the main cause is lack of community spirit. Enthusiasm, energy and an atmosphere of success cannot exist if one hand is raised against another, if there is mutual jealousy and suspicion. When one man determines that no action of his shall help another man in the same village to become wellto-do, it is reasonably certain that such a community is doomed to inertia and gradual disintegration.

source of wealth, but here again there are evidences of waste. Somebody has said that Germany would make a fortune out of our dumpheaps. A short time ago there was discovered in the rocks of Wisconsin that which will yield millions to the state treasury. We have not yet found our wealth. We are only making a rough beginning. We must learn to use to the utmost what we have for here there is no possibility of replenishing wasted stores.

Of our forests we have wasted much. The old fences in Ontario yet bear testimony to our prodigality. We must save what is left and should enter at once upon a vigorous campaign of reforestation. Conservation is a good word and has no better application than in this field.

Our fishing industry was once our pride, and may be again if we are well guided. Nobody can deny that we have not derived from our fisheries all that we should have received. Not only have the fishing rights been sold for too little but the by-products have been thrown away. We have been exercising the rights of first-comers and using up the best without regard to consequences. We have resembled a herd of cattle that has just found its way into a new pasture. We have run hurriedly from point to point grasping for the "Taking all our ocean ports on both coasts, it is a fairly moderate estimate that this country's business placed in the hands of the steamship men last year something between thirty and fifty million dollars."

Colliers in discussing the question says:

"The greater part of it went out of Canada, that much is clear. Out of 9,137,328 tons of freight carried to and from our sea ports, we Canadians carried for ourselves only about one million tons—most of that on very short trips between Canada and Newfoundland or some American coast port. On the basis of ton miles, we carried probably only a fiftieth part of our own traffic. Out of the twenty-four and a half million tons register of the ships entering and leaving Canada in that year, Canadian vessels represented only about four and a half million-tons—chiefly small seagoing craft employed on short trips, or in the fishing trade. It was the British bottoms—6,766 of them, with a registration of 13,342,929 tons—that carried all but a puny fraction of our trade, and that have collected and are still collecting all but a few dollars out of the millions we have paid for ocean freight in the last forty years.

"In other words, the rough fifty million dollars a year which we pay the steamship companies is another one of our Canadian exports, but not one to be proud of. It means fifty million dollars withdrawn in one form or another from circulation in Canada—fifty million dollars being paid every year in interest on foreign capital, wages to foreign workmen in foreign ship-

When a town's leading citizens discourage the proposed entrance of new enterprises it is generally because they fear new blood. Un-able to see three feet before their faces, they determine that if possible they will remain the "leading citizens." Of the qualities of such leadership it is unnecessary to speak. Such men are the worm in the apple. No town which contains them and allows them to dominate can thrive. Hospitality to new enterprises and new ideas is the first requirement for a community to success. What is expressively called "boosting" if not carried to excess, does much for any town. It pro-motes co-operation and democracy. The splendid unity of spirit which is generated by enthusiasm over athletic contests in our schools and colleges may well serve as a timely hint to those who wish to make their communities progressive. Frequently all that is needed is a get-together club which shall take in every person who is willing not only to hurrah for progressiveness, but to contribute thereto his own elbow-grease.

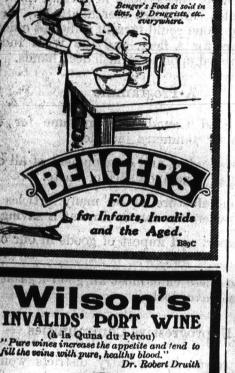
Winnipeg, Feb., 1913.

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The Mystery of Dungarton Castle

By W. R. Gilbert

S HALL I show the gentleman up?" said my "buttons," after h up?" S said my "buttons," after having handed me a card which read, "Capt. MacWilliam, Dungarton Castle." "Certainly, Curtis," The name was not familiar, although the Castle I

seemed to know. Where had I heard of it? Perhaps I had seen a picture of it? Such were my thoughts when they were interrupted by the entrance of a fine, military-looking man of about thirty-eight.

"Mr. Steel, I presume?" he said. On my answering in the affirmative, he continued, "I am Captain MacWilliam, and I trust do not intrude, but the fact is my nerves are unstrung by a series of mysterious coincidences, which have taken place at the Castle, and on the advice of an old friend of yours, Sidney Law, who has been spending a few days with me, I have come to place the facts before you, and ask your help." "I shall be very pleased to do what I

can for you, especially as you're a friend of an old school chum of mine."

"Well, Mr. Steel, you may have seen in the newspapers about two months ago, the account of a body being found, minus the head, in one of the woods

As if in flames they moved about for a minute or so, apparently trying to find the latch. I jumped out of bed and rushed to the window; I opened it and looked out, but could see no trace of the mysterious apparition. This I can assure you, Mr. Steel, was no dream, or fancy, and now the servants are frightened and refuse to remain, so I am thoroughly upset, as you may imagine. Perhaps, I should mention that these peculiar occurrences took place, for the first time, about a week before my uncle's death."

"I must say, Captain MacWilliam, from the explicit accounts of your unpleasant experience, there remains nothing to be gained by questions until I have seen the Castle, its surroundings, and inhabitants."

"I shall be delighted," said he, showing it by his expression "if you will accompany me home tomorrow, but I hardly dared to presume on your kindness so far as to ask you to leave town on my account, when I know you are a busy man."

"I take a pleasure in unravelling this kind of thing," said I, "and can gener-ally run away from the city on such



The type of men who build Western Railways, taken near Gladstone, Man.

on the Dungarton estate. The body | occasions, as I have an excellent partwas identified as that of one of the gillies ?"

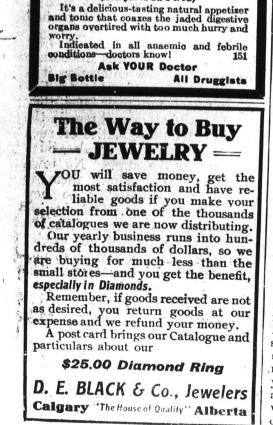
"I remember," I answered, being satisfied that this was how I had heard left me. This case appeared to be some-

ner."

Having arranged to meet him at Euston Station the following morning, he







A STATE AND A STAT

"Well, as to how the man met his death; or where his head has disappeared to, remains unsolved, and, I am afraid, always will. Now, to come to what concerns myself. I have become sole owner of the Castle and estates, through the death of my uncle, which took place three days after the gillie's body was discovered. On my coming into possession I took up my residence, and sent in my resignation, as I've done enough soldiering. All went well until a month ago, when all sorts of uncanny noises were heard in different parts of the Castle. The noise was as if a heavy body was being rolled along the ceiling. At other times the things, and, in fact, the room, shakes. Some nights ago an amount of crockery was broken, and a door leading on the kitchen to another room was literally torn from its hinges, and flung some distance. I am not a superstitious man, neither am I nervous, or rather, I was not, for I have sat up all night, inside and outside, on several occasions, trying to solve the mystery, but what I saw two nights ago decided me to come and ask your assistance. I had retired to bed about 11.30-the blind was up, and I was lying awake, looking at the win-

thing out of the ordinary. The more I thought over the facts related to me, the further I seemed to get away from any solution. I rang for Curtis. "Want me, sir?"

"Yes, Curtis, fetch me the papers relating to the Dungarton Castle mystery, which took place."

"I know, sir, about two months ago, where a man's body was 'found without 'is 'ead.' "

"Exactly, Curtis, but he didn't lose the H with it." When the papers arrived I turned to read the account as follows:-

August, 30th.—"Yesterday morning word reached Dungarton Castle from one of the outlying lodges on the estate that a gillie, by name Hugh Campbell, had not returned to his house for two days, and that his family were anxious about him. Search parties were at once organized, and late in the afternoon a dead body was found in a wood adjoining the Castle. The head was missing, and the most rigorous search failed to reveal any trace of it. There were no signs of a struggle having taken place. The police were informed, and the body conveyed away to await the inquest. The body was subsequently identified by the wife of the deceased dow, when there appeared two hands. as that of Hugh Campbell, the missing

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The Western Home Monthly

gillie. He had been long connected with the Castle and was popular amongst his neighbors, and was very much respected by his master. On examination of the corpse by the doctor, he found bruises on either shoulder as if deceased had been gripped very tightly. The flesh at the neck was jagged, but showed no signs of a knife or edged instrument having been used. He thought the head must have been wrenched from the body by great strength. There were no other marks to be seen ex-cept those on the shoulders."

This was all I could learn from the Press, as no particulars of importance developed from the evidence given at the inquest. I went to bed leaving the case still shrouded in mystery.

Next morning found me travelling by the ten train from Euston to Glasgow where Captain MacWilliam and I spent the night, continuing our journey the following day to Struan. Here a carriage met us, and we drove through some of the most magnificent scenery which Scotland can boast of.

At last we ran through a handsome pair of gates, which stood open to receive us. "Here we are," said the Captain, "and I am sure you're not sorry, as it's a long and tedious journey."

"There, Mr. Steel," said he, pointing out a wood, "is where the gillie's body was found." On passing the end of the wood we came in view of the Castlea fine historical-looking building, and quite the place where one who believed in ghosts might expect to find them. I was charmed with the size and magnificence of the hall. Around the walls hung fine old portraits, and the spaces betwen them were covered with spears, shields, and armour. On the floor stood several pieces of old cannon, battering rams, and ancient war implements.

"I have given you a bedroom next to my own," said my host, "and if you would like to see it before having some light refreshment, will you come with me."

Following him upstairs, I found myself in a large room, with an old-fashioned canopy bedstead. Being left to myself I made a careful examination of my surroundings, whilst there was daylight. Finding nothing of importance in the interior I opened the window and looked out. On the level with my window were three others at about forty-five feet from the ground, and twelve from the castellated roof. A well kept lawn ran round this side of the castle. On leaving my room I was met by the captain, and we descended to the library where the butler, who, looked like a part of the old castle, brought in tea ,and eyed me up and down, evidently to see if he approved of his

master's guest. "I suppose that's an old servant?"

asleep. Nothing happened that night, perhaps 1 should say luckily, as 1 slept so soundly it would have taken something to awake me. Having breakfasted, my host took me through the house and showed me where the door had been torn from its hinges-this door I noted separated the kitchen from the larder. "Were there any eatables missing from here the morning after this door was broken down?" I enquired of the

cook. "Yes, sir, a large piece of beef was taken, and two or three dishes of sweets

destroyed." "Did you see any footprints or hand marks?"

"No sir." Of course the place had been cleaned up since the occurrence, and I could not hope to find anything from an investigation. Having been all through the house the only point which struck me was its magnificence. Making a detour of the outside, we came to that part of the castle which contained our bedrooms.

"In which part of the Castle?" I enquired, "is the bedroom situated your uncle occupied."

"That is his room," said the captain, pointing to the window of the one where he slept. Glancing along on a level with the roof my attention was attracted by the movement of somebody, or something, in a turret window about twenty yards from where we stood. Taking a cigarette from my case I pretended not to be able to light it in the wind, so made my way behind a yew tree, through the branches of which I got a good view of the turret, without arousing the occupant's suspicion.

The ruse put him off his guard, for he came close to the window, and 1 recognised the butler. Appearing not to have noticed him, I joined my host, and we made our way through a wood to the scene of the crime perpetrated two months before.

"Here," said the Captain, coming to a standstill, "is the spot where the body was found." The ground was so thoroughly trodden down that the occurrence might only have taken place the day before. Placing my hat and coat on the ground, I commenced to climb a tree which stood over the spot. "What on earth are you going to do

up there?" said the Captain, evidently beginning to doubt my sanity. "Trying what forest life is like, and

how you look from an elevated posi-' said I laughing, and making my tion, way out along a branch over his head, at the same time examining it with a strong magnifying glass.

"Can you find anything?"

"Not yet, but as the children say in their game of 'hide the thimble,' I am getting warm," for at that moment the magnifying glass which I carried with me, revealed some hairs adhering to the bark. Picking them off, I placed them in my pocket case, and let myself drop from the branch. I was very pleased with my find, and yet puzzled, for I was certain the butler was in some way connected with the mysterious affair, but still was not the perpetrator, of the crime. At the same time I had no clue to his present disturbance. "What do you make of it, Mr. Steel? Of course you have not heard the noises yet that we spoke of, nor can you expect to, until tonight, as there is no annoyance of the sort during daylight." "At present, Captain, my suspicions are not sufficiently confirmed. Let us examine these caves," proceeding to where large caverns in the rocks appeared, about 200 yards away. From the way in which the entrances to some of them had been traimpled, evidently by the police and others searching for the missing head, I could get no evidence "There's nothing more to be done now," said I, "except await what this evening brings forth." Returning to the Castle, we had lunch. Shortly afterwards the mail arrived, and I sat down with my correspondence at a desk in a window overlooking a part of the wood we had explored in the morning. I was busy with my letters when my attention was attracted by the restlesslow, jumped into bed and was soon ness of a fine mastiff lying on the





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NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED. 165 I said, as the door closed behind him.

"Yes," replied my host, "but I can't say I care for him; he's had too much authority in my uncle's time, and fancies he can still use it."

"I hope you won't consider me in-quisitive if I ask you a few questions?" "Not at all, please proceed."

"Well, captain, I presume you're not married ?"

'No, thank goodness," he replied. "In your uncle's will is there any clause stating to whom the property will go in the event of your death?"

"Yes, provided I die without issue, it goes to my next brother, who is at present in India with his regiment."

'Were you living here when the gillie lost his life?"

"No," he answered, "I only came after my uncle's death."

"Had your uncle any hobbies that you're aware of?"

"None."

By this time it was too dark to leave the house, so we chatted until dinner, after which we retired to our bedrooms, and I arranged he should knock on my wall if he were disturbed during the night. Entering my room I locked the door, and took the precaution to see the windows were properly fastened. Placing a chair upon the bed I examined the canopy. Having satisfied myself on the safety of these points, I placed a loaded revolver under my piltravel-as art or pastime the Kodak way is the way to best results.

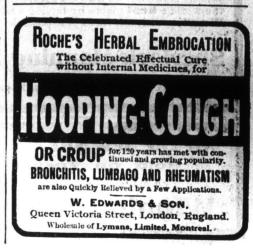
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A piano, to be a permanent

hearth-rug in front of the huge log fire. The dog eventually came, and,

laying his head against my chair, uttered a most pitiable whine. "What's wrong with Warrior?" said my host, coming into the room. At the moment the dog threw up his head in the air, and uttered another heart-rending whine, then left the room. "That's most peculiar behaviour. I never saw Warrior do that before," said he, tak-

ing a chair by the fire. I must have written for an hour at least when a shrick, followed by a yelp, was audibly borne to us from the direction of the wood.

"Listen!" said my host, springing to my side, and gazing intently through the window. "It's Warrior," he said, as whine after whine reached our ears, and came nearer and nearer.

"Don't let yourself be seen, captain; keep back, and let's see what breaks from the covert."

"Look, man, look. See the under-

growth moving." "Yes," said I; "but it's not time to act yet."

The dog had ceased to cry, and the movement of the bushes was less. "Come now, Captain." We quickly

slipped out, and on creeping up to the shrubs, we found the mastiff breathing his last. His left side was torn open. "This is the devil's work, Mr. Steel,

and I'll have this wood cut down."

Making a hasty examination of the poor dog's wound, I saw at once that no sharp instrument had caused it. Leaving the master and dog, I tracked the blood-stained route the latter had taken, but owing to the light failing I had to abandon it, and retrace my footsteps to the Castle. My host seemed quite out of sorts this evening, hardly eating any dinner, and afterwards throwing away a good cigar be-fore he had half smoked it. At the slightest sound he showed alarm. Although I could not definitely say what had caused the death of the gillie or the dog, still I had very strong suspicions, and I saw I must do something to relieve my host's nerves. "Captain," said I, "our friend does

not appear to be rolling about to-night, perhaps he got sufficient from Warrior to-day.

"Please goodness," replied he.

"There's one point you make your mind easy on, and that is, whatever is disturbing the peace of this place it has nothing to do with spiritualism. The ghost is a very substantial and tangible one. Neither do I think any human being is the culprit, although there may be one at the back of affairs."

"Then what do you suppose it can be ?"

"Some animal, but what sort is the question. See these hairs I found adhering to the bark of the tree I climbed. They are not the hairs of any of the climbing species of animals inhabiting our country, neither have any the strength of viciousness which this one

Winnipeg, Feb., 1913.

making sure my revolver was close at hand. I endeavored to keep awake, but failed to do so. Suddenly I was startled from my sleep by feeling the bed shaking. Looking towards the foot I was horror stricken to see two glowing eyes fixed on me. I seized my revolver, but not before the owner of the eyes had sprung at me, and torn me to the floor. I struggled to get my arms free from the powerful clutches of the monster. Eventually I got my right arm free and fired straight between its eyes. At the same moment the brute gripped my left shoulder with its teeth. Though in great agony, 1 managed to fire again, its hold relaxed and the monster dropped to the floor, Although it was dark I had no doubt that my enemy was a huge gorilla.

On my unlocking the door my host rushed in the picture of absolute terror and anxiety, and seeing the sleeve of my coat soaked in blood he said: "What's happened? You're badly

hurt."

Pointing to where the beast lay I closed and locked the door again. Then lighting the candles, I started to bathe my shoulder, which the Captain bandaged for me.

"Well, Mr. Steel, there lies the cause

of all this mystery, I suppose." "Yes Captain, and very nearly the cause of a tragedy as well. I am not satisfied yet."

"What, not satisfied? Why, what more can there be?"

"Just this. I fancy your butler has been this animal's keeper, and either he lets it out, or it breaks loose at times, and suspecting as I do myself, that it caused the death of the gillie he is afraid to make known the fact. that it is at large. Now, captain, as no doubt you are aware these animals cannot live in the cold, this one seems to have thriven fairly well, therefore he must have had a warm den, or cage somewhere and that somewhere has to be found. The easiest way to do this is for us to hide the beast, say nothing of tonight's occurrence to any one, but watch the butler's movements tomorrow. He is sure to go some time to feed it. So help me to place it in* one of these cupboards and tidy up the room so as to leave no cause for suspicion in the morning."

"How do you suppose the brute made its entrance?"

"Evidently by the chimney," I an-swered, "but that we shall also, I hope, be able to find out to-morrow. Now let's get to bed again." Next morning I was anxious to ex-

plore the turret where I had seen the butler appear the previous day. Ac-companied by my host we made our way thither. Entering this disused part of the Castle I was struck by the warmth that one side of the building threw out. This heat could be traccd up one wall of the two-storied turret, but showed no way of exit for smoke, there being no chimney



possessed."

"But," said the captain, "how do you account for the hands which appeared at my window, as if they were on fire?"

"That I can't do at present but if you will grant a request which I am about to make I may be able to throw some light on the subject."

"Consider it granted, then," said he. "Well, what I propose is that you and I change bedrooms tonight, unknown to the servants, and to do so we must retire to our own rooms, undress ready for bed, and then make the exchange."

"I am perfectly agreeable," said he, "but I hope you're not running any unnecessary risks on my account."

Having played a game of billiards we retired, and when ready changed our rooms as arranged. There was nothing of any consequence in my host's bedroom to note, except that all the bedroom furniture bore a coat of arms, and the bedstead was much the same as the one I slept in the night before. The fireplace was an old fashioned, very open one which burnt logs. Sat-isfying myself with my surroundings 1

Having examined the top room, which was quite empty, we descended to the ground floor. Here I expected to discover a way down to the origin of the heat, but failed to do so.

I could not bring myslf to leave the place without finding the object I had set my mind on, when the worn appearance on the face of the first step attracted my notice. Kicking it, it retreated under the next step, and along with it a part of the wall moved back, leaving an entrance about four feet broad by seven high.

"Hullo, what have you got there, Mr. Steel?"

"Give me a match, and I'll soon tell you." Entering with a light we could see the ground descended in a gradual slope into a large chamber which was well heated by a furnace. One part of this cavern was railed off into a cage, the back of which was boarded up or meant to be, I should say, for a part of it was torn down as was also the wall, leaving an aperture. The front of the cage could be raised forming an entrance, but this proved, on examination to be securely padlockea. Two chairs stood in front of the furpulled up the blind, and got into bed, ing books on Zoology, and a good lamp

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The Western Home Monthly

with a green shade hung from the ceiling. Returning to the entrance, and closing the door, I joined my host, who was expressing his surprise in loud interjections.

"Well Mr. Steel, you have been marvellously right in your suspicions from the first, for I now see you suspected my uncle of having this hobby, from the questions you asked and the way you have gone to work over the matter. Hark! what's that?"

"The door opening," said I, at the same time drawing him into a recess. Someone struck a match, ignited a lantern, and then proceeded towards

"It's Stephen," said my companion.

The old butler approached carrying the lantern in one hand and a tin in the other. Going up to the front of the cage he rattled the tin. Getting no response he commenced to call "Grippo." Still getting no response he threw the contents of the tin into the cage and proceeded to stoke the fire.

"Now Captain, you should demand an explanation."

My host advanced towards the old man, whose face bore the expression of absolute terror. "Good morning, of absolute terror. "Good morning, Stephen," he said "this is a peculiar place to find you, and in this suspicious position. Only a truthful and clear statement will save you from being handed over to the police. I shall now ask Mr. Steel to question you, and I warn you to be careful of what you say, for upon your answers depends how I deal with you."

Starting, I questioned him as to what lived in the cage.

'A gorilla, sir," he answered.

"Where is it now?" "I don't know sir."

"How is that?"

"Well, you see, sir, he tore down the back of his cage some time ago and made his escape, and he only returns here at times to sleep and to be

fed." "Did, he escape before or after Hugh Campbell's body was found? Be careful how you answer."

"Before, sir."

"How long?"

"Three nights, I think."

"Have you seen the missing head of the deceased?"

"No, sir."

"Who owrs the brute?"

"My late master did, sir."

"Were you or your late master able

to enter the cage when the beast was in it?"

"No, sir."

"Have you the key of the lock?" "Yes, sir."

"Then I'll take it. Thank you."

"Now Captain I'm going to trace

your life," cried Stephen. "Grippo is sure to be somewhere about." "All right, Stephen, I'll take care of

him," him," said my host, and we both left the old man, and forced our way through the hole. Finding ourselves in a dark tunnel we wended our way along it by the aid of the light from Stephen's lantern. Examining all round us as we proceeded, we came to within fifty yards of the mouth of the cave when a very offensive smell reached us, to me it was acceptable, as my hopes of finding the missing head which had now got to a low ebb began to revive.

"Do you get that smell, Mr. Steel?" "Yes," I replied, "the origin of which I am down here to discover."

"What do you mean?" said my com-panion. "Did you expect this?"

"Most certainly; we have every cause to believe the gorilla killed the gillie, and what more likely place would it have hidden the head than where we are."

"By Jove, Mr. Steel, you do make things simple."

"Hold the light down here a moment, Captain." Getting down on my hands and knees, I stretched my arm into a recess from where the smell came strongest, and touched a clammy thing. Grasping it, and holding it up to the lantern I could not suppress exclaiming, "Eureka!" "Well done," said my companion,

'this clears up the whole mystery." "Not yet, Captain, those hands you

saw on fire still remains unsolved."

"Oh, don't bother about that," said he, "we won't be troubled with them again, I am sure."

"Oh, but I must, just for my own satisfaction. Will you please call the butler, who, I think, can throw light on the subject."

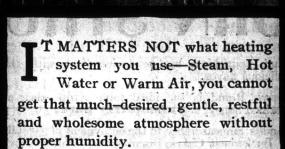
"Very well if you will come with me we will, but there he is. Stephen, Mr. Steel wishes to speak to you."

"Yes, Stephen, only a few words, I want you to tell your master as to the appearance of those hands he saw, and I would strongly advise you to make a clear breast of the whole business, or you may get into serious trouble."

"Well, Sir, I was afraid that the Captain as a new comer might not care to keep me on here, so taking advantage of the scare over the death of the gillie, I thought that I would make it be believed that there were supernatural influences at work, so that no changes would be made. assist in this I arranged so that the shadow of my hands were seen by Captain MacWilliam.

"This is the truth sir, and I trust you will let me go."

"Now that the affair is cleared up," said I, "there is no good in making more gossip, so I would advise you,



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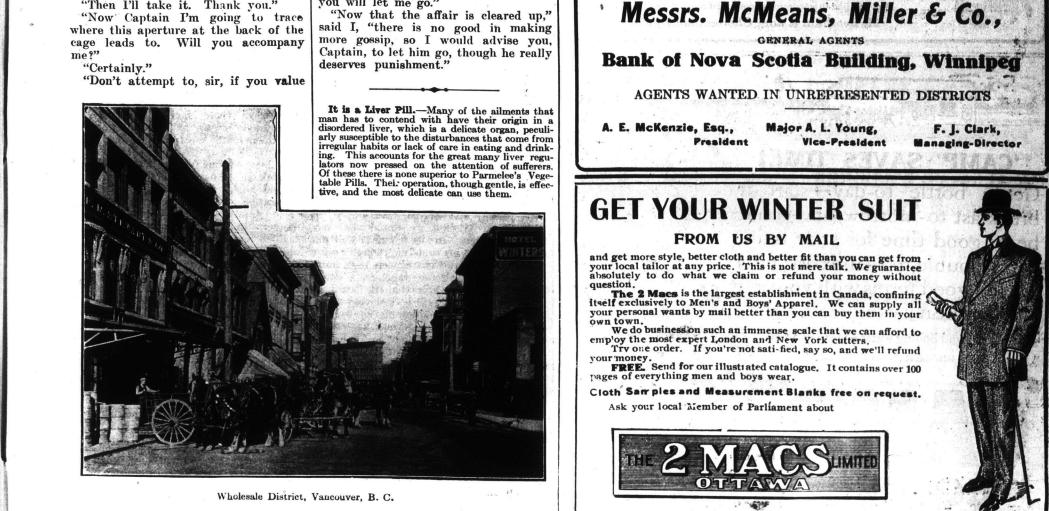
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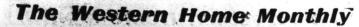
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Dangers in a Calm

Written for The Western Home Monthly. By E. A. Sykes, Franklin, Man.

IV dangers and hardships which sailors pass through in times .f storms when on the deep; but the writer, who, since the time of this story has been in many bad storms, so bad that he has stood at the wheel of a sailing vessel and seen one sail after another blown out of its ropes until there was hardly enough left to give the vessel speedway, and for hours at a time it was almost impossible for a man to walk the decks, yet it was all as nothing so far as downright nervous strain went, compared with my first trip which was made in a calm. Not that I was any bolder or feared danger any less than the ordinary seaman but because action and courage go together as sure as work and a storm. Any one who has ever been on a sailing vessel on the great lakes, knows that there are not many idle moments in a storm.

But that is not my story so I'll begin. In the summer of 1889, my brother and I were busily rafting timber for the noted Black River Lumber Company at Black River, Mich. The Black River is a small stream, which has a hamlet at its mouth and runs into Lake Huron some eighty miles north of Bay City and at this place the long Norway pine was dumped into the lake after being drawn on trains anywhere from ten to one hundred miles inland. We spent the early spring on the drive, on one of the swift little streams a few miles to the north, and from that we went to our present job on the quiet though deep bay at the mouth of the aforesaid river. But as the hot days of July went slowly by we grew very tired of our work and longed for freedom and a change.

One evening just when we were in the above mentioned state of mind while walking around town, we saw a small sailing boat in the back yard of the one little hotel that the town could boast of, and curiosity drew us towards it. We looked it over and saw, as we thought, that it was in good repair. The next evening we again had a look at it, and this time we made inquiries as to its owner and having found him we asked if his boat was for sale, to which he replied that it was. When we asked the price we were surprised to hear him say what we knew was far below its cost. We told him if he would take it to the water's edge about half a mile away we would buy it, and that he agreed to do.

We then left our rafting job and spent a day or so in fitting up our boat, for we found that when it was put into the water it leaked pretty freely, but a day's soaking along with a little paint and oakum made it, as we thought, seaworthy. We hen got a few provisions and these, along with our grips, we stored away in the small locker, and early the next morning we went aboard, hoisted the small sail and were soon speeding over Huron's broad bosom. In a short time we had left Black River and all its rafts of timber far behind; no doubt we were watched with envy by our late companions who were still using the pike pole, peavey and chains. After we started we found that our boat was not in as good condition as we had previously thought, for on account of the extra weight of ourselves along with our luggage, is sank further into the water than it had done when empty, so it still leaked very badly which was very troublesome as well as dangerous. By the vigorous use of an empty tomato can, which we had put in for that purpose, we managed to keep it afloat until with a little more soaking and some more oakum and paint we finally stopped the leakage. Our first, and what we thought would be our last, stop before crossing the broad Huron was made at Thunder Bay, which we reached the first night. We pulled our boat upon the beach, spread out a blanket on the bottom and lay down, then lowered the sail down over us and were

UCH has been written about the | turning over several times and using the palms of our hands very vigorously on the parts which had been next to the blanket we managed to get some sleep, and were also able to be up and at work long before union hours.

As soon as the shops were open we purchased what we thought would be an ample supply of provisions to last us to the end of our trip, also a small marine compass, a bottle of painkiller and a box of matches. The latter we put into a bottle and corked.

After partaking of breakfast we carefully launched our boat, hoisted the sail and laid our course for Presque Isle, near which we expected to sail, then to make the final dash straight across Lake Huron, a distance of about ninety miles, where we would enter the Georgian Bay. But alas for expectations. For the first few, hours we had a nice sailing breeze, which drove our little craft along at about five miles an hour. As the sun rose the wind sank until long before noon we were in a dead calm which lasted for the rest of the day, and we had our first ex-perience of being on the deep in a calm.

As we drifted by an old wreck of a large schooner, which was now high and dry out of the water and half buried in the sand, I thought of the great difference it must have been between the night when that old schooner was wrecked by one of old Huron's angry moments and the present when there was not wind enough to drive a small sail boat. I also wondered that if by any chance before our trip was over our little craft might. come to the same end as the old schooner. By taking a pair of oars and one rowing

at a time, we reached the lighthouse some time through the night and on account: of there still being no wind we went around to a small bay almost at the foot of the lighthouse and there pulled our boat on shore and went to bed as we had done the night before.

Whether it was because we were actually a little more tired or because we had become a little more used to our bed, I do not know, but the first thing we heard after going to bed was some children talking a short distance away and coming toward us: Dick told me to pretend that we were.

still asleep and see what they would do.

When they came in sight of us they stopped and we could hear them talking among themselves and wondering who we were. They finally came a little nearer and from where they stood we could hear them counting us and wondering if we were asleep or dead. Then, at last, we heard one of them say, "We will go and tell father," and off they ran, but not without looking back several times no doubt to make sure that we were not after them.

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When they were well out of sight we crawled from underneath the sail and when their father came a few minutes later we had started to make our breakfast. We found the old gentleman to be very friendly and when he had learned our story he was greatly interested in us and kindly invited us to his house for breakfast.

Strange as it may apparently seem I then and there met my first danger in a calm. Now, I hear my readers say, "Surely not from the kind old lighthouse keeper who had seemed to be so kind and friendly?" No. It was not to come from him. Then, it must come from this tall and rather wiry looking middle-aged lady whom the man had introduced as his wife, and who, after bidding us the time of day, had gone on with her work without saying another word to us. Yes, you say, that is it, you can see fight in her eye, just the right makeup you think, the kind with the masculine shoulders, a Roman nose and wears her hair piled high on top of her head, and her word is law to the whole household. You can just see her getting angry until she finally breaks out over some trifle and throws the pot or dish which she has been working with across the room. Then she severely criticises her husband for soon sailing through dreamland. By bringing strangers to breakfast when she

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Winnipeg, Feb., 1913.

did not expect them, and it all ends up by our going back to the boat and cooking our own morning meal. You can see it all, can't you? Yes. Well, that is where you are mistaken for she was a very pleasant and most hospitable though quiet lady, which I will show you later. "Well, then," you say, "where did this danger in a calm come from? Su -y not from those little children, the eldest of whom was only in the early teens vet." No, not from them either. You give it up then, do you? I will have to tell you, and this is it.

She came daintily tripping out of another room neatly dressed in a nice muslin dress, with a pair of cinderella slippers on her feet, her hair done loosely and low down on the back of her head, and she had a pair of eyes which Cupid would have died for, a silvery voice which would have put David's harp to shame, and this vision of loveliness the old lighthouse keeper told us was his niece. Right there and then in those sparkling dark eyes, which were almost Southern in their shadowed softness, with a full blown rose on each cheek, I could see signs of a coming storm in regions which hitherto had been undisturbel by any earthly forces. As the light flashed from those eyes, and as soft and mirthful laughter rang out from her rosy lips, they raised such a storm that it could be felt, as it were, a thousand times further than the one which had put the old schor er on the shore so many years ago. I could truly understand one of the dangers that goes with a calm.

After breakfast the old lighthouse keeper offered to show us the 'lamps. We thanked him, and said we should be glad to see them. When we got to the foot of the stairs, I felt like refusing to go further for our fair companion was not coming with us. I stood at the door for a minute debating with myself whether or not I would ask her to come with us, or allow me to stay with her, but I think she quickly guessed my thoughts and offered to accompany us, saying, as she did so, that it would be a pity not to see the fine view which could be had from the top of the lighthouse.

By this time all the others had reached the top of the first long flight of stairs, so I held the door open for her until she passed through, then when I had mounted the first step I offered her my hand, which after giving me a quick glance she accepted with a very sweet "Thank you."

As we climbed the stairs we stopped to look out of the little windows, which were placed at every round; and she explained to me some of the sights she had seen through them. Then, I wished that the old lighthouse were a mile high instead of only one hundred and forty feet.

evening we had to sit there under the burning August sun, which reflected from the water, burnt our Lands, our faces, and lips until they cracked and blistered and were so sore we could hardly move or speak; but when the sun went down we got out the oars and by one of us rowing for an hour or so while the other slept we managed to get the night

A dreadful feeling would come over us as we sat there in the dark, knowing that we were out of sight or reach of land, and that one of those sudden storms might arise, to which the north end of old Huron is so subject and which would be too much for our little craft. We also knew that e could do nothing to help ourselves except to make slow headway by using the oars and even that, he knew, would take us further and further away from land until we had crossed the half way mile.

As I have said in the opening this calm was far more trying, and appeared to me to be more dangerous than any storm that I have passed through since.

Early the next morning the breeze began to rise again, and it sent our little boat gliding along so swiftly that in a few hours we had travelled further than we had on the previous day and night, and were soon beyond the lighthouse on the opposite side of the lake, among some of the beautiful islands which make up the grand Manitoulin.

Our breeze soon left us again and all we could do to make a little headway, was to use the oars again.

The water was so calm and clear that when we were sailing down the north channel we could see hurdreds of islands reflected in the water only to have them move or disappear altogether when we got to where we thought they were. Though suffering from the heat and discouraged with not getting along as quickly as we would have liked, this part of our trip we enjoyed very much for there you see some of the most beautiful islands in the world.

Amongst these are the vases or flower pots as they are sometimes called. They are well worth going many miles to see. There are two beautiful rocks which rise perpendicularly out of the water and gradually swell out from a yard or so where they can first be seen until they reach a width across their flat tops of twenty feet or more, then as if to finish their vase-like appearance they have beautiful evergreen trees growing on their tops and the combined height of rock and tree must be fifty feet or more.

One day while we were working our way amongst these islands it was exceedingly hot, and as our legs were cramped we decided to go ashore and have a swim. We pulled into a little bay where the water was so calm and we reached the foot of clear we could see the bottom twenty or thirty feet down, which was lined deep with empty clam shells, and gradually sloped back to the surface where there was a rod or two of clean washed beach; then, back of that, the evergreen hills which rise for two or three hundred feet almost perpendicularly and are thickly covered with rock cedar. We thought we were regular Crusoes and had our little world all to ourselves, so had dropped our clothes alon the beach just as we had taken them off piece by piece as curiosity led us around. We had swum back and forth accross the little bay several times and were trying diving for some extra large and pearllike clam shells. On coming to the surface once and shaking the water out of our ears we heard something splashing and on looking out to the entrance boat and in it, I think, was the half tribe of Mannasseh. I was in the hopes that they would row by the mouth of the bay and we would see them no more, but whether it was an old camping ground of theirs, the quiet bay, or the white man, which at that moment after half an hour in the water were very white. I do not know, but I do know that when they got opposite the bay they turned and came straight down it. first thought there must be some opening out of the bay which we had not noticed The little breeze that had sprung up carried us out some six or eight miles and then died away. From then until they had passed by we thought we would

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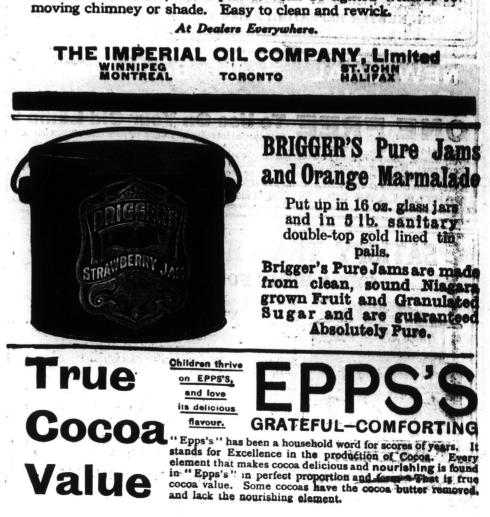
The Western Home Monthly

Finally the last flight of stairs where she suddenly dropped my hand and bounding upward like a rocket; she stopped at the top and looking down at me with a half smiling, half laughing expression; as much as to say, see, I could have come alone if I had wished to do so.

As I looked up at that beautiful face and graceful figure, which showed up so well against the walls behind her, I truly understood why it was said that man was a little lower than the angels. When we got back to earth again the wind had risen a little, so we thought it best to make a start.

We bade adieu to our kind friends, and were just shoving off when one of the children arrived from the house bearing a hamper. It was filled with fresh biscuits, a pie, some greens and a large piece of cake. This we wanted to pay for, but I think the dear old mother, knowing that we were some other mother's sons, had been thinking of these very things instead of talking, so had instructed the children to take nothing for them.

We sailed away very much in their debt, and once only, as I looked back 1 thought I saw the flutter of a handkers ief at one of the little windows which we had looked through, and then it, like its owner, went out of my sight for ever, and there was nothing left but a memory of my first danger in a calm.





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The Western Home Monthly

be all right, but were doomed to disappointment and once more we learned that there could be danger in a calm, though it be in a small bay. When they were almost opposite us one of the men stood up and pointed to the shore, a few rods from our boat and at once their huge ark swung around and made for the beach which it had hardly reached before its human freight started to climb over its sides, and all my hopes were gone for there they were, from Abraham to Jacob's first born, at least four generations, old grandfathers and grandmothers, who had to be helped out of the boat.

Judging from the lock of their smoked and weathc -beaten faces they might be as old as the island they stood upon. Then, there were the fathers and mothers, cold and stern looking and of whom I was afraid, a.so their children. The men tall and straight as nature intended them to be, and as they stepped around so softly and easily I thought of some of the heroic deeds that some of their forefathers had don^. and could well believe it all.

Then, there were their wives and sisters, some of whom I suppose 1 ought to call beautiful; if being fat and greasy with an abundance of long black hair, gaudy colored dresses and a faint glimpse of red rose showing through the tan of their cheeks would make them so, then I would say that they were handsome indeed. To me, however, who, was still in the water in danger of drowning, because I did not like to go ashore in the bathing suit which nature had given me and my clothes only two rods off their camp fires; and with the memory of Doris back at the lighthouse still so fresh in my mind, they were the most detestable of creatures. Then there were the children, fat and shy, who hung onto their mothers wherever they moved.

When I could swim no longer, I sat down in the shallow water and asked my brother to bring my clothes, he having left his on the opposite side of our boat, so he had his, but bring mine he would not. Instead, he sauntered off to the Indians and I believe told them of my troubles which made them watch me all the closer. By swimming out and around our boat until I got opposite my clothes; I then made straight for shore, grabbed them and ran, and if it be true that a good soldier never looks back when on the march, then I ought to qualify with honor.

When I got dressed I went over and watched the Indians eat ainner, which consisted of a stew, the contents of which were like some of their forefathers medicine, of doubtful and suspicious origin. Yet, unlike their ointment, judg-ing by its odor, would not be sought after so eagerly by the white man.

This was being cooked in a kettle hung over a fire that some of the squaws had made while the men sat around and smoked. They also had some black bread and tea, the latter had the same after a few good meals and a little cold One of the squaws, with ladle in hand, stood by the fire and at short intervals would dip out a few spoonfuls and taste it, but was careful to return the balance to the kettle. When the stew was done it was lifted off which was a signal for the men to put away their pipes and come leisurely up to where there had been a few dishes laid out that were of many colors. Each man picked up one and had his portion served out to him with the ladle. Even in this semi-civilized people we found the spirit of the brotherhood of man, for while the contents of the kettle were being served, one of the old mothers walked over to us with a dish in each hand and said, "Eat." But the visions of rabbit, bear, hawk, owl, porcupine and skunk floated through our minds all of which we knew were very dainty dishes for them. The knowledge of this caused us to decline with thanks, so we gave her to understand that we had already dined by first pointing to our boat, then to our mouths. Then, feeling refreshed and rested after the good bath, we left them and sailed away from a place where I had had one of my greatest trials in a calm. One night after we had passed the Manitoulins and were somewhere between them and Miland, the day had her and be happy."

Winnipeg, Feb., 1913.

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been calm and hot and when night came without any breeze we soon felt like sleeping. We first tried it one at a time, while the other would keep at the oars, but, awake we could not keep, and would often fall asleep while trying to work the oars and were in danger of falling over-board. So after looking as far around as we could in the dark, seeing nothing we low red the sail, and lay down one at eac' end of the boat, and were soon fast asleep, without needing the rocking of the deep.

There was no person to watch for coming dangers and there was not even a light out so that passing ships might see us, but there we lay on that wilderness of water, miles and miles away from any land. Yet, when we lay down we felt as safe as though we were But we were on mother earth. soon to find out that we were mistaken and even there in that calm and quiet spot, there was, what proved to be of more danger than any we had yet passed through.

How long we had been asleep I do not remember, when ¶ was suddenly awakened by a pounding noise and on looking up saw what put me very wideawake in a moment. My first thought was that we had drifted into some harbor and there was the town -" lit up with a thousand lights not more than a quarter of a mile away; but on watching it a moment I knew that I was wrong, and because I could not make out what it was, I called to Dick, who, on getting his head above the sail, at once called to me in the bow to get out the oars and pull for my life.

In doing so I managed to get our little craft a few rods to or', when one of the big C.P.R. steamers flew by us and passed over the very spot where we had been laving and had we not moved, this story would not have been told. For even as it was, with the fer rods we had succeeded in getting away, we had a hard time to keep our boat from being upset. I had not known what it was when I first saw it, because it was coming straight towards us, therefore, I could not see it move, and with us being so near the water, the great steamer with its hundreds of lights looked as I first thought it to be like a good sized town, set on a hill. But now it was past and racing on its way to Fort William, and we were safe. Once more we had learned that there were dangers in a calm.

The next day we reached Carterville and after making our little boat safe. we walked inland the few miles to our home, and had hardly gotten our heads over the hill a quarter of a mile away when we were seen by our parents.

A friend of ours that we had left at Black river had written to them telling of our leaving in the little boat, and on account of us being on the way about twice as long as we had expected to be, they were very anxious indeed.

We were safe at home at last, and cream for our sunburnt hands and faces. a night or two in what seemed to us the best bed in the world, we felt as if we had never known any dangers in a calm.



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The Troubles of a Collector

A St. Louis merchant had made use of one of his young clerks in the stead of his regular collector, who was ill.

When the young man returned from his rounds, his employer observed that he looked rather down in the mouth.

"Had any luck?" asked the merchant.

"So-so," replied the young man, listlessly.

"How about that Jones' bill? I suppose you collected that. You said that Mr. ones was a friend of yours.

"Well, sir," said the clerk, "I don't know whether to rejoice or not at my success with Mr Jones."

"What do you mean?"

"This, sir: When I went in and said, 'Mr. Jones, I called to speak about a matter ------' le interrup d me before I could proceed further with, 'That's all right, my boy; she's yours. Take

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The Western Home Monthly

Cheops in Calledon

Written for The Western Home Monthly by Charles Dorian, Sudbury, Ont.

S plinkins built a jail and broke it. Di-minutive men have been know perform greater wonders, it is true, but Splinkins might have only broken his contract and lived in the jail happily ever after. This leads up to the story of how he did get there.

Winnipeg, Feb., 1913.

Splinkins had a past. A heap of money came to him that nobody knew much about. It might have descended in the regular line of a legal heritage. But it didn't. There was more than one killing up in the old Porcupine (not the Porcupine you hear about in these days) and Splinkins lived a luckless career for a long time up there and naturally drifted off the scene.

Exit Splinkins as camp cook in the Gold-en Summit camp where he left the body of Henry Holder in the most peaceful and inaccessible spot. The disappearance of Henry Holder must necessarily loosen the tongues of all good gossips and raise the fury of outraged mining men all over the North, because Henry Holder was the kind of man most sympathetically missed. Splinkins was missed, too, but no one knew why one or the other had not left traces of his being. Both had apparently left those regions quite preparedly without ad-vertising their itinerary. A cap was found, said to have been Holder's, on the bank of the Porcupine near Golden Summit next spring, its lining clammy with ooze and what the experts who examine such things officially said had a meed of human corpuscles

Splinkins just fled and then began to cover up his identity as camp cook by un-learning that profession. Forty thousand was enough to enable him to do it. Cooks with forty thousand and a surfeit of their trade do not haunt their accustomed places. Splinkins thought he might handle cement without making loaves out of it. Just because a man has accomplished a successful murder, gaining thereby a little fortune, is no sane reason why he should spend it all attempting to evade those bent upon murdering such as he in society's name. So Splinkins invested thirty-five of the forty thousand in the bowels of that body of earth known as the back yard of a desirable residence in the booming town of Calledon. Here he established himself as a builders' contractor and began the study of architecture.

Real estate men sold lots like not cakes in Calledon, and Splinkins secured contracts for covering them with habitable buildings on which he stamped certain marks which earned for Calledon the highsounding name of the "Classic City." It was all to be got out of the books on ar-chitecture, of course. His success adver-tised him; other cities sought him that he might impress his mark upon the fabric of their constitutions. But Splinkins was loyal. Calledon for the Calledonians and Splinkins art for its buildings was the heroic motto. The citizens acclaimed him a real genius and wherever his name was heard stories of self-made men were suppressed. Men of genius always have money to launch them upon their great achievements, you would hear, and there was none who asked, "Where did the money come from?"

jail and the work of demolishing begun. The old excavation for the foundation could be used and as soon as the debris was cleared away the forms were made for the cement filling.

This structure was to be the crowning achievement of Splinkins' life. Other jobs were given to assistants-this one he supervised himself. His staff of workmen was small. It was purposely so. The event of his Porcupine days weighed heavily upon his heart and brain. A murderer living in the glory of respectable society and honored while lesser criminals would work out dismal sentences within the walls he was constructing I am not say-ing that this was taken very seriously by Splinkins. He may or may not have been getting sentimental: he may have wanted to find a way in which to make reparation for that awful crime: or it may have worked out in his crooked brain that he was doing well and giving the people who trusted him the merry tra la! He could live luxuriously while waiting for his retribution and live that way he would.

Up went the walls of the new edifice a four storey pyramid. It had four windows in each wall on the ground floor; three on the second; two on the third and one on the fourth. It looked at first like a lop-sided factory, but when the embellishments were made it looked just like a jail made out of Cheops.

The iron work was a feature second only to the masonry. The main door was like the door to an immense vault. The centre of the building was fitted with the usual grill in which an elevator ran. Oh, yes, Calledon jail had an elevator for prisoners, warders, visitors: the elevator oper-ator had especial powers and was properly armed, too.

Calledon jail had all the modern trappings. A power station on one corner of the grounds supplied the light and this jail was well lighted. On the roof or apex was a searchlight which flooded the four walls with a blazing white light. The lookout's post was immediately beneath it in a kind of cupola. He could either stand or sit and scan the four walls-the floor of this watch-tower revolving slowly. The lookout was not exposed to the weather unless he chose to touch a button and allow the windows to drop. At the formal dedication the whole town

turned out and virtually camped on the lawn. There was no fence around Cheops -it stood in the centre of a two-acre lawn which had a fringe of young maples. Here swarms of people lounged and listened to the piping oration of Splinkins from the watch-tower. They cheered and cheered and had be may a start of the start of and the mayor stepped forward and bade them all be good and they'd never see the vas no induce ment to be good so they just made a massed assault upon the building and for two hours they kept Splinkins and the mayor cooped in the watch-tower while they marauded freely and cheerily. A lawn party was given with Splinkins the distinguished guest. It was a bab-bling success until two very rude young men pushed themselves forward to the very elbow of the honored guest and gruffly whispered to him that he was "wanted." Splinkins was unceremoniously charged with the murder of Henry Holder. Murmurs, mumblings, vociferations, yells of dissent at this untoward proceed ing swept through the crowd and Splinkins in bracelets was more hero than ever. Of course he had to go to jail-his own jail. He begged no bounty of his captors, not even a choice of rooms. He was taken away from the crowd in a carriage and brought back two hours later and placed in one of the main cells on the ground floor. His door was locked on him; the warders were all on duty; the elevator ran merrily up and down all night; the lookout was at his post and wide awake—all the forces used by law to keep a prisoner imprisoned were utilized. And yet Splinkins escaped. The Oldfield prisoners had not been returned and Splinkins had no neighborshe was the only prisoner. A search was officially instituted next morning. His door was found locked: it had not been unlocked—every man on duty took oath to say so. Splinkins had vanished as a cloud vanishes except that no one appeared to have seen the performance.



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Why did he not change his name? Why indeed? He was known up North as "Billy Peelings," and never resented the puns perpetrated upon that name either.

Oh, yes, as Splinkins he was quite safe. He designed the public buildings for Calledon one by one and whenever he would make a thousand dollars he would excavate the back yard. To bury it? Not he! He just made his deposit in the regular bank double!

Calledon always had a jail but it was notorious for the number of prisoners that escaped. Also it was an eyesore in "Clas-sic Calledon." They must allow Splinkins to build one which would be simple and beautiful and burglar proof and unique. Calledon jail must be different.

Splinkins soared to Egypt in his dreams one night and brought back the design for the new jail. It would be of cement con-struction. It would be square at the base and taper upwards to a pinnacle. It would be Cheops brought up-to-date!

The council madly applauded and near-ly jostled Splinkins in their hurry to have him set to work.

The convicts were removed to Oldfield

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Calledon had not recovered from its shock resulting from the murder charge when the tale of his escape went round. The police were commissioned to watch the exits while the people followed every small man in sight to see if it were Splinkins so that they might hear from his own lips that he was innocent.

And while the pursuit was hottest and the press was tearing off its red-faced extras someone paid a quiet visit to the home of Splinkins and was met at the door by a stalwart young man who informed the caller that Splinkins was laid up in his bed from an accident and could see no one. This young man was unmoved by the story the caller had to tell which the papers were screaming on the street. He was quite unaffected and told the visitor politely that it was probably untrue about the hero being guilty of murder, especially the murder of Henry Holder, because, the fact was, he was Henry Holder himself.

The visitor tripped over the rubber doormat while Henry Holder smiled bounteously upon the precipitate retreat. It was out in the Calledon "Sun" in twenty minutes that Splinkins was innocent of murder as a new-born babe. Henry Holder, it said, would himself testify that he was never murdered in his life.

But the street slogan swung from all quarters: "We know he committed no murder but we want to know how he broke jail!" "Be patient," counselled the "Sun," and read the 6 p.m. edition.

Meantime the reporter had kicked aside the rubber doormat on the Splinkins' veranda and begged immediate conference, however short, with Henry Holder. It was heartily granted.

"You may give it out that Mr. Splin-kins allowed too great a space between the bars on all the jail windows, which he discovered by making a personal test last night in which he injured himself. He has al-

lowed me to issue orders to his foreman to have the bars all removed and put up with less space between. Everybody concerned has been advised and the work will be done without delay. Mr. Splinkins is to be left here undisturbed until he is able to be around and it will not be necessary for him to go back owing to developments having taken place which exonerate him of the charge against him."

Winnipeg, Feb., 1913.

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"And where do you come in?" asked the nervous reporter.

"I was in Chicago last evening when I saw in the papers what Mr. Splinkins was charged with. I came here on the first train to prove the absurdity of the charge. I arrived early in the morning and the streets were deserted. I had learned very much from the papers of the history of this interesting town and the part Mr. Splinkins had taken to make it what it is. I was passing the new jail and stopped to marvel at the unique design of it and became absorbed in the gyration of the lookout'schair. Every time he faced my way I could feel his eyes burn into me—so I can assure any doubters that he was very much awake. I had started to walk away when an object dashed from one corner of the building and dropped in the shadow of one of the maples—just as the face in the watch tower came round. I waited a moment and then went over to where the man had fallen. I felt quite safe there in the shadow for I could not see the tower through the foliage. I learned that the man was dazed and that his head was gashed and bleeding. I have a habit of carrying a small flask of water with me-distilled water when I can get it—and I found it useful in this emergency. But it was twenty minutes before the man recovered. Then he recognized me. It is not many years since I ran across him up there in the Porcupine. He has been blamed for certain evidences I left behind to show that I was probably



Our



Building a Man's House Copyright Underwood & Underwood, N.Y.

Bombay, India.-The building of a man's house is always an interesting sight. As it rears its head above the foundation walls, it begins to tell the passer-by the characteristics of the owner, for a man's house typifies and mirrors to the outside world, his character or station, and, in many cases, both.

Here in the country of the poppy a man may only ' ild his house as befits his station in life. A mere "nobody" is privileged to build himself a one storied domicile. His brother, who may have

is permitted to add a little attic to his home, and so it goes. The higher the station, the higher the house.

House building in India is not so very different from building houses in any of our smaller citi that have not yet reached the "sky-scraper" stage. The natives are building an addition to the Khandwa Post Office near Agra, and the workmen are as skilled in the laying of beams and joists, and brick and mortar, as the men of the same trades in countries where "walking delegates" are on the job. Of course, the bricklayers of other countries where shoes are worn, have this advantage over their Indian brother, that a brick falling on their toes would not cause the same amount of damage as a brick falling on reached a little higher on life's foothold | the uncovered foot of the Indian builder.

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ce I ran bine. He idences I probably name. Yes, friend, you can say much to clear Splinkins of this crime—he is here yet and only escaped jail to do the community one more great service."

Winnipeg, Feb., 1913.

There was something else on the reporter's mind. Holder interpreted it.

world unobserved. I went to Cobalt and only a few days ago left there for Chicago.

It seemed but yesterday that I left the British Columbia gold fields when I saw

the scarehead notice containing my own

er's mind. Holder interpreted it. "Better just say that Dr. Dixon is looking after him," he said, opening the door to bow the other out. "He was in halfan-hour ago and will be back," he looked at his watch, "in ten minutes." Holder returned to the bedside of Splintios immediately."

kins immediately." "Oh, I can't bear it a minute longer,"

wailed he, as Holder entered. "Henry, boy, I DID try to kill you up there in that lawless corner of the earth. I could strike nothing myself and it maddened me to see almost every one else leaving the land laden with wealth. You say you spent your money on fast living. Henry, boy, there was forty thousand of it stolen from you and I am the thief."

"I never missed it, Billy," objected Holder. "I spent hoodles of it on the boys and then went and found more to blow in the same way. When I came to—that time my head was dinged in, there was a roll of it in my bootlegs. I didn't miss any, I tell you, and I've dug out tons of it in the Cobalt since. Don't worry at all, Billy: I'll stand by you. You've done a noble thing in this town and I don't want to spoil the popular satisfaction."

"'Oh, they'll find out; they'll find out," fretted Splinkins. "I'm a greater criminal than any who will ever occupy a cell in Cheops. God help me, they think me a benefactor when all these years I have planned this jail so that I could escape if ever this crime were found out."

"Yes, Billy-they think you a benefactor and so do I-let it go at that. I'll

DREADED TO EAT

A Quaker Couple's Experience

How many persons dread to eat their meals, although actually hungry nearly all the time!

Nature never intended this should be so, for we are given a thing called appetite that should guide us as to what the system needs at any time and can digest.

But we get in a hurry, swallow our food very much as we shovel coal into the furnace, and our sense of appetite becomes unnatural and perverted. Then we eat the wrong kind of food or eat too much, and there you are—indigestion and its accompanying miseries.

An Eastern lady said: "My husband and I have been s

murdered. There is much to say about that—but not now. I had no difficulty in getting away from that part of the "But I can't bear it. Oh the sim-

The Western Home Monthly

"But I can't bear it. Oh, the simplicity of people!" He sat bolt upright in bed and stared at Holder, holding out both arms appealingly. "Henry, I'm crooked all the way through. I escaped from jail last night, not because the bars are too far apart but because some of them are made of rubber. For God's sake do not let it get out to the people. Tell Madsen, the foreman, to take down the bars himself and destroy the rubber ones. Madsen is true metal—God, they are all worthy but old Billy Peelings!"

"There's always a remedy," hinted Holder. "The getting of money by other means than personal sacrifice seems to be a common modern evil but you will find rigidly honest men who will give less in proportion of what they have. Principle develops even in thieves and honest men will fall—which goes to prove that none of us is absolutely honest while a thief can exist among us."

"That's it," mourned Splinkins. "What people think a great idea in jail building is really their blind expression of the town's corruptions. If I have done a noble thing for Calledon, why a jail? Just as I have told you—through the meanest of motives. This I can confess to you and yet I am afraid to let them know." "And why should you? A mind that could evolve the plans which made this

And why should you? A mind that could evolve the plans which made this town what it is, can surely turn out a reform which will make a jail unnecessary," suggested Holder.

Splinkins' eyes brightened. The thought took root and his whole countenance became transfigured. The doctor came in in a few minutes and all three chatted comfortably. He left, elated at the success of his treatment.

Calledon has long since learned Splinkins' secret, Cheops no longer exists, and he is more respected than ever.

To Say and To Do

"Do you wish to go to church this evening? Father is going to preach, you know," the minister's fair daughter asked.

The young man considered.

"Um. The last time I went, he rather fell on some of my small failings. Do you know what his text will be tonight?"

"Yes; 'Love one another.'"

Undemonstrative

A wealthy gentleman living in a village in the north of Devonshire took a great interest in the church, and offered to give the choir a treat, deciding on the really princely one of taking them for a week to Paris. This he did, escorting them while there to all the places of interest and beauty in .that charming city; but not during the whole of their stay, or even on their re-turn, did any of the men say to him that they had liked the trip or had enjoyed themselves; so a few days after their return he asked one of the churchwardens, a farmer, whether he thought the men had enjoyed their time in Paris. The churchwarden cogitated for a moment or two. "Well, sir," he said at length, "I ain't heard no complaints!"

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and nervous for 15 or 20 years from drinking coffee—feverish, indigestion, totally unfit, a good part of the time, for work or pleasure. We actually dreaded to eat our meals. (Tea is just as injurious because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.)

"We tried doctors and patent medicines that counted up into hundreds of dollars, with little if any benefit.

"Accidentally, a small package of Postum came into my hands. I made some according to directions, with surprising results. We both liked it and have not used any coffee since.

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Rank in Kentucky

"Yes, sir," said the Kentuckian, as they sat by the stove, "you can tell a man's rank in this state thusly: If you see a man with his feet on top of the stove, he's a general; if his feet is on that rail about half way up, he's a colonel; and if he keeps them on the floor, he's a major."

"Ah, yes," said his companion; "that's good as far as it goes; but how are you going to distinguish a captain or lieutenant?"

"Stranger, we don't go no lower than major in Kentucky."

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Fritz Afloat, or a Jaunt in a **Motor Boat**

By Bonnycastle Dale

TELL the catalogue says you can Fun for a cent a mile, and she. will do seven of them in an hour, and if it rains any more this spring we need not stick to the rivers and lakes, we can just run anywhere, the air is just full of water. Thoughts like these crossed the lad's mind as he splashed his way over to the boat builders to see the left foot hull strend the little is a set of the little set of the l the 18-foot hull stored there. It looked good to him with its white glistening paint, its gilt "Mowich" (Chinook for Deer), on the bow. Varnished combing, blue ensign astern, and a white and red name pennant on the bow. The engine looked simple too. So simple that the salesman showed him all the ways to do it in about four minutes-Fritz found other ways for four hours later. The

A Fine Maskalonge one and a half horse power engine certainly looked simple enough, although

turned, again the wheel flew around be-fore Fritz's impulse, and "Put, put, put, put," off she went right merrily. "Guess I'd better fill the oil cup, and the two grease cups." "Put, put, put," sang the engine. "Fine as silk," sang the lad. "Now, where's that smoke coming from; this is no coal burner! Phew! where's this is no coal burner! Phew! where's this is no coal burner! Phew! where's the old rags, guess the ship's a-fire." It certainly looked like it for a small cloud of black smoke was coming out from un-der the aft deck. "Well, my cushions are corkfilled anyhow" thought Fritz. Just them he saw a drop of solder fall from the muffler, "Golly, she's melting; something wrong." Another dense cloud of smoke made the lad turn off the spark. Not a moment too soon. The spark. Not a moment too soon. The spark. Not a moment too soon. The pump had been returning all the water to the river, instead of sending part through to keep the pipes and the muffler cool. It took a good half hour to get things cold enough to resume the trip, and the lad's heart went mouthwards every time he smelt burning oil, or grease on any joint.

Right ahead, was the dam, to the right, the locks. Out of the swift water in the calm of the "dead," the Mowich darted. The boat was all right, but Fritz darted. The boat was all right, but Fritz pulled the side stearing gear, and sent her straight for the overflowed log guard that protected the left side. Instantly reversing he threw the gear right across and went "BUMP" into the good old solid limestone wall. It was only the big bases and be lime out on the ded big brass anchor line eye on the deadwood of the bow that saved her. She bounced back like a ball and, urged by Mr. Put-put-put attacked it again. Fritz at this instant threw off the spark and standing up put the oars in place and manhandled her into the lock. All this was done to the loud plaudits and hearty laughter of the locksiders. and hearty laughter of the locksiders. Fritz only pursed up his lips and ignoring the flood of advice, wiped and cooled, and atended strictly to business, with the result that the moment the lock gate opened. "Put-put-put-put" went the merry little engine, and off darted the Mowich in true deerlike style. All went merry as the proverbial marriage bell for several miles, every time she was hungry Fritz gave her oil, every time she seemed thirsty he gave her on, every time sne seemed thirsty he gave her more water. "Keep her at 4½ and about 2," said the man, and you have a good mixture. I wonder what a mixture means thought the boy. Just then a passing motor boat man called out, "Poor mixture, sonny." called out, "Poor mixture, sonny." Fritz looked at his exhaust, quite blue looking, while the passing boat sent out a purring cloud of steam - white moisture. "I have it," joyfully cried Fritz after many mysterious, and anxious moments. "Put-puff-put-puff p-u-" "Too much water," laughed the boy. New movement, "Put, put, put"



Winnipeg, Feb., 1913.

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tume Skirt from us you know its value. If not, let us make you one. You will be delighted. We will make you a lovely seven-gored heavy Winter Serge Costume Skirt in either navy, wine, brown, black, srey, helio or myrtle, together with our special offer of a lovely blouse or overall to every customer. Send your correct length, waist and hip measure-ments at once, with \$1 bill. You will be charmed. It is only by making in very large quan-tities that enables us to supply these beautiful garments at the price.

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or RA MENDETS

(he was thinking of his Natural History pets no doubt). The trial spin, with the maker at the bow, was a huge success, never a kick out of time did the little engine give. It just sat down and attended to business.

it promptly threw its starter whizzing for Fritz's head the first time he whirled

it, "Bite me, would you, I'll tame you," the lad ejaculated between closed teeth,

"It's as easy as running a sewing machine," quoth the man. "I'd do well with the sewing machine, I don't think," said Fritz. The carefully saved roll of bills was

handed over, receipt pocketed, stern line thrown off, and out into the current of the river slipped the Mowich. One swift turn with the crank and "put, put," went the little engine, singing away like a teakettle.

"She's a duck," sang Fritz-Put-put -p-u-t-p-sang the engine, and died gently away. "She's a lame duck," sighed the boy, as he seized the crank and slipped it on and whinled the wheel and draw it as

and whirled the wheel and drew it offall in one swift motion-"Put-p-

sighed the engine. "I'll put put-putter you, old girl, if you don't do better," cried Fritz as he cranked and cranked with little result.

too, then suddenly she stopped dead, and no art the boy possessed would move her. "Row a mile," he laughed, and out came the "ash breeze." "I'll bet she's flooded," called a passing semispeed man, "turn her over twenty times and she'll

go." "Thanks," yelled Fritz. Ten times! "thurty times! forty twenty times! thirty times! forty times! that shining nickle handle spun. Drops of perspiration stood out on Fritz's noble brow. "Put." "Hurrah!" "put-put." "Hurrah! hurrah!" "Putput-put" and off the little witch went for home, and all the way too, as if she had never given the boy a moment's trouble, all the day long.

"Old lady, I'm going to take you out fishing," said the boy to his boat. She curled the water from her bow in a laugh as she started, and off they went to where the wild rice, beds hid the mighty maskalounge, the tiger of the fresh water lakes. Now, his lady did not like to travel at reduced speed, but with infinite care the lad soothed and "Oh! I forgot to turn the spark on again." "Put-put-put-put-p-"" "Well, that's better, Oh! bother, the gasoline is off too." Another tap was

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The Western Home Monthly



The Mowich the Maskalonge and the boy

up and down the wild rice beds, in and out of the bays the dainty little boat slid noiselessly. Instantly responding and stopping like a lady, while the lad struggled with the great plunging thing on the end of his trolling line, a thing sometimes so big that it could pull Mowich, boy and all, stern first. Then came the swift overhauling, the mignty splashing, the rapid passing of the last few feet of line through the fingers, the outward reach and lift, and then the dull drumlike beating of the big fish's tail on the hot bottom boards of the



The Mowich on Ontario Waters

launch—or the great whacking "splash" as the huge slimy thing slipped over the combing and struck the water, free to roam its native element once more. Or sugging on the entle swells, the craft lay anchored off the point of one of the many islands in these northern lakes. Here, with steel rod and fine line, with crayfish or minnow, or frog bait, he lured for the active small mouth, or its more sluggish cousin, the big mouth bass. Many were the pretty fights the little propeller in the stern saw. Many the captive bass has hung beside the white walls of the little witch, wondering no doubt at their opaqueness.

Or, when the stars were out, and the Mowich opened her red and her white eye, and gazed into the summer darkness



Maskalonge and Ducks

through which she was speeding, he sat at the engine, and ran it by instinct and by touch, starting the wildfowl into clamerous flight, and making the blue herons go croaking and complaining off into the gloom. Then, when the nor easters blew, and

Then, when the nor'easters blew, and the great waves were loosed, how each roaring rush of wind that struck the shack made him think of poor holding ground and the lantern twinkled down the path in many a midnight storm, for a fellow gets to feel a strong liking towards his boat when she is as true and obedient as the Mowich.

Musquash and His Neighbours

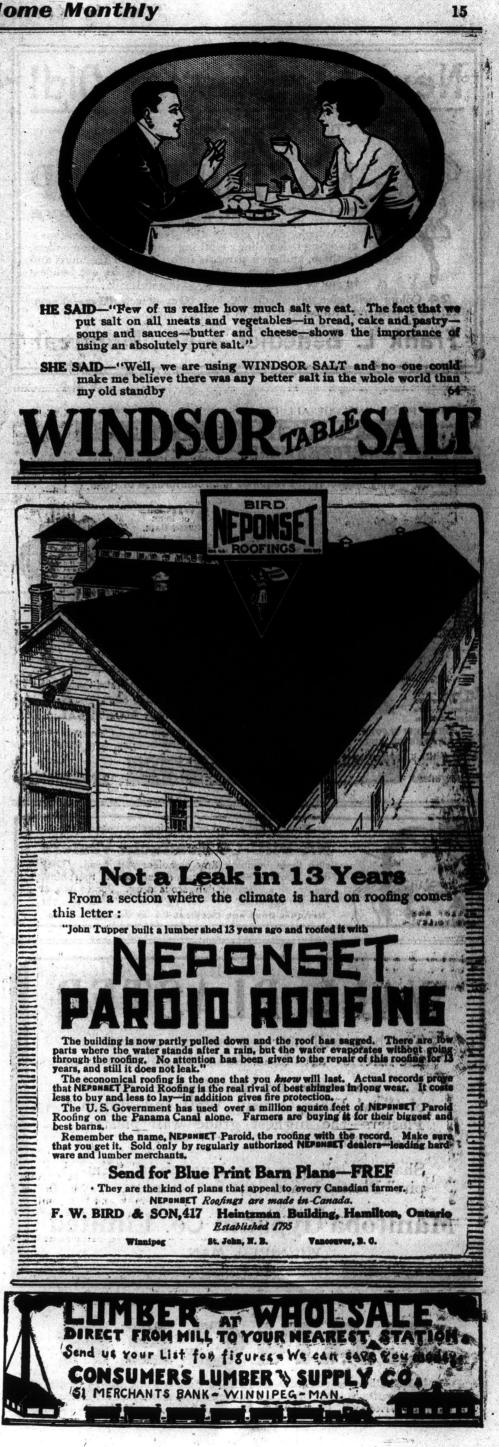
By G. W. Bartlett, Gladstone, Man

WHERE the sluggish little stream merged its waters in the marsh, the willows of a projecting headland cast a black blot on the glimmering moon-lit surface. The wavering edge of the shadows was cleft by a sudden wedge of waves as a dark form shot out into the open marsh, a hundred yards further, he made a parabola and curved gradually in to the reeds, through which he crept to the muddy flat, and dog-like proceeded to scratch his ear with his hind foot.

For two minutes or more he sat in

This he accomplished, quadruped fashion, by licking the wound till bleeding ceased. Never having heard of germs, infection, or antiseptics, Musquash was content to leave the rest to Dame Nature, to whose efficiency, his numerous long-healed scars bore ample testimony. He had little appetite for another ad-

He had little appetite for another adventure on the marsh, even on the chance of a lily root; but he cared not to go to bed supperless. In these circumstances, he bethought himself of a grassy shallow a short way up-stream, where he might at least fill his stomach. Here fortune smiled upon him. his work among the grass roots he brought up two clam shells, which, from their weight could not be empty. Of course the bivalves refused to open up; but that was no great matter for one so richly endowed in the matter of jaws and teeth. Carrying his prizes to the shelter of an overhanging bank he laid one shell-fish where he could easily reach it, and proceeded to the solution of the other. This he soon effected with his chisel teeth; and the hunrgy rat regaled himself on the juicy mollusk within. The second clam soon followed the first; and Musquash crept off to his repose.



the moonlight, intently alert, his nose working questioningly on the gale. He had need for watchfulness. Other night prowlers were abroad. A long, lean, fierce-eyed mink had of late appeared with perilous frequency among his favorite haunts where the lily roots grew thickest, on the south side. For this reason Musquash foraged tonight on the less attractive north shore. He chose for landing, a spot hemmed in by a dry, dense screen of rushes whose crackling would warm him of any hostile purpose of a certain shadowy gray lynx which had on other occasions beset his path.

As he sat alert to these enemies by land and water, some guardian angel of the wild must have warned him of the approach of another unseen foe. As he plunged, a shadow silent as moonlight. swept like a breeze across the rushes and struck the water. A splash-a flutter-and the great horned owl rose, with a drop of blood on one talon. Hovering over the water it marked with glaring eye the ripples which showed the path of the fugitive below the surface. These led to the densely willowed headland, whose tangled margin afforded shelter from the aerial pursuer. After two ineffectual swoops, the owl carried his depradations into other quarters, leaving the rat to nurse his mangled tail.

The Crow

Though normally and by tradition a vegetarian, Musquash was by no means narrow-minded in creed or practice. A change of menu in the form of shell-fish or crabs, was always acceptable, he had occasionally dined off the carcasses of dead fishes found in the water, and some of his kinsmen had even been accused, probably on flimsy evidence, of attacking young ducklings. Few rodents are tied down to any stereotyped bill of bare, least of all Musquash. Full of recollections of his clam feast. the, rat repaired, next afternoon, to the same reedy shallow. On this visit, his



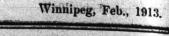
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diving, groping, and grubbing seemed all in vain. He found nothing but some empty snail-shells. Almost ready to abandon the quest, his quick ear caught a low "chip-chip" further up-stream. The sound did not suggest any known en-emy. He cautiously proceeded to in-vestigate.

On a gravelly bar some distance up, he spied an ancient crow, on the same errand as himself. The bird had met with better success, having just cracked the shell of a tempting clam. The sight was too much for muskrat stoicism.

was too much for muskrat stoicism. Musquash dived, came up under a wil-low six feet from the unsuspecting fish-er, took his bearings and dived again. The crow was enjoying himself, and completely off his guard. The furry creature which dashed at him from the creature which dashed at him from the water, looked at first startled glance, like a mink. No time for hesitation. With a startled "caw" the bird aban-doned his eatch. When from his airy vantage he learned that he had been frightened from his luncheon by a musk-rat—a contemptible chewer of roots— his rage knew no bounds. With a hoarse, throaty, "craw," the bird swooped. The rat gathered itself into a ball of bristing fur from which gleamed two black beady eyes and four white chisel, teeth. The crow missed the eye by a hair-breadth, the rat leaped, narrowly missing the wing feathers at

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passed up a long sloping water gallery and emerged into a maze of intersect¹ ing and intricate passages, threading which he came to a grass-uphotstered, dome-shaped chamber with several exits.

dome-shaped chamber with several exits. Here he found his mate in a state of great excitement. She had just returned from the marsh, where she narrowly escaped capture by the mink. Exactly, how much of her adventure she made Musquash comprehend is a matter of pure conjecture; but her extreme terror indicated some deadly peril, and there is little doubt that the first suspicion of his amphibian brain would turn to the mink. No land animal can follow the rat into his watery corridors, and the rat into his watery corridors, and no other water creature would make the attempt. But the mink-lithe, sav-age, relentless, is in his insistent pursuit of the smaller animals, the very personi-

fication of grim death. The rats therefore moved about with redoubled caution. Father Rat succeeded for over a week in keeping clear of his enemy, but one starlit evening the latter came upon him as he sat not ten yards away in the rushes. Escape seemed impossible. In desperate flight Musquash ducked, dived, and dodged among the roots, but in this game he was at a disadvantage. The mink's slim body wound and threaded the openings and passages with the ease of a serpent. He doubled hoping to lead the



The Mammoth Morraine at the Head of Moose Pas

which he anapped. The bird wheeled and swooped again striking with beak and claw; the rodent dodged and countered.

The tactics of each were simple and direct. The winged antagonist instinc-tively struck at the most vulnerable spot-the eye. The furry foe sought a clutch on the bird, that he might drown him in the stream. The crow's strong vantage was the choice of time of at-tack, the rat's lay in heavy armor, strong jaws, and formidable teeth.

The foes closed for the fifth time when a dark 'form sprang out of the thicket, knocking the rat over and pinning the crow to earth. Musquash half leaped, half rolled, into the water and dived panic stricken. From the distant willows by the bend he witnessed the last flutter of his opponent, as Tom Henderson's Maltese cat carried his victim up the bank to dryer ground. After waiting half an hour to as-sure himself that the coast was finally clear, the rodent returned, diving from clump to clump, to the sand-bar. Here lay the cause of the war, a clam with broken shell, ready for the feast. Tucking the luscious morsel under his chin, with his fore-paws, he removed from the dangerous spot to the friendly covert of some over-hanging dog-wood bushes, where he feasted in luxurious leisure.

pursuit on the back track, but the range was too close. His foe could see him.

A GOOD BREAKFAST Some Persons Never Know What it Means

A good breakfast, a good appetite and good digestion mean everything to the man, woman or child who has anything to do, and wants to get a good start toward doing it.

A Southern man tells of his wife's "good breakfast" and also supper, made out of Grape-Nuts and cream. He says: "I should like to tell you how much good Grape-Nuts has dor

r wood Fiber, Cement Wall and Finish Plasters-the highest grade wall plasters manufactured.

Shall we tell you something about "Empire" Plaster Board-the fire retardent.

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The Mink

Clams were, for Musquash, an occasional luxury rather than a staple food. If he could obtain lily roots, he was happy; and lacking these he fell back on reeds and rushes. On his return from the clam feast, he towed home a supply of the latter for his wife and family. Dragging his forage after him he dived into the submerged entrance,

After being in poor health for the last 18 years, during part of the time scarcely anything would stay on her stomach long enough to nourish her, finally at the suggestion of a friend she tried Grape-Nuts.

"Now, after about four weeks on this delicious and nutritious food, she has picked up most wonderfully and seems as well as anyone can be.

"Every morning she makes a good breakfast on Grape-Nuts eaten just as it comes from the package with cream or milk added; and then again the same at supper and the change in her is wonderful.

"We can't speak too highly of Grape-Nuts as a food after our remarkable experience." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.—Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

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The Western Home Monthly

In desperation Musquash struck out into the marsh, heading toward his old refuge on the north shore. The mink followed closer and closer. Soon he was within a foot of the game, another moment and the chase would be over. Musquash bared his teeth. If he must sell his life he would fight his foe under water, where the rat's greater endurance would more nearly equalize the odds. With this desperate resolve Musquash dived, turned suddenly in the water, and rose at his pursuer. His one faint hope was to secure a firm hold on the savage head or throat, and drag his foe to the bottom. This done, his superior power of continuing without air would enable him to hold on long enough to drown his enemy. But as he rose he discovered to his amazement that the mink was no longer on his trail. Gazing cautiously in all direc-

tions, he could see no sign of the assailant. Then in the upper air, he heard the snarl of the mink as if battl.ng with some unseen antagonist. From under a lily leaf Musquash watched the writhing, biting fury, struggling in the clutch-es of the horned owl. The owl had, after many moons of stalking, seen his chance for a muskrat. He had swooped to catch a Tartar.

The mink seized the owl's leg, working upward toward a deadlier grip beneath the wing. Fang and talon made furious work; neither dared relax his grip. The combat drifted shoreward, wavered over the willow flat, and dropped from view in the meadow beyond.

Silently, fearfully, Musquash made his homeward route. How the battle ter-minated, he never learned. Both his enemies vanished, and the marsh which they had terrorized knew them no more.

Willie and His Valentine

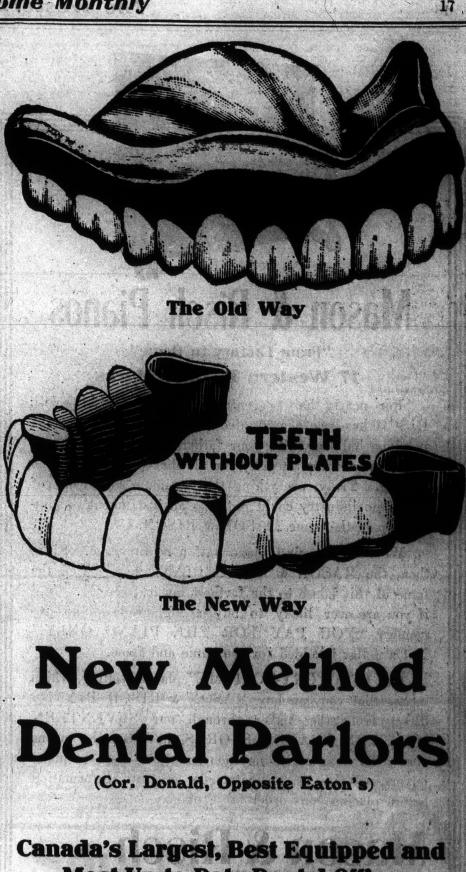
A Story of Man's Shallying. Written for The Western Home Monthly by Lionel Kingsley.

T was out in Alberta. A long, low many a Highland girl had received some range of hills sloped gently to some little token of a wasting passion in the fair-seeming meadowland, brown soil washed at its edges by a small, swift creek of pure water. But the creek was not running now. At the touch of the Maker it had locked its murmurings within an icy garment, and the occasional wayfarer could now cross it dryshod. . In the summer the stream took some wading, boots and stockings had to come of and acquaintance made with the cool water, for bridge there was none. On the slope of one of the gentlest of the hills stood a shack, low, ugly, and put up, vidently, by some-one strange to the ways of the country. For here and there, in the qu kly disap-pearing darkness if night, could be seen a drift of light, which, picturesque as it might look fr the outside, meant knot holes and draughts of icy air within.

The door of the shack was thrown open and there appeared in the dull glow reflected from a fire, the figure of give reliected from a nre, the ngure of a man, young, presentable even. He gave a long look, a sad look. His thoughts were, seemingly, far away. He stood there, defiant of all the winds that blew—an. they here eerily in the Alberta hills; coming across the razor-backs of one or two of the sharpest backs of one or two of the sharpest defined of them; they cut like knives into the skin, hardened as it was by exposure. But he stood there regardless of discomfort. His eyes, clear grey eyes, wandered up to the skies. It was now early morn, and the stars were begin-ning to die out in the heavens. The light moon hovered on the edge of day, seemingly reluctant to go into its place over some other part of the globe, Nothing disturbed the silence; it was as if nature were ' .oding over its coming work in the spring, when the creek struggled forward. A small collection should rush its piling waters down to of houses marked the township, the the big river, and the lowlands should goal of the two adventurers. One of

shape of scent bottles, gloves, or ribbons, daintily ensconced in a lace covered box, shot with Cupid's arrows, and such like frivolities.

The "run" to the post office meant six miles, but this distance means nothing to a lover, especially when he is mounted on snow shoes. So a few minutes later the pair were sliding over the white expanse, down the slopes over the low lands, heading, in the crisp sharp air, for the resting place of love's message -perchance, if the gods were favorable to his suit-the mundane post office. The man's thoughts were occupied with the delight of receiving—just as a girl's is more often with the joy of giv-ing. His imagination transported him away ahead of his snowshoes. Perhaps that was why one of them suddenly broke, and let him describe a parabola with extraordinary fluency of speed— as one might say—landing him head foremost in a drift. Up to his shoulders in the warm snowy blanket the lover's legs waved for a moment or two. picturesquely in the air, the astonished collie sniffing hard at this abrupt up-ending of one of the great humans. A mighty heave and Willie came into his rightful position, his snowshoes in the process, rendering the dog half uncon-scious. With a long yelp Bruce sub-sided on a snow bank. There were the pair, with "hors de combat" for a time, midway between love's resting place and the fires of home, yclept the shack on the hill. But everything passes, so off came the snowshoes. Bruce gradually became aware that he had worked the situation for all it was worth, and they



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Suddenly the man wheeled around, and clicked his fingers loudly. A collie, a beautiful scion of a Scotch race of Kingdogs, came nuzzling his head into his master's eager hands. Master and dog were evidently good companions. Out in the hills companionship is appreciated and the one good thin about a dog, good friend as he may be, is that he doesn't answer one back, even if one is spoiling for a quarrel. "Come on, Bruce," said the grey-eyed man, "lct us run over to the post office and see if there be any letters for Willie Macquarrie." Willie, it would appear by the warm glint that came into his eyes, expected something by the mail, d, as the month of February was getting towards its middle, one ig t 1 we suggested that the glint was not unconnected with the idea of valentines. For Willie had always been a great one for this convenient way of delicately advising a lady that he considered her worthy of having money spent upon her. His reputation far away in Ross-shire, in the dear old Scotch hills, had been admirable in this respect and in that lengthy course, over which a young man's love affairs often range before he finds his right mate,

them had the temerity to dare the wintry air with the national flag. The air had, jealous of sundry wavings of the said flag, retorted by freezing it stiff, so that it now hung around the staff much like an umbrella which has seen better days.

No one was about as Willie and the dog stumbled into the one room which served as grocery store, post office, lounging place and all. To Willie the assort ment of smells drifting about the heat ed place was sweet in his nostrils, and he sniffed long and luxuriously. He warmed himself at the stove, he melted the snow on his boots. He did everything but ask for his expected letters. He dallied with his sensations. He knew-or thought he knew-that he could, at any moment, receive what he expected across the counter. So, therefore, he considered, why not enjoy the pleasures of anticipation. For even Willie had lived long enough to know that the anticipation often far surpasses the reality. And, again, for the truth must be told, even about a Scotch laddie with clear grey eyes, Willie was a sad There might be one valentine flirt. waiting for him, there might be more. His feminine acquaintance in old Scotia Old and broken down roots treated and built up and made as useful as your natural teeth. Missing teeth supplied with or without a plate. A guarantee given with work. No more expense to you to have the work done again because it must be done properly in the beginning to be guaranteed. Estimates given and samples of the various forms of work shown, and all without cost to you,

Painless Extraction by the **Dola Method**

Mason & Risch Pianos

18

"From Factory to Home" **17 Western Branch Stores**

For nearly half a century, the name MASON & RISCH has been a guarantee of the highest attainments in piano building. To your fathers and grandfathers it stood for sterling integrity for all that is good in piano making. Truly, everything that intimate knowledge of the piano industry could put into an instrument is summed up in the name MASON & RISCH.

We built our first piano half a century ago. Since then, the MASON & RISCH PIANO has carried the fame of this house to the farthest musical centres. And if you are ever likely to buy a high-grade piano, remember "YOU PAY FOR THE PIANO ONLY." Not a dollar is added for the name and fame.

Our "FACTORY-TO-HOME" plan of selling, which means that you can buy MASON & RISCH PIANOS direct from the maker through our SEVENTEEN WESTERN BRANCH STORES, has been the means year after year of saving thousands of dollars to piano buyers. Write us for catalogue and full information before placing your order for a piano.



was extensive, marked with good discrimination in the choice of beauty, and so Willie, fickle Willie, now that he was where pleasure could be had simply for the asking, thought lightly of the many girls at home. Would there be a remembrance from Mary, or Teenie of the Trossachs, or Belle of the mill orbut why pursue his vagrant thoughts? Love, or man's idea of love, lists where it will—to a dozen girls in as many minutes.

There was no one in the store at this time of the day, not even the postmaster, so Willie and Bruce continued a process of toasting their several sides until they both began to steam like miniature boilers. These purely animal pleasures were rudely disturbed by the scrape of the door leading into the house part. It was a peculiarity of the settlement that all its doors scraped, warped, and then they did everything but close tightly.

A girl appeared in the opening, framed with a background of grey shadow which a closer inspector might have discovered as a stack of boxes. So the heroine of the story appeared, not romantically as a heroine should, but prosaically as the most matter-of-fact individual could wish. Willie showed no excitement, no pleasure, for this was not the particular girl of his heart. Just now he was wrapped up in a Scotch She smiled roguishly. "Is it, ever?" "Ah! Lena, pretty girls-"

"Oh, Mr. Macquarrie, you are too dreadful-"

"Know when Valentines are about?" She broke in, "Do you expect any?"

"I have a kind of suspicion," he be-gan, stammering, "that there might be one from-er, my sister in Scotland." "Oh! Mr. Macquarrie," she coquetted,

'your sister." "Now, is there just one?" he pur-

sued.

The girl went to a box on the shelf behind the post compartment. She knew that the slight effort she had to make to get at the foreign parcels displayed her figure to the best advantage. She did not hurry over her inspection of the parcels. She was playing her own game. She meant to secure Willie this Valentine's Day, little as he suspected it. And she had eyes enough to see that he was not quite blind to her slender-ness and decided good looks. Therefore, she prolonged his opportunity to feast his eyes on rustic beauty. She turned at last and held up a small package. "Here you are," she murmured "some-

thing from your sister."

He seized it, and retreated rather ungraciously to the stove. She seated herself on the counter, and watched him smilingly. She was in no hurry. She was playing a waiting game.



A Beautiful Camping Ground in the Canadian Rockies

maiden—he was rather hazy who it was, j but he knew very certainly it was one of three in a certain Highland village. Perhaps, to this impressionable young man, it was a composite girl formed of all the three. Still, for all this, Willie little knew it was fate that stared at him from the shadow of the doorway. Fate was a pretty girl, brown-cheeked, dark-eyed, and slim like a poplar, an eminently lovable girl. Willie was no stranger to her. In fact, he had been a pleading dweller with her in her maiden thoughts, and not unassociated with her dreams. In fact she was in love with him, and he, dense man, dreamt about far away girls who probably by this time had forgotten that such a man as Willie Macquarrie had ever existedfor absence makes the heart (a girl's) go wandering.

He burst the string of the package, and eagerly took out the contents. His face grew downcast, and he stared un-believingly. "Great Scott," he cried, "Who'd have thought it?" And a piece of wedding cake tumbled to the floor. The girl leaned forward. "Isn't that wedding cake?" she cried interestedly, 'is your sister married?"

Winnipeg, Feb., 1913.

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She ran behind the post office counter, and assumed the proper air of officialdom: "Now, Mr. Macquarrie, what for you?"

He sauntered towards her, and leaned carelessly against a box of crackers. He smiled, and as he smiled, she smiled too. Bruce also broke into a doggy grin. It was a mutually pleasant party. There was a silence. The girl waited expectantly. He began to speak at last. "Do you know, Lena-

"Miss Mason, if you don't mind." "Do you know, Lena," he insisted with a warming smile, "that it's Valentine's Day?"

He smiled sheepishly as he handed the sweet candied morsel to her, "I'm afraid she is."

"Quite a surprise, isn't it?" she queried, elevating her dark brows, munching the wedding souvenir with relish. She half closed her eyes in rapture over a particularly nutry crumb, and he seized the opportunity to drop the pack-age into the stove. She looked out of the corner of her eye as he closed the stove door-and smiled behind her hand, but she affected not to have seen.

"Quite unexpected, wasn't it?" she laughed at him. "Didn't know-" she broke off-it was too early in the campaign to aim her heavy guns. He glowered. "Is that all?" he asked.

"I think so," the girl replied. "But I'll have another look." She sprung easily off the counter and he began to open his eyes. Lost to all consciousness of him, seemingly, she burrowed again among the foreign mail. But she was acutely aware of his warm glances. Presently she gave a triumphant cry. "One more, mournful Willie."

He took the second packet and slith-

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The Western Home Monthly

ered off the outer envelope. She resumed her seat. Her time was coming, and she wished to collect her thoughts, so that he could scatter his. Rip! and the contents of the letter was displayed -more wedding cake.

"Oh! Mr. Macquarrie!" she rippled, "more cake-more sisters!" Her dark eyes snapped with amusement. He read the card that accompained the cake, and dropped in a chair. She watched him lovingly-but also unsympathetically. "Darn it!" he cried.

"Oh! Mr. Macquarrie!" The beauty shook her head. "Naughty! Naughty! To darn your sisters after they have darned your socks for you all—" "Darn my sisters," he roared. "I

haven't got any." "Not any?" she whispered to him. "No! these are from two girls who have turned me down. Two flirts!" • "But you couldn't have married ei-

ther." "Why should they hurry to get mar-ried at all?" he muttered.

"Oh, Mr. Macquarrie, I'm afraid you're

the flirt. Writing to two girls at the same time." Her voice sounded severe, but in it could be detected a cooing note. She leaned across the counter, and her lips looked many things. "After all," she went on, "there's just as good fish in the sea as were ever pulled out."

He looked at her. Willie was fickle. Willie was impressionable. This was a good fish right before him, a particular-ly fine fish. Why waste time on girls thousands of miles away-especially girls who unfeelingly got married without thought of his lacerated feelings? He ground the second piece of cake under his heel.

'What shameful waste!" Lena shrilled. She ran around the counter, and prepared to pick up the crumbs. He leaned over her, and said "Lena!"

She looked up at him, and replied warningly, "Miss Mason." Her eyes were bright as diamonds. He took her



Lake Minnitaki, E. Winnipeg, National Transcontinental Railway.

hand and pulled her to her feet. What could she do but come? he was the stronger. Then this impressionable young Scotchman carried her to the counter. She expostulated. She coaxed. But he wouldn't let her go. Her eyes carried tears now, but there was a smile behind them. He bent her face and kissed her on lips that invited caresses. Then she fired up, and struck him.

"What do you mean?" she cried fierce ly and tearfully. "You with your girls and your Valentines. Do you suppose Lena Mason is to be kissed by any homesteader who chooses to buy a two-cent stamp?" And she struck the as-tonished nouver former same with the tonished young farmer again. This was her idea of love tactics. A girl must not give herself away too easily. He looked at her, then seemed to slough away his indecision. He threw

his arms around her and rushed her, kicking, to the door of the street. He flung it open and pointed across the snows.

"Lena!" he said earnestly, "I'm only a shilly shally, but I've made up my mind. Over there is what I call my home, what can be a real home—if you will but come to it." "You mean!" and her eyes shone like

the Northern stars.

"I mean, will you be my wife?" For reply she kissed him on the lips. He went outside to cool—the young

man wasn't used to proposals. Lena ran happily behind the counter, and whispered into the foreign mail box. "If he but knew that I had opened his precious Valentines, before he them! Why! he wouldn't have had them if they had been dangerous."

Such are the ways of a maid with a man-so do the wills of women en-tangle man into the narrow ways of matrimony.

Worms cause fretfulness and rob the infa-sleep, the great nourisher. Mother Graves' V Exterminator will clear the stomach and inte-and restore healthfulness.



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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



The Gambling Spirit of the West

The Western Home Monthly

With Particular Reference to Human Suckers.

By J. H. Kenyon.

then, whenever, in fact, he has any leisure to spare from his lifework of swallowing and digesting the fish that are as foolish

as they are greedy. But for all that, and more than all that, as Robert Burns did not say, the poor misguided innocent ones have a side to represent as truly as the guilty ones, and I propose to help them to express

YOU remember, gentle reader, that first we had a preliminary discussion of the gambling spirit of the West, then we had the professional real estate agent tell his story, and now we are going to listen to the woeful tale of the "sucker", who is considered to be the legitimate prey of the subdivision "shark." For all sharks, both in the sea and out on land, prefer the pot-bellied, and soft-headed "suckers," because they swallow the whole bait and hook with one greedy ulp, without premeditating a moment. They rush to their doom with an eager-ness that gives the prowing shark not only an easy time of making a fat living, but a jolly fit of laughter every now and then, whenever, in fact, he has any leisure of it, the men and women who cannot afford to lose it, for the reason that their earning capacity is decreasing with each loss of their savings. Not only that, my alert critics, but the very loss of such hard-earned money means to the percent and love and honesty. So when you are estimating the real loss of a little money estimating the real loss of a little money to a very poor man or woman, you must do something more than reckon up the cents and dollars; you must find out what that small amount of money represents to the person robbed, and by proper analysis, discover what the loss really entailed, and then, I have no doubt, you will agree with me that it is high time to

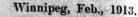


Watching the sun drop behind the mountain, Pyramid Lake, Alta.

themselves in this little article. When | let the poor suckers, as you stigmatize innocence has lost its voice by hoarsely orying for its rights, it is high time—God Almighty knows, and a few wise men who try to keep close enough to Him to hear what He says, to speak in its stead. And there is no doubt in my mind that this is the famous psychological moment to let the victims be heard, be-cause they have really earned this privilege by paying too much for it, and yet have never been allowed it in the market place. Let us be perfectly frank, for we cannot be truthful and secretive, especially in such a matter as this, and then we shall make far more progress in interpreting the poor man, who earns the money, that makes the real estate operator and agent both millionaires, while he is gracious enough to remain a hard worker for their sakes. Why is a sucker born every second? Because he cannot help it, you reply Yes, but why is the crop still increasing, out of all ratio to the natural increase of the population of the country? One would think that with the tremendous fatalities of inordinate speculation, the next generation would contain fewer suckers. But statistics, on the contrary, prove the opposite. The victims strew the plains of the great West, as no battlefield was ever covered with the double and the would be the strength of the strew with the dead and the wounded, in the most bloody times. More money has been lost in the general gamble out here than would have given every able-bodied man a good farm, fully paid for, and equipped with all the modern machinery that would enable him to make a compctence in five years of steady work. Lost, said, and I mean it, for the money

them, have a voice in the discussion of their undoing.

The very first thing that a newcomer is told upon his arrival in our enterprising city of Winnipeg, is to be quick to get into the real estate game, for soon it may be too late. Even the slow Englishman is compelled by force of his surroundings, by the example of his friends who take pity on him for not being in the West long ago, and by the direct and indirect importunities of the thousands of real estate brokers who soon spot him in their neighborhood, to invest his savings in some lots. He simply has no chance to escape from e final inevitable, for he is made fun of if he resists too long, and keeps his money in the bank that uses it to enable it to pay those big dividends that make us all want to buy bank stock. Ten per cent is really nothing as a return on money invested in real estate. One hundred per cent is not much of a return here. For there are companies in this city to which church deacons belong, and they have told me that they are in receipt of from five hundred to ten thousand per cent per annum. Incredible! Who says that? Not a Westerner, if you please, for he can believe anything, and still not be a bit superstitious, just because he has seen such things before. Only the Easterner, or the foreigner, smiles incredulously at such a statement, and he curls his lip in scorn because he doesn't know any better. It may be the right thing to do in the old country, where realty values are declining, but it is out of place in a new country where realty values are being boomed and inflated by all kinds of



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This Washer Must **Pay For Itself**

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But didn't know theman very well either. So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right" and that I might have to whisile for my money if I once parted withit. So I didn't buy the horse although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking. You see I make Washing Machines -the "1900 Grav-ity" Washer. And I said to my-self, Lots of people may think about my Washing Ma-chine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it. But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. Machines by mail. Thave sold over half a million

So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, with-out wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

other machine. I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six minutes. I know no other ma-chine ever invented can do that, without wear-ing out the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easily that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it doesn't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons the way all other machines do machines do.

machines do. It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might. So, said I to myself, I will do 'vith my "1f00 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask mc. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the oher every time.

with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask mc. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the olier every time. Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the ma-chine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it? Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is? And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months. In wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save from 50 to 75 cents a week over that no washwoman's wages. If you keep the ma-chine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week will paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance. Drop me a line to-day and let me send you as book, about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes. Address me personally:

Address me personally: E. D. Morris, Manager 1900 Washer Co. 357 Yonge St., TORONTO, CAN



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adventitious and legitimate means. The fact is we don't know how high the so-called values of land will climb, and we don't care, so long as we are not on the top with our money when the big and final drop takes place. What we are all twing to do is to take our sufficient the big and that drop takes place. What we are an trying to do is to take our profit while it is there, and we are fearful to stay in the market too long, and just as afraid to get out of it too soon. In other words,—in real plain English,—we are all gambling on futures, quite as much so, as though we were trading in the stock exchange with insufficient margins. If we are not too late we shall win; if we are too soon, we shall have to wait for our profits. But everything depends on the general prosperity of the country, on lots of capital coming here, on the steady influx of immigrants, and on the business confi-dence that is always behind large enterprises. The intrinsic worth of the land we buy is unknowable, at least, this is what a representative real estate man told me after I cornered him into making a confession, and finally made him come round to my side of the question. He tried to argue that any price obtained for land was the value of it, and I contended that the intrinsic worth of land inhered in the rental possibilities of it, possibilities that allowed a fair rate of interest on the buildings erected on it. When I got him to figure a little, he concluded that I had the best theory, and let the matter drop.

After all, none of us care to take the trouble to find the real value of land we buy. All we want is a chance to make some money by buying and selling it before the reaction takes place, before certain dreaded events precipitate a crisis which will result in a wild panic, which will knock away the props from under the top-heavy prices, out of which we expect to make our fortune. We do not want to be disillusioned. It would irritate us to have our scruples aroused, for they would undoubtedly prick our conscience to do its duty, and then there would be no peace of mind for us. Just a little longer we want, a little longer of profits, and of opportunities, to make more with the money we have gained, and then, the devil take the hindmost, we have won out.

It is this spirit that induces the new comer to put his savings into lots for speculative purposes. He feels that he has to do it. Everything seems to demand And he wants to report to his old folks away off in the old country precisely what a new country means, how easy money can be made in it, and how quickly a competence can be realized with a little judicious risk. The quicker he can report big returns for a little capital and a little time and labor, the bigger the success he is supposed to have made, and the prouder his people are of him. Money is the great thing, the test of a man's mettle and the worth of a country to him, and the sooner he gains it, the quicker his old bad record is blotted out. You see the force of temptation is too strong for the ordinary man to resist. He makes money because it is the easiest thing to make, and the only thing he came for.

So he attends auction sales every Saturday night, and buys lots in towns he has not seen,-buys them because they are apparently cheap, as knocked down by the glib-tongue 91101 just what I did, and just what thousands of wise duffers are doing all the time, but we soon lose our loyalty to a salesman when we discover that he has sold us lots five miles away from a town that has no name and location, and the consequence is that other suckers must come forward to fill our empty chairs. Then he begins to study the brilliant rhetoric of the sub-division salesman, and compare representations very carefully as though he knew what he was doing, and finally, as the result of a slight suggestion from a friend, who is, by the way, getting a commission for his casual reference to the subject, this lamb is driven again to the slaughter, with the greed in his soul. In this wise, our young friend, coming from a respectable country that does not countenance gambling at all, becomes infected with the fever that takes possession of his whole being. He frequents real estate offices, as he does pool rooms and stock rooms, and tries to get tips from railway officials as to the location of new towns, so he can be first on the ground to select corners and desirable business sites. He spends his spare time

The Western Home Monthly

in reading the newspapers, not for the never becomes a shark, because his nature literary or intellectual benefit he might is opposed to the fundamental change. derive therefrom, but for the purpose of learning about snaps in the real estate market. And, as he gains more experience and money, he buys Agreements of Sale, South African Scrip, and debts secured by farms, until he has no other thought in his mind than this one of taking advantage of the other fellow-the man in distress of the other renow—the main in districts who sells at a sacrifice, because he needs some ready cash to save him from ruin. From a small beginning, he goes on to a success which intoxicates him, and makes him feel that he is one of the lucky wooers of Fortune, unable to lose his stake in the game of life, because privileged by the favor of the gods. Herein lies the bane of his success.

Whether he wins or loses in the long run, he is spoiled for good work in the world. The easy and big money he has won in the real estate gamble sticks in his mind, the real estate gample sticks in his mind, and he will not do anything else,—some-thing that he might do,—if he were to apply his abilities, for the good of the world. The whole West is filled with these ne'er-do-wells. They are obstacles in the way of real and permanent reform, and we they earnot be utilized for even and yet they cannot be utilized for even terrible examples, simply because the West at the present time, does not wish to be taught the evil of its prevalent habit,—the sin of gambling, which is really taking something for nothing, or stealing what belongs to the future and the unborn.

There is another type, the sucker who

The young man "who made good," as the saying is, (and what a lie is often couched in this conventionalism) learned how to prey on others softer than himself, as so many of our citizens do. Indeed, to such an extent is this quick transformation act done that we cannot now count all the people engaged in the real estate business. It is seriously stated estate business. It is seriously stated that we have more brokers engaged in real estate business out here in the West than all the rest of the world combined. And I am inclined to believe it, for girl, boy, man and woman, everybody, as far as I can determine, are more or less in the one pursuit, are all buying and selling lots of land, and are all eager to find more opportunities to get a hundred-fold or a thousand-fold for their investment. The new-born baby is presented with a or a thousand-fold for their investment. The new-born baby is presented with a lot instead of with a rattle, and he sucks the gilt from a prospectus long before he can chew its story. And the aged men and women, ready to drop into their waiting graves, are so unmindful of the nearing sweep of the scythe of time in their real estate preoccupations, that they are always taken unawares, and leave unrounded careers behind them. The sucker that never wants to become a shark out here is rare, but he is repre-

a shark out here is rare, but he is repre-sentative of a class that should be represented fairly, for he is the ultimate prey and the last resort of all the hungry sharks, who seemingly cannot be satisfied. They have to be fed, so they say, and I

really believe that they are grateful to an unknown Providence for the care that helps them to perpetuate their race. At least, they know that suckers are merci-fully intended for sharks, and they ascribe the credit of it to a god of their

fully intended for sharks, and they ascribe the credit of it to a god of their own discovery, if not invention. Now why should the shark have any mercy on the sucker, any more than the ion should be solicitous about the lamb? The victims are evidently foreordained, according to the theology or philosophy of the carnivora. But the lambs and the suckers have a different opinion regarding this matter of such supreme import to them and it is for this reason that I am trying to voice their views. In the first place, the real suckers never can become sharks, and thus retailate. They are not made for the work of their being, they are forever imposed on by the sharp-toothed strong and hungry ones, who cannot have any mercy on their tenderness, because their philosophy prohibits, the same. The sharks are, therefore, true to their nature, and for this reason, we kill them on sight, when we can. Wouldn't it be a good thing for the world, if the laws that sometimes make us less humane, would allow us to do with the land-shark exactly what we do with the land-shark exactly what we do with the land-shark exactly what we might keep them under cover, and allow only enough to breed to supply our museums and aquariums with the best specimens that will provoke both our wonder and disgust.

Get this off your mind

Cut out the fret and stew about tonguebiting tobacco.

This applies to you, Mr. Pipe Smoker; also to pipe-shy men who have had their tongues broiled—and to men who never did dare smoke a pipe, because every puff was agony. Also to cigarette smokers whose taste has been worn out by chaff brands!

Now, gentlemen, for a short piece of change buy the 2-oz. tin of Prince Albert. Jam it into your pipe or roll up a cigarette. Light up! Smoke it hard, smoke it fast-red hot! Be as mean to it as you can. Just try to make it burn your tongue! It won't!



the inter-national joy smoke

hits a high spot in pipe tobacco. There's some class to it. And stick a pin right here. No other tobacco can be like Prince Albert, because it is produced by a patented process which we absolutely control!

Try the imitations! We want you to know yourself just how much Prince Albert tobacco has on 'em all. Get the question settled-get it right off your mind!

G. T. I. Q.—which means "Go to it Quick!" Enjoy a pipe as you never enjoyed one before. Why, men, do you realize what it means to smoke four or five pipefuls at a sitting and never even have your tongue tingle?

> Most Canadian dealers now sell Prince Albert in the tidy 2-oz red tin. If your dealer does not handle it, tell him to order from his jobber. Leading Canadian jobbers are now supplied.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY Winston-Salem, N. C., U. S. A.

Winnipeg, Feb., 1913.

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. But, alas this much cannot be done yet. Perhaps we shall come to it in time. When we have reckoned up the total gain which must be so enormous that it will compel us to take action at once, we will pass laws that will conserve the wealth of the poor, and protect it against the trusts and sharks and other thieves that fatten upon the savings of the widows and orphans, and the lonely young men and women, who are vainly endeavoring to get a start in life. At present, we are far more anxious to protect the luxuries of the rich than to save the wages of the poor, and the people are getting aware of the fact. When they are all aware of it, there will be a change for the better, a system of laws that will safeguard the interests of the majority, and guarantee them fair play.

play. Now if the sucker loses his faith in the eternal righteousness of things, through his commercial mishaps brought about by no fault of his own, for one has to remember, all the time, that a sucker is a sucker, and that is the reason he cannot cope with a shark—then he ceases to be in harmony with the laws of his being, and consequently gets in the way of his own progress. This means, of course, that he does not do his indispensable part of work in making the world in which he lives better and better.

The result of this neglect is something awful to contemplate. For when a sucker does not do good, the good is left undone, I mean the good of the world, for only suckers are foolish enough to



Goal Unloaders at Fort William, Ont.

work for nothing, and as no good is ever paid for with money, you cannot call on the sharks to do the unpaid duty, so there is only the third class of people to rely on for the real work of the world, and as they happen to be too busy to attend to it, the devil gets busy and does it himself. This is the situation, precisely. Either we have to get rid of the sharks who feed on the suckers, or else

we have to let the world go to the devil. For the representative men of business and professional pursuits, whether you call them ministers, professors, doctors, captains or generals of finance, politicians or even statesmen, are all too busy with their own affairs to bother with work that is left to be done by the people these shrewd and prudent ones term fools. Engrave it indelibly on your



consciousness that the men who make the money are not the men to do the fundamental and spiritual work of the world, and they cannot be made to do it, because they see no money in it. What a world this would be without some dreamers, visionaries, poets, and spiritual philosophers, doing the unpaid work of educating the soul of man for the glory of the future.

So I want to say a word for the sucker that feeds the Western and Eastern shark, Take his standpoint for a moment. Just look at him and estimate his worth to the country in which he lives. He certainly country in which he nves. He certainly helps to keep money in circulation. His imagination gives us the so called "un-earned increment," which has made thousands of big fortunes for private individuals and public corporations and which still forms the great and all-powerful magnet that attracts the fast-increasing crowd. He has grown so numerous, as a family, that he practically supports all the railways, and furnishes them with a profit that is difficult to reckon. He is the last to get into the sub-division that eventually becomes a town, and the first to get into the one that never becomes anything. For he is omnipresent, om-nivarous, the beginning and the end of a country, the main support of its wealthy population, the delight of the money-lender, and the joy of the grafter. Canada, least of all nations, cannot do without the victim of the land-shark, since she is absolutely dependent on him for her present prosperity and her future per-manence. She has no other class to rely manence. She has no other class to rely on for the work of upbuilding the country, and for this patent reason, she should protect the breed that gives her being. Without plenty of suckers, the sharks would eat the only other class that lends respectability to convention, and affords us a chance to boast of the increase of Western millionaires. So we should be grateful to the sucker, and not treat him too roughly, and make him understand that he is not the laughing-stock of creation, but the real basis of our national and individual prosperity. For, after all, the secret of the sucker's folly is that he has a soul, and the shark has lost his long ago. But a nation needs a soul, as much as a man, and when it has lost it, it becomes a shark, which is soon killed by those it mistakes for suckers.

Promissory Notes.—The sounds from a fiddle being tuned before a performance.

Complete Secrecy.—Nell: "Yes, George and I are engaged, but you mustn't say anything to him about it." Belle: "Why—doesn't he know it?"

Not What She Wanted.—Mrs. Smith: "Is my hat on——" Smith impatiently: "Yes, your hat's on straight. Come along or we'll lose the train!" Mrs. Smith: "If it's straight it won't do. Wait a minute till I go back to the house and tilt it on one side!"

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The Constable's Retort.—A few. months ago the police van was passing Newgate Prison, and a young man on the pavement, thinking to have some fun at the expense of the constable behind, called out, "Hi,, any room inside?" "Yes, just room for one," replied the officer. "Come on!" "What's your fare ?" "Oh, bread and water—the same as you had before!"

An Unfortunate Error.—The editor of a New York journal once wrote an obituary notice on a man of some prominence and among other things said—"He was educated for the Bar,but was tempted away from the legal profession by love of letters." He did not read the proof, and the next morning was horror-stricken on picking up the paper to read in the obituary notice— "He was educated for the Bar, but was tempted away from the legal profession by a love of bitters."

After 10 Years of Asthma Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy proved the only relief for one graceful user, and this is but one cure among many. Little wonder that it has now become the one recognized remedy on the market. It has earned its fame by its never failing effectiveness. It is earning it to-day, and it has done for years. It is the greatest asthma specific within the reach of suffering humanity.

Salmon Fishing in the Gulf of Georgia

Written for The Western Home Monthly. By Bertrand Vogel Comox. B.C.

HIS is no description or monsters | while those other pleasure seekers who that have broken heavy tackle and smashed reputations for veracity, nor of great fish those who travel report in out-of-the-way waters, but only for the joy there is in a good boat, a fine morning, and a valiant little fish that will battle right lustily for life and freedom. And the place is the stretch of water, in this particular part about eighteen miles wide, which lies between Vancouver Island and the mainland of British Columbia.

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You would camp in the bay north of the Point and time yourself to rise in the small hours of the morning to row around to the reef. For the reef, long and narrow and covered with beds of kelp-a veritable garden of the deepruns out from a mile below the Cape towards the opening between Texada and the nearer islands, where the water of the Gulf 'rushes out to the sea and flows in again with the returning tide. The best time is in July and August. Then the salmon come in from the sea and up the Gulf to ascend their native

make up your party remain rolled in their blankets, you build your fire for an early breakfast, and watch for the first sign of the coming dawn. Surely the crisp breakfast bacon never tasted so good, and since cocoa is more quickly made you do not wait for coffee.

When the first light breaks in the East you drag your boat down the beach, for the tide is halfway out and the water will be getting low over the bar.

Pausing to see that your outfit is complete, that you have your gaff for landing and the club for killing your fish, you push off. In a moment you are in the beds of seagrass, where you get out into the shallow water that your boat will glide over them the better.

All the surface breaks into phosphorescence with the ripples from your boat and your feet carry down silvery bubbles that rise and trail out behind you as you go. The sand of the bar is nearly uncovered and you send your boat over with a rush and climb aboard the surface, but stands like a slender

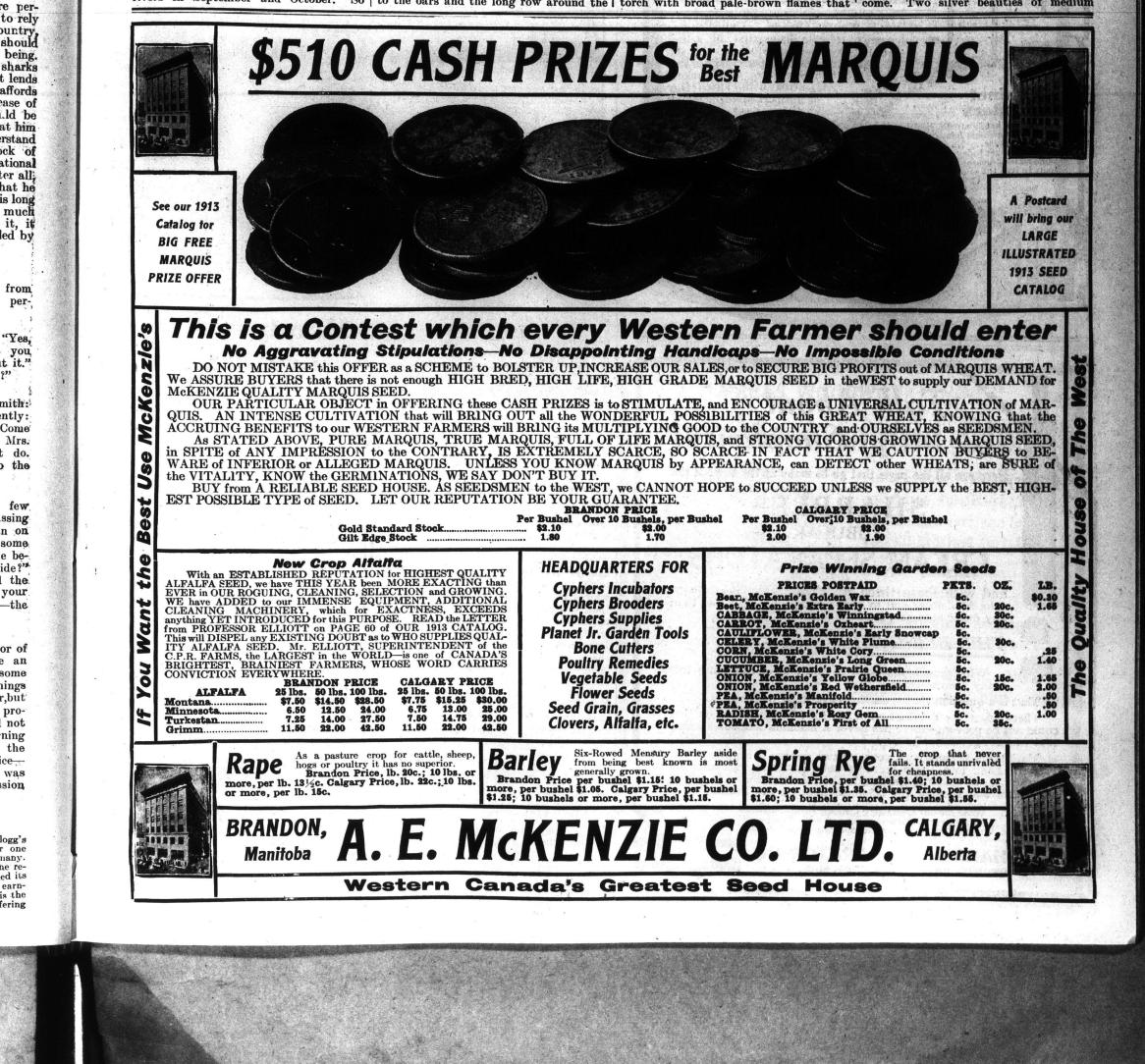
point. The phosphorescence is still on rise slanting with the current and seem the water and the wave f.om your bow is crested with pearly white, and with flows off them in molten silver. It is a startling contrast, this white fire and the black water, lighted only here and there with shifting reflec ions and bounded by the black line of the wooded shore, still shrouded in darkness. It is very still, perhaps only the call of some solitary sea fowl far out on the water.

About the Point there are many boulders-great rocks that rise out of twelve or fifteen feet of water with their tops just awash and ar ugly way of remaining hidden in the darkness when it is hard to judge distance, and the white face of the cliff that marks the Cape may be near or far.

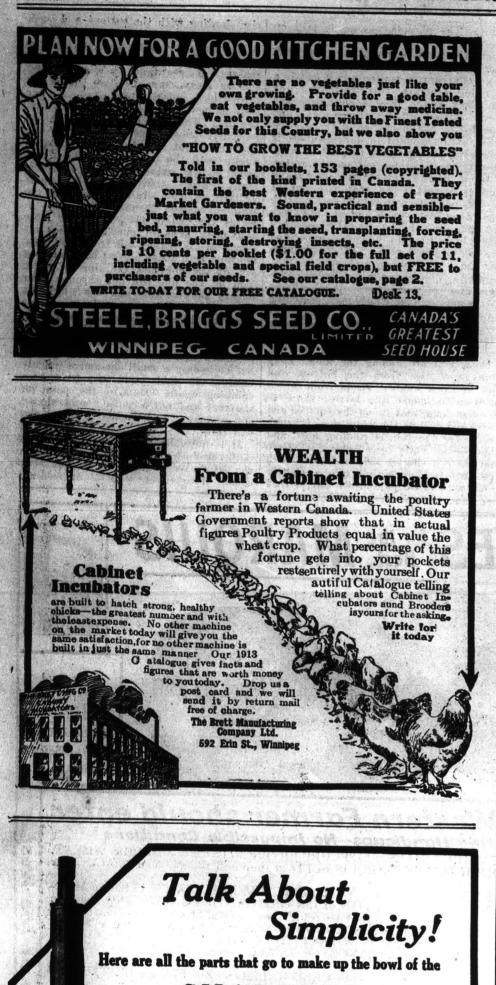
But the dimness soon breaks into twilight and you row on with the freshness of the morning in your lungs, watching for the first light-which breaks out very high, showing that there are clouds over the mountains on the mainland, and you wonder what the day will bring. Soon you are among the kelp. Long thin ropes rise from the bottom and end in thick knobby heads from which grow wide bands like leaves, thre to five feet long, that lie on the surface and twist and curl as the water goes through them-for the tide is running now, and there is no little force behind it. Here and there a shorter kelp does not reach

to flicker up out of the lower stillness. A few more strokes and it becomes every dip of the oars it breaks out and flows off them in molten silver. It is a masses of seaweed where the long slender stems have twisted themselves into cables and the tops drag on your boat as you pass. In ten minutes you are out. The edge of the field of kelp is clearly defined—a slightly waving line that runs out about a mile at right angles with the beach. Your hook and spoon go over, attached to your line with many swivels—a silver spoon that spins swiftly as you draw it through the water—and you turn and row out towards the end of the reef where more and more seaweed shows as the tide goes out. Will they bite? Or will your morning be a blank? You have an hour yet of the ebb and the time is right. You let the line run out through your fingers as you row and the quickness with which your first salmon strikes when the line is hardly half out, sends a thrill right through you. The savage rush with which he takes up the line promises well for a lively run of fish; but he is only a small one and is quickly brought in and your spoon is soon spinning again. Out to the point of the reef and halfway back and almost out again, and you wonder if your hopes will fail.

It is quite light now and the East is red-the flush of a windy dawn, though the sea is very quiet. And then they rivers in September and October. So to the oars and the long row around the torch with broad pale-brown flames that come. Two silver beauties of medium



Winnipeg, Feb. 1913.



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The Western Home Monthly

size, one after the other, and you take them in carefully, for to lose one now would be a bad beginning. The current has carried you out to the end of the reef when you throw the spoon over again, and with every fish you take in your boat is carried out past the Point towards the Gulf and you row back again against the current. Here the water is getting shallow as the tide goes out and it rushes over the back of the reef with ripples and eddies like the current of a river. Right in the rush of the water over the bar the salmon are feeding as well as in the eddies, and every sudden tug, every grip on your line from the unknown world beneath you is enough to more than repay for the hours of hard rowing. They say three should be two—one to handle the boat and the other the line, but the greater the difficulty, the greater the risk of losing your big fish, the more excitement there is, and the prouder you are when you bring him in. You will generally you bring him in. Fou will generate of find him in the very swiftest rush of water, for like your true fighter he loves the battle with the forces of Nature. You know by the grip he takes on the line that here is no ordinary fish. There is nothing like that thrill. It sends the blood to your forehead and the pulse pounding in your wrists. With a rush he leaps clear of the water, a silver flash against the deeper blue, and then, lit takes two of us to find it?"

is law and they will not bite again until after it turns, and then not so well. There are sixteen in the bottom of your boat and you start for camp. The wind that the sunrise promised is already here and when the tide turns it will freshen. It is a long row back and when you reach the Cape the tide is running in and the waves are getting high. Here the wind drives almost directly on the rocks and it takes all your skill to row broadside to the waves in getting around the Point. Your arms ache and you are very hungry, but with the wind and the spray in your face you are supremely happy as you round the Cape and the tide helps to carry you into the comparative quiet of the bay.

Winnipeg, Feb., 1913.

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"Mama," queried four-year-old Nettie, where do people go when they die?" "I can't tell, my dear. How should I know ?"

"Why. mamma, didn't you ever study geography ?"

"I see from your letterhead, Bilkins, that you are the assistant treasurer of that company of yours," said Witherbee. "Have you got so much money it takes two of you to look after it?" "No," said Bilkins. "We have so little

Steel coming through the Jaune Cache in a seething whirl of foam, he disap-

pears. There is no strain and you take in the line frantically, fearing that he may come in too fast and have enough slack line to get tangled up in a bunch of seaweed-growing cold at the thought that he may be gone. But here he comes with the silver spoon in his mouth, cleaving the water without apparent effort in spite of the drag of the line. Right up to the side of the boat he comes until he feels the line again. Then the water fairly boils under the blows of his tail and he shakes the spoon like a hound that worries a rat. And with a dash he is away again, taking the line out until your fingers burn. With a sweep sideways he comes to the surface and bowing until his nose almost touches his tail he straightens out and the spring throws him into the air, and when he strikes it is like the slap of an oar on the water. Your wrist aches with the effort to keep up with his whirlwind of rushes. Coming in faster than you can take in the line, he sweeps under the boat, and your heart is in your mouth, fearing he may it a good jerk on a tight line across the keel of the boat. Two swift strokes of the oars bring you around to face him again. It takes so very little to lose him! And no. he sulks, sullen and motionless, deep as your line will let him, and you draw him to you carefully that he may get no chance of a sudden snap on the line. Nearer and nearer, and then, with a few savage rushes he is aw and it all has to be done over aga' Only when he is thoroughly played out will he lie still besides the boat and you slip your gaff down besides him very carefully, holding the line free in one hand to let him have it if he makes another rush. With a sudden upward jerk you strike and have him safe at last, wiping the sweat off your face when you have lifted him in. And now you are satisfied The tide

Handy **Breakfast Ready to Serve Direct From Package** Post

SHARPLES **TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS**

and with these three we guarantee Tubulars to skim 50% closer and to continue to skim 50% closer than any other separator made.

THIS BEING THE CASE-

Why should you have to wash up seven times this many pieces-twice a day?

Tharples

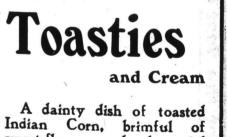
That is a question that is easier to ask than to answer.

There has never a claim been made for Sharples Tubulars that could not be proven;—there has never a machine left our Factory that was not guaranteed Forever.

Mark that-not merely a year, or two years-or even five-but Forever. Look into these features before exchanging your old separator, or at the time you decide that there's money in selling the cream and keeping the skimmed milk on the Farm.

Write for our inferesting Catalog 248 and arrange for a *Free test right under your own roof*. The people who ask questions are the ones who buy Tubulars.

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Indian Corn, brimful of sweet flavour and substantial nourishment.

Post Toasties in the pantry means many delicious breakfasts.

Direct to your table in sealed, air-tight packages.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

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The Western Home Monthly

An Epoch Marking Ceremony

Written for The Western Home Monthly by a participant.

F all the sites chosen for trading forts P F all the sites chosen for trading forts by the Company of Gentlemen Ad-venturers trading into Hudson's Bay none was more ideal than that of old Fort Edmonton. They seemed to have an almost uncanny instinct, those who served the "Company," for laying the founda-tions of great commercial centres. Fort Edmonton, overlooking the mighty Saskatchewan, and holding the key of the mysteries of the Great White Land, exerting an ever-growing allurement and

Winnipeg, Feb., 1913.

exerting an ever-growing allurement and interest, for:-----

Still the horizon calls, the morrow lures: Still hearts adventurous seek the outward trails.

vas destined to be the centre of one of was destined to be the centre of one of the most rapid developments the world has ever seen. The whitewashed walls of several long, low buildings were enclosed by a palisade, for the natives were not always friendly, and frequently only a minute line divided safety from direst peril. The most dangerous period was probably that between 1870 and 1886, for the terrible devastation wrought in or the terrible devastation wrought in tribes by smallpox, the disappearance the buffalo, and the disturbance and feeling for which Riel was responsible, ad made Indians very difficult to deal

In the meantime, however, Fort Edmon-

proconsuls, (for did not they stand for the Crown in the wilderness?) gathered in corners and argued the politics of half a century back. Women, who as delicate young girls, had graced court ballrooms in the Old Land, who then considered swooning their best accomplishment, had grown up strong and supple and fearless, and danced through the never-to-be-forgotten Big House Lancers as women of the highest type of heroine, women who would'scorn to swoon, even in the face of the most harrowing dangers and trials. But the Big House saw other scenes; and there were times when the dwellers in it dared not go to the river's bank for water.

During one of these sieges, the water famine became so acute that the Factor decided to dig a well within the confines of the fort. Over a hundred feet deep was the well when finished, but it saved their lives

When the railroad came in, a new era commenced. The trading posts lost their old importance and need for being; and a day came when the Big House was but a memory. But Fort Edmonton became a great city, the capital of a province, and the home of thousands, drawn from all over the earth.

On Tuesday, September 3rd, 1912, a



A Happy Party on Buffalo Lake, Mirror, Alta

THE TRINIDAD-LAKE-ASPHALT Ready Roofing Get roofing you don't have to

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repair and renew every little while. You want the roofing made with a genuine waterproofer.

Genasco is made of Trinidad Lake asphalt-Nature's everlasting waterproofer.

It doesn't split, crack, rot, rust, or crumble. Gives lasting protection against all weathers.

Ask your dealer for Genasco. Mineral or smooth surface. Look for the hemisphere trademark. Every roll of smooth surface Genasco is supplied with patented Kant-leak Klosts, that make seams watertight without cement and large-headed nails—prevent nail-leaks. Write us for samples of Genasco and the Good Roof Guide Book, free. The Barber Asphalt Paving Company Philadelphia

Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world. New York Chicago San F D. H. Howden & Co., Ltd., 209 York St., London. Ont. The Canadian Asphalt Company, Ltd., Winnipeg. Man

"MAKES WOODWORK SHINE" Matchless Liquid Gloss

ton had become one of the most important | ceremony took place which marked with forts of the North West; for the riches of the North were coming more and more into the coffers of the Hudson's Bay Co.

It was a memorable and never-to-beforgotten night when the first detachment of Royal North West Mounted Police arrived. The chief factor's new home, the "Big House," had just been completed. It stood on a high hill overlooking the old site. The Indians and the traders and the hunters and the "coureur de bois" came for thousands of miles. From many a coulee of the southland, from many a wooded river of the northland, from the frozen expanse of the Great Arctic Circle, to view the Big House they foregathered. A small force of three hundred men in uniforms devoid of gold lace, but impressive with the scarlet tunic of the British Army, had come hundreds of leagues, first as soldiers to quell a rebellion and to rid the North West of the horrors of Indian wars; secondly, to clamp law and order firmly on the Territories.

Some are yet living who remember that three-day celebration when the Big House was thrown open freely to all. The walls were hung not with tapestry, but with furs of untold value, trophies of the hunter and the trapper were everywhere. Haughty Indian chiefs stalked through the rooms, remarked "How" as they glanced at the red-coated representatives of the Great White Mother over the Big Waters; factors, grown whitehaired and bearded in the Company's service, impressive with the dignity of sented His Royal Highness with the key

great historical interest another epoch in the North West.

A building magnificent from a structural and architectural point of view has been built on the site where formerly the Big House stood (in fact the central point of the massive dome is directly over the hundred-foot well of the olden days), overlooking a plateau 30 feet below and commanding a wonderful view of forest, plain and river. It is built on the im-pressive lines of the classical models, following the lines of the Corinthian order. In this building will the laws of Alberta be made.

To those of the older generation particularly the ceremony of opening the Parliament Buildings had a special significance. A cordon of helmeted police kept the road up Parliament Hill free for the carriages of Their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia. Among those standing on the steps to receive them was the first Premier of Alberta, Hon. D. Rutherford, who goes down in history as the shaper of the destinies of the infant province. A guard of honor of the 101st Fusiliers and the Boy Scouts presented arms as the royal party arrived, the National Anthem being played by the band. There followed a historic scene, for it was not merely an official duty performed by the son of a hundred kings, but another imperial stake planted.

As the Minister of Public Works pre-

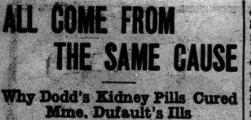
For dusting, cleaning ,and polishing furniture, automobile and carriage bodies, and all finished surfaces.

Dusts, polishes and disinfects in one.

A fast growing favorite with housekeepers everywhere.

Matchless Liquid Gloss is put up in half-pint, pint. quart, half-gallon and 5gallon lithographed tins: also in barrels and half barrels.

The Imperial Oil Company Ltd. Toronto Winnipeg Montreal St. John Halifax



She Had Diabetes, Sciatica, Backache and Headache, but Found Speedy Re-lief in the Great Canadian Kidney

lief in the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy. St. Boniface, Man., (Special).—After suffering for three years from a compli-cation of diseases, Madame Oct. Du-fault, of 84 Victoria, Street, this city, is once more in perfect health and Dodd's Kidney Pills are credited with another splendid cure. Speaking of her-cure, Madame Dufault says: "Yes, I am again a well woman, and I thank Dodd's Kidney Pills for it. I suffered for three years and I may say I had pains all over my body. I had sciatica, neuralgia and diabetes. My back ached, and I had pains in my head. I was nervous and tired all the time; there were dark circles around my eyes which were also puffed and swollen, and heart fluttering added to my troubles. my troubles.

"But when I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills I soon began to get bet-ter. I took thirteen boxes in all, and I think they are a grand medicine." Every one of Madame Dufault's ail-

ments is a direct result of diseased kid-neys. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills so quickly cured them all.



with spirit burner, fly wheel with speed stor on metal pedestal, entire engine on etal pedestal, entire enguis de give it to you free for a few alling our beautiful Litho-Ar 8 for 5c. These comprise Valen-Birthday, Views of the building, beautifully wrought of Saskatchewan River gold, the picture was memorable. Constable Moore of the Royal North West Mounted Police was outlined against the sky line as he paced to and fro, guarding the Royal Standard; a long l ne of scarlet coated guards sat immovable on their mounts, with swords and guns ready for instant use if necessary, and the youngest of all, the Boy Scouts stood at attention in line.

Attached to the latter corps as A.D.C. to the Chief Scout, Ven. Arch-Deacon Grey, was Miss Irene Keane, the only trained Girl Scout in Edmonton, who is one of the best known of the younger Canadian writers, her articles and stories having received the highest commendation.

Brantford, Ontario, she rode in their carriage, and presented flowers and silk copies of The Colonials and The Flag (the Canadian Empire Day Song, which was written and composed by her gifted mother, Mrs. (Dr.) Keane, for the Cana-dian South African Memorial Fund) while thousands of children sang it, the massed bands of the city regiments

accompanying them. When L rd Grey came to Brantford, she presented the flowers on behalf of the City of Brantford; hence it was when Lord and Lady Grey came to Edmonton, she was chosen as the only one who had previously been presented, and also beone of the best known of the younger Canadian writers, her articles and stories having received the highest commendation. Besides her unique position as a Scout, Miss Keane, who received the most gracious recognition from the Royal Party, has played a prominent part in these ceremonies all her life; as a wee child Lady Minto took a deep interest in her, and when he Vice-Regal party visited

The Young Woman and Her Problem

By Pearl Richmond Hamilton

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

A World-wide Orgaization for Young Women

URING the past year this department has printed a notice to young women directing those who contemplated coming to the city to place themselves under the protection of the Travellers' Aid representing the Young Women's Christian Association. Owing to the many applicants we have had I feel that a general outline of the work would be of interest to our readers. I shall give an outline, therefore, of the department of the Young Women's Christian Association that is most useful to young women living in the out-lying districts and to our Old Country readers

The Young Women's Christian Association is a world wide organization having associations in every continent and has half a million members. Its purpose is to give to all young women in every walk of life an opportunity through the various departments to develop them physically, intellectually, spiritually and socially. It aims to give such a physical development as shall fit young women everywhere for the wear and tear of life; to give such a social life as shall cause them to value the true worth of character wherever found; to give such an intellectual life as shall give them some degree of self-sufficiency and make them value a good place at housework over a poor place in a factory or shop; to give them such spiritual life as shall bring them into God's plan for the universe as children. This is the aim of the Association for all young women.

The growth of the Association work in the Dominion of Canada has been marvelous in the last few years. There are today thirty-three city associations, thirty-one student and four school anches with a total membership of 13,300. In Western Canada there are Associations at Winnipeg, Brandon, Sas-katoon, Prince Albert, Regina, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria. The Association at each of these points invites young women throughout the country who contemplate going to any of these centers to communicate with them in order that the Association may be of assistance in meeting them at the train, finding them a comfortable boarding home and in obtaining a suitable position. The Travellers' Aid agents meet all trains, each agent, wearing a badge the shape of the Greek cross on which are the letters Y. W. C. A. Any girl can feel perfectly safe in accepting any informa-When writing advertisers please tion or following any direction mention The Western Home Monthly. Travellers' Aid agent may give. tion or following any direction the

For example-the writer of this department received a letter from a reader of the Western Home Monthly stating that she had sent a girl into the city and she would arrive at seven o'clock in the morning. Now this is before daylight. The girl was without money and friends. I went to the gen-eral secretary of the Y. W. C. A. and stated the case and she very kindly offered to have the Travellers' Aid agent meet her at the train and kept her at the Y. W. C. A. till I found the girl a position. The women in charge of the Y. W. C. A. were so kind to the girl that she goes to the Y. W. C. A. every time she has an hour away from her work. The organization is "home" to her and the general secretary, Miss Elliott, is like an older sister to her and the girl loves her.

AN CONSTRUCT

The agents of the Travellers' Aid help girls in all the large cities of the world.

Suppose a girl in England contemplates coming to Canada and desires to be met at each place where she must change; if she writes to the general sec-retary of the Y. W. C. A. in Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and so on, these secretaries will see that she is met by a Travellers' Aid agent. I mention this because this department of The Western Home Monthly has had these requests from girls in England. I have also had such requests from young men in Western Canada whose sisters were coming to Canada and they, realizing the dangers on the way, wanted their sisters carefully protected.

I copy the following from the handbook I have regarding the Travellers' Aid. "The Travellers' Aid Society endeavors to guard respectable young women as they move from place to place in search of employment, from the dangers to which all young girls are exposed who have no natural guardian to protect them.

"It has workers in all quarters of the world, who are willing to befriend all girls who apply to them.

Winnipeg, Feb, 1913.

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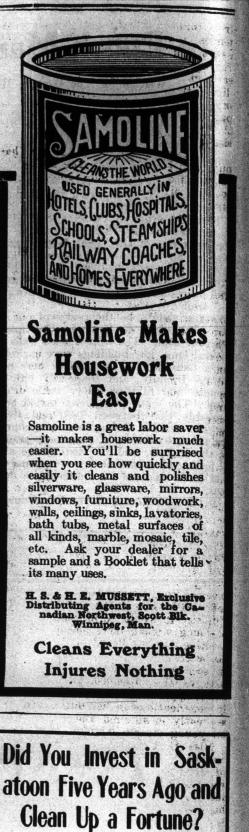
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You are missing a similar opportunity now if you do not investigate our Edson values. We know that the opportunities of five years ago are being duplicated in Edson today. Let us prove it to you. Lots inside the town limits only \$40 each on easy terms.

> J. B. MARTIN 612 McIntyre Block WINNIPEG

tine's Day, Love Scenes, Birthday, Views, Comie, Best Wishes, etc., and are fast sellers. Write us today for \$4 worth of these post cards: sell them, return the money and we will send Engine exactly as represented by return mail. WESTERN PREMIUM CO. Dept. W.H.M., WINNIPEG, CANADA.

MUSIC TAUGHT FREE AT YOUR OWN HOME the Oldest and Most Reliable School of Music in America-Established 1895 By

Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, Etc. Beginners or advanced players. One lesson weeklv. Illustrations make everything plain. Only expense 2c. per day to cover cost of postage and music used. Write for FREE booklet which explain everything in full. American School of Music, 2 Lakeside Bldg., Chicago

steamer handbills this warning is in English, French, German and Norwegian. Young women going to a new neighborhood or a foreign country are most earnestly warned not to accept offers of help from men or women who are unknown to them, and not to go to any address given them by strangers. The objects of such persons may be to entice young girls to their ruin. Those who have no friends to meet them on their arrival are invited to write before hand to the Secretary, Travellers' Aid Society, 3 Baker Street, London, W., who will send them the address of some lady ready to give them information and help at the place to which they are going." (The address just given is for our readers in the Old Country.) If Canadian girls who contemplate go-ing to any Canadian City will write to Miss Elliott, Gen. Sec. of Y. W. C. A.



water night and day. It operates with any fall from 2 to 50 feet, and will pump to a height 3 to 25 times the f all.

If you have a flow of 3 or more gallons per minute from a spring, artesian well, brook or river write for our free Catalogue and information.

RIFE ENGINE CO. 2136 Trinity Bldg., New York City

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in Winnipeg, she will give them the names of the Canadian agents who will assist them. In this way the Y. W. C. A. organization is saving many thou-sand girls every year and every Cana-dian man and woman should give this organization hearty financial and symorganization hearty financial and sym-pathetic support. Last year Winnipeg's three agents met 4321 trains and as-sisted 2874 women and girls. In Winnipeg, the Y. W. C.A. has outgrown its buildings. The homes are

so crowded with young women that a room is difficult to get. Yet the Gen-eral Secretary is so anxious to help every applicant that she sometimes places cots in the office.

There are three homes in Winnipeg: The Association Building is on Ellice Ave., one boarding home is on Har-grave St. and one on Martha and Lo-

There are classes in—Bible Studies under Miss R. Rodgers; Health Talks supervised by Dr. Mary E. Crawford; Physical Training under Miss Jessie C. Physical Training under Miss Jessie C. Beidleman; a Teachers' training class under Dr. McIntyre; Literature conduct-ed by Mrs. R. F. McWilliams; classes in Languages, Stenography, Elocution and Music; a course in Household Sci-ence under Miss Marie A. Peck is an important feature of Y. W. C. A. work. There are also classes in Art. In fact a girl may follow out her inclinations in any branch. so thoroughly equipped is girl may follow out her inclinations in any branch, so thoroughly equipped is the Y. W. C. A. educational work. The social, spiritual, and intellectual atmos-phere of Winnipeg's Y. W. C. A. is in-spiring to every girl who takes ad-vantage of its classes and life. The General Secretary, Miss Elliott, is a young woman of rare personal charm and splendid executive ability. Any young woman living in the Y. W. C. A. must be most beautifully and spiritually influenced while in the presence of Miss Influenced while in the presence of Miss Elliott. It would be impossible to find a young woman more suitable for her position and the Board of Directors are o be congratulated upon their wisdom in securing Miss Elliott. She is gen-hine, capable, dignified, and best of all she is approachable for she is thoroughly conscientious in her duties and con-sequently is admired and respected by

all young women who know her. Miss E. Grace Brooking, Extension Secretary, is doing a very great amount of work among the factory girls. Al-ways forgetful of self she carries untiringly the message of hope and love to hundreds of girls in Winnipeg's factories. She has a large following of girls who love her.

Mrs. Edward Brown is the capable President of the Winnipeg Y. W. C. A. and she is greatly appreciated by those who are most closely connected with the work. We trust that Western Canada will give splendid support to this most worthy organization for Canada's future will be determined by the character of her present young womanhood.

THE GERMAN HOME-MAKER

Not long ago a German visited my club of girls and in a talk to them he exclaimed: "Oh, the German housewife, she knows just how to make a home! She knows just how far a dollar will go!" I admired his admiration of the German home-maker. Since then I have

The Western Home Monthly



Here's a New Way, a New Plan by Which Every Home May Have a Fine New Piano

From the time of our first announcements of the Everson, the sales have surpassed our most sanguine expectations. Scores of customers have given us unsolicited their written and oral testimony expressing their delight and catisfaction with the Everson.

Every salesman on our staff enthusiastically declares it to be the best moderate priced piano in Canada.
 Its sweet singing tone, evenness of scale, responsive touch, prettiness of style and beauty of finish commend it at once to the investigating purchaser. We have repeatedly noticed that it takes less time to sell an Everson than any piano on our floors.
 These facts backed by the proven durability of the Everson convinced us of the wisdom of adding another and more expensive style. One that might be compared side by side, by the most exacting critic, with the costliest makes.
 One that would harmonize with the most elegantly furnished room.

These added refinements have increased the cost but they have improved both the tone and appearance of the instrument

The first samples of the Everson "De Luxe" have arrived and have passed our criticisms. Two carlo are on the way.

BEST MATERIAL USED

This Piano is built with heavy full metal plate. The pin block is of the improved sectionally-built pervious to warping and an aid to holding the Piano in tune. The best German steel when is used, the board is first-quality white mountain spruce, stoutly ribbed to provide against cracking. The case is double inside and out, the same as in the higher-priced Pianos.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER

We are so convinced of the high value offered in this new style, that we have decided on a unique advertising plan believing that a satisfied customer is the best channel through which to secure other customers.

A CLUB OF 50 BUYERS

To participate in a fund of \$4255.00 or a saving of \$85.00 to each. The club member will also secure the following unique benefits.

FREE LIFE INSURANCE

In the event of the death of the purchaser we agree to give free to his beneficiaries a receipt in full for the unpaid balance in this contract, providing all payments have been promptly met up to that time.

FREE FIRE INSURANCE

In the event of the instrument being destroyed by fire, tempest or flood during the time of this contract we agree to replace it with another of equal value without extra charge to the purchaser, providing all payments have been promptly met up to that time.

TO BONSPIEL VISITORS

Those who are coming to the Bonspiel will have the opportunity of examining these instruments and satisfying themselves as to the value.

TO MAIL ORDER CUSTOMERS

Those who do not intend visiting the city can secure all the benefits by mail with freight allowed to any station in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Surely this is the biggest and best offer ever made in connection with the Piano trade in Western Canada.

TERMS OF PAYMENT .

(\$25.00 Cash with Order

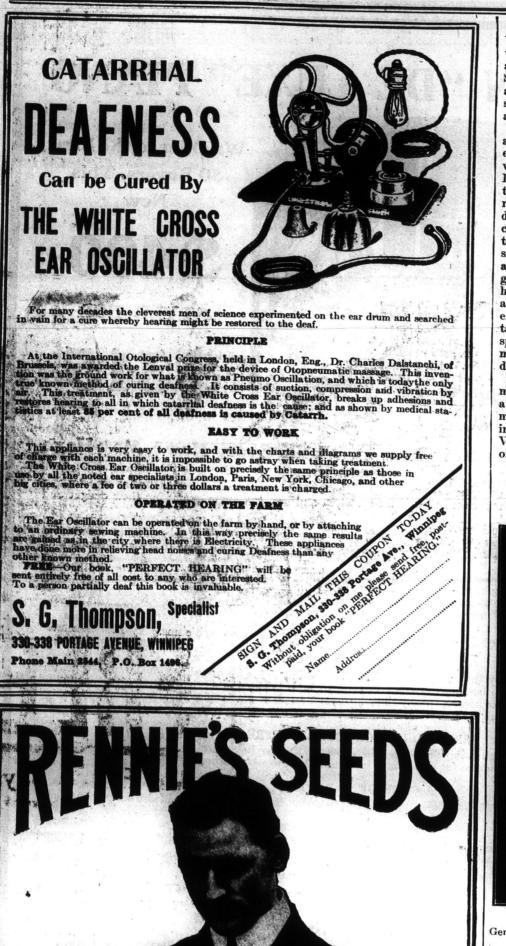
been studying the German girl in her home and I feel that girls of other nationalities might learn many lessons from her. If our girls were trained as are the Germans the "High Cost of Living" problem would be solved and there would be few divorces. In the first place she is taught how to keep her home tidy; she knows how to cook wholesome food-not the frills that run up bills; then she can make her own clothes and she does not adopt a style that dwarfs every organ in her body. She devlops into a happy, practical, sensible, healthy woman and this is the reason that Germany has produced a nation of intellectual giants in the realm of science, invention, literature, music and art. The German race is a strong proof of the power of genuine home-makers. The German woman in her home-work does not neglect the affairs of the day and her influence is productive in molding the minds of Germany's powerful men.

Monthly Payment Plan	S25.00 Cash with Order
Quarterly Payment Plan	\$25.00 Cash with Order 25.00 quarterly
Half Yearly Plan	{ \$50.00 Cash with Order 50.00 every six months
Yearly Payment Plans	\$100.00 Cash with Order 100.00 in one year 115.00 in two years
Interest at 8 per cent per annum on unpaid balances. We reserve the right to refuse terms to people who cannot furnis 10 per cent discount for full amount in cash.	the stand of the stand of the stand

10 per cent Now we ask you to make a comparison. You who want Beauty of Style, Elegance of Finish, Sweetness and Refinement of Tone with Power and Sustained quality, and the constructional scheme and high class craftsmanship that guarantees lasting quality and satisfaction in a country where the most trying climatic conditions exist. You who want an underprice. Our guarantee is back of every word in this advertisement and the piano also. Send your order to-day while the club is open with cash payment and state your preference for walnut or mahogany

WINNIPEG'S BUSIEST MUSIC HOUSE CROSS GOULDING & SKINNER LTD., 323 Portage Ave. VICTROLAS PHONOGRAPHS MUSIC ROLLS





28

The wife of Frederick who was Queen Victoria's eldest daughter, was a noble woman, unostentatious, amiable, refined and had decided intellectual ability. She was able to retain the love and admiration of her husband and he consulted with her freely on both public and personal matters.

Then there was Queen Louisa a woman whose equal no other woman has ever surpassed. One time when Berlin was occupied by the French and Queen Louisa was fleeing with her children toward the frontier of Poland, the carriage broke down and she and her children suffered from hunger. A field was close by and she sent William into it to gather blue corn flowers. With these she made wreaths for their little heads and thus made them forget their hunger. When William became Emperor he never forgot this and a conservatory at Potsdam furnished corn-flowers the entire year for a vase on his study table. He said that without the inspiration of their beauty and of the memories they awakened he could not do his work well.

When we study the lives of the German home-makers we are not surprised at the strength and power of Germany's men, for it was the German woman's influence that molded a Bismarck, a Von Moltke, a Goethe and the Emperor of Lower.

THE ART OF PLEASING

If a kind fairy should come to every

anything worth while who has attained her success by doing easy work. Anything worth while costs effort, struggle, sacrifices and fatigue. An inexperienced girl meets a successful woman and envies her the easy life she seems to have. If the girl could but peep into that busy woman's study she might see her laboring through the midnight hours while others are sleeping the time away or spending the hours in revelry.

A clever Canadian woman, who is loved by Western women and honored by Western men, is Miss Cora Hind. She is extremely clever intellectually and is brilliant in her line of work-in fact she is an authority in Canada's commercial field. Her clever, broad, sympathetic mind guides a pen that is touching the hearts of her readers in such a way that she is a power in moving women to action. Yet this woman who is so successful in great things is just as successful in lines of work that many girls regard as menial-for Miss Hind is an artist in the line of cooking and in home affairs. It is the fact that she is successful in little things that she is so capable in larger fields.

Probably twenty girls have asked me this question lately: "Mrs. Hamilton, do you know of an easy position?" Such a question disgusts me. I immediately measure up the quality of girl-force behind that question. "I want a position in an office; I do not like house work," she continues.

It is women who do not like house work who are largely responsible for the divorce cases. Lack of home-management and poor cooking drives more men to drink, financial ruin and to the "other woman" than any other cause. A good cook is the finest kind of an artist. This combined with good homemanagement will make most men happy and prosperous. A good wholesome loaf of bread is a better accomplishment than a perfect letter pounded out on the typewriter.

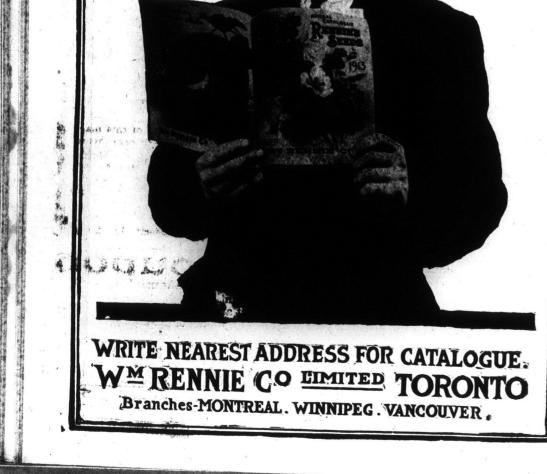
Instead of walking the streets for a position and discouragingly climbing up to the cold attic bedroom to lunch on soda crackers, take a position at housework for a while. The training is good for any girl.

Then do not look for an "easy position." When Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, the greatest actress in the world, recently acted so marvelously in Winnipey, some one asked her the secret of youth; for Mme. Bernhardt is sixty-eight years old. Her answer was: "Work! Work! Work! I have always worked very hard. Work is the secret of youth."

Yes, girls, and while you work keep the mind occupied with noble, inspiring thoughts. Someone has said that genius is one part inspiration and three parts perspiration.

MISS NELLIE ELLIOTT Gen. Sec. Young Womens' Christian Association, Winnipeg

THE DUST OF DAILY HAPPENINGS one of my girl readers and say: "Have thy wish," what would it be? I fancy



I hear many say: "I would be beautiful"; some-"1 wish to be clever"; others-"I want riches, luxury and fine clothes."

Beauty, cleverness and riches are not the best gifts. I would wish first for the art of pleasing for then I would be serving others. The rewards in this life are given for service. The penalties in this life are given self-indulgence.

The world's greatest women have had this quality-the art of pleasing-highly cultivated.

Catherine II of Russia was an extraordinary woman; intellectually great cnough to be called by a French philosopher, "The candlestick bearing the light of the age." She was every inch an empress yet she treated others with a simplicity which put them immediately at their ease; she was able to rule her empire well, though lovable and popular with all. She once said: "To tell the truth I have never fancied myself extremely beautiful, but I have the art of pleasing which, I think, is my greatest gift." *

EASY POSITIONS

*

Girls are continually on the quest for easy positions. Now there is not a woman living who has accomplished

At the end of the year the successful business man goes over his books to make an inventory of the yearly transactions. When he sees where he has failed to score a success he changes his methods in that particular part of his work.

In the same manner every girl should. go over her books of the days and weeks and see where she has fallen behind in the business of living.

One girl comes to me in sad despondency over having been thrown out of her position. Her nerves have mastered her will and I understand why she has failed and will continue to fail until she is master of herself. The first quality necessary for success is good health. Many girls do not consider the little things that ruin their health, like wearing thin boots, low shoes, changing heavy underclothing for thin to wear under a party dress, wearing low necked dresses, and going out nearly every evening. A tired mind and body will not keep a position.

Frances Willard said: "There is always a market for good work. People will pay for what they want. Fill a want and you have a market."

This is a month when many girls are out of positions, and they wait until the time comes when they can do the thing they want to do. Opportunity often comes in the humblest tasks. Per-

Feb., 1913.

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Winnipeg, Feb., 1913

haps that is the reason why so many fail to recognize it.

If, instead of sighing for the thing beyond reach, our girls would cheerfully take up the task lying nearest their hands, they would find success crowning present endeavor, and the way opening to the coveted position. Last year an English girl came to

Winnipeg and began work as a domes-When I became acquainted with her I felt that she had a future before her. She was anxious to do her work well and capability was written all over her personality. It was not long before the head of that home realized that she would develop into valuable help in his office, so she went from the kitchen to his office. Now he is giving her an opportunity to study stenography and she is giving splendid satisfaction in his office.

It is true that the larger and more important positions are never offered until one has shown her fitness to do the smaller ones which lie close at hand. What hinders, helps when the soul is alive. Any labor or any task under-taken with the true womanly spirit does not degrade the worker. The worker may lift the labor to her level. If a particular kind of work is degrading it s because the workers have made it so. Labor cannot humiliate one so long as she keeps her self-respect.

Wherever we are there is opportunity of turning to gold the dust of daily happenings. The cheerful, optimistic young woman does not hunt in vain for a position. "We are all in the center of the same world and whatever happens to us is great, if there is great-ness in us." Turn the dust of daily happenings into the gold of knowledge. know when a girl will become a failure or a success in the future if I can find out how she is doing her present work. If she leaves streaks on the dishes she washes and dust in the corners of her room, she will leave streaks of carelessness on business papers and dust of shiftlessness in the corners of her employer's business.

"MODEL " TRAGEDIES

In Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew" we criticise Katherina for her ugly temper, her vicious tongue and her flery feelings, yet we do not realize that these might all have resulted from a girlhood that was misunderstood. She had a "goody-goody" sister, and these sisters or brothers are often model tragedies. Often girls, and boys, too, who are endowed with a little more vivacity than others, are the victims of a continual attack of bitter accusations, simply because their disposition is not so tame as desirable. If these dispositions are directed with tact in the right direction, they make our most brilliant men and women. Katherina's per-

The Western Home Monthly

conquer a haughty spirit, first love her. Through love alone, and its divine in-spirations, are evil feelings eradicated and virtuous emotions planted in their stead. In some women their originally limited supply of brains dwindles down to a mere nothing in the round of trifles to which it is for the most part confined and they forget to love humanity; they worship self-passionate tempera ments; are influenced by art.

Headingly Economics' Society

A meeting of the Headingly Economics' Society, was held on Wednesday, Jan. 8th, with almost a full attendance. The minutes were read and approved of, after which the business matters were settled.

A paper was then given by Mrs. D. McFee on "Profits of, and how to raise, Poultry." She gave us an excellent paper, and anyone who was at all interested in poultry, could certainly get a lot of information.

Mrs. McFee stated that she thought the high cost of living would be greatly reduced, if those having back yards that are bringing them no income would purchase a few thorough-bred fowls and each year raise some good poultry; they could bring down their meat bill greatly.

One hen with proper care will easily lay twelve dozen eggs in a year, and eggs, at an average of twenty-five cents, will bring \$3.00, and eggs under present conditions will average more. She stated that the poultry products of the United States last year, reached the al-most unbelieveable total of six hundred

and twenty-five million dollars. - This is more than all the wheat which was produced in the United States in 1908. All the wheat amounting to six hundred and sixteen million dollars, and the hen beat it by nine million. It is more than all the oats grown on the North American Continent in the same year.

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I only wish I had room to give you more of her figures, but I am afraid it will be too much, but it is her opinion that the essentials to success are good stock, good food, good houses, good care and good common sense.

We have been holding ten-cent socials, from house to house, in aid of the Church of England cemetery, and have succeeded

in raising quite's sum. After the paper by Mrs. McFee, our hostess, Mrs. Barrett, served tea, and a social time was held before leaving.



PPENINGS

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petual punishment did not improve her. She was considered a domestic nuisance. She became the object of universal dislike and disobedience, yet she could have been reclaimed and made a comfort to everyone. Katherina was naturally high-spirited — full of vivacity — yet these form an admirable basis for character if directed properly.

It is dangerous to give a girl a questionable character for any particular fault; it too frequently fixes that fault. A girl hearing herself constantly called sulky, or indolent, or headstrong, or pert, will learn to consider herself so and act upon it. She acquires the habit of thinking and acts accordingly. Make her feel that you believe in her and fill her mind with good ambitions, awaken her gentler impulses. Reproach scatters evil and generates mischief.

There is such a thing as a tragedy of model people. Detectives will bear me out in the statement that model brothers and model sisters drive many boys and girls away from home. mother who continually reminds a girl that she is not so good as her sister will make the girl worse. As a rule these "model" sisters are perched up on a brazen pedestal of conceit. Often those who pose as models of goodness have velvet paws that can put forth talons as sharp as razors when one thinks it least possible.

A good person does not need to advertise her goodness. Indeed, beware of the one who does. If one wants to He realizes the wonderful value of his phonograph as a cementer of home ties and as a maker of happy homes. And forthis reason he worked for years striving to produce the most perfect phonograph. At last he has produced this new model, and his friends have induced him to take the first vacation he has had in over a quarter of a century. Just think of it; over twenty-five years of unre-mitting work on many new inven-tions—then his pet hobby perfected —then a vacation. realizes the wonderful value



two steps, vaudeville, minstrels, grand operas, also the sacred music, etc., etc., by the world's

greatest artists. Entertain your family and your friends. Give plays and concerts right in your own parlor. Hear the songs, solos, duets, and quartettes, the pealing organ, the brass bands, the symphony orchestras, the choirs of Europe's greatest cathedrals, the piano and violin concerts, virtuoso-all these we want you to hear free as reproduced on the new Edison. _ Then, when you are through with the outfit you may send it back to us.

Why should we make such an ultra-liberal offer? Why **Ine Keason** nificent new instrument. When you get it in your town we know everybody will say that nothing like it has ever been heard

-so wonderful, so grand, so beautiful, such a king of entertainers-so we are pretty sure that at least some one, if not you then someondy else, will want to buy one of these new style Edisons (especially as they are being offered now at the most astounding rock-bottom price and on easy terms as low as \$2.00 a month.) But even if nobody buys there is no obligation and we'll be just as glad anyway that we sent you the New Edison on our free loan; for that is our way of advertising quickly everywhere the wonderful superiority of the New Edison. But don't delay sending the coupon today.

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Write today for our New Edison catalog and learn all about the won- derful New Edison. Learn how	
housands of people are entertaining their friends by giving Edi- on concerts—learn how the boys and girls are kept at home and all the family made happy by the wonderful Edison. No obliga-	Dept. 7512 BABSON BROS. Edison Phonograph Distributer 355 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
ions whatsoever in asking for this MAGNIFICENTLY ILLUS- IRATED catalog, so send the free coupon now—today.	Dear Sir: Please send me your New Edison Catalog and full particulars of your free loan offer on the first lot of the
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T the annual meeting of The Cana-dian Bank of Commerce held in Toronts on 14th instant the state ment presented showed profits for the year of \$2,811,806.42, the best in the his-tory of the Bank, which has grown rap-idly during the past few years. During the year the paid-up capital of the Bank has been increased to \$15,000,000 and \$7,42,180 has been added to Rest, bring-ing that account up to \$12,500,000. The total assets of the Bank are now \$246, 71,000 as compared with \$113,683 five rears, \$20. The Bank has this year dopted the plan of issuing a "Review of Business Conditions in 1912" as a sup-plement to its Annual Report. This re-view covers the various provinces of Ganada, Newfoundland, the United states, Mexico, and Great Britain, in all of which countries the Bank now T the annual meeting of The Canaloes business. It consists of a highly nteresting series of reports and is writ-en by trained bankers who are thor-oughly familiar with conditions in those bughly familiar with conditions in those ections of the country about which they write. A copy will be sent to any address on application to the Head Of-fice of the Bank.

ice of the Bank. After the reading of the Report the General Manager, Mr. Alexander Laird, addressed the shareholders, saying: We have closed another year with a record of uninterrupted prosperity, and we take pleasure in submitting a report which will compare favorably with any previous statement in the Bank's his-

In reviewing the business of the early In reviewing the business of the early, part of the year we have to note a steady development. Great industrial activity, accompanied by large orders for manufactured goods of all Rinds, gave an impetus to business which at once arrested our attention and pro-duced a feeling of concern lest we should have difficulty in meeting the require-ments of our customers. There was ap-parently a sound and healthy basis for this activity, and the money market was for a time comparatively easy, but vas for a time comparatively easy, but we had to look forward to the harvest-ng of a large crop and were maturally resirous of doing our full share in movng it. The necessity for a close super-ision of credits was never so obvious, and this period, usually one of dull and inactive business, proved to be a time for the exercise of great caution. We had expected the gradual return of better conditions in the great finan-

cial centres which, by permitting the marketing of a large amount of first-class securities, would enlarge the sup-ply of available capital, but untoward events in Continental Europe and the uncertainty surrounding an exciting Presidential campaign in the United States made this impossible. The latter half of the year was therefore a time of great stringency and consequent high rates for money, and it became increas-ingly difficult to satisfy legitimate de-mands, notwithstanding the inherent

to be a wise precaution, in view of the extraordinary development of our busi-ness and the desirability of making ample provision for any contingency likely to arise.

We have expressed the hope that our building programme could be curtailed, but the acquisition of the large terriand the continued growth in the West, necessitated the opening of a considera-ble number of branches requiring the building and remodelling of offices on an evtensive scale. We have also a scalar extensive scale. We have also a serious problem to face in the changes absolutely essential for the proper accommoda-ly essential for the proper accommoda-tion of Head Office and Toronto branch, our present premises having been for several years quite inadequate. Bank Premises account has been increased to \$4,423,993.07, which includes premises, acquired from the Eastern Townships Bank, and we have written of \$500.000 Bank, and we have written off \$500,000, keeping the account at approximately 50 per cent of the value of our proper-

ties. The increase of the staff, now numbering 3,000, required the appropriation of \$75,000 for the Pension Fund. We have added \$2,742,180 to Rest Account and carry forward a balance of \$771,578.88 in Profit and Loss. The Bank's Circulation account showed important fluctu-ations during the year, the minimum reached in January being \$10,403,322 and the maximum in November \$16,660,-709. We had occasion to take advan-tage of the merger proteiner of the tage of the emergency provisions of the Bank Act amendment of 1908 early in October, and we closed our statement with a circulation of \$1,422,864 in excess

of the amount of our paid-up Capital. If the Bank Act introduced at this session of Parliament should be passed in its present form and a "Central Gold Reserve" established there will be no apprehension of a scarcity of currency at a time when the emergency provisions are not operative; for with the deposit of gold or Dominion notes in the cus-tody of trustees the banks will have the privilege of issuing their own notes to the full amount thus deposited. This will undoubtedly be a very important step towards ensuring that the business of the country should not be embar-rassed through lack of currency. It is evident, however, that there will be no profit to the banks in availing them-selves of the suggested privilege, and as we have reached the time when the need of currency is beyond the present limts of the bank's power to supply, it is desirable that in addition to the adventitious aids so wisely provided in the New Bank Act, the banks should anticipate an increasing demand for bank-note currency by the issue of additional capital.

During the year our deposits increased \$51,651,727. There was a considerable accessation of special amounts which will be withdrawn in due course, and we received \$19,111,119 as a result of the Eastern Townships Bank amalgamation. he ordinary dep sits sno w a verv hand some increase. Current loans and discounts increased \$52,753,347 and call and short loans \$2,757,730, compared with last report. Investments in Government bonds, municipal and other securities were increased by \$2,821,024 and cash resources by \$1,625,271. You will notice from the report of the Board of Directors the large increase in the number of our branches. We fully realize our responsibility in undertaking to control so many units in a great bank, and the importance of arranging for a complete organization of competent and loyal associates, with geographical divisions which thoroughly cover the field of our operations. We endeavor as far as possible to clothe our Superintendents and Managers with authority for a prompt discharge of the duties of management, and believe we have succeeded in perfecting a system which meets every reasonable requirement. The distribution of branches at the close of the year was as follows:-Atberta49British Columbia42

Manitoba New Brunswick Novia Scotia Ontario Prince Edward Island Quebec Saskatchewan	
Yukon	
Total in Canada Newfoundland London, Eng United States	
Mexico	

23

13

79

91

53

359

1

366 Total number of Branches

The number of the Bank's sharehold-The number of the Bank's sharehold-ers has increased during the year from 4,142 to 5,656, the increase being prin-cipally due to the taking over of the Eastern Townships Bank. The stock of the Bank is now quite widely distrib-uted, not only in Canada but abroad, as will be seen from the following fig-ures compiled as at the close of our vear: vear:

	Amount
reholder	s held
1,388	\$4,087,500
1.127	3.213.650
702	1.544.450
118	242.950
1,569	3,204,400
669	2,549,950
83	157,100
	reholder 1,388 1,127 702 118 1,569 609.

5.656 \$15,000,000

We have referred to the provisions of the new Bank Act for increased note circulation, and would like to advert to the proposal that is now being con-sidered, of creating a system of independent audit to supplement what has always been regarded as complete and satisfactory in every well-organized bank. There can be no question as to the importance of a strict supervision of all matters pertaining to our banks, and we should welcome any plan which make for more efficient management make for more efficient management and a proper recognition of the great responsibilties we are called upon to assume. We are disposed to believe that with the co-operation of the Cana-dian Bankers' Association working through the various Bank Clearing houses effective service could be rendered in the correction of abuses and the perfecting of methods for the en-couragement of sound banking. We have possibly not taken advantage of our opportunities in this respect. The Bank Act will probably sanction

under proper liens and assignments the loaning of money to farmers and ranch-ers on the security of grain and cattle and other live stock in their possession. This will, undoubtedly, be a great ad-vantage in many instances, and will at least legalize a practice already quite common, and probably tend to prevent hasty marketing of produce. As a matter of fact large advances are made to farmers on the security of notes, but actually upon what they possess in the way of products of a requirure and their reputation for honesty and ability, always an essential consideration when lending money. We have no hesitation in stating that our farmer customers are, almost without exception, satisfactory borrowers. Our aggregate advances to farmers run into large

Winnipeg, Feb., 1913.

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on the part of investors a very decided reluctance to pay fancy prices when we come to dispose of the securities now awaiting a favorable market, and we should be prepared for a revaluation which will probably mean a higher yield for the purchaser. The adoption of the Report was then

moved by the President of the Bank, Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., who spoke as follows:

President's Address.

The area of Canada in which the Bank is directly interested has become so large that we have decided to present the information collected regarding its industrial position in a new form. We shall hereafter include in the st. tement made to our shareholders reports from those senior officers of the Bank who have charge under the General Manager of the various geographical divisions of the Bank and who re better qualified than we are to set forth the facts regarding such districta.

The year has been one marked, even in comparison with recent years of large expansion, by a continued increase in immigration, in building operations of all kinds, especially in connection with railroads, in foreign and domestic trade, railroads, in foreign and domestic trade, in bank deposits, indeed, in almost every-thing connected with the prosperity of a country. Our object in stating what is so well known is that we may consider the causes of our rapid growth and whether in the methods of our expansion there is anything which needs to be checked. Our financial requirements are mainly determined by the volume of immigration. It is because of this that we must build so largely, and this also is the main cause of the excess of our imports over our exports. The immigration for the calendar year, December, being estimated, was 394,784, an increase over the record year of 1911 of 13 po." cent. The immigrants came to us from forty-one countries and were divided as follows: British, 144,830; American, 140,-456; from other countries, 109,498. In order to transport them to their inland destination 800 passenger trains of ten cars each, averaging 50 persons to each car, would be required. In the last two years we have added nearly 10 new people to each 100 people already in Canada taken as a whole, but as over half of these immigrants have gone to the Western provinces, the proportion of newcomers to these provinces in the same period has been about 20 to each The population of Saskatchewan 100. has increased five-fold in ten years. Clearly this is proportionately the largest immigration problem ever handled by any country. In order to house, settle, and arrange transportation for these people, we must borrow very largely, and as long as such streams of newcomers continue we are likely to be borrowers on a large scale, at least for many decades to come. In the excess of imports over exports and in the volume of our securities sold abroad in order to settle that difference, one can clearly see the strain put upon Canada by this enormous accession of new people. The total of our foreign trade for the fiscal year ending March, 1912, was \$874,538,-000. Our imports were \$559,220,000 and our exports \$315,317,000, against us being \$243,903,000, and the figures for the half year ending Septemher, 1912, show imports on an even larger scale. The imports of iron and steel in various forms f)m raw material to highly complicated manufactures amount in value to \$95,000,000. Almost all these articles are already being made in Canada, but not in sufficient quantities, or not of high enough quality, to satisfy our requirements. It is to the last degree desirable that such articles should be made at home, and to the extent of say \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000 they clearly should be. With the ex-ception of motor cars and parts to the extent of \$7,387,000, and a few other items, the whole of this amount may be safely attributed to the erection of new structures or the opening up of new farm lands. It is this large difference between our exports and imports which causes us to send so many securities to the London market; and if it were true that we are ordering too many securities it would mean that we are sion for the immediate future will be dispelled. We are likely to experience too little, or both. Doubtless, some Ca-

mands, notwithstanding the inherent soundness of business generally. With the amalgamation of the East-ern Townships Bank our capital was in-dreased to \$15,000,000. The average capital employed during the year was \$14,210,437, and the net earnings on this \$14,210,437, and the net earnings on this amount were \$2,811,806.42, an increase of \$506,397 over last year, being at the rate of 19.78 per cent. This result was attained after making the usual provi-sion for all bad and doubtful debts, and a thorough revaluation of the entire assets of the Bank.

We are pleased to report that an examination of the accounts of the Eastern Townships Bank leaves us no reason to doubt the value of our purchase, and we record our appreciation of the zeal and the hearty co-operation of our associates in the difficult task incident to the adjustment of so important an acquisition.

We disbursed in dividends \$1,568, 622.43, being at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, and an extra bonus dividend of 1 per cent for the year. The policy of paying bonus dividends until such time as we are confident of being able to maintain a higher rate would seem

estimated at \$15,000,000 for the Western provinces.

Despite the money stringency during the closing months of 1912, and the fear that we may feel the pinch for some time to come, there are offsetting influences at work. The wonderful re-vival of trade in every branch, the bountiful harvests throughout the land and the consequent enormou increases in traffic on the railways, afford excellent grounds for the assumption that the unusual prosperity we are enjoying is on a sound basis. There is, therefore, some warrant for the belief that with reasonable care and judgment in measur-ing our commitments there will be a continuance of prosperous conditions for the coming year. We must, of course, reckon with the adverse circumstances prevailing abroad, for in conducting a world-wide business we are sensitive to these influences. We are hopeful that with the settlement of present difficulties in Europe and the return of trade to normal channels, any apprehen-

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some extent by the extravagance of an unusually prosperous people, but the main cause each year is the same. We need more than ever new mileage of railways, vast quantities of new rolling stock, warehouse and port facilities, municipal expenditures in hundreds of new towns and an enlarged scale of improvements in all the older municipalities, the building of ordinary roads, bridges, etc., in many new areas of settlement, the creation of plants for new industries and the general increase of existing plants throughout all Canada, the erection of private dwellings in greater numbers, and of more permanent construction than in the past, and many other forms of betterment which need not be detailed. But while our needs are mainly measured by our immigration, we art apt to forget that it is the investor in our securities who has the power to determine finally the pace of our expansion. For every dollar we wish to fix in permanent improvements r meboly should have saved a dollar, .nd at this extragavant moment the borrowers throughout the world exceed those whose savings take the form of loanable capital. It is for us, therefore, to consider not so much our needs as the opinion of the investor regarding our securities, and the condition of the world's money market. If we do this we must conclude to restrict our building operations as much as possible for the moment, and we must expect to pay a higher rate of interest for our requirements. Men with business experience before entering upon building operations, large or small, assure themselves that the needed money is available. It is only our municipalities and reckless promoters who incur large obligations before they are sure of the necessary investor in the securities they propose to offer. Many of our towns and cities who have refused to consult the banks, find themselves embarrassed as a result, and improvements which may be wise and much needed, must be postponed for the moment. The existing securities will doubtless be absorbed in the near future, but at lower prices than heretofore in order to meet the investors' expectations of a higher return. Our municipalities, however, should seriously consider whether during periods of such rapid expansion the tax rate should not be largely increased. In the days of Western expansion in the United States 25 and 30 mills on a fairly high valuation of property were not uncommon rates. Again, should we not pay for local improvements in a far shorter time than we do? The Western cities of the United States make their local improvements by the issue of short term securities, the average life of which is usually not more than five years. Such securities often carry six per cent interest and do not appeal to the same class of investor as do long-term municipal debentures. We can easily see the bad effect on the credit of our municipalities of adding the heavy cost of local improvements, long terms, to the ordinary general debt. Such a system as that followed in the United States would probably not find favor with the subdivision promoter because it would be a powerful check on all speculative real estate schemes. At least a year ago it became generally known that there were many Canadian securities in existence which had not been absorbed by. the investor and that real esta- speculation was proceeding at too rapid a pace. Undoubtedly the knowledge of these facts has exercised some restraint upon our people. Transactions in inside city properties have probably been larger than ever but the sub-division promoter has not prospered. Direct investments of British capital in agricultural lands to be re-sold have been made in both the East and the West on a large scale. In common with the rest of the world we are living in a time of high prices, and the incidence of these prices on those who have fixed incomes or earnings is so heavy as to constitute the greatest economic difficulty we have to face. I shall not attempt to deal fully with a subject which is being studied by Government Commissions in many leading countries and which will, let us hope, be referred to an international commis-

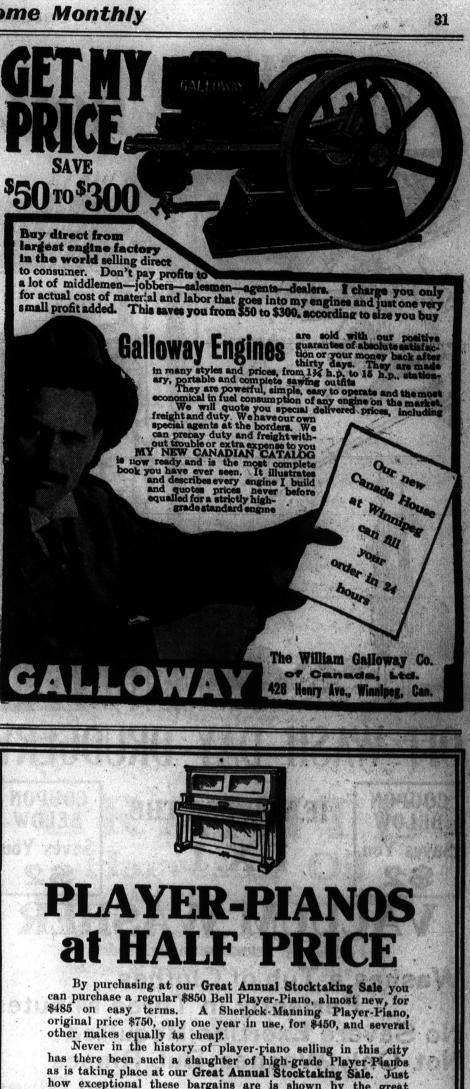
The Western Home Monthly

sion. There are some forces which affect the general trend of prices, others which may cause any particular commodity to go above or below the line of the general trend, and again others which are local and produce such apparent anomalies as higher prices for foodstuffs in cities nearer sources of cheap production as compare. with more remote centres of consumption. Without, therefore, discussing the effect of an enlarged and cheapened supply of gold, the en-ormous increase of credit partly made possible thereby, and the effect of many other forces causing a general upward trend of prices, we may profitably con-sider some local causes which put the people of Canada at an unnecessary disadvantage. One of the most powerful and inexcusable local causes for the high price of food is the condition of our country roads. It must be clear that if a farmer has to travel ten or twenty miles to a city to sell his produce, every hour of delay to himself and his horses and wagon, every bushel or round less he is able to carry, every day lost in the length of the life of his horses and wagon, cause just so much increase in the cost of the article he has to sell. To the extent that this needless and cruel loss might, if avoided, partly add to the farmer's profit and partly lessen the cost to the consumer, the state of our roads is little short of a crime. If the bad roads around a city cause the price of food to be much higher than it need be, one of the results is to enable producers, hundreds, perhaps thousands of miles away, to erter into competition with the farmer in his own county, because the cost in transit over one mile of bad wagon road will cover the cost over many miles of good railroad. This competition may help the consumer by keeping prices from rising still higher but it will not bring the price below the point fixed by the extra cost from the bad local roads. It will not do any good for those of us who live in wellpaved cities to blame the farmers for bad roads. They cannot be expected to build good roads entirely at their own expense, and good roads will not come so long as we wait for anything as unfair as this. It is not that we do not know how to construct good roads. We know fairly well what we should do, but we hesitate to do it. In the excellent report on Highway Improvements in Ontario for 1911 there is a sufficient abstract of the systems adopted by the various countries of the world and by thirty-three States in the United States; of these that are in use those in the State of New York seems to be the most complete. Under this system roads are classified as follows:

(1) State roads built at the entire cost of the state.

(2) County roads to which the state contributes one-half, the county 35 per cent, and the township 15 per cent. For maintenance the state collects from the townships \$50 per mile per annum, the remainder being contributed by the state.

(3) Township roads, to which the state contributes one-third of the cost of construction.



Can the people of Canada be made to realize that every man, woman and child suffers from the evil of bad roads whether they use the roads directly or not? Have we not as much intelligence as the citizens of these thirty-three neighboring states?

Another cause of high prices is the general inefficiency of most kinds of labor. Employment is so easily obtained that the worker is apt to be so lacking in training for the particular calling it falls to his lot to occupy, that for this reason alone three men are often needed to do the work of two. The necessity of buying food for three families instead of two clearly raises the price of food and every non-producer of food in Canada therefore suffers from this inefficiency of labor. Still another evil, tending to high prices and growing rapidly in these extragavant times, is the waste in the use of food. As seen in a modern hotel or dining car this shocks most of us, but in countless families the waste is nearly as bad proportionately. If three animals are bought where only two are really needed, the price of meat is raised for every. body. I must apologize for repeating facts which are so palpable, but in our

how exceptional these bargains are is shown by the great success of the sale—and values equally as great and a splendid assortment of instruments still awaits quick buyers.

Used Upright Pianos at \$150, \$200, \$250 up

Chickering, Knabe, Gourlay, Bell, Heintzman, Sterling, Sherlock-Manning, Newcombe, &c.

Back of every instrument is our guarantee that 'the element of uncertainty may be absolutely eliminated; we will, at any time within a year after purchase, take back any Piano we sell, and allow every cent paid, to apply on any new Piano of our splendid line-thus really giving you a whole year's free trial of the instrument in your own home.

Pay \$10 to \$25 down-balance on easy payments. Write at once for a full list of Bargains, descriptions and prices.





desire to blame someone else for the suffering caused b- high prices, we often refuse to see local causes which largely contribute to it and which we could at least moderate if we chose.

We have often spoken of the ten-dencies of modern life which increase the food consumers out of a proportion to the food producers, and it is pleasing to see some slight evidence of a return to the land which may help to correct this disproportion, but while the quantithis disproportion, but while the quark ty of fruit, vegetables and cereals grown may immediately be increased so as to affect prices, the state of the eattle industry o' North America is so serious that some years must pass before we may hope for a return of normal conditions. It looks as if the United States would soon cease to export beef, and un-less we at once change our course we may be in a similar condition. We must increase the number of beef cattle, sheep and swine on the land very largely if our annual consumption is to be sup-plied without depleting the herds. We shall hope the Commission regarding our cattle ranges will produce good results, and that the assurance of high prices for meat for some time to come may in-duce mixed farming to a degree not yet ditions. It looks as if the United States duce mixed farming to a degree not yet accomplished. Since 1908, while there has been a small increase in the number of horses in Canada there has been a serious decline in the number of milch cows, beef cattle, sheep and swine. There should have been a very large Increase and unless every possible effort to arrest the decrease is made, this class of food will grow steadily dearer in price. The falling off is most noticeable in Ontario, while the only important gains are in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

gains are in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Clearing House statements again give ample evidence of our rapid growth. The returns of twenty Clearing Houses for 1911 made a total of \$7,391,368.000, while for 1912 the figures were \$9,146,-236,000, a gain of 23.74 per cent. Once more we have to record a gain in every Clearing House in Canada. Clearing House in Canada.

The building permits of the four chief cities were as follows:

LE CARDEN	18		1	1911	1912
Montreal		 		\$14,580,000	\$19,642,000
Toronto .				24,374,000	27,401,000
				17,550,000	20,475,000
Vançouver				17,652,000	19,388,000

Mirandy tells why Women cannot Vote

Says it is Because They were Born with a Wishbone Instead of a Backbone.

"De reason dat women ain't got de right to vote ain't becaze dey is lackin' in sense an' probusness," said Mirandy, "hit's becaze dey's lackin' in backbone. Dey ain't got no spinal column, and dey hain't to blame for dat becaze hit's along of de way dat de good Lawd made 'em.

"I ain't never had no trouble in believin' dat woman was made out of man's rib. What worries me is why de Lawd's choice fell on de rib, which ain't nothin' but a sort of rafter to

Winnipeg, Feb., 1913.

right on our side? Yassir, we'se got right on our side, but we ain't got de backbone in us to jest retch out an'

backbone in us to jest reten out an grab dat ballot. "Yassir, we'se jest a ho'nin' for de franchise, an' we might have had hit any time dese last forty years ef we had had enough backbone in us to riz up an' fought one good fight for hit; but instid of dat we'se set aroun' a-holdin' our hands, and all dat we'se done is to say in a meek vice to men: 'Please, sir, Indon't like to trouble you,

Please, Sir, Ladon't take to trouble you, but ef you'd kindly pass me de ballot hit sho'ly would be agreeable to me.' "An' instid of givin' hit to us, men has kind of winked one eye to each idder an' 'sponded: 'Law'm, she don't want hit or else she'd make a fuss 'bout hit. Dat's de way we did. We didn't go after de right to yote We didn't go after de right to vote wid our pink tea manners on. Co'se some day we'se got to give her her share ob de estate, but we'll hold on to it ontil she comes after hit wid hay on her horns. Den we'll fork it over to her in a hurry.'

'Yassir, dat's de true word, an' you listen to me de day dat women spunks up and rolls deir sleeves an' says to deir husbands dat dere ain't gwine to be no cookin' in dis house, nor darnin' of sox, nor patchin' ob breeches ontil dere is some female votin' doin', why, dat day de ballot will be fetched home to women on a silver salver. All dat stands between women and suffrage is de lack ob a spinal column.

"Yassum, most ob de trouble in dis worl' dat women has comes along of deir bein' born wid a wishbone instid of a backbone, but I 'llow dey can't help hit. Hit's all de fault ob de way dey was made. But whut I'd like to know is dis-why woman didn't get a show at Adam's backbone instid of his chist protector?"—Dorothy Dix.

Who Did It?

'Among the successful smaller colleges of the country is the Western Maryland, located at Westminster. For years the president of it was the Rev. Dr. J. T. Ward. One night some of the mischief-makers stole the molasses cans from the kitchen, and poured streams of the treacle down the whole of the banisters that led from the sky parlor to the basement. Doctord Ward got up very early the next morning, and as he went down the steps he gathered a handful of the molasses. The faculty sat in solemn session, but not an inkling could they find as to the identity of the miscreants. Suddenly the humor of the thing broke upon the doctor, and he said: "Gentlemen, I may as well confess. I had a hand in it."

A Madhouse

When the late Lord Cairns was lord chancellor, he was an ex-officio visitor of lunatic asylums. He went down one Wednesday, when the peers do not sit, to Hanwell, knocked at the door, and asked to be admitted. "Can't let you in," said the janitor; "days for visitors, Tuesdays and Fridays." "But I have a right to go inside," said his lordship. "I insist on doing so." "Read the regulations," and the janitor pointed to them. "Do you know who I am?" asked Lord Cairns. "Don't know and don't care," said the menial. "I am entitled to admission at any and every hour; I am Lord Chancellor of England!" "Ah! ah!" laughed the janitor, as he shut the entrance gates in the noble lord's face, "we've got four of 'em inside already!

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PROVINCE

hold up a man's chist an' swell hit out, an' make him look proud, but dat ain't nowise important in hitself, an' dat is about de easiest thing dat he can spare widout missin' hit.

"Co'se I ain't a-presuming to criti-cize de good Marster, but hit look like to me dat when he was a-creatin' woman an' had de whole man to cut of trouble of he had have saved us a lot of troubde ef he had made Eve out of a few j'ints of Adam's backbone instid ob dat rib.

"Yassum, dat's so, for ain't a rib de easiest squashed thing in de whole human body? An' when you goes to de market an' wants to git de tenderest roast, don't you buy de rib roast?

"Yassum, dey torks 'bout de differ-erence between men an' women, but de biggest difference is in de matter of de backbone, an' hit's what keeps women good an' gives men de right to be bad, for dere ain't no foolishness dat a man will stand in a woman, an' dere ain't no foolishness dat a woman won't

stand from a man. "Dat's de reason dat we women can't vote an' ain't got no say 'bout makin' de laws dat bosses us. Ain't we got de ''Now, Mike, you go to thunder! You know I've got two pigs!"

Consistency

Mike and Pat were two Irish friends—and Democrats. One day Mike learned that Pat had turned Socialist. This grieved and troubled Mike, who said: "Pat, I don't understand this Socialism. What is it now?"

"It means dividing up your property equally," said Pat. "Tis this way. If I had two million dollars I'd give you a million and keep a million my-self—see?"

"And if you had two farms, Pat, what would you do?'

"I'd divide up, Mike. I'd give you one and I'd keep one."

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The Western Home Monthly

Scotch Column

Conducted by William Wye Smith, Scottish Expert on Standard Dictionary, Translater of New Testament in Braid Scots, etc.

The Poet

THAT work are the poets doing? Teaching men to see God in Nature every hour, Beauty in each leaf and flower. Wonders wrought by sun and shower-Winds, and waves, and sca!

What work are the poets doing? Teaching men to love; Drawing nearer man to man, Doing all the good we can, Working out the golden plan Taught by God above!

-John Imrie.

An Accommodating Dealer. About the beginning of the last century a sign-board, which had stood for an unknown period, was taken down from the front of a shop. It read thus:

"Scotch cloths, bibles and ballads, Spoons, lint, tow and cheese, Sold here by James Fairservice."

Tramways. Between Stirling and the Bridge of Allan is now the only remaining horse tramway in Scotland. It seems to be paying its way very satisfactorily; but the directors are taking into consideration the question of "mechanical traction" for the future. The world moves!

To Practice Benevolence. Recently at our Carnegie's table in Scotland the subject of farthings came up. "Judge," said the host, "why do you British still issue farthings?" "To enable the Scotch to practice benevolence," replied the eminent lawyer.

Outside! A tract-distributor in Glasgow gave a girl some tracts, advising her to read them. Some days after calling at the same house he saw the tracts doing duty as curl-paper on the girl's head. "Weel, my lassie," said he, "I see ye're using the tracts. But, my woman, ye ha'e putten them on the wrang side o' yer heid!"

His Quest

Dark was the eve when the strong swell of Clyde

Roared loud and louder on the lover's ear;

Nor swerved he, man or steed, but swam the stream, His one quest to the flood, "Make me

your wreck As I come back, but spare me as I go!"

- Prof. Veitch.

Right Kind of a Debtor. In the West of Scotland an unfortunate shopkeeper was compelled by stress of circumstances to call his creditors together

up to the pulpit, where he behovit to lean, at his first entrie; bot ere he had done with his sermone, he was sae active and vigorous, that he was lyk to ding the pulpit in blads, and flie out of it.

The Highlands

Tis there, 'neath the tartan beat hearts the most leal,-Hearts warm as the sunshine, and firm as the steel;-

There only this heart can feel happy and free:

The red heather hills of the Highlands for me!

-Evan MacColl

The Thick of the Coffee. My father used to tell of a Highlander who was capable of learning everything, but had everything yet to learn, who had enlisted in the army. He knew nothing of coffee; and after his first breakfast, complained to the petty officer that the cook had kept all "the thick of the coffee to himself, and only given him the 'bro'!" "I'll see, my man, that you get the thick o' the coffee next time," said the amused sergeant. And ever after, instead of calling him "Mac" something — they were nearly all "Macs"—he was called "The Thick o' the Coffee."

Good for Bothwell. At the beginning of this winter, two Bothwell boys who had persistently evaded school, were sought for by officers. The boys (aged nine and twelve) barricaded themselves in a room of the house where they were found. A man climbed a water-pipe. got in at a window, and admitted the officers. No one was in the room. After a little, a small chest was flung open, and a half-suffocated boy came out. One of the officers, looking up the chimney, caught a glim_se of two bare feet, and managed to bring down the other lad.

Leap Year. Mr. Backward: "Weller-yes, since you ask me. I was thinkof consulting a fortune teller. Miss Coy: "To find out whom you will marry, eh?" "Why-er-yes. I-" "Why not ask me and save the fortune teller's fee toward the price of the ring?"-Glasgow Herald.

Points of Scots Law

A woman who has got a decree of divorce may legally use either her former designation as Mrs. So-and-so, or her original title of "Miss."

A man cannot recover gambling debts by any process of law

Thomas A. Edison announces his New Cylinder Phonograph Record The Blue Ambero

33

The Blue Amberol is a musical and mechanical triumph. Its volume is greater, and its tone is decidedly finer than any other phonograph record you can buy. And it is practically unbreakable and unwearing. Careless handling will not

injure it, and no amount of playing will cause it to reproduce less perfectly than when new.

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Trish Mike alist. who this perty . If ou a my-Pat, you Pat, You

and go into bankruptcy to the tune of about a shilling in the pound. One of the creditors proposed that they should not take the beggarly amount, but "gi'e John a tripe supper at Luckie Paterson's, gar him sing ane o' his Scots sangs, and gi'e him his discharge; for John was a decent fellow." This they did; and John sang "Auld Lang Syne" in his best style, the whole company joining in the chorus. John went into business again, prospered, and eventu-ally paid every man twenty shillings to the pound.

Scots Proverb.

When I did weel I heard it never; when I did ill I heard it ever. Ye'll neither dee for your wit, nor be

drooned for a warlock.

The bird maun flichter that has but ae wing.

The cow may dee or the grass grow. Scorn na the bush that beilds ye. It's ill getting het water frae 'neath cauld ice

His geese are a' swans.

Het kail cauld, nine days auld; spell ye "that" in four letters.

speaks of John Knox and his preaching: project. It has lately begun to be much "Richart and another servant lifted him | spoken of.

An undischarged bankrupt cannot be a member of a school board or of a town council.

A man meeting with an accident in getting off a train in motion, cannot recover damages from the company.

Furniture belonging to the wife can-not be seized for the husband's debts; but may be made liable for the rent of the premises.

The truth of a defamatory statement, if proved, is a bar to obtaining any damages on account of it.

"Again we see upon the northern shore-"

But he got no further; so he appealed for a line from his friend to finish the "That's easy done," said the distich. other:

"Kinghorn still standing where it stood before."

A Naval Project. The "Mid-Scotland Canal" is strongly urged by a naval authority, Commander Currey. The cost, £12,000,000, he says, should not be an obstacle. It is but a trifle in these days. The strategical gain to the United Kingdom would be immense. Commander Currey "is amazed" that no John Knox. A contemporary thus administration has yet taken up the

What the World is Saying

rabundance of Advice

There is no body of men more overloaded with alterns advice as to how to run their own business copie who know nothing about it than the farmers Strathmore Standard.

A Suggestion for Teddy

the new Albanian crown, maybe Teddy Roose-the prevailed upon to accept it.—St. Paul

Kansas City Sarcasm

Vevada is going to require a year's residence instead months in order to get a divorce. The moral of the Reno tavern-keepers is thoroughly aroused.

The Japs as Beefeaters

e Japanese are now eating beef so that they'll IL. Maybe that's another reason for the high -it will take all the beef there is.—Hamilton Her-

The Changed Map of Europe

Events in Europe and Asia seem to have made the raphies of two years ago considerably out of date. ould not be inadvisable, however, to begin revising a too soon.—Victoria Colonist.

A Thought for the New Year

many of us will live better lives in 1913 than 1912? And how many of us will live worse guestions are important to everybedy. ucse questio idge Herald.

Laws about Feathers

And now the deadly hat plumes? Los Angeles con-plates an ordinance restricting the length of feath-Surely the stateswomen, when they arrive, will as wise as such statesmen?—Buffalo Express.

The Troublesome Doukhobors

The Doukhobors are in trouble in British Col-nbia for refusing to answer questions in court. Con-mpt may be expressed by silence as well as by abuse. Montreal Herald.

He'll Still Hammer Away

Rev. George Woods, of Earl Grey, Sask., has re-med his charge and become a carpenter. He will if have an opportunity for plane living and high inking.—Macleod Spectator.

Groundwork of a Drams

An English playright is visiting the prairies to ob-in local color for a new play descriptive of Western e. The drama will contain three townsites and nu-erous subdivisions.—Vancouver Province.

As to Turkish Tobacco

It is reported the war has stopped the trade in burkish tobacco. It will be something of a surprise to bers of the fragrant weed to learn that some of the burkish tobacco does come from Turkey.—St. John relegraph.

Vancouver Pushing Ahead

Toronto, Winnipeg and other eastern cities that are alous of Vancouver's progress have another grievance. his city ranks second to Montreal in criminal popu-tion.—Vancouver World.

A Too Resourceful Hindu

What is Heard on the Streets

It may be true, as Judge Carman of Lincoln county, says, that Canadians speak the purest English in the world. But, at the same time, there are some fright-fully vile examples of it heard on the streets.—Hamilton Spectator

A Mistaken Suggestion

When Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., proposed that the immigration authorities should reach out for the 30,000 Panama canal laborers who will soon be out of a job, did he know that a goodly proportion of them are ne-groes from the West Indies?—London Advertiser.

Municipal Elections Before Christmas

It was a wise legislator who brought on the Western municipal elections at a time when they would not in-terfere with the good will of the Christmas season, though it must be said that, considering how severely personal the contest just closed was, there was very little really bad blood shown.—Edmonton Journal.

Old-Fashioned Preaching

The trouble with a lot of preaching is that it is medi-aeval, ancient or palaeozoic. It is about as well fitted to modern conditions and necessities as an old-fashioned fiall would be to thresh out the wheat harvests of Sask-atchewan.—Belleville Ontario.

The Family Expenditure

It is said by one who has given some thought to the subject that woman spends 80 per cent of man's earn-ings. He might be better off if she spent the remaining 20 per cent also, taking him at his average.—Smith's Falls News.

Prosperous

A certain Canadian member of parliament, in giving a glowing account of Canada's welfare, said: "Yes, we are very prosperous in Canada just now. I am in parliament, my brother is in the post office, and my grandfather is superannuated."—Industrial Canada,

A Way to Check Spite Fences

Chicago has been trying to find some way to forbid the building of "spite fences," and at the last meeting of the aldermen someone had the inspiration to pro-pose an ordinance requiring that every fence more than eight feet high be made cyclone proof. On those terms a spite fence would be an expensive luxury.—Toronto Telegram

The British Plan the Best

Speaking before the Lotos Club in New York on Saturday night, Mr. Taft said it would be a good thing if cabinet officers were given seats in Congress, there to answer questions and to defend administrative measures and policies. Quite right: that's part of the British alan British plan.

Might Be Unfit for Publication

Compulsory voting is being discussed in France. An objection to compulsory voting is that you may not like any of the nominated candidates. Let it be under-stood that a man need not vote for any of them, that he may write any name or opinion he likes on a ballot paper. Then publish these independent ballots.—Tor-onto Star.

Mirrors for Street Crossings

London has adopted the novel device of installing mirrors at dangerous street crossings, so that drivers approaching the corner, on either street, are warned of danger. Such a device would have averted several fatal accidents in St. Paul besides affording facilities for inspecting the hang of that skirt.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Doctors Should Speak Sooner The gospel of work is so fine a religion that its de-votees perhaps fail to realize the importance of rest, re-creation or whatever else it may be that is required to repair the waste of vital forces that goes on. The doc tors can nearly always tell us what it is that has hap pened. We seldom hear of their recommending in time what would have prevented the happening. Perhaps such advice would not be well received.—Sault Ste. Marie Star. Marie Star.

Results of Intemperance

In France, as a result of the increase in drinking, the proportion of male insane has increased from 14 per cent to 47 per cent. in 40 years, while the increase in female insane has been from 2 per cent to 20 per cent. The figures speak more eloquently and more for-cibly than words. The truth is being surely driven home to a thinking people that the abuse of liquor is a curse and its excessive use deadly and soul-destroying.— Kingston Standard.

Recognition of Civic Ability

The man of ability who makes himself known by coming forward when the public need his aid, who makes himself heard always in the public interests and never against it, who repeatedly stands up for public rights against corporate or private interests, who fights the fight of the people against open and covert enemies, will soon gain a recognition more potent to win public trust than is the personal familiarity secured through fra-ternal societies and other organizations.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Petticoat Colds

Dr. Guilfoy. statistician of the New York City Board of Health, is authority for the statement that the death rate among women has gone up noticeably since it became fashionable to discard petticoats owing to the vogue of the thin, tight skirt. Pneumonia, grip and bronchitis begin to reap their harvest among the tight-skirted, thinly clad women with the coming of the first cold snap, and keep on depleting their ranks all winter long.—New York Press.

Mr. Fieczewiecz Becomes Mr. Fitch

Dr. Finnie is bringing in a bill to change the name of a Mr. Fieczewicz to Fitch. One can imagine that the actual applicant for the bill may be put to a great deal of inconvenience in a community which is not well posted on the use of Polish consonants, but the fact, for all that, is just another of the innumerable signs of how the foreign populations are being assimilated. A few generations hence the descendants of Mr. Fitch may be looking among English family records for history of their progenitors.—Montreal Star.

Aerial Developments

Germany has an airship capable of carrying a crew of eighteen men on a four-days' trip. On her trial voy-age she dropped a third of a ton of explosive on a huge raft and destroyed it. Adrianople has been set on fire by bombs from a Bulgarian aeroplane. Britain will soon have twenty aeroplanes capable of flying 70 miles an hour. In ten years or less the development of air-craft will make war unthinkable. The capital of no nation will be safe from "the terror that flies by night." —Toronto News.

Triumphs for Western Canada

The world's grand championship trophy at the In-ternational live stock show in Chicago has been won by Mr. J. D. McGregor of Brandon, with his steer "Glen-carnock Victor." Western Canada has won distinction all along the line in all the great fields of agricultural en-deavor. We have proven conclusively that we are raise all along the line in all the great fields of agricultural en-deavor. We have proven conclusively that we are rais-ing the best wheat in the world. The oats of the Ed-monton district carried everything before them as long ago as the time of the World's Fair in Chicago. Red Deer possesses the champion cow of the British Empire, and now the most prized trophy that is open to the beef-producer to win has crossed the border —Sackstoor

Our Hindu neighbors are rapidly qualifying for tizenship. Cabul Singh recently appeared before a Vancouver justice charged with having forged the name of the Rat Portage Lumber Company to a cheque or \$52.25.—Western Lumberman.

The Proposal for an Irish Senate

The provision in the Home Rule Bill for attaching of a Senate to Ireland's Parliament recalls the story of a Chinese tailor who imitated on a new pair of trousers a patch on the old pair used as a pattern.—Toronto Globe.

The Manx Way

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The laws of the Isle of Man are read aloud once a car to the people. If this system were more general might counteract the tendency toward prolific legislation.-Vancouver Sun.

The Twin Falls Jurywomen

2 SPACES M

Men opponents of women suffrage who may be inclined to scoff at the female jury at Twin Falls, Idaho, that insisted on adjournment at noon, should remember that the object of suspension of duty was to prepare din-ner for the families at home. The jurywomen were moved by a noble impulse.—Montreal Gazette.

Bankers Should Take Note

If it were not for the agriculturists of Western Canada, the majority of the branch banks of the country would be put out of business, and it is time financiers were taught that the day may come when the farmers of the West will combine, establish a co-operative banking institution of their own, and refuse to have anything further to do with those financial institutions which, after all, are only fine weather friends, and which, when times of stress visit the farmer, close down upon him, not caring who sinks so long as they swim.-Calgary News Telegram.

roducer to win has crossed the border.-Saskatoon Phoenix.

The Members to Blame

Towards the end of every session of the Canadian Parliament an exceeding sore cry arises from the mem-bers about the length of the session and the amount of money they are out of pocket by the delay. What cau-ses the delay which empties the hon. members' pockets? Is it not written in the columns of Hansard? Is it not these same hon, members who string out the session by talking, talking, talking? So long as the members turn the national council into a short the members turn the national council into a gabfest so long will the session be prolonged interminably until everybody is tired and out of temper, and important measures are rushed through without proper consideration by the mem-bers. Just now there is talk around the corridors of Parliment about increasing the present \$2,500 indemity. There is no justification for doing so, and the public are in no mood for paying the members more just now, especially with so much useless talk going on. -Brockville

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YOU never had a better chance to save money on general household and personal merchandise than now. Every article shown in our Sale Catalogue represents a big saving. There is no profit attached to this sale. Every article is being sold with only a slight addition to the cost of production; just sufficient to cover the expenses of handling. Send us your order at once. Many of the more popular lines are sure to be exhausted before the end of the sale, and we cannot replenish our supply. Do not forget the closing date, February 28.

Here Are A Few Attractive Sale Items:



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Falley Dresden Ribbon

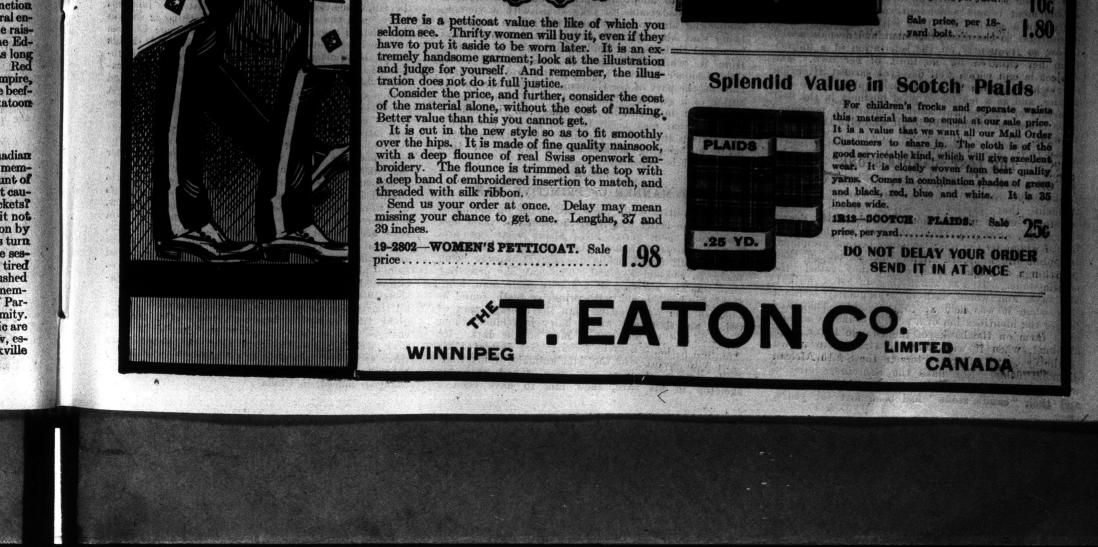
Here is a splendid bargain in ribboh. It is of generous width, almost five inches and is pure silk. Can be used for hat bows, hair bo sashes, neckwear, and ancy work. Buy a su now; at our sale price is means a big saving. Colors: white, sky, pink, old ross, lilac. Special 'dark colars are: navy, myrtle, cardinal BILLED N. Sale 230 Sale price, per Jan. 4.10

Heavy Taffeta Ribbon

This heavy taffets ribbon' is great value. It is four inches wide and suitable for offildren's and misses' hat bows, hair bows, ashes, etc. We would advise you to order at once. These is a great demand, and our supply may become exhausted before the end of the sale. Defore the end of the sale. Colors: white, cream, sky, pink, ald rose, turquoise, mauve, olive, cardinal, brown, navy of

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Sale price, per 18-yard bolt.



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ne seport which Sir George Murray has made e Dominion Government upon the civil service furray is an eminent member of the British furray is an eminent member of the British rice, and is highly qualified to conduct such tigation as he has made into civil service is in this country and to make recommenda-their improvement. His recommendation ion Department of Public Health be excellent one. But most deserving of is an excellent one. But most deserving of are his recommendations designed to doing the olignets of the political patronage evil. by such methods of reform that the Cay such methods of reform that the ca-service can be brought up to the high efficiency which prevails in the civil entration and in India. In addition to entril service, the reforms suggested by increase would improve our politics.

WE AND OUR MEIGHBORS

WE AND OUT MEIGHBORS The more that is made of the coming Peace lenary celebration, the better. It will a worthy celebration. A hundred years of e on a borderline three thousand miles long, for e than half of which distance the line has no e substance than posts a half-mile apart, totally atched, is something to be proud of. When we k of the enormous cost to the French and man peoples of keeping up and garrisoning the be line of forts that oppose each other across the incline between French and German territory, and he stupendous waste of time and energy by the of France and Germany in their three years of ed military service when just in the prime of life, see all the more reason for making the Peace-tonary a thanksgiving.

MOTHERS' PENSIONS

MOTHERS PENSIONS The of the most noteworthy and praiseworthy of entit developments in the United States is the abilithment in several states of "mothers' pen-ins," and the agitation for the introduction of others' pensions" in not a few of the other states. Thinois, Missouri and California the pensions are in the recommendation of judges of the juvenile pration of children from their mothers whose only multification for bringing them up is poverty, their there being dead, or having deserted their families. Missouri a "mothers' pension" may be paid to a wiret's wife, who is deprived of her husband's sup-tr. "Mothers' pensions" mean the adoption of a best swife, who is deprived of her husband's sup-tress being dead, or having deserted their families. Missouri a "mothers' pension" may be paid to a wiret's wife, who is deprived of her husband's sup-tress being dead, or having deserted their families. Missouri a "mothers' pension" may be paid to a wiret's wife, who is deprived of her husband's sup-tress being dead, or having deserted their families. Missouri a mothers' pension" may be paid to a wiret's wife, who is deprived of her husband's sup-tress deing dead of separating children from their source and committing them to the care of institu-tion instead of separating children from their best agency for human welfare. "Mothers' pen-based on recognition of the fact that a mother is a hard struggie to eare for her children is best agency for human welfare. "Mothers' pen-based ong her best to care for her children is based ong her best to care for her children is institution can begin to take the place of a pher who loves her children and will sacrified there who loves her children and will sacrified where who loves her children and will sacrified the form of a pension, instead of charity if in the form of a segular amount is likely to intain and develop the self-respect of the mother it in the form of a pension, instead of charity hef, the payment of a regular amount is likely to intain and develop the self-respect of the mother t with young chil ren to support, whom misfortune a robbed of their natural breadwinner. Such an rangement is one which puts new heart and new ergy in a mother left thus with a young family, contrast to the discouragement and despair which low so frequently on the separation of a mother pm her children for no fault of her own. The bject is one which well deserves earnest attention erywhere. Both as a matter of plain right and erywhere. Both as a matter of plain right and stice, and as a matter of good business in the best erests of the general welfare, "mothers' pensions" at commend themselves to all who give the matter

did they realize that, beyond question, it must have been a diamond. They had played with a jewel worth a fortune, and never knew it until it was gone. So may an old man, his years of usefulness over, realize that in his youth he had as a plaything a talent or capacity that might have made him great, or rich, or famous, if he had known it for what it really was and had made the most of it. Everybody has a talent or capacity for something. There is not a normal human being in the world who has not the capacity to develop by hard work and by stick-ing to it the faculty of doing some one thing well. That capacity is like the "candle-stone" the Schreiner children played with in South Africa.

FICTION, INDEED

Mr. Arthur Stringer, who is a leading figure in the group of Canadian magazine writers and nove-lists in New York, did this country a real service several years ago by exposing and ridiculing some of the "Canada fakers," as he termed them, who, to furnish readers in the United States with reading to their liking, or believed to be to their liking, were spreading misrepresentations about the Dominion. Such misrepresentations are now few and far between; this country has become too well known. Rarely, indeed, does one come nowadays upon such Rarely, indeed, does one come nowadays upon such a paragraph as the following, which begins a story by Mr. Edward Lyell Fox, entitled "The Quitter," in last month's issue of a well-known magazine pub-lished in New York:

"Into the remote Calgary a newspaper had come. The Boston Globe it was, crumpled and torn, yellowish in damp spots, smudged with run ink—a vagrant cast down beside the tracks. Days before, some passenger had thrown it from the observation platform of the Vancouver express—thrown it when the engine, hot with thirst, had stopped at a lonely tank in the bush." This is simply a display of grotesque ignorance, of j course. It would be interesting to hear some ener-catib. Calgary, real, estate man, enlightening Mr.

getic Calgary real estate man enlightening Mr. Edward Lyell Fox's ignorance.

THE DOUKHOBORS

THE DOURHOBORS Mr. William Blakemore, the special commissioner who was appointed by the British Columbia Govern-ment to investigate and report upon the whole ques-tion of how the Doukhobors should be dealt with, states in his report that these people are not alto-gether so perverse as they are generally believed to be—and as the doings of considerable numbers of them, it must be said, have repeatedly given what appeared to be abundant reason for believing them perverse. Since they moved from Saskatchewan to the Coast Province they have on several occasions caused trouble because of their peculiar ideas re-garding obedience to the law in such matters as the registration of births, the giving of evidence on oath garding obedience to the law in such matters as the registration of births, the giving of evidence on oath in court, and other matters. The report of Mr. Blakemore sets forth that there are grounds for con-siderable commendation of the Doukhobors for their siderable commendation of the Doukhobors for their devotion to agriculture, their industry and their skill. The blame for their troublesomeness is laid upon their leader, Peter Veregin, who has sufficient control over them, the Commissioner states, to compel them to observe the birth registration and school laws and the other Provincial ordinances which they have not been observing, if he has a mind to do so. In fact, the main problem of the whole Doukhobor question, according to Mr. Blakemore, hinges upon the future conduct of that extraordinary personare. The porconduct of that extraordinary personage. The por-tion of the report which deals with Peter Veregin is couched in terms that suggest much caution on the part of the investigator. It is implied that if Veregin should fail to adopt an entirely Canadian view, it would be inadvisable to take steps with a view to compelling him to compliance, the reason suggested being that his autocratic rule is in so many ways beneficial that, on the whole, little harm is resulting from it, while much good is accomplished. The Commissioner believes that a gentle, yet firm, atti-tude on the part of the Government, with the substitution of a system of fines instead of imprisonment, will result in gradually lucating the Doukhobors. However that may be, it is plain beyond possibility of question that the experiment which this country made in bringing in the Doukhobors is one that should not be repeated.

sculptor of no mean ability. As for the Sussex skull, the most eminent anthropologists in England agree that while its brain capacity is human, the shape of the jaws would indicate that its owner could not speak. That is, he could think, but not speak, according to these authorities. How many people of the present time speak without thinking?

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A MATTER OF AGE

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THEY KNOW BETTER

The New York Sun relates that a New York man, noted as a proprietor of gambling places, lately took a sea trip for his health, and that it was reported that on the trip he had won large sums at gambling. On his return he was asked about it, and he said: "I was much too seasick to play cards, and, besides, I seldom gamble. My business is to run gambling houses, not to play myself." The Sun's comment is as follows: comment is as follows:

"Who does not know the clean-out, well-set-up bartender who 'never touches the stuff?" The 'gambler' is like him. He knows too much about his trade to play. A longer warning against gambling could not be more convincing."

Some proprietors of gambling places have been known to risk their own money in gambling games not run by themselves, just as there are bartenders who drink. But the knowing ones in both occupations leave the gambling and the drinking to cu mers who have more money than sense. And the lesson of this fact is one that every youth should lay to heart.

MAKING PROGRESS HUM IN CHINA

The Philosopher has been favored with the sight of the issue of the Chinese newspaper published in Vancouver containing, as he was assured, the edict issued recently by the Cabinet of the Chinese Re-public ordering a reform in the clothing of both men and women in China. The centuries-old styles in China are disapproved of by the new regime. The edict, it appears, calls upon the women of China, who no longer bind their feet, to abandon their floppy trousers for the Occidental skirt, and the men to give up their comfortable, loose clothes for the garments of the Caucasian. In regard to headgear for men, the edict mentions only the stiff hat, or "business derby," and the silk hat for men. Nothing is said in the edict in regard to headgear for women; Chinese The Philosopher has been favored with the sight the edict in regard to headgear for women; Chinese women have never worn anything on their heads except hair ornaments. The edict has been published in all parts of China, accompanied by illustrations showing the sort of garments the men and women of the new China are expected to wear. A generation ago no one would believe in the possibility of the changes that the last couple of years have seen introduced in China. What will be the outcome? "China," wrote James Freeman Clarke, "is the type of permanence in the world. To say that it is older than any other existing nation is saying very little. Herodotus travelled in Egypt about 450 B.C. He studied its monuments, bearing the names of kings who were as distant from his time as he is from ours. But porcelain vessels with Chinese mottoes on them have been found in those ancient tombs, in shape, material and appearance precisely like those which are made in China today. These were imported from China. This nation and its institutions have outlasted everything. The dynasty has been occasionally changed; but the laws, customs, institutions, all that make national life, have continued." Is the great transformation begun at last? Or, are the changes only surface changes? Dr. Donald McGulivray writes from Shanghai that the shopkeepers there are using the old idols as "shapes" on which to show European clothing. The old order must be changed, indeed, in China.

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THE LOST "CANDLE-STONE"

bught.

Olive Schreiner, the writer of that wonderful ock, "The Story of an African Farm," tells an cident that carries a strong appeal to the retous—which means, more or less, pretty nearly reybody. She says that she and her brothers— te of whom, by the way, has since become prominent public life in South Africa—had as one of their sythings a bright stone, which they called "the indle-stone." It was about the size of a walnut, way when it was held up to the light. That was before the identification of a pebble, found by a child in a farm on the banks of the Orange River, as a mond, when it was taken to Grahamstown, led the first ruch of prospectors to the South African mond fields. Not until the Schreiner children, ose parents lived on a remote farm, had grown up nd their "candle-stone " had been lost for years,

THE MANNER OF PRIMITIVE MAN

Every little while the scientists dig up the bones of a human being who lived thousands of years ago, and from them derive ideas about what our pre-historic ancestors looked like. The latest discovery is the skull found, while an excavation was being made, in Sussex, England. The last one preceding that was the skeleton of a stocky little man, longfaced, big-headed, and with primitive teeth, found in Colorado-he was shorter than the average man of today, and no doubt was a hairy individual whom it would not be pleasant to meet in the dark. He was not without a taste for art, and decorated his cave with pictures of the wild animals of his time, while figures of ivory and clay, found with his skeleton in his cave, show him to have been a

bout Gopher Poiso

The Whole Truth

There are three most common ways of killing gophers. Here is the truth about each method. It will pay you to know these facts. Read them now.

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Strychnine

It takes a great quantity of water to dissolve or "cut" a small amount of strychnine. Then, of course, lots of grain must be used to soak up the water. You can easily understand that the amount of poison in each grain is very small-hardly enough to kill a grasshopper. So it is necessary that a gopher

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"Poisoned" Grain

I have heard many reports on ropher poisons. I was most in-iterested and amused by the reports on so-called "poisoned" grain. One farmer told me "If fattened the gophers up so they looked like rabbits." And so on. I didn't meet a single farmer who endorsed it. They tried it. They know it is a failure. This year they are all go-ing to use Kill-Em-Quick.

Kille smelomale

It has a very peculiar odor that ittracts gophers. It has a very pleasant tasts, so the gophers ari it. And it is so deadly that a single polsoned Kernel is enough to kill a ropher deader than a door nail. Kill-Em-Quick is generated to kill pophers for less than le per acre. Here are the figures which show that no other gopher poison com-pares with Kill-Em-Quick in

Low Price

or efficiency. Mickelson's KIII-Em-Quick contains 154 deadly doses to the ounce. A \$1.25 package con-tains 25 ounces or over 4.000 deadly doses. 4.000 gophers will eat. de-stroy and, store sway about \$40.00 worth of grain. Every pair raises from 20 to 30 young ones every year. Think of it! A box of KIII-Em-Quick selling for \$1.25 is guar-anteed to kill 4.000 gophers, southe \$400.00 in grain.

Easy to Use

Kill-Em-Quick is as near ready prepared as a good Gopher polson

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Kill-Em-Qui

This coupon, and two coupons from past of Michakon's Kill-Em-Quich, entitle y-one Leather Goin Parce free. Speed no m -just this coupon and two coupons from Em-Quick packages.

MICKELSON-SHAPIRO CO. Dept.O Winnipon Minn

A Three Cornered Leather Made of real leather - m ost attractive coin purse you ever saw. In every pack-age of Kill-Em-Quick you will find a coupon. Save two coupons and send with the one in this advertisement. Send the three coupons to us and we'll mail you free, postpaid, the handy, leather coin purse. Get two boxes of Kill-Em-Quick at once, clip the coupon in this "ad" and send us all three. Coin Purse FREE

MICKELSON-SHAPIRO COMPANY Dept.O , Winnipeg, Man. Some of the Druggists Who Sell

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Geo. Boyd, Drinkwater
T. A. B. Ferris, Dubuc
F. E. Livingstone, Dundurn
F. C. Fowler, Earl Grey
Elbow Drug & Bk. Co., Elbow
G. N. Crawford, Elftos
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C. L. Smith, Esterhasy
R. A. Porter, Eyebrow
R. G. Cooke, Filimore
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M. H. McDonald, Forget
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W. T. O. Weish, Glen Ewen
Govan Pharmacy, Govan
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H. M. Kelsey, Gull Lake
Morrison's Drug Store, Gull Lake
M. Hicks, Haibrite
A. E. Cantelon, Hanley
Red Cross Drug Hall, Hanley
Thomas Nuttall, Hawarden
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Anton Mickelson is a gopher poison expert. For ten years he was a practical druggist. Tarmers came in and sked for a good gopher poison. Some bought Strychine. Many com-plained about Strychnine. There was so much dis-satisfaction and so many *pophers* that Mickelson started an investigation. He knew much about poi-sons. He found out much about gophers. rophers. his knowl With

ANTON MICKELSON

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S. B. Smith, Manville
E. M. Cawker, Medicine Hat
Charles B. Pinzie, Medicine Hat
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Milk River Merc. Co., Milk River
Nanton Drug Co., Nanton
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THE YOUNG MAN AND HIS PROBLEM

By James L. Gordon, D.D., Central Congregational Church, Winnipeg

Concentration is a big word. It means the appli-on of personal force at one point. To be there to be all there—that's the idea. As John Wesley, in giving it a collective application: "All at it always at it. Wherever thou art be all there?" op Simpson's great compliment to Mr. Spurgeon that, when he heard him, he felt that Mr. rgeon thought himself "foreordained of God to ch that particular sermon, on that particular day, hat particular congregation." ntratio

THE MODERN FOOL

<section-header>

MICKELSON SHAPIRO CO. A TIGHT PLACE

A TIGHT PLACE Don't be atraid of a tight place. "A close fit," circumstances is a good thing for the right man, who is "between the devil and the deep sea" has magnificent opportunity to drown the theological nater. Most heroes have been men, who, finding meelves shut in have fought their way out. A foulty and a diadem are usually found in the ne neighborhood. Charles Kingsley, one of the vest, brightest spirits that this country ever had, d. "Lest I should play the coward I determined put myself into a position from which I could not reat," and that is what a good many will have to before they will save their souls alive. "Here I and, I can do no other."

HAVE A PROGRAM

Theorem and a great variety of ingredients; two sides and a great variety of ingredients; two work, of Theodore Roosevelt, newly elected area now York Assembly: "Isn't it a fine thing to a man of such high ideals as this young Roose-the New York Assembly: "Sn't it a fine thing to a man of such high ideals as this young Roose-the New York Assembly: "Sn't it a fine thing to a man of such high ideals as this young Roose-the New York Assembly: "Sn't it a fine thing to a man of such high ideals as this young Roose-the New York Assembly: "Sn't it a fine thing to a man of such high ideals as this young Roose-the New York Assembly: "Sn't it a fine thing to a man of such high ideals as this young Roose-the New York Assembly: "Sn't it a fine thing to a man of such high ideals as this young Roose-the New York Assembly: "Sn't it a fine thing to a man of such high ideals as this young Roose-the New York Assembly: "Sn't it a fine thing to a man of such high ideals as this young Roose-the New York Assembly: "Sn't it a fine thing to a man of such high ideals as this young Roose-the the New York Assembly: "Sn't it a fine thing to a man of such high ideals as this young Roose-the young all his energies to the best interests of public " Grover Cleveland answered: "Yes, it but make no mistake; our young friend is a good deal of a politician."

a means of keeping alive. The judge said to him: "You have had some experience and I want you to give these boys some advice. Tell them whether crookedness pays." And this is what he said: "I should advise them to let thieving alone and lead an honest life. I have been at it thirty years and there is nothing in it. Look at me. I have let many opportunities to live right go by and have brought only misery and unhappiness upon myself."

PILLOW SHAMS

Pillow shams are not absolutely necessary to sound sleep. Many a stout walking stick never had a gold head wherewith to crown it. There have been powerful orators who lacked polish, there have been great, editors who were not handsome, and great preachers who were rough in voice and awkward in gesture. The main thing is strength, utility and effectiveness. It is said of Washington that he com-missioned General slowris when in Europe to buy him a watch—"not the watch of a man desirous to make a show, but of which the interior construction shall be well cared for, and the exterior air very simple—the interior well cared for, and the exterior air very simple."

A FOOL'S PARADISE

Whatever work you are engaged in get at the facts. "A blind alley" is a poor place to select for a personal lodging it is dark at one end and windy at the other. Never close your eyes to the things which are unpleasant. Don't hoodwink yourself or which are unpleasant. Don't hoodwink yourself or try and legislate against the day of judgment. Face the facts and conquer him. "J. B.," of English fame, is writing history when he says: "When Marie Antoinette made her triumphal entry into Paris no beggar was allowed to be seen on the line of route. The authorities swept into the side streets all the wretched and poor of the capital. The eye of the young queen was not allowed a single glimpse of the seething misery of Paris. All was made to appear prosperous and fair. And so the young queen and her husband lived in a fool's paradise, until the fury of the Revolution wakened them up to the tragic reality!" reality!"

NONSENSE

"Only"

MAT OWN mittee 1 1 . A

There is a lot of nonsense floating around just now about certain things being imaginary. I was told when I was a young fellow—by a philosopher who ought to have known—that there was nothing I could know with a certainty. He said that I could prove nothing—for instance, I could not prove that there was such a thing as "mind" or "matter." He suggested that the universe might be an "illusion." I noticed, however, that I had to pay my board that week just the same. I could not work off the professor's philosophy on my creditors. Nor could that week just the same. I could not work off the professor's philosophy on my creditors. Nor could he. Beware: of the things that won't work. A student of Doctor Witherspoon once came to him and said: "I believe everything is imaginary! I myself am only an imaginary being." The Doctor said to him, "Go down and hit your head against the college door and if you are imaginary and the door college door, and if you are imaginary and the door imaginary, it won't hurt you."

DIGNITY OF LABOR

Whatever is necessary is dignified. The man who cooks a meal is just as good as the man who eats it. The man who makes a garment is just as eats it. The man who makes a garment is just as honorable as the person who wears it. We are necessary each to the other and all work is honor-able. To illustrate: After the inauguration of "Old Hickory," his successor, the ex-President, retired to his home in Quincy. At the town meeting, after the election of the principal officers by ballot, the mederelection of the principal officers by ballot, the moder-ator, proceeding to the election of the minor officers by "yea and nay" vote, said: "Who will you have for hog reeve?". A wag, by way of practical joke, responded: "I nominate John Quincy Adams!" A fellow-joker said: "I second it!" The nominee im-mediately stepped forward and said: "My fellow townsmen, from the haring of my multiplies it. townsmen, from the beginning of my public life it has been one of my cherished principles to serve my fellow citizens in any capacity to which they may elect me. If elected to this office, I will serve to the best of my ability." The nomination was carried, and the duties of the office were faithfully performed. All swine, sheep, cattle and horses, straying in the streets, were duly impounded by the ex-President of the United States!

most beautiful parks in America is that laid out by the federal government in the vicinity of Leaven worth, Kan. It comprises some six thousand acres. It embraces hill and dale, magnificent forests, and It embraces hill and dale, magnificent forests, and lovely meadows; but every roadway, however ex-quisitely kept, leads to the door of the penitentiary. Some years ago a prominent citizen of Chicago, after a long, fierce fight in the courts, passed through this paradise to this iron-barred gate, and later emerged— a dying man. Beautiful as these drives were, the end proved to be "the way of death."

REACHING THE GOAL

BACHING THE GOAL A sensible young man usually wakes up, about the time he is eighteen or twenty, to the fact that there slumbers in his bosom a great desire—a domin there slumbers in his bosom a great desire—a domin there slumbers in his bosom a great desire. a domin there slumbers in his bosom a great desire a domin to the time here a start it is astonishing how many in the history of the world "came to themselves," mentally and spiritually, at a very early age. The whole life, at the end, seems to have been the realization of an early dream. Justin Mo Catthy somewhere remarks: I have no great com harkkeray, "has his desire in life, or having it, is thakkeray, "has his desire in life, or having it, is write of books; and next, again, to be a member of the House of Commons. If, having these desires, I is not yet satisfied, the fault is surely mine, and b ave no manner of excuse for railing against the

CLOTHES

Unless you are shallow, insignificant, and mean of soul, you will never judge a man by his clothes. As well judge a man by the color of his hair or by his lack of that becoming article as to judge him by cut of his coat or the motion of his body. Character is deeper than clothes. It takes more than coin, cuffs, collar and starch to make a man. An English preacher remarks: Robert Louis Stevenson once practised on the public by going through a suburban part of London simply attired in a sleeve waistcoat. Stevenson, one of the most charming and magnetic of men, welcome everywhere, confessed to a shock of of men, welcome everywhere, confessed to a shock of surprise and a sense of something wanting. He said: Supprise and a sense of something wanting. He said: "My height seemed to decrease with every woman who passed me, for she passed me like a dog. This is one of my grounds for supposing that what are called the upper classes may sometimes produce a disagree-rable impression on what are called the lower."

KNOW IT

If your business is so small, unnecessary, useless and insignificant that it is of little importance whether you remain in it or not-then get out of it. Get into something which appeals to you. "Have a hand in something worth doing and "whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." An American business man of great success, says: "I was at a convention in Berlin, Germany, of two hundred salesmen. They did not understand any-thing I said and I did not understand anything they said, and so we got along all right. There was a man there who had carried off the banner for four successive years, and as we were distributing the prizes I said to him, 'Mr. Hoffman, will you tell the men why you have been leader for four years in succession?' He could not have given a better answer than he gave. He said, 'Gentlemen, I defy anybody in Germany to ask a question about my business that I can not answer.' That was the secret of his success: he knew his business.'"

Buffalo science

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The d ceeds th efficient that for pares he is the o position stateme in the in this nowhere than in cities. Hithe been ch farmers desire t the bus lines of opportu out? It sou exodus stenogra bitious, tunity strikes West. are opp into re girls ha tive ge busines has cau vesting to as go

THE CRIMINAL'S SERMON

Criminals work hard. They sit up nights work-Criminals work hard. They sit up nights work-ne out a new scheme of iniquity. They have cun-ing enough for a detective, persistence enough for general, resources sufficient for a statesman, and riginality sufficient to crown a veritable genius, and, with it all, they land in the jail and end in the emitentiary. A few days ago two boys, says "The division Advocate," one nineteen and the other wenty, were arraigned in the police court in Hoboken twenty, were arraigned in the police court in Hoboken for breaking into a store for the purpose of com-mitting a robbery. The judge ordered the boys to stand aside for a moment until he should dispose of another case. A grizzled old offender was then for the here to choose to the above of howing called to the bar to answer to the charge of begging. He confessed that he had been a thief, but having lost his grip as a robber he had taken up begging as

LOOK TO THE END

Be long headed. Look far. Have some consider-ation for "the end thereof." Gamble not with the circumstances of life. Remember that while men may sin "two by two" they are punished for their sin "one by one." An exchange remarks: One of the

PICK YOUR BOOK

Don't wear out your eyes reading trash. Read that which is solid and read in one particular direc-tion. Read about Cromwell until you understand Read about Napoleon until you comprehend him. Read about Caesar until you find yourself imitating the strong points in his character. Read about Alexander the Great until you know the emptiness of mere success. Read until you can quote, recite and illustrat Remember the words of Thomas Carlyle: "Readers are not aware of the fact-but a fact it is of daily increasing magnitude and already terrible importance to readers-that their first grand necessity in reading is to be vigilantly, conscientiously select; and to know everywhere that books, like human souls, are actually divided into what we may call 'sheep and goats,' the latter put inexorably on the left hand of the judge, and tending, every goat of them, at all moments, whither we know; and much is to be avoided, and, if possible, ignored, by all sane creatures."

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The Western Home Monthly

The West A-Callin'

Written for The Western Home Monthly, by an Eastern Business Girl

We hear it and turn away, but ever and again it impels us to listen. It has called the men of the Old Land and the New. There is an optimism in and the New. There is an optimism in the Western atmosphere found nowhere else. It is infectious. Today men in all classes are answering the call of the West. It is calling the young woman in business today. It calls her in all the various employments now open to her sex and great are the opportunities in the near future for the girl who is will-ing to prepare herself for some special line of work to which she seems particularly adapted.

There is an ever increasing demand for capable teachers and stenographers, and, for that matter, experienced workers in all branches into which women have for that matter, experienced workers in all branches into which women have entered. It needs no prophetic soul to predict the future of the West, and with the growth and development of that country, am I too optimistic when I say that shortly hundreds of positions will be waiting for the keen business girl. The phenominal growth of the past few years is not likely to cease, but to incrcase, new institutions will be opened up, business colleges, private schools, Y.W.C.A. institutions, domestic

W ESTWARD HO! How this call rings out loudly and insistently. We hear it and turn away, but ver and again it impels us to listen. t has called the men of the Old Land nd the New. There is an optimism in he Western atmosphere found nowhere lise. It is infectious. Today men in all and many girls are investing today in Calgary, Saskatoon and other Western cities with a recklessness quite rivalling

that of the men. "Such an unrest among the young people of today" is the cry that we hear everywhere. True, but would you have the young generation satisfied with the achievements of their parents and grand-parents? "Just as good opportunities at home," is another argument used by older people. I can scarcely believe it.



Buffalo Lake, Alta. At this point thousands of Buffaloes have been killed by the Indians who would round them up and drive them over the hump into the lake.

if not from among the out-put from Old Ontario and other older provinces.

The demand for teachers already ex-ceeds the supply. Nor is the demand for efficient office help less insistent than that for teachers; and the girl who pre-pares herself for the coming opportunity is the one who will capture the desirable positions. In spite of the oft-repeated statement, "Women is out of her element in the business world," woman is here in this business world and to stay: and

science schools, hospitals, etc., etc. And where shall we get the leaders with which to equip these various institutions if not from among the out-put from Old and foremost, it seems to be a necessity for girls to make their own living. It it a good thing that so many opportunities are given them in which to make their livelihood. Their parents in many cases are not able to support them, and they are too independent to remain at home a burden to their parents. Then let them go out and meet success half way. The fact that our mothers never did these things is no argument that should not. The frailer girls are out of the running, but the keen alert business girl will make good. We need however some encouragement in our projects. Women are naturally timorous mortals and need bolstering up. We ought to weigh well the pros and cons when making any new venture. But once we decide, bend every effort to success in the venture. To an Easterner, there seems to be a subtle irresistible call coming from the West, and its call is no less insistent to the women than to the men. The call rings out with clarion dis netness and many will answer the call in the no distant future.



Big Ben-Two Good Alarms in One

Take your choice in Big Ben. He rings either way you wish - five straight minutes or every other half minute for all of ten minutes unless you switch him off. He's two alarms

If you're a light sleeper, turn on the half minute taps before you go to bed. If you sleep heavily, set the five minute call. You can slumber then without the get-up worry on your mind.

When morning comes, and it's an-nounced by Big Ben's jolly bell, you can't help getting up at once, for Big Ben never fails to get you wide awake.

Big Ben is really three good clocks in one, two excellent alarms and a fine time-keeper to keep in any room and tell time all day by.

appliances.

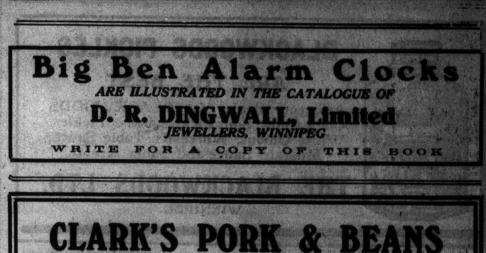
W. Clark

If you have got to get up brigh and early, if you have to get up brigh help in the field on time, ask for Bi Ben at your dealer's and try hin for a week. You'll never want to b without him afterwards.

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ig Ben stands seven inches is triple nickel-plated and we nner vest of steel that insures i life. His big, bold figures is are easy to read in the ning light. His large, comfi keys almost wind themselv

old by 6.000 Cana 00 anywhere. If ye



nowhere will she be in greater demand than in the growing Western towns and cities.

Hitherto the exodus to the West has been chiefly among men-business men, farmers and real estate men. Now the desire to venture West has spread to the business girl, and in her particular lines of work is there not as great an opportunity for the alert girl to win out?

It sounds like treason to advocate the exodus of the best among our teachers, stenographers, etc., but girls are ambitious, and why not seize the oppor-tunity presented? As an Easterner, it strikes me that our chance lies in the West. As it appears to the writer there are opportunities unexcelled for ventures into real estate. Not a few Eastern girls have been seized with the specula-tive germ which has affected Eastern business men today. The business girl has caught the fever and many are investing their hard earned sayings, and while we sit out on the porch and to as good advantage as men. Sheltered practice?"

He regarded the round pink cheek approvingly. "Suppose," he suggested softly, "that

we let the old gentleman go preach,

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

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

THEY ARE COOKED READY-SIMPLY WARM UP THE CAN BEFORE OPENING

Montreal

Winnipeg, Feb., 1913.

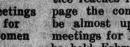


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The Women's Quiet Hour

By E. Cora Hind.

T the time copy for the January issue was called in, there was nothing definitely settled as to the meeting for women to be held in connection with the Conventions of Ag-ricultural Societies, and when this notice reaches readers of the



tice reaches readers of the Meetings page the conventions will for be almost upon us. The Women meetings for Manitoba will be held February 4 and 5 at the Agricultural College, Winnipeg, and the programme for both days prom-ises to be both interesting and helpful. ises to be both interesting and helpful. Even now the programmes are not printed and therefore it is impossible to give all the addresses, but this much is sure, Nellie L. McClung will speak on "Why boys and girls leave the farm"; Mrs. A. V. Thomas (Lillian Laurie) will take up "The Farm Help Problem"; your own editor woman will try to say something on "The Dig-nity of feeding the Nation"; Mrs. Day-ton of Virden will speak on some as-pects of the "Woman's Congress at Leth-bridge." Mrs. Hamilton (Pearl Rich-mond) will deliver an address and there will also be a number of practical talks from the members of the Domestic Sci-ence staff of the College. Altogether, it will, I feel sure, be a gathering well worth making an effort to attend.

It is more than half the battle in "mother" getting away, to have the family mind trained to the idea.

While the Saskatchewan Grain Growers are planning for a woman's meeting, the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association is also awakening to its duties and responsibilities in connce-

Iton is also awakening to its duties and responsibilities in connecManitoba tion with women. A year
G. G. A. ago the Association passed a resolution in favor of
Woman's Suffrage. This year they devoted an evening meeting to the question and invited speakers from the political equality league at Winnipeg to address them on that occasion. Mrs. A.
V. Thomas (Lillian Laurie) spoke, and not only did the men give her an attentive and appreciative hearing, but they re-affirmed the stand taken last year by passing unanimously a strong resolution to work in harmony with the Political Equality league to secure votes for women. Following the meeting Mrs. Thomas had quite a levee of those who wished to express their appreciation and tell her she had converted them to the necessity of making women their political is a strong women for the provide the gravity in the provide the stand taken to the necessity of making women their political secure to the stand taken the provide to gravity in the provide the stand converted them to the necessity of making women their political secure to the stand taken their political secure to the provide the stand converted them to the necessity of making women their political secure to the stand taken their political secure to the stand taken their political secure to the s necessity of making women their polit-ical equals if they hoped to greatly im-prove their own condition.

Pyramid Lake and an unnamed. G.T.P. Route through the Rcclies.

The various conventions, lectures and demonstrations will afford great oppor-tunities for gaining light in knotty household problems Great and every woman who can every woman who Opportun- 1 can attend one or all of them should certainly not miss a chance of doing so.

Saskatchewan has decided that for this winter, at least, the gathering of representatives of Homemakers Clubs will not be held in con-Homemakers nection with the Convention of Agricultural Societies which will convene in Saskatoon, February 4 to 7. Mr. S. E. Greenway, who has this work in charge, called on me during the month and assured me that while the

winter convention of "Homemakers Clubs" was being abandoned for the nonce they were planning for a splen-did gathering for the "Homemakers" in June next when everything at the uni-versity grounds in Saskatoon will be in good order and it will be possible to give the delegates more attention than while a men's convention is in progress at the same time. The college exten-sion section also hopes that June will prove an easier and more convenient month for the women to leave home, and in that case they might hope for a larger attendance than hitherto. This sounds like a delightful thing to look forward to and let me suggest, it is not too soon to begin to plan for that gathering even now. Just mark upon the family calendar in good plain letters, "I am going to the Homemak-ers' Convention in June." In that way you will not only begin to plan for it yourself but all the family will unconsciously govern their plans for June accordingly, and there will be no trouble in getting away.

While the Homemakers will not gather in Saskatoon in February, Valentine month is not to pass without its woman's meeting, and this time it is the Grain Growers' Association which is planning a gathering for their wives, sisters and sweethearts

Grain at the same time as the annual meeting of the Growers

association is to be held; namely February 10 to 13. The Grain Growers' Association had its birth in the Province of Saskatchewan so it seems eminently fitting that the first meeting for women, under its auspices, should be held in Saskatchewan also.

The programme for this meeting is only in the process of making, but either Nellie L. McClung or Lillian Lau-rie will be there, and I think it is quite likely that the women who attend will have the pleasure of hearing both.

Women are to have special quarters of their own at the Winter Fair at Brandon in March, and a course of talks on Domestic Science and other topics of particular interest to them. The of particular interest to them. Management of the Women at Fair has set aside a Winter Fair large, well warmed, well

lighted room for them on the ground floor. It is easy of access from all parts of the new building and also from the old building, where the poultry show will be held. This room is being filled with cooking stove, cupboards and other equipment, and here, during the week of the Winter Fair there will be daily lectures on topics relating to the home and daily cooking demonstrations. This will be a distinct gain for the women attending the Winter Fair and I hope sincerely the women of Manitoba will show their appreciation by turning out in large numbers.

There will be more particulars about

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the programme in the March issue, but the programme in the march issue, out in any event keep the week beginning March 10 free and plan to come. At has not been fully decided, but it is likely that the cooking demonstration will follow somewhat the same line as will follow somewhat the same line as those given in connection with the In-ternational Stock show at Chicago last December, namely the best methods of preparing and cooking the cheaper and coarser pieces of meat. This coarse was mentioned on this page in the Christmas number.

The name of this organization, at least, will be familiar to many of my readers. The primary Daughters Imperial spirit throughof tion is to foster the object of the organization out the Empire. There are many chapters

out the Empire. There are many chapters in Winnipeg, and now a movement is on foot for these chapters to take up the truly imperial work of welcoming new settlers to Canada. A comfortable office has been secured in the Industrial Bureau and here a secretary will be in-stalled to whom either women coming from the Old Country or coming into Winnipeg from country districts, may apply for information or advice. For example, supposing a young girl is coming into Winnipeg to attend Nor-nal, to take a position as Stenograph-er or, in fact, any work. By applying to this secretary she would at once be put in touch with the Chapter of the order where there are the largest num-ber of young women doing the same line of work, and who are largely in-terested in the same things. The stran-ger would at once find herself among congenial companions, who would take

terested in the same things. The stran-ger would at once find herself among congenial companions, who would take an interest in making her feel at home. Another scheme in which the Daugh-ters of the Empire will be interested is that of hostels for women. A number of business men in Win-nipeg have been aroused to the need of more and better accommodation for young women who are earning their own livelihood and who are away from home. They propose to build a number of hostels in different parts of the city to meet this need. The hostels are a business proposition and must pay their way, though the men who are going into the scheme do not ask for any dividend on the money invested. In order that these hostels may do the most possible good it is necessary to know in what parts of the city they should be placed and just what accom-modation will be required in each. In this matter of securing statistics the Daughters of the Empire will assist. They will also be in charge of the ar-ranging and running of these hostels when opened, though the final control will remain with the men who furnish money for their erection. This is a scheme with great possibilities in it and is one which should serve to bind city and country together to a very unusual degree. The order of Daughters of the and country together to a very unusual degree. The order of Daughters of the Empire is not necessarily confined to cities, a chapter can be formed any-where in country, town or district. The very fact that there are chapters in all the colonies of the British Empire, must give a peculiar feeling of sisterhood to all the members. Any reader who desires any further information may procure it by applying to "The Secretary of the Daughters of the Empire," c/o Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg.

the matter is fresh in the minds of their legislators.

It would be a great triumph for the women of that great province to be the first in Canada to secure the vote.

Since last writing for the page I have journeyed rather more than 3,000 miles, and among my journeyings I attended the great International Fat Stock and Horse Show at Chicago. A feature of this show will, I am sure, be of great interest to my readers. In Lighter This was a demonstra-Vein tion carried on day after

Vein tion carried on day after day by representatives from the Home Economics section of the different agricultural colleges on how to cook in the most appetising and how to cook in the most appetising and economical way the cheaper cuts of meat. One of the ladies in charge for three days was Miss McKay from Ames, Iowa. Miss McKay is an old Manitoban who has made good in one of the largest of the colleges in the South, but she is Manitoban at heart still and relatives greatly in the winning still, and rejoices greatly in the winning of the grand sweepstakes by the Brandon steer.

In connection with these demonstra-tions a little book of directions and recipes was issued and I intend, from time to time to give some of these recipes. In the meantime I would suggest that women interested write Manager W. I. Smale, Brandon, and ask for a similar demonstration to be put on in connection with the winter fact at Brandon. The new building is finished and Mr Smale is anxies to do some-thing for the women. This would be practical and very interesting.

When We are Dead

Some years ago a biography of long fellow appeared. The author sent a copy to Richard Henry Stoddard with a suitable inscription on the flyleaf. Mr. himself before the fire and spent two hours in going through the book. The work proved to be particularly strong on the anecdotical side, apparently not Stoddard, of course, interested in every-thing pertaining to the poet, seated altogether to Mr. Stoddard's life Reaching the last page, he turned back to the flyleaf, drew a pencil, from his pocket, and without a pause wrote her-low the inscription: booket, and without a part low the inscription: Lives of great men all inform us That, when we are safely dead Liars large, immense, enormous Will write things we never sai

A Sure Cure

Congressman Powers, of Massach setts, has a friend in that Commo wealth who was the owner of a wealth who was the owner of the re-horse that suffered from periodical fus of dizziness. In a quandary the owner sought the advice of an old friend hav-ing a local reputation for "hoss sense." After an attentive listening the old Yankee shifted his quid of tobacco from one cheek to the other, and drawled out: out:

"Wa-al, Samuel, it 'pears to me that if the case is as bad as you make it out, the only remedy would be to take the animal some time when he ain't dizzy and sell him to a stranger, by gum!"

line Going Up!

"DETROIT"

The Western Home Monthly



Milk and Gream Wanted Highest Prices paid for ship-ments to Winnipeg. Address 5 ARSON HYGIENIC DAIRY CO. Winnipeg

* 4 *

It is refreshing to turn from conditions in England to the action of the legislative assembly of the Province of Saskatchewan. The discussion of the extension of the franchise to women was carried on with dignity and fairness by both sides of the house Saskatchewan and while the motion was withdrawn the

Was withdrawh the Women of that province have been told in so many words, that they can have the franchise whetheren they say buy, and ask for it. There is absolutely no reason, therefore, why they should not secure this at the very next session of the house. There is plenty of time to get the matter into shape in a year. Just one word. Women in Sacks atchewan are suffering for want of a 1 atchewan are suffering for want of a dower law and a few other things. The casiest, simplest and sanest way to secure those much needed reforms is to get busy and secure the franchise while



The First G.T.P. Grain Train Leaving Winnipeg for the East



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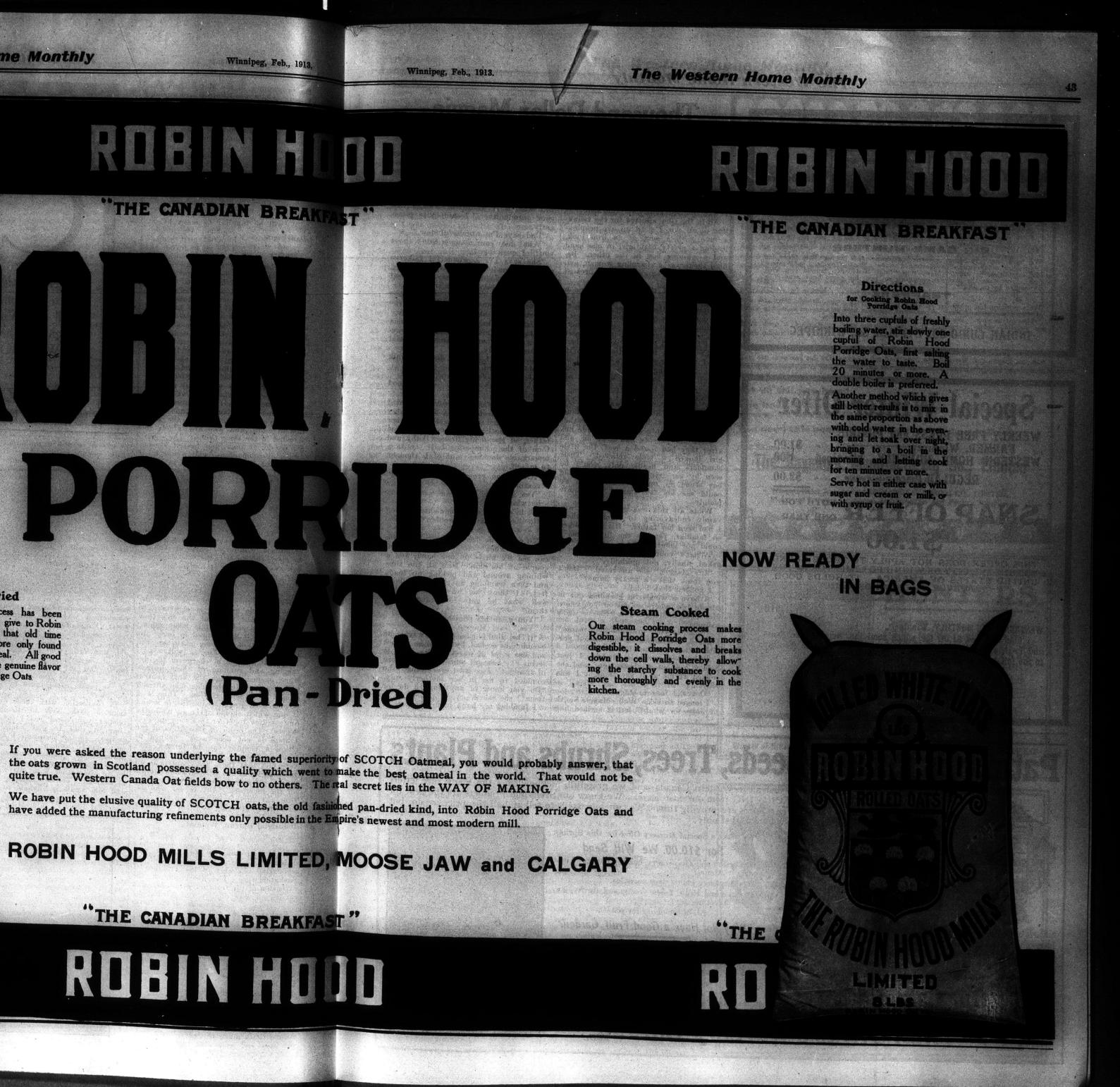
Pan Dried

Our pan-drying process has been especially designed to give to Robin Hood Porridge Oats that old time Scotch flavor, heretofore only found in native Scotch Oatmeal. All good Scots will recognize the genuine flavor in Robin Hood Porridge Oats

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Winnipeg, Feb., 1913.

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WESTERN HOME MONTHLY, Winnipeg 1.00 **REGULAR** Price \$2.00 SNAP OFFER BOTH FOR ONE YEAR

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO THOSE LIVING WITHIN THE CITY OF WINNIPEG LIMITS OR IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. IT HOLDS GOOD, HOWEVER, TO GREAT BRITAIN.

WESTERN HOME MONTHLY, Winnipeg. Find enclosed \$1.00 for which send the Weekly Free Press and Prairie Farmer, Winnipeg, and The Western Home Monthly to the following address for one year.

Thousand Dollar Maggie

Written for the Western Home Month ly by Glenna Whitelock.

ASTBOUND, on my way to Winni-peg, I congratulated myself that I had been able to find such a fortable seat.

In the midst of my reveries on the ossibilities of real estate in Winnipeg, was touched gently on the arm. All in the time allotted for the twink-

ling of an eye, I sized up five people-a man with a sort of an iron look leading a pretty little girl in one hand and a whining boy in the other. Be-hind them was a charming woman, evi-dently his wife, carrying a well dressed

baby. "I say," said the man giving me a despairing look, "how's the chances for putting my little girl in your seat! I've got to take care of this youngster," alluding to the whining boy. "There isn't room for me, there, in your seat, but I believe, if you'd be so kind, there would be room for a little girl. Wife and I think we can find a seat and by dint of crowding manage for us, but there'll be no room for Maggie I see that—just four seats ahead here." "Sure she's welcome," I replied. "A fairy doesn't come my way very oft-en": and the little girl in pale blue, except for her black patent leather slippers, came into the seat, beside me. After her parents had gone on, and after they had found a seat, the little girl looked a triffe relieved. Their shoulders and heads, only could be

girl looked a triffe relieved. Their shoulders and heads, only, could be seen by us, except when the whining boy stood up, on the seat. Then we could see his tear-stained face quite plainly.

plainly. While all this was going on, I was vainly endeavoring to recollect where I had seen her father. His face looked so familiar, yet for the life of me I. could not identify him. "What's your name, little girl?" I

asked, finally, not unkindly. "It's Maggie," she answered. "Don't you think that's a pretty name?" I nodded that I did.

"I have a wonderful grandma out in Moose Jaw, where we got on, you know. Her name's Maggie too. She is dad's

mamma." "What is your grandmother's name," I asked, determined to find out, if possible, what was her father's name.

"Why her name is Maggie, I just told you about a minute ago," and she looked at me as if she thought I was

silly. "O yes, I forgot, Maggie." I longed to ask, "Well-Maggie Smith or Jones or what?" but it seemed like

quizzing an innocent child. My business is to quizz the criminal class of this world and not such angelic creatures as this child, Maggie.

"I presume your papa and mamma are looking forward to the time when you will be a wonderful woman like your grandmother," I said quite pleas-

antly. "Dad says I'm wonderful now."

"What does your mamma think about you?" I questioned.

"About real estate," she replied. "Ah! real estate man, eh? Good business!"

Then there was a pause when I tried gain to recollect where I had seen her father. Then I began to think of her charming mother, of her sharp eyed father, of the richly dressed baby and then of the whimpering boy. Quite a remarkable looking family, I thought to myself.

"Aren't you proud of your people?" I ventured. "Yes, I should say I am, only Benny —he whines so." "O, he's quite a distinguished looking little chap, Maggie; I wouldn't wonder, but he's a born genius."

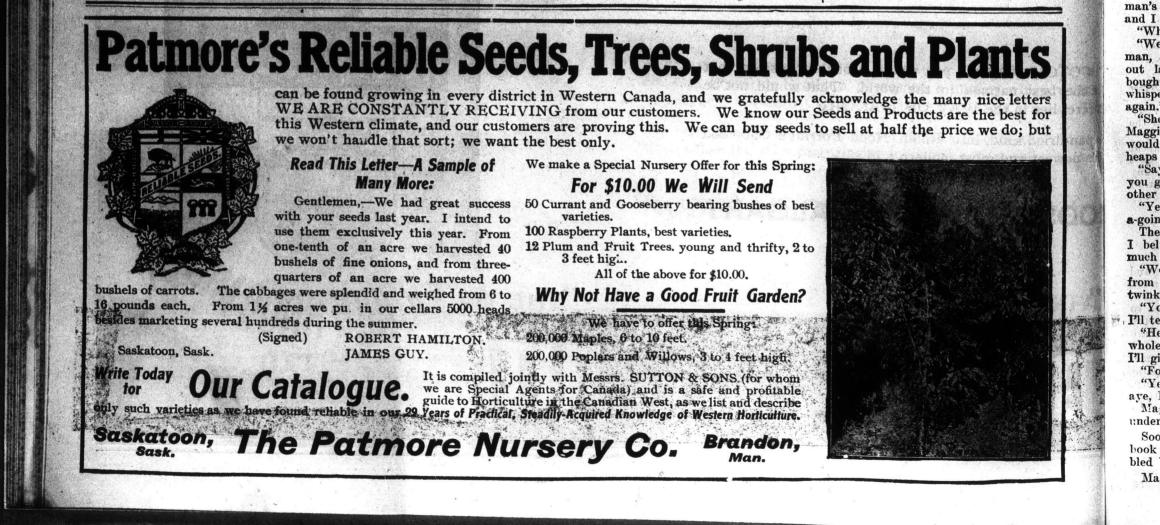
"Of course he don't look so had from here, but when you get up close, you can see six warts on one hand, and a couple on his chin. He's all the time whining around and picking up toads and then tramping on them with both feet. I think his warts are his-oh well what he gets for tramping on them.

"You mean his punishment?" "Yes," said Maggie.

"Yes," said Maggie. "If he didn't have those warts, he wouldn't be so bad, but when he whines

and has a lot of warts besides, why, it seems like he's got more than his share of troubles. I've tried everything," she confided to me in her motherly way. "Do you know of anything to do for them?" she asked.

I fumbled my hand in my pocket, as



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The Western Home Monthly

if trying to dig up some half forgotten childhood. "Yes, Maggie, I remember one cure, now that I think of it. You rub a chicken wishbone over the wart twenty times, then go and bury it under the eaves. Just as soon as rain falls on that buried wishbone, the wart

will go away." "I tried that," said Maggie, a triffe impatiently, I thought. "We must have a dozen buried under our eaves, in Winnipeg. Papa said that if we kept on, we'd have a regular grave yard, pretty soon. The only trouble with that cure is, that I have to count so many times for each wart and when he has so many warts, I get mixed up with the numbers. Papa said if I rubbed one wart, just once, it would do just as well. Do you think that just once would be all right?" "I dare say your father knows, Mag-

gie. It's been quite a while since I tried that cure, and a fellow forgets a lot, Maggie, but I believe it was only once, after all. But did you ever try the new moon wart cure, Maggie? where you look over the left shoulder at the new moon, and rub the wart with your finger nine times, never saying a word?"

"Yes, tried that too. The only place we can see the new moon, from our house in Winnipeg, unless you go up stairs, is the back yard. And you know, you don't dare say anything. Well, Benny's billy goat stays in the back-yard, and when I'm about half done counting, that old goat has to rub his nose against Benny's other hand. Then Benny ups and says, 'Hello there, Billy,' and of course, it's all no good, then, and we have to wait till next new moon. So Benny still has his warts," said Maggie, resignedly. Then we Loth watched Benny for a

while, neither of us saying much of anything. Benny had thrown a peanut box and hit an elderly lady. This had brought down the heavy hand of the law, which, in this case, was a vigoro is slap from his father. Then, after tear-ing up a magazine, and throwing out of the window his father's sports paper, the little rebel came down to our seat to see Maggie.

"We don't want you in here," said Maggie. "You're a bad boy. You go back to your own seat." This remark of Maggie's, seemed to

make the youngster want to stay more than ever.

"What did you hit that old lady for?" "I didn't mean to. I was trying to hit that old man's bald head, what sets by her, and I hit her by mistake." "Did dad make you 'pologize?" asked

Maggie. "Yes."

"What did you tell her?"

"I told her, how I tried to hit that man's bald head, what sets side of her, and I missed 'im."

"What did she say?" asked Maggie. "Well," said Benny, "she looks at the man, and then, they both of 'em bust out laughin'. Then the woman, she bought me another box of peanuts and whispered to me to try to hit him again."

"She must not like her husband," said Maggie. "Still, tho, I believe mamma would do the same thing, and she thinks heaps of dad."

"Say, Benny," said Maggie, "haven't you got dad's real estate book in that other warty hand?"

"Yes, dad give it to me, but I ain't

like to look at pictures?" she asked. "Always," I replied. "There's dad's picture on the front page."

At last, I realized that this man was the same man with whom I had been corresponding a little, concerning Win-nipeg real estate. However, I had not made any offers to him, but had studied his real estate book carefully. He had sent me one exactly like this in Maggie's hands.

"Dad built those houses," said Mag-gie. "I don't mean that he hammers the nails, or hauls the boards, or any-thing, but he gets a lot of men, and they do the hammering. Papa goes out in the auto, and sees if they're doing it to suit him. Sometimes he takes me.

My, it's fun!" "Those men did a pretty good job, Maggie." She looked pleased. "There's one, in there, that's awful nice," and she leafed over to the page. She did not know that away back in Moose Jaw my wife and I had carefully leafed through a book exactly like this one. Little did Maggie know that the house, which she liked best, was the house that my wife had declared was nositivally lower.

house that my whe had declared was positively lovely. "Papa asks seven thousand dollars for that house. He told mamma that it cost him five thousand, but, if he could get the sucker to give him six thousand dollars, you know, just give him the money, he'd take him too much." quick."

"Do you mean cash?" "Yes," said Maggie, "cash. Cash is what papa said." I smiled to myself. I had fully in-

tended to pay seven thousand dollars, and cash at that.

"Maggie are you sure those figures are right? You got numbers mixed when you counted for warts."

"No, I'm sure, but I'll ask papa, if you like."

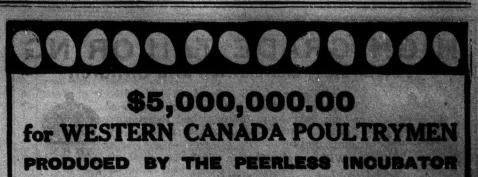
"No, no, Maggie, don't trouble him. He looks tired."

The next day, I walked into her father's big real estate office, in Win-

nipeg. He recognized me immediately and voice a cordial one. "You the greeting was a cordial one. "You say you'll give me six thousand cash? Well"—he hesitated a moment. "All right, you're welcome to the house. It's a dandy, I assure you. It isn't often I come down a thousand on a house, but cash is irresistible. So the house is yours for six, even if it is listed for seven thousand."

The Kaiser and the Private.-This characteristic anecdote is told of the Kaiser. In the course of their usual walk in the neighbourhood of the Theirgarten, the Emperor and Empress were met by a private soldier and his sweetheart, a servant girl, neither of whom had noticed the approach of their whom had noticed the approach of their Majesties. The girl was the first to grasp the situation. "Willy," she cried, "the Kaiser!" The soldier convulsively sprang into the road and drew himself up as stiff as a ramrod. The poor girl remained on the footpath, and the Kaiser turned to her laughing. "Go and fetch your Willy!" he said, and continued his walk.

A Vain Call.-Readers of Dickens t a II



45

Into the pockets of the users of The PEERLESS INCUBATOR last year went five million dollars made from the poultry these people raised. Yet chickens are scarce in Canada and eggs are the scarcest of all food commodities. That is positively the fact.

To-day there are not enough Canadian CHICKENS or EGGS to go around. Thousands of dozens of eggs are being shipped into Canada from the United States and other countries to help meet the demand.

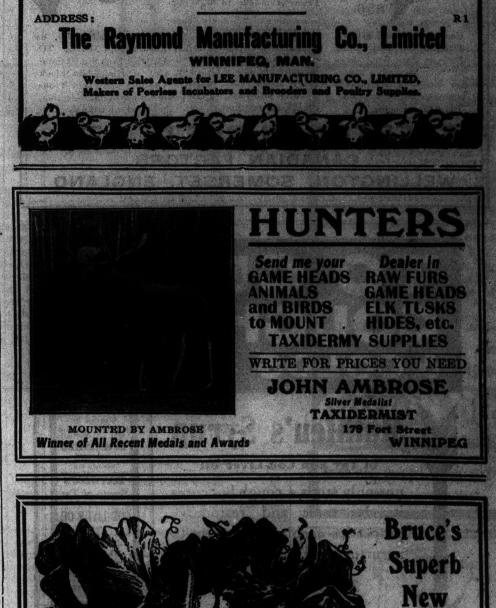
Vet there is a shortage! Eggs are commanding a treme worth dollars. dous price

Now is the time to take advantage of this situation and make money out of it your You can raise and sell 600 chickens this next year, and you will find a quick and a market for every one of them. You can get the top notch price for all the hundred dozens of eggs that your poultry lay.

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The book, "When Poultry Pays," will show you how. Let us send it to you. It is interesting; it is instructive, and it contains the proof.

You need this book. It will be mailed free. A post card will bring it.



a-goin' to let you have it."

The book looked familiar to me, and I believe I longed for the book as much as Maggie.

"Would you bawl if I took it away from you?" said Maggie, her eyes twinkling into mine.

"You ain't a-goin' to have it Maggie.

I'll tell mom if you go to actin' smart." "Here's some post cards, Benny—a whole lot—mighty pretty ones too. I'll give them to you.

"For keeps?" asked Benny.

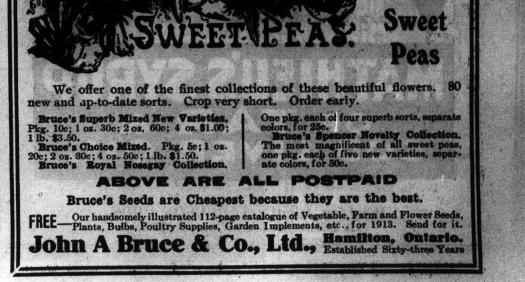
"Yes," I replied, "for keeps, or for aye, I don't care."

Maggie leaned over and seemed to understand my motive.

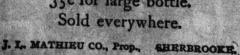
Soon Benny dropped the real estate book and, fairly gurgling with joy, wabbled back to his parents.

Maggie picked up the book. "Do you | Bangiorno did not answer the charge.

remember the criers in Bardell v. Pickwick made when Serjeant Buzfuz said, Elizabeth Cluppins!" which "Call got metamorphosed into Tuppins, Jupkins an incident that occured in the district court of Melbourne the other day. An Italian woman named Madge Bongiorno was summoned for obstructing the roadway. "Call Madge Bongiorno!" said the Bench. The clerk read out from his list the police version, "Babs Bonjonio," and the orderly echoed the name. The constable at the far end of the court was taken clean off his guard; the name was as Greek to him. However, his Irish quickness helped him to "save his face." He opened the door, and in a stentorian voice called down the passage, "Bedad, Banjo oh! oh!" It is hardly surprising that Madge









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collar and the sleeves can be extended to the wrists. Blue serge with collar and shield of white would be very pretty, or the same material with trimming of black or blue satin would be serviceable as well as attractive.

For the 16-year size, the dress will require 6¼ yards of material 27, 4¼ yards 36 or 3¼ yards 44 inches wide, with ¾ yard 27 for the trimming.

The pattern of the dress 7657 is cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

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Every busy woman will appreciate the becoming morning gown that can be slipped on in a minute and held in position by a single fastening. This one is made with a quite simple blouse that includes separate sleeves that are stitched to the armholes and a fivemeasure. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

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With or without plaited flounce and panel on skirt, with round or high neck, elbow or long sleeves.

No fashion could be better adapted to young girls than the one of pretty draperies. The lines of this frock are essentially girlish and youthful and, at the same time, are smart in the extreme. Whether the underskirt is made plain or with the plaited flounce and panel, the frock is a most charming one. Happily it is simple at the same time. The foundation is made in two pieces and, when the flounce and panel are used, they are arranged over it. The draperies and panel consist of one piece each and the blouse consists of front and back portions with separate sleeves that are

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equaled. The unexcelled reputa-tion of FOWLER & CO. for honest dealing, and the well-known fact that not a single mis-representation of any nature would be allowed, together with the tremendous cut in PRICES of their HIGH GRADE pianos, will bring a large number of pur-chasers.

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chasers.

The Western Home Monthly

sewed to it at the long shoulder line that is so essentially smart this season. The pretty little chemisette is becomingly full. This frock is made of flowered silk in combination with chiffon and lace, but any two pretty materials can be used together or the entire dress can be

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7643 Semi-Princesse Dress for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.

made of one. The suggestion in the small front view is a good one for simple

small front view is a good one for simple afternoon occasions. For the 16-year size, the blouse and panniers require 4½ yards of material 27, 3½ yards 36 or 2% yards 44 inches wide with ½ yard 27 for the chemisette. For the foundation skirt will be needed 314 words of material 27 914 merche 28 For the foundation skirt will be needed 3¼ yards of material 27, 2¼ yards 36 or 44 with % yard of flouncing 18 inches wide for the panel, 5 yards 27, 3¼ yards 36 or 2¼ yards 44 for the plaited flounce and % yard 18 inches wide for the yoke when high neck is used. The pattern of the dress 7643 is cut in sizes for misses of 16 and 12 years. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of the cents.

receipt of ten cents.

Semi-Princesse Gown

With three-piece skirt, with long sleeves that can be made with or without

for the more elaborate gown and the plain finish is desirable for the simple one. The blouse is made without fullness in conformity with the season's demand and with "set-in" sleeves. These can be made in three-quarter or full length and the long sleeves can be made plain or finished with oddly shaped trimming portions. Both blouse and skirt are finished with box plaits at the front and through these plaits the closing is made. For the medium size, the gown will require 8 yards of material 27, 5 yards 36 or 4½ yards 44 inches wide with %



yard 21 for the collar, ½ yard 21 for the trimming portions, ½ yard 18 inches wide for the chemisette. The pattern of the gown 7672 is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

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Winnipeg, Feb., 1913.



il I Ask Is Love. mpu's Prayer (Beverle). mother Eng. (Song). the Viddimer Ball. a Regtime Band ourd for Blanket Bay. sht Long. of an the Shamrock a Green.

48

rows Green. rel Klasse, (Beverie). Southern Dream, (Walts). serica Forever, (March). a Little Ohlid Shall d Navy, (Two-Step). ingara. ght, (Beverle). Your Baby Doll. (March), of Roms, (March)-ul Doll Good-bye, Cour Loving Heart, Old Cathedral Door. (Waltz). Was Born With Nothing. mitiful Star of Heaven.

ack My Lovin' Man. Light of the Silvery

Reg. Hace. (March). oner Went Down on obert B. Lee. King. (March). o. (Walts). Walts. Husbler. (March). Id Bever Ras. Ing Ritty Gren. D'Amour Waltses. Oppers. (Two-Step). Message. (Inst.). onen. (Reverie

Boy Scout, (March

(Valse). And the state at Twilight, fRe Reel, (Buck Dance). tong Ago. of Mother and west Home. t Long Ago. the Meadow, Where of Grow. baistes Grow. cam Waits. day Mas a Sweetheart and Mother Ia Her Name. cam Kinses. (Intermessol. cam Git?. (Waitz). Jy's Reel, (Buck Dance). trybody's Doing It: erybody Two-Sitep, (Song). tertaining Ras ery Adam Bas an Eve. hiem of Old Eria. a Little Hackberries, Schottische). e Alarm, (March). try Kisses. (Waitz). e Drill March. mabelia. (Spanish Waitz). r Kilarney and You. Ly Moon. riation., (Caprice).

n. (Caprice).

(College March), of the Violin of Roses, (Vocal), Like Music With My of Old Fashloned of Love, (Waltzes). Bye Rose. Ien of Dreams, (Beverle). Buf I'm Lonesome.

120

In the Gloaming Was the Song She Sang to Me. I Want's Girl. I'd Live My Life for You. In the Harbour of Home Sweet Home. It's Got You Steve. In the Golden Harvest Time. If We Were Alone. I Love the Name of Mother. It's the Rink Every Evening. I Wonder How the Old Folks Are at Home. I've Been Longing Dear for You. 1 Loved you the First Time T Met You. 1 Loved you the First Time T Met You. 1 Dear Old Sweetheart Days. 1 Want & Boy to Love Me. 1'm Feeling Blue, (Song). 1 Love It. 1'd Give You All You Ask. 1 Want a Little Loving Sometimes. If You Had Asked Me Just a Little Sooner. I'm Going Back to Work Down on the Form. If I Only Hal a Home Sweet Home. Just an Old Sweetheart of Juno Waltzes Tunt Across the Bridge of Years. Bat You.

Kentucky Sue. Kentucky Days, (Song). Kiss of Spring, (Walts). Kings and Queens, March. Keep Away from the Fellow With the Automobile. Keep Away from the Fellow With the Automobile. Ki-Ki Walts Lord Have Mercy on a Mar-ried Man. Love's Golden Star, (Re-verie). Love and Passion, (Reverie). Love and Devotion, (Re-verie). Love and Devotion, (Re-verie). Let's Make Love While the Moon Shines. Let 'er Go, March. Mine, (High Class Bailad). Mary Was My Mother's Name. Mary Was My Mother's Name. Miss Liberty, Two-Step. Midnight Flyer, (March). Midnight Flyer, (March). My Rosary of Dreams. Maple Leal Rag. Mandy Lon. Memories of the Old School Bell. Moonhearns on the Lake, (Reverle). Moorning Star, (Reverle). Moon Kisses, (Reverle). Mandy's Ragtime Waltz. Meditation, (Reverle by Mor-rison). Meet Me Where the Love Star Gleams. Maybe That's Why I'm Meet Me Gleams. Star Gleams. Maybe That's Lonely. Moonlight Walts. Moonlight Dear.

Moonlight Waits. Moonlight Dear. My Georgiana Lou. My Every Thought is of You. Meet Me To-Night in Dream-land, (Song). New York Rag. Napoleon's Last Charge. No Girl Can Take my Old Girl's Place. Nobody Knows Where the Old Man Goes. O You Rag! Only Raby Fingers O You Rag!
Only Baby Fingers.
O Canada: (National Song).
O Brilen Has No Place to G.,
O'Brilen Has No Place to G.,
O'Brilen Has No Place to G.,
O'Brilen Has No Place to G.,
O What a Beautiful Dream.
O Woat a Beautiful Dream.
O You Chicken.
O Y Put on Your Old Grey Bon-net. Please Don't Take My Lovin' -Man Away. Paul Revere's Ride, (March). Parisienne, Song. Ragtime Cow Boy Joe. Ragtime Soldier Man. Rubies and Pearls, Rag. Red Cross, Two-Step. Roses and Violets, (Waltz). Rasgity Rag. (Two-Step). Rag, Tags, Rag, (Inst.) Red Wing, Vocal. Rap, Rap, on Your Minstrel Bores. Rum Tum Tiddle, (Song). Rum Tum Tiddle, (Song). Raing thag a ling, (Song). Rosring volcano, (March). Rosring Volcano, (March). Riog Cut Wild Bells, (Inst.) Row, Row, Row.

Somebody's Coming to Town. Somebody Else is Getting It. Songs My Mother Used to Sing. Bing. Sleigh Bells, (March). Signal From Mars, (March). m King, (March). Sun Kissed Roses, (Walts). Some Day When Dreams Come True. Come True. Star of Hope, (Reverie). Scariet Lily, (Three-Step). Sign of Roses, (Waltz). Siver Spur, (Two-Step). Scented Roses, (Waltz). Stroiling, (Song). Silver Bell, (Vocal). Sweetheart Waltz. Sing Me a Song. School Life, (Two-Step). Silver Bell, (Inst.) Some Eag, (Inst.) Silver Threads Among the Gold. That's a Funny Place to Kiss e Girl. Triumphant Banner March. The Witches Whint Waltzes. The Dathing Cavaller, (Inst.) Take a Tip From Father. The Some Eack to the Gar-den of Love. That Haunting Melody. The Mairimony Ras. The Mairimony Ras. The Love Can Never Die. Till the Sands of the Desert Grow Cold. Twilinght Waltz, Toboggan Ras. Take Me Back to Prin-cess Fat. Take Me Back to Dreamland. Star of Hope, (Reverle). Take Off Your Hat to Prin-cess Pat. Take Me Back to Dreamland. Those Rag Time Melodies. Texas Prance. That Gaby Glide. Take Me to the Cabaret. That Precious Little Thing Called Love. They Always Pick on Me. The Harbour of Love. The Ostende, (New Dance). The Derby, (Two-Step). Tombola, (Two-Step). There's a Mother Old and Grey.

There's a Mother Old and Grey. That Mellow-Cello Melody. Turkey Tyrf. (Inst.) There's Nothing Like a Mo-ther's Love. The Band Played Nearer My God To Thee. That Mellow Melody, (Song). Vision D'Amour Waltz. Village Barn Dance. Venetian Waters, Waltz. Vision of Reauty Waltz. What Made the Boys Like Bosie.

Rosie. Winter. When the Sunset Turns the Mountain Tops to Gold. When They Gather in the Sheaves. Wreck of the Julie Flants. Wilbur Waits. When Broadway Was a Pas-

When Broadway was ture. Wisteria Waltzes. When the Old Folks Were Young Folks. Why Did You Make Me Care. When You Tell the Sweetest Story, Whistle It. Walting for the Robert E. Lee.

Lee. Won't You Let Me Take You Home. When I Get You Alone To-

Bess's Column A THE RET WE THE T the state of the By Mrs. Todd, Cranbrook, Alberta. at the dealer and

Have Your Dinner Table Pretty

A table, even of the humblest sort, may look very pretty if tastefully set out, and if all the appliances are clean and well polished. The tablecloth may be coarse, but let it be as white as oup and water can make it, well ironed, and correctly placed on the table. It hems to each end, and the fold evenly down the middle. Put something in the middle of the table, flowers and centre-piece. A plant does not cost much, nor does it need much care from the busiest housewife. Pretty art pots can be had from fifteen cents to hold it. A centrepiece under the flower pot will add quality to the look of the table work. It could be a small square of iten, hemstitched and openworked; a supare of muslin, hemstitched and shadow-worked. These, to show up ought to be placed over a piece of clored sateen, linen or silk. Even a synare of colored linen, yellow, green, pink or Alice blue, hemstitched and with a bold design, say of daisies, worked on it in outline stitch, will look and wash times without number without losing any of its beauty. **Dish the Glasses** A table, even of the humblest sort,

Polish the Glasses

Brightly polish all the glasses and dishes. These give a bright, dainty, clean look to the plainest table, and it is an easy matter to give them a good rub with a clean glass-cloth just before placing them in their places on the table. Rub spoons and silver with a clean chamois leather just before plac-ing on the table, and give the knives a quick rub over with a damp cork dipped in plate powder, a final rub with the chamois giving them brilliance.

Empty Salt Dishes

every second day. Remove the lumps of salt. They can be used for adding to the potatoes in boiling. Polish and refill. Do not put down the mustard pot with ragged edges of mustard over the edges, and perhaps half-way up the the spoon. Please! mix mustard in anthe spoon. Please! mix mustard in an-other dish, say an egg cup, with an old spoon, then pour tidily into the clean mustard pot. No one with any pretensions to cleanliness ever, under any circumstances, mixes fresh mus-tard in a dirty used mustard pot. If more mustard is required at table, rather put it down in the dish you mix it in than pour fresh mustard into the unwashed mustard pot. unwashed mustard pot.

Tidy the Other Dishes

Pack away bread after the meal is finished and polish the bread plate. This need only be washed once a day. Put butter down to each meal on a fresh plate; it is so untidy to see but-ter on a smeary, buttery plate.

When Using Servicites

(and they are really an economy, as they save one's clothes from spots of

perhaps not worth while making new things out of the old, as, of course, they do not wear for a great length of time. But if one has access to a sew-ing machine, the trouble of remaking is very little.

From a Nightdress

From a Nightdress sleeves.

Pretty Pinafores

can be made from an old nightdress. These only require a band of nainsook or insertion one or two inches broad, sufficiently wide to fit across the child's chest, the same cut into two for the back, and two bands to join same across each shoulder. Gather the nainsook on pretty full to these yokes and you have a dainty, soft, hanging "Liberty" at very little trouble or expense.

Pillow Cases

Pillow Cases can be made from nightdresses with very little trouble or pillow shams edged with insertion and deep lace, also slips can be manufactured out of quite small pieces (with joins) to cover the "ticking" of the pillows under the pil-low case. Covers for cosies can also be made out of small pieces. These can be shaped by laying the cosie on paper and cutting round it. Cosie covers ought to have a deep hem (hemstitched for pref-erence) and a design or large mono-gram outlined in white on each side. Make a frill for the circular part out of hemstitched nainsook or lace. Small tray cloths can be engineered out of the best parts of old fine nightdresses. With simply a board hem, hemstitched these look very-sweet, or that edged these look very sweet, or that edged with cheap lace gives it a dainty finish. I have yet another use for old nainsook. and that is making

Handkerchiefs

for the children or oneself. The material having been, so often washed, the threads of the nainsook are easy to draw. Get each handkerchief perfectly square by drawing threads all ways. Draw a few threads where the hem will turn down to, and you will find the hemstitching is almost as quickly done ordinary hemming and so much daintier. Odd scraps of linen ought to be well washed and rolled up. Put these in your emergency drawer or medicine cupboard, they come in useful for cuts and sores.

Nurse. Roses, (Inst.) too. le Bag. la. (Two-Step). nusts. (Bag). fust a Little Closer. the Friend in Weather. My Goat. March. 's March. Panky Glide. anky Glue. Rag. Rag. of Love, (Weltz). ve or Admiration. to Live in Loveis It Love or Admiration.
I'd Like to Live In Love-iand.
Wonder How the Old Forks are at Home?
Wondid Like to Try It
Can't Be True to One Lit-the Girl.
I'd Do As Much for You.
Want to be in Dixle.
I've Got the Finest Man.
If All My Dreams Were Made of Gold.
If You Talk in Your Sleep.
I'm the Guy.
I'l Be Back in the Sweet Bye and Bye.

Night. Where the River Shannon Flows. Flows. Where are the Scenes of Yesterday. When I Waltz With You. When the Dew is on the Rose. When I Wass 21 and You Were Sweet 16. Where the Silvery Colorado Wends Its Way. Will the Roses Bloom in Heaven? Warming Up in Dixle, (March). When the Midnight Choo-Choo Leaves for Alabam. Wedding af the Fairies, (Inst.) When the Harbour Lights "are Burning. We'va Had a Lovely Time "-So Long, Good-bye. Your Daddy Did the Same Thing 50 Years Ago. You Can't Expect Kisses From Me. You and I and the Moon. You are the Sweetest Girl in all the World to Me. Where are the Scenes of You are the Sweetest Girl in all the World to Me.

rease), no not make them too stiff. yet they last no time clean if un-starched. Try this plan to hit the happy medium: When washed and dried, take a large, clean, soft cloth, dip it in hot water starch, and spread it out. Lay, the serviettes stretched out on this, then roll up in such a way that there is starched cloth rolled round each serviette. Done in this way, they will be glossy and just stiff enough.

Using Up Old Linen

A great many housewives are often at a loss how to use up their nainsook or cotton under-garments which are often only worn in places. Nightdresses, for instance, are perhaps worn only at neck or under the sleeves, while the remainder is as good as new. It seems a shame to cut them up as dusters, which is all the use some people can make of them. Certainly, if teach is the principa one has to "hand sew" everything, it is submission to law.

an and search the second

William Jennings Bryan: It sometimes happens that more brotherly feel-ing is engendered by a lot of men eat-ing together than could result from the exhorting of the same men to be brotherly.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught: In all nature the most notable fact is the reign of law. Human society comes nearest to the plan of its environment when law reigns. Probably the most important thing that the schools can teach is the principal of obedience and

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The Western Home Monthly

ADDING TO TAKEN TO ...

ARTIN THE STREET OF

Woman and the Home

Worrying About the Undone

"I" wasn't the work I did that broke me down," said a certain minister who had suffered temporary col-lapse; "it was the work that I had to leave undone." So the great African promoter and financier, Cecil Rhodes, when dying; is said to have exclaimed over and over, "So little done; so much to do!" to do!"

Piled-up work unaccomplished is more wearisome, as every worker knows, than any amount of work which has been any amount of work which has been turned off. Many a woman, says a writer in the "Wellspring," goes to bed more tired with the thought of the tasks left over than with all that she has been able to do, which seem often dwarfed into insignificance in comparison with the thousand and one things which are awaiting her hands. The calls ahead of us, especially if we are "behind our work," are more wearing than answered work," are more wearing than answered calls. But the weariness of work done is good for us, and generally creditable to us, while this other weariness is often only a mark of weakness in ourselves. We really have nothing to do with the work which is beyond the present hour and strength. "Sufficient unto the day is," not only the "evil thereof," but also the day's tasks. More people are broken down by trying to carry tomorrow's load today than by the hardest kind of effort to-day. Let tomorrow alone; it is God's, not yours. Do what you can and then leave the rest with Him who can stay all our doing at His word. There will be plenty to do when you are gone, where-fore worry about it? It is worse than foolish, it is wicked to waste strength only a mark of weakness in ourselves. fore worry about it is worse than foolish, it is wicked to waste strength for doing by worrying about the un-done. And the fruit of it is usually col-lapse and ,premature death. Worry about the undone means the undoing of yourself and your work.

The Calf Path

Published by Request

One day through the primeval wood A calf walked home, as good calves should;

But made a trail all bent askew A crooked trail, as all calves do.

Since then two hundred years have fled, And, I infer, the calf is dead.

But still he left behind his trail, And thereby hangs my moral tale. The trail was taken up next day By a lone dog that passed that way;

And then a wise bell-wether sheep Pursued the trail o'er vale and steep,

And drew the flock behind him, too, As good bell-wethers always do.

And from that day, o'er hill and glade, Through those old woods a path was made,

And many men wound in and out And dodged and turned and bent about

And uttered words of righteous wrath Because 'twas such a crooked path;

But still they followed-do not laugh-The first migrations of that calf,

And through this winding wood-way stalked

Because he wabbled when he walked.

This forest path became a lane, That bent and turned and turned again;

This crooked lane became a road, Where many a poor horse, with his load.

Toiled on beneath the burning sun And travelled some three miles in one.

And thus a century and a half 'They trod the footsteps of that calf.

The years passed on in swiftness fleet, The road became a village street .

And this, before men were aware, A city's crowded thoroughtare.

And soon the central street was this Of a renowned metropolis.

And men two centuries and a half Trod in the footsteps of that calf.

Each day a hundred thousand rout Followed the zigzag calf about,

And o'er his crooked journey went The traffic of a continent.

A hundred thousand men were led By one calf near three centuries dead.

They followed still his crooked way And lost one hundred years a day;

10

X7HEN you buy your engine, get it big enough to

W HEN you buy your engine, get it big enough to do more than your present work. If it's an IHC engine it will last a long time. Your farm work is bound to increase in volume. Very likely you can save yourself the price of another engine four or five years from now, by getting an engine a size larger than you need now. Over speeding and straining barm any engine. There is one correct speed for each I HC engine, a speed at which the parts balance and at which the engine runs without harmful vibration. When you buy an engine powerful enough to handle your work easily while running at the correct speed you add years to its hit. Get your engine big enough and buy an

H C(Oil and Gas Engine

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For thus such reverence is lent To well-establis'ied precedent. A moral lesson this might teach, Were I ordained and called to preach.

50

For men are prone to go it blind Along the calf-paths of the mind,

And work away from sun to sun To do what other men have done.

They follow in the beaten track, And out and in, and forth and back.

And still their devious course pursue, To keep the path that others do.

But how the wise old wood-gods laugh Who saw the first primeval calf!

Ah! many things this tale might But I am not ordained to preach.

-Sam Walter Foss

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new energy. You can feel the rich revitalised blood

new energy. You can feel the rich revitalised blood dancing through your veins. And as you continue taking "Wincarnis" your ailments will completely disappear, and in their place you will have an abundance of renewed health, strength, vigour, vitality, and reserve strength. Don't suffer need-lessly. To-day is the best day to commence taking "Wincarnis."

The Western Home Monthly :

What Shall Our Children Do ?

During the farmers' institute work in Indiana this season'I made it a point to visit as many schools as possible over the state. I wanted to learn if possible whether the school has a tendency to educate the child away from the farm. On entering the schoolroom slips of paper were placed on the pupil's desk and he was asked to state what he should like to be when he left school. Only a few minutes were given to the pupil to write the answer. In this way it was thought that the real purpose of the child, if he had any, would be given. Many said'they had no choice of occupation. Of the 853 pupils that gave answers, 285 would be teachers: 189, farmers; 46, housekeepers; 17, doctors; 1, a missionary. The other 315 pupils wanted to follow various oc-cupations from saloon-keeper to presi-

dent of the United States. None wanted to be a preacher. The largest percentage of those who wanted to be farmers were of the smaller children. In the high schools only a few wanted to farm. This shows that either the school educates away from the farm, or that those who aim to farm do not reach high school. There were 48 teachers employed where this census was taken, and most of them are not thinking of giving up the pro-fession as long as they can hold their positions. Where these oncoming 285 teachers are to get schools is a problem unsolved.

It is gratifying to see, however, that there is an awakening all over the coun-try on the subject of better schools. try on the subject of better schools. Manual training, sewing, agriculture and domestic science are being introduced in-to many of the schools of this state. In one township a teacher is employed to go from school to school to teach music, manual training and agriculture. His work has proved very satisfactory and has awakened much interest in the schools and among the patrons. The manual training work is very creditable, and it is found that boys become so in-terested in it that they leave their games terested in it that they leave their games to work at the bench or a favorite piece of furniture. Coors for poultry were built and chickens were hatched on the schools grounds. The girls did some sewing and cooking. Moreover, all the parents became interested and co-operated with the teachers and pupils to make the school a great success.—Otis Crane.

Meals for the Indoor Worker

The scientific housekeeper to be strictly up-to-date must know something of food values and the application of these values in preparation of meals. It is difficult, however, to overcome the likes and dislikes of individuals. The folly of man's judgment regard-ing food is proverbial. He eats that

which pleases his palate and purse, and pronounces it good in the very face of his declining health; and while all men, no matter how situated, must live more or less according to the same rule, the selection of each one's food must fit into and harmonize with his occupation and environments. It is not this or that ailmentary principle that will sustain life, but several principles associ-ated together, and unless these are arranged in harmony with ourselves and surroundings, defective nutrition results.

We all agree that the nitrogenous elements of meat are best adapted to the indoor man. The sedentary man must conserve his energies, hence lean meats

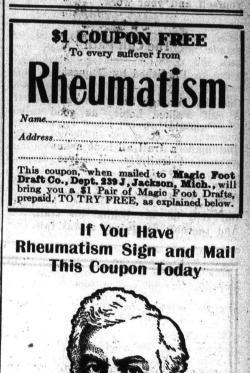
of man of man of the off

-like beef and mutton-and eggs and milk, are best suited to his conditions. The question of elimination of nitrogen, on the other hand, is an important gen, on the other hand, is an important one, and unless he has sufficient mus-cular exercise to throw off these poi-sons readily, the accumulation will be dangerous. One day a week he should substitute fish; another day, nitroge-nous vegetables; another, eggs and cheese, for the flesh of animals.

For the indoor worker dinner at night after the work of the day is finished is preferable. When this cannot be man-aged the noon dinner should be carefully chosen.

The first course should be a light soup—consomme, bouillon or a thin vege-table soup. Two necessary requisites for such soups are heat and palatabil-ity. They need not be nutritious; in fact, a cup of hot water will answer the same purpose. The object is to stimulate and draw the secretions into the stomach, which gives a restful feeling and prepares the stomach for the heavy food to follow. The next course should consist of one meat and two vegetables, one starchy and the other suc-culent. The choice meats are beef, mutton, lamb, chicken and white fleshed fish. Pork and veal should never enter into the composition of a dinner for an indoor worker. Turkeys, ducks and geese may be used now and then, but as a rule these birds are over-fattened; during the cooking the fat melts and penetrates the lean flesh, which makes them difficult of digestion.

Avoid fried foods and bulky vege tables, as carrots, parsnips, kale and cabbage, and such heavy foods as baked beans, complicated sweets as boiled puddings, pies, cakes and greasy sauces. Green vegetables should be simply cooked; or the salad may be served with the dinner in the place of an ertra vegetable-not a rich meat salad, but one composed of a dainty; succu-lent vegetable, like lettuce, cress or



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simple, powerful engine and transmission, care-fully protected from dust, dirt and grit; its ample, well-oiled bearings; its light weight for the power it develops; its freedom from danger-ous sparks and annoying soot and smoke; its all-round usefulness and general reliability, has done more than a little to make possible the stupendous operations of modern farming. If you can use a tractor, buy a time- and field-



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chicory, dressed with well-made French dressing-vinegar and oil, or oil and lemon juice.

What to Serve for Supper

Supper, the most troublesome and unattractive meal of all, must consist of a light dish, in the winter a mince or perhaps a chicken croquette; in the summer broiled or baked tomatoes with cream sauce, or a delicate corn pudding,

cream sate; of a denote corn putality, or a new pea suffle. The dessert or supper sweet is the hardest part to settle. Fruits stewed with sugar, served with cream and cake, are deadly, think of it as you will. Fresh fruits, without sugar, eaten slowly, are desirable in warm weather. Chopped puts mixed with a little icing spread nuts, mixed with a little icing, spread on crackers, make a palatable sweet, and may be indulged in. The indoor worker would be better

without tea, coffee or chocolate. If he must choose one of the three let it be coffee. Chocolate and coffee are very apt to make one wakeful and restless during the night. Tea hinders digestion and produces constipation.

The Man Who Eats His Dinner at Night

When the indoor worker can take his dinner at night half the battle is

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Conspicuous Nose Pores

How to Reduce Them

Complexions otherwise flawless are often ruined by conspicuous nose pores. In such cases the small muscular fibres of the nose have become weakened and do not keep the pores closed as they should be. Instead, these pores collect dirt, clog up and become enlarged.

Begin tonight to use this treatment

Wring a cloth from very hot water, lather it with Woodbury's Facial Soap, then hold it to your face. When the heat has expanded the pores, rub in very gently a fresh lather of Woodbury's. Repeat this hot water and lather application several times, stopping at once when your nose feels san-sitive. Then finish by rubbing the nose for a few minutes with a lump of ice. Woodbury's Facial Soap cleanses the pores. This treatment with it strengthens the muscular fibres so that they can contract properly. But do not expect to change in a week a condition resulting from years of neglect. Use this treatment persistently. It will gradually reduce the enlarged pores until they are incongpicuous.

are inconspicuous. Tear off the illu as a reminder to get Woodbury's also for general toilet use. ment. Try Woodbury's also for general toilet use. See what a delightful feeling it gives your skin. Woodbury's Facial Soap costs 25c. a cake. No one hesitates at the price **after their first cake**.

won. The tissues are repaired at the end of the day. Each morning he finds himself in good, fresh condition. The internal and external labors have been performed at different times; there is no fatigue from either.

A moderately good breakfast without meat, a light, nutritious luncheon, and a good, substantial dinner, is the ideal method of living. Foods must, how-ever, be carefully chosen; in warm weather substitute fruits and succulent vegetables to a certain extent for the starchy ones; cut off fats and use less meats:

If you are obliged to take your lunch-eon in a restaurant, or at a lunch counter, avoid heavy foods and heavy, complicated dishes. A bowl of cream soup, a whole wheat bread and butter sandwich, a pint of milk, a cup-custard, a rice pudding, a baked apple or a fruit sandwich are all desirable luncheon dishes, of course bearing in mind the change of seasons.

Finish Your Work, Then Eat Your Dinner

The indoor man must not have a meagre diet. It must be, however, small in quantity, but where the dinner is taken at night a full, well-regulated meal can always be eaten to good ad-vantage, providing there is no mental occupation after it. Finish the day's work, and then eat. Take time before eating to support the fore and herds eating to sponge the face and hands, and perhaps to dress. This alone is a preparation to the digestion of the meal.

Men who do arduous mental work have learned that beef is the most easily digested nitrogenous food and most acceptable—that is, they get a greater amount of nerve force with less nerve expenditure. It must be used, however, but once a day.

What a Man Eats Influences His Work

Muscles are hardened and made strong by exercise, but after a time, if the exercise is beyond the natural en-durance, there is a collapse. The indoor worker under these circumstances grows nervous and irritable, not because of his work, but because his diet has been illy fitted. Truly believing that every man performs his duties according to what he eats, the question must be viewed from a broad aspect. It is not a matter simply of existence, but what can be done with proper combinations to produce the highest state of development both mentally and physically.

The Patience of the Old

- The patience of the old a blest completeness That crowns the tide of years when
- ebbing mild and low! Unto life's latter days it gives a noise-
- less sweetness, Like slippered feet that travel soft
- and slow. For all the ties of life that bind them here
- Have weaker grown from fleeting year to year;
- The hearing gone, the eyesight dim,
- And trembling seen in hand and limb!
- The patience of the old 'tis thus I reason: Their grinding work in life is almost,

almost done;

The Rosy Bloom **On a Woman's Cheek**

is the most alluring beauty in the world. It is a prize within reach of almost every woman, if she will but give proper attention to her skin and her general health.

The evil effects of raw winds, dust, extreme cold, working in overheated and steamy rooms or in bad air, can be counteracted by using

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This is a snowy-white preparation with a delicate rose perfume. It cleanses the skin, nourishes and fills out the deeper tissues, smoothes out wrinkles and imparts a velvety softness, free from roughness, redness or chaps. It keeps the skin healthy, and Nature supplies the rosy bloom.

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- Their constant toil sustained through ev'ry changing season, Their burdens borne in blinding rain and sun; And then there comes the gentle, healing calm Of vic'tries nobly won, a precious balm, That smoothes the chastened, ling'ring soul While life's remaining moments roll! The patience of the old - ah, blessed token!
- A life serene, at peace, it tells to me and you:
- Of harvests gathered in, life's duties high unbroken,
- And then the waiting for the last adieu.

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God's peace is like a river deep, 'tis said.

And they submerged from foot to silver head;

The soul made all in sweet accord, This is the spirit of the Lord!

The patience of the old-methinks the

singing, The angel voices of the loved ones

gone before, Borne on the misty tide of years they

now hear ringing, And note above life's furnace blast and roar;

Entranced they sweetly listen as they stand,

As to a message from the golden strand;

These blessed accents of the past, They hear above the raging blast!

The patience of the old - oh, grant it, heaven.

When earthly scenes grow dim my

fading sight before, To me may this contentment, e'en to

me! be given, And may it go with me unto the farther shore;

Then down the jewelled aisles I'll walk enraptured,

My new-found senses blest, my new heart captured,

And see at last no cloud between, All wondrous patience and all love serene!

-Douglas Robbins

The Great Adventure

By Amy Nickerson. Swift the seasons pass away, All the roads of life lead wrong, Yet, somehow, at close of day

She will not lend her tongue to say Unkind, malicious things; Harsh judgments, idle, thoughtless words, A bitter harvest brings. know she is a lady! And never bold or loud; Has no affected, silly ways; Is too proud to be proud. A lady dares to be sincere; To God all hearts are known; Our falsities and shams are read,

A Lady

know she is a lady!

'Tis written in her face; read it in her high-bred air,

Her dignity and grace;

And judged, at Heaven's throne.

I know she is a lady! Her dress is neat and clean; In unbecoming, absurd styles,

I note she is not seen; My lady's gowned within her means,

To suit where'er she goes, But she can talk of other themes, Than "Finery" and "Beaus."

I know she is a lady! She will not stoop to pry;

She knows a deeper game in life Than playing "O, I spy!"

She has a natural-born respect For what her friends reserve. And any given confidence

She strictly will preserve.

I knows she is a lady!

She draws no high-caste line; She does not live as though this world Was made for "I" and "Mine"!

True Christian charity means more

Than giving "easy" gold, A word of sympathy is worth A store of wealth uprolled.

I know she is a lady! She stands the test of years;

Friendly to all, and slave to none, No earthly judge she fears.

Disgrace comes only through ourselves, Though slanderous tongues may cry: But purity and truth will live

While stars shine in the sky.

And, O, this tender lady

Soul-narrow cannot be, When everywhere, towards the gleam,

Men struggle gropingly; With work-worn limbs and anxious hearts,

'Mid povery and care, They raise rude altars to the God

Who keeps them from despair. -Frances

Her Face

By Marion Francis Brown Her face was such a lovesome thing

to see-Curved lips, soft eyes with love-light

silvering thru

Like star-dust in the night-it seemed

Winnipeg, Feb., 1913.

The Gates of Paradise

Not here, but farther, lies the land Whose beauties tongue cannot command;

There, in that land of brightest day, Peace, truth, and right dominion sway; And there, beneath those beaming skies, They stand-the gates of Paradise.

There pain and sorrow never show Themselves to those who here below Seemed weighted to the ground with care.

That bliss eternal we may share, If we would only will to rise And seek the gates of Paradise.

So far away they lie, they say, That we must travel many a day; The months must fly, the years must

The journey's end we may not know; Life's vista long before us lies; Its end-the gates of Paradise.

The way is arduous, narrow, rough, And difficulties come enough; But, being such, it is the best; Then onward go; pause not to rest, Until behind each sorrow lies; Before-the gates of Paradise.

Oyster Soup for Four Persons

Chop the rough outside pieces from one root of celery. Wash and cover them with a pint and a half of cold water. Cook slowly for half an hour. Drain and press; add to the celery water a pint of milk, and when hot stir in one tablespoonful of butter and one of flour rubbed together, a level teaspoonful of salt and a saltspoonful of pepper. Drain and wash a dozen fat oysters, throw them into the soup, and, when boiling, serve.



ier, be lynx, mountain lion and goats, wolverine, sandhill and white cranes, wild geese, etc. Portage Wild Animal Co., Box 223, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.

WANTED—Canadian Government wants Rail-way Mail Clerks; City Mail Carriers; Employees in City Post Offices. Excellent salaries. May Exam-inations everywhere. Common education sufficient. Write for full information and free sample questions from previous examinations. Franklin Institute, Dept. L-190, Rochester, N.Y. F

HELP WANTED

WE'HAVE VACANCIES for representatives in several Western towns and villages. Pleasant interesting work and good pay. Write for par-ticulars. Western Home Monthly, Winnipeg.

FRUIT AND FARM LANDS

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers, Don't pay commissions. Write describing property naming lowest price We help buyers locate de-sirable property Free. American Investment, Asso-ciation, 26 Palace Bldg:, Minneapolis, Minn. M

MISCELLANEOUS

MAGIC POCKET TRICK—and illustrated catalogue 6c. stamps. 38th St., New York. A

STAMPS.—Package free to collectors for 2 cents postage: also offer hundred different foreign stamps, catalogue, hinges. five cents. We buy stamps. Marks Stamp Co., Toronto. T.F.

REFINED ENGLISH CANADIAN WIDOW 43, on a visit to England who is returning to Can-ada end of March or second week of April would like a position as housekeeper in Manitoba or. Saskatchewan Must be strictly temperate, good references can be given. State wages in first letter. Box E. Western Home Monthly, Winnipe, All the roads lead to new song.

Time is flying fast away; All too soon we shall be dead;

Oh, the dreams of yesterday! Oh, the cruel words we've said!

Life's a sad adventure, dear; Yet, for all its ups and downs, Who would miss a single year?

Who forget its tears and frowns?

to me

'Twas likest God's of any face I knew. Of any face? Nay, when I learned to know

Her grief-face framed in tears, the sighs that stir,

The moulded lines of tender, patient woe

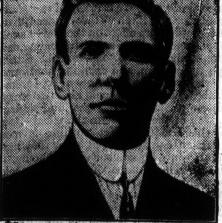
I knew 'twas then I saw God best in her.

Willow Cuttings, Russian Laurel, French Laurel and Russian Golden, \$4.50 per 1000, ex-press paid to any station in the three provinces. Also a nice stock of reliable trees, shrubs, trees and small fruits. No Agents. Deal direct with me and save 35% to 50%. Any trees that are not satisfactory may be returned at my expense and I will refund the money. Native Ash are proving the best tree for street planting in the West. I have a fine lot, send me your address on a Post Card and I will send you my price list and printed directions. Nothing beats the wil-lows for a break.

JOHN GALDWELL, Virden Nurseries VIRDEN, MAN.







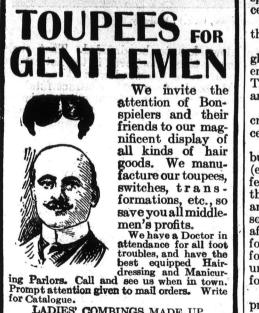
HUGH MCKENNA, Ese.

ST. STEPHEN, N.B. Jan. 17th. 1911. "I wish to tell you of the great good "Fruit-a-tives" have done for me. For years, I was a martyr to Chronic Constipation and Stomach Trouble. I was greatly run down and my friends feared I had Consumption. I tried numerous doctors and all kinds of medicines, but received no relief until advised to try "Fruit-a-tives" by Mr. McCready of St. Stephen, and am pleased to say that I now enjoy excellent health. "Fruit-a-tives" are the best medicine made, and I strongly advise my friends to use them".

HUGH MCKENNA.

"Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine that will positively and completely cure Constipation. This wonderful compound of fruit juices acts directly on the liver, causing this organ to extract more bile from the blood, and to give up more bile to move the bowels regularly and naturally.

50c a box, 6 for \$c.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.



The Home Doctor

The Western Home Monthly

About Tartar on the Teeth

By Louis Long, D.M.T.

7HAT causes tartar to form on the teeth? The answer is: "Bad combina-

tions of food." Some authorities say it is due to imper-

fect digestion and to bacterial influence. That may be true in part.

Young and healthy persons manage, for a time, to dissolve naturally or to clean off artificially the tartar formed by nearly all the foods served at a conventional meal. But the fact is, tartar is formed in the mouth, independent of digestion.

Do you mean to say our refined way of cooking and mixing foods is responsible for the corroding deposits formed on the teeth?

Yes. That is exactly what I mean. It can be proved that the deposit of tartar is not limited to the teeth, but reaches every nook and corner of the organism. The hardening of the arteries and the degeneration of the kidneys may be due largely to that one cause.

In winter the urine of a person consuming a large amount of bread and butter, milk and oatmeal, beans, meat and pork, pastry and pancakes, deposits on the sides and bottom of the containing vessel a sub-stance similar to the tartar on his teeth, when it is allowed to cool.

This explains how a chill may start a cold or rheumatism.

When the chemist wishes to make a cement insoluble even in boiling water he mixes cheese and lime. That is just what many eaters do in their mouth.

Cow's milk contains both casein and lime ; it is richer in lime than human milk. In fresh milk the two substances are kept from forming "tartar" by the presence of natural solvents. Boiling changes the chemical combinations contained in the milk in a manuar similar to the the tarta of tarta of the tarta of the tarta of tarta o milk in a manner similar to that which takes place in the boiling of eggs. Some of the casein forms an insoluble crust on the surface of the boiling milk ; another portion is deposited on the sides and bottom of the containing vessel and is so extremely ad-hesive that it is impossible to wash off the crust, taste and smell of milk from cooking utensils.

The particular Hebrew people reserve special pans and pots for milk. It is an excellent practice.

Oatmcal contains also casein similar to that of cheese and milk.

Bread and flour preparations contain gluten which resembles casein in its properties of forming an insoluble cement. They also contain lime. The better they are the more organic lime they contain. The use of yeast and baking powder in-

creases the tendency to form insoluble cement in the food and in the mouth.

When people eat bread, oatmeal, cheese,

bread is preferred to whole wheat and graham bread by those who eat it with butter, milk, gravies, fat or grease. Another reason for abstaining from mix-

tures of cereals with large amounts of butter, fat, milk, cheese, nut butter, is that these combinations check the flow of mouth juices so necessary for the elabor-ation of starch before it enters the stomach.

Wherever bread is eaten there is the desire to eat something with it as a relish. Butter, fat and milk are not the proper things to eat with bread because they help to form tartar. Natural instinct craves for a solvent.

One thing is remarkable ; olive oil eaten with bread instead of butter helps to clean the mouth of the paste that hardens up as tartar.

Bread that does not taste good without any kind of grease or relish is not fit for use at all.

Corn meal, nuts, fruits and vegetables do not help to form tartar when combined with other goods.

A word to the wise is enough.

Practical Suggestive Therapeutics

By Mattie V. Mitchell

Suggestive therapeutics is a grand thing. To lead a person back to the lost road, to health, through the aid of cheerful thoughts, is a wonderful thing. But, although wonderful, it is none the less true. I suppose most doctors these days practice, or attempt to practice, the art of suggestive therapeutics. But, with some, the art is only an attempt, while with others it is a realized fact.

Let me illustrate what I mean : The doctor has a nervous patient (and nervous patients are, admittedly, of all persons most "suggestible"). The doctor, after inquir-ing minutely into his various symptoms calmly and gravely exhorts the patient not to worry. He is repeatedly exhorted not to worry, until he finally arrives to the point of realization that as worry wars with point of realization that, as worry was evi-dently a prominent factor in the causation of his disability, it must also act as an ef-fectual bar to his recovery (which it doubtfectual bar to his recovery (which it doubt-less does). And he worries, then, because he worries. And, finally, becoming dis-couraged with the slow progress of his case, as well as a little tired of the monotonous advice of Dr. Gravity (that ought to be his name, if it is not), he seeks another doc-tor. After eventmenting with satural he tor. After experimenting with several, he finally stumbles on Dr. Cheer. Does Dr. Cheer lecture him not to worry? Not a bit of it! Why, from the way Dr. Cheer laughed and joked with his patient you would almost imagine there was no such thing as worry. If the patient complained of "feeling bad," Dr. Cheer would say in his most consoling tone, "That will pass away." Dr. Cheer didn't make any big butter, grease, beans (cooked with fat), milk (especially if boiled), pastry and all imper-fectly cooked flour preparations they eat



57

Don't wait-write to eaving of your life. -day. It

LADIES' COMBINGS MADE UP.

M. E. HILLINGS **ENDERTON BLOCK, WINNIPEG**



SEND US 75c Receive by return mail, postpaid, this beautiful little dress. I tis made with waist joined to skirt. The side of the waist, neck band and belt are of colored strapping. The material is soft warm dress goods in dark blue and red patterns. It comes in ages 2 to 12. It is worth double what we ask. To introduce this dress and make an ad. of it, we send it by return mailfor 75c and 15c postage, age 14, \$1.25 and 20c postage. Standard Garment Co., 10, Standard Bldg., London, Ont.

Sa a Day Sure furnish the work and teach your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure. We the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 1746 Windsor, Ont.

the ingredients of tartar, and tartar, solid and diffused, is sure to be formed unless some foods are taken before, during, and after the eating of such tartar-forming foods, which act as solvents to prevent the formation of tartar. This explains the universal desire to mix different articles of food in the mouth.

But, very often, instead of eating the proper solvents, i.e. fruits, green vegetables, roots, both fresh and cooked, people take the very things which promote the formation of tartar : Grease, butter (baking powder in food), coffee, tea, milk.

In addition to the chemical reactions which bring about the liberation of lime. and its combination with casein, gluten, etc., we have the combination of lime and fat. also an insoluble compound, which may be taken up in the circulation and. under the influence of a chill, be deposited like tartar not only on the teeth but in the vital area of the capillaries.

The effect of mixtures of grease, flour, milk, bread, introduced very hot in the mouth, is the instantaneous production on the teeth and on the rubber of false teeth a grayish insoluble substance which resists washing. It has to be scraped off. Tartar! Acids, vegetable and fruit juices, dissolve it. Alcohol seems to harden it.

In view of these facts it is easy to understand why vinegar and pickles are craved for by so many people, and also why white scope. Each neuron is reaching out,

to worry about the future, and resolved, above all others, to stick to Dr. Cheer. How well the writer remembers good Dr. Cheer. Would that there were more of his sort in the world.

How well we all realize the importance of cheerfulness! And equally so the harm-fulness of worry! The mother of a conten-ted, happy family does not continually urge her children, "Don't worry" but she is so full of sunshine and good cheer herself that it is almost impossible for the children not to follow the mother's example. Would that we all could realize that it is only possible to chase away the gloom of despondency from our neighbor's soul by the answering cheer of our own, even as the glorious sunlight disperses the gloom of a cloudy day!

What is Sleep ?

How many times I have heard this juestion asked and alleged answers on the same. Almost everyone gives a different answer. Let me try to give one. The brain is composed of millions of brain cells known as neurons. The neurons resemble somewhat a spider with a small body and many legs, extending in all directions. They are so small that they can only be seen with the bast micro-



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SEND \$1.00

Receive by return mail, postpaid, TWO pretty dresses for little girls from 1 to 10 years of age. The material is soft and warm suitable for winter wear in attractive patterns. The dress is made just as pictured and a great bargain. Two for \$1,add 15c. for post-age. Standard Garment Co., 10 Standard Building, London, Ont.



GROCERS are firm friends of Windsor Table Salt. They like to sell it, because it is pure and clean and good.

Ask any grocer for his best salt, and he will give you Windsor Salt every time.

Not because it costs more—it does not—but because the grocers know that Windsor Table Salt pleases their customers.

TABLE

The Following Letter

is typical of many spontaneous expressions from Great-West Policyholders:---

"It is with great pleasure I have to acknowledge your Company's cheque for \$2,127, being the cash settlement on my 20-Year Endowment Policy for \$1.500. I find that I not only have had protection for twenty years, but have received better than 4% compound interest on the premiums that I have paid you. This, to me, is certainly a most gratifying result, and I am pleased to give you this letter, as it may be a means of inducing the insuring public to take Insurance with the Great-West, and by so doing I feel assured they will get a better return on the premiums paid you from year to year, than they can in any other Life Insurance Company doing business."

Look into the Policies that earn such commendation.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY Head Office - WINNIPEG

with its filaments, or legs, and touches its nearest neighbor. Thus it is that during waking hours the neurons of the brain are all linked together, each one hooked on to many others, constituting an endless chain spreading out in all directions. So long as the neurons remain hooked to each other, the brain remains awake.

During sleep, the neurons unhook their filaments from each other and each neuron lies coiled up all alone, without any connection with its neighbor. The vital currents can no longer be conveyed through the brain to the nerves and spinal cord, and hence all business is temporarily suspended. Waking up is simply the hooking up of the neurons again with each other, allowing the vital currents once more free passage.

During bad dreams, a few neurons hook up to each other, allowing a partial and sometimes an erratic movement of vital currents, producing strange, weird images and delusions.

A sleep walker or somnambulist is a state produced by the motor neurons being hooked up for business, leaving out only those neurons whose activities produce waking consciousness.

While the neurons are resting, the blood currents through the brain go on just the same. Thus it is that each neuron is able to recuperate during sleep. The blood circulates in the brain during sleep just the same as it does during waking hours. The neurons are simply resting, that is all, receiving nourishment, giving out no vitality.

When a person is extremely hot, a mouthful of brandy, or other spirits, if it can be obtained, ought to be preferred to anything else. But if any one has been so foolish when hot as to drink freely of cold liquor, he ought to continue his exercise, at least, till what he drank be thoroughly warmed upon his stomach. It would be tedious to enumerate all the bad effects which flow from drinking cold liquors when the body is hot. Sometimes this has occasioned immediate death. Hoarseness, quinsy, and fevers of various kinds, are its common consequences. Neither is it safe when warm to eat freely of raw fruits, salads, or the like. These, indeed, have not so sudden an effect on the body as cold liquors, but they are, notwithstanding, dangerous, and ought to be avoided. Sitting in a warm room, and drinking hot liquors till the pores are quite open, and immediately going into the cold air, is extremely dangerous. Colds, coughs and inflammation of the breast are the usual effects of this conduct. Yet nothing is more common than for peuple, after they have drank warm liquors for several hours, to walk or ride a number of miles in the coldest night, or to ramble about in the streets. People are very apt when a room is hot to throw open a window, and to sit near it. This is the most dangerous practice. A person had better sit without doors than in such a situation, as the current of air is directed against one particular part of the body. Inflammatory fevers and consumption have often been occasioned by sitting or standing thinly clothed near an open window. Nor is sleeping with open win-



Beautiful Yellowhead Lake, G.T.P. Railway

Sudden Transitions from Heat to dows less to be dreaded. That ought never to be done, even in the hottest sea-

By Elizabeth Gregg

Perspiration is frequently obstructed by sudden transitions from heat to cold. Colds are seldom caught, unless when people have been too much heated. Heat rarefies the blood, quickens the circulation, and increases the perspiration; but when these are suddenly checked, the consequences must be bad. It is impossible for laborers not to be too hot upon some occasions, but it is generally in their power to let themselves cool gradually, to put on their clothes when they leave off work, to make choice of a dry place to rest themselves in, and to avoid sleeping in the open fields. These easy rules, if observed, would often prevent fevers and other fatal disorders. It is very common for people, when hot, to drink freely of cold water, or small liguors. This conduct is extremely danger-ous. Thirst indeed is hard to bear, frequently gets the better of reason, and makes us do what our judgment disapproves. Every peasant, however, knows if his horse be permitted to drink his belly full of cold water after violent exercise, and be immediately put into the stable, or suffered to remain at rest, that it will kill him. This they take the utmost care to prevent. It were well if they were equally attentive to their own safety. Thirst may be quenched many ways without swallowing large quantities of cold liquor. The fields afford a variety of acid fruits and plants, the very chewing of which would abate thirst. Water kept in the mouth for some time, and spit out again, if frequently repeated, will have the same effect. If a bit of bread be eaten along with a few mouthfuls of water, it will both quench thirst more effectually, and make the danger less.

never to be done, even in the hottest season, unless the window is at a distance. Mechanics frequently contract fatal diseases by working stript at an open window, and I would advise all of them to beware of such a practice. Few things expose people more to catch cold than keeping their own houses too warm, such persons may be said to live in a fort of hothouses; they can hardly stir abroad to visit a neighbor but at the hazard of their lives. Were there no other reason for keeping houses moderately cool, that alone is sufficient. But no house that is too hot can be wholesome, heat destroys the spring and elasticity of the air, and renders it less fit for exexpanding the lungs, and the other pur-poses of respiration. Hence consumption and other diseases of the lungs prove so fatal to people who work in forges, glass houses and the like. Some are even so foolhardy as to plunge themselves when hot in cold water. Not only fevers, but madness itself, has frequently been the effect of this conduct. Indeed, it looks too like the action of a madman to deserve a serious consideration. The result of all these observations is that every one ought to avoid, with theutmost attention, all sudden transitions from heat to cold, and to keep the body in as uniform a temperature as possible, or where that cannot be done to take care to let it cool gradually. People may imagine that too strict an attention to these things would tend to render them delicate. So far is this from being my design, that the very first rule proposed for for preventing colds is to harden the body by inuring it daily to the open air.

Winnipeg, Feb., 1913.

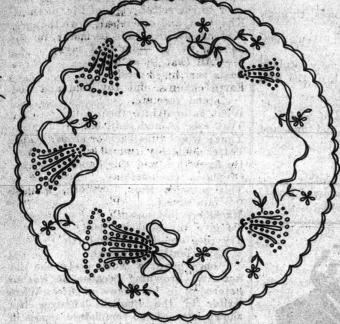


No matter how deep-rooted the corn or wart may be, it must yield to Holloway's Corn Cure if used as directed.

The Western Home Monthly

White Embroideries

HE popularity of all white embroidery is firmly established as it is most durable and effective. The colored effects, of course, are attractive, but the possessor of an "all white" luncheon set may rest assured that her table is equipped for any occasion.

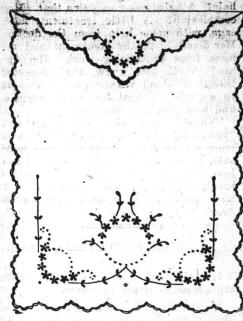


No. 6002. Center piece, 7 inches, 6 cents; 9 inches, 8 cents; 45 inches, \$1.50.

for eyeletting and B for the solid padded portions of the embroidery.

One of the most useful varieties of One of the most useful varieties of sofa pillows is illustrated here, this be-longs to the lacing 'a' by which is so practical, being easily la'ndered, and may be stamped on either white or colored linen, bus matching the furnish-ing of any room. These cubions are stamped on 24-inch squares of linen, front and back, and pretty ribbons run through the eyelets and tied into dainty bows on the corners are all the trime through the eyercis and the into dainy bows on the corners are all the trims ming decied to complete these pretty cultures. The tan clored lines are effective embraidered with colored silks. We are subtraidered with colored silks. We are subtrained with colored silks.

illustrated here, consisting of an Afghan and baby pillow as well as the small

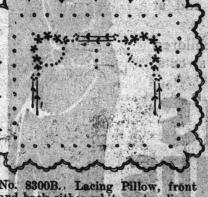


No. 8300A. Afghan, 75 cents.

ful, and those of embroidered measure, the more elaborate varieties of silk and ribbon which were so fashionable. These embroidered bags can be used for many purposes, as they fittingly complete, a dainty summer toilet worked out in either white or colored linen. The edges are finished with buttonhole scallop, and long eyelets through which cord or ribbon is laced, draw these bags into shape. If these bags are stamped on white linen, white lustered cotton is the most satisfatory material for embroidering, if on tan colored, soft artistic shades of royal floss may be used for the embroidering.

Luncheon or supper sets usually consist of a 45-inch round cen-terpiece, plate and tumbler doylies, ovals or oblong trays, and, if preferred, small serviettes and tea cosies may be supplied to match, and to carry the idea still further it is possible to obtain buffet or sileboard linen complete the set.

The design illustrated shows an effective yet simple arrangement of eyelet and solid embroidery, and the design is sufficiently elaborate without requiring too much time to execute. Medium weight linen is a suitable material for this set, and Lustered Cotton, size C would be required for border work, E

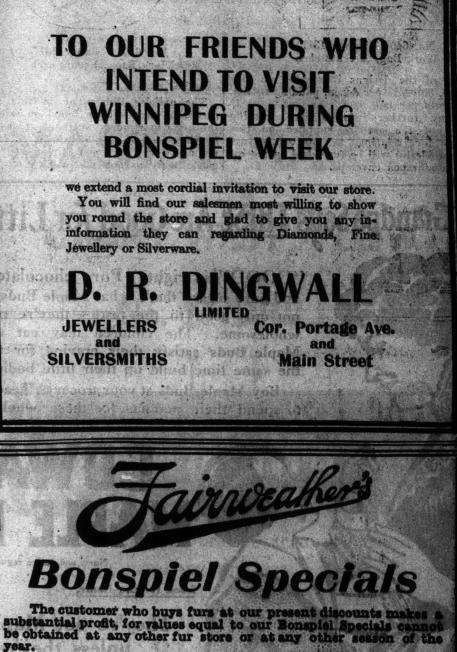


No. 8300B. Lacing Pillow, front and back either white or tan linen, 50 cents each:

articles which are necessary to com-plet the outfit of the little onc. These plet the outfit of the little onc. These articles may be either stamped on corded pique or linen, the former material is very satisfactory as it embroiders handsomely. If pique is used the embroidery should be done in solid padded satin stitch, but if linen is the material selected, a com-bination of eyeleting and solid work will bring out the design more effectively: Upon the material used will depend the size of the thread, corded pique will demand C for the buttonholing and D for the solid

corded pique will demand C for the buttonholing and D for the solid portion of the design, while the linen will require E for the eyelet-ing, D for the solid embroidery and C for the buttonhole edges. Time would be well spent in em-broidering such a set as that illustra-ted, as these are expensive when purchased at the stores specializing on these dainty articles, and any of these make very attractive birthday or holiday gifts, sure to be ap-preciated by busy mothers. Tretty work bags are always use-

Fretty work bags are always use-



Those who cannot visit our store can buy satisfactorily by mail. We guarantee our furs as willingly at sale prices as if sold at their real value.

LADIES' HIGH GRADE PER-SIAN LAMB COATS 50 inches long, high storm collar and cuffs. Reg. \$450. Bonspiel Special, \$337.50 LADIES' SABLE SQUIRREL AND RUSSIAN MARMOT COATS 50 inches long. Reg. \$150. Bonspiel Special, \$112.50 LADIES' MUSKRAT COATS 50 and 52 inches long, straight back, extra deep storm collar and cuffs. Reg. \$100. Bonspiel Special, \$75

COATS COATS Black broadcloth shells, natural mink collar and lapels. 'Reg. \$115. Ronspiel Special, \$86.25 LADIES' MUSKRAT LINED

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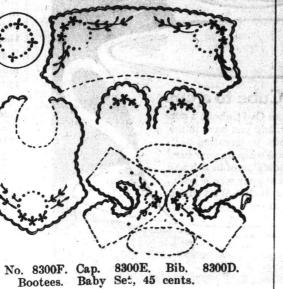
Deep shawl collars, best grey satin linings. Reg. \$75. Bonspiel Special, \$55.50

LADIES' FUR LINED COATS Russian otter and mink collar. Reg. up to \$75.

For \$44 LADIES' BOCHARAN LAMB

COATS 52 in

Lustered cotton to embroider







No. 6404. Range 1317 Work Bag, 25 cents each

of the designs illustrated on this

No. 6403. Range 1317 Work Bag, 25 cents each

y of the designs illustrated on this ge, 30 cents per dozen, padding cotton, cents per ball. Any further information regarding y of the articles supplied on this ge or relating to up to-date art abroidenes will be furnished on receipt a stamped envelope. The articles illustrated on this and preceding page will be found on sale in the art departments of the best stores. If they cannot be obtained in this manner send the money direct, and the goods will be sent postpaid.

The Soul Set Free

The Western Home Monthly

Robert Browning, that seer of the soul's experiences, referring to this ex-pansion of the soul in Dis Aliter Visum,

"Was there nought better than to enjoy? No feat which, done, would make time

break,

And let us pent-up creatures through Into eternity, our due? No forcing earth teach heaven's em-

ploy?" Where can we find a more stubble

commentary on the growth of the soul than in Rabbi Ben Ezra Poor vaunt of life indeed,

Were man but formed and feed On joy, to solely seek and find and feast.

Such feasting ended, then As sure an end to men; Irks care the crop-full bird? Frets doubt the maw-crammed beast? Then welcome each rebuff

Grandpa Says THESE Are Good for Little Boys!

"GOOD" is right. Pure chocolate, pure milk and pure sugar-that's what Maple Buds are. They're not only good to the taste-they're nourishing and wholesome. The children may eat all they want. Maple Buds satisfy their craving for sweets and at the same time build up their little bodies.

Buy Maple Buds at your grocery. Teach the children to spend their pennies for these wholesome sweets.



That turns earth's smoothness rough, Each sting that bids not sit nor stand

but go! Be our joys' three parts pain; Strive, and hold cheap the strain; Learn, nor account the pang; dare, nor grudge the three!"

What author outside Divine writ saw so deep into eternity as this "subtlest asserter of the soul in song?" In answer to the selfish view of life, of Omar Khayyam, and others, all down the ages, "Let us eat, drink and be merry, for to-

Lasts ever, past recall:

Earth changes, but thy soul and God stand sure.

What entered into thee

That was, is, and shall be:

Time's wheel runs back or stops: Potter and clay endure.

He fixed thee mid this dance

Of plastic circumstance,

This present, thou, forsooth, wouldst

fain arrest.

Machinery just meant

To give thy soul its bent, Try thee and turn thee forth

sufficiently impressed."

I once heard a woman say she did not read Browning because he was so heterodox in his views of life. What writer in the English language has shown in words so complete a repose in the infinite God as the following lines express?

"So take and use Thy work, Amend what flaws may lurk, What strain o' the stuff, what warp-

ing past the aim!'

My times be in Thy hand! Perfect the cup as planned!

Let age approve of youth, and death complete the same!"

The poem "Rabbi Ben Ezra" may be described as an exquisite mosaic out of which we have taken several parts, but the true beauty of the thing cannot be seen till read and studied in its perfection as a whole.

Ralph Connor in his new book makes two of his characters discuss the transformation in the heroine in the follow-

"Well," said the little nurse with deliberation, "let's begin at the top. Her hair? A hairdresser explains that. Her complexion? A little treatment, massage, with some help from the doctor. Her hands? Again treatment and release from brutalizing work. Her figure? Well, you know, that depends, though we don't acknowledge it always, to a certain extent on-well-things-

and how you put them on." "Nurse," said the doctor gravely, "you're all off. The transformation is from within and is explained, as I have said, by one word-soul. The soul has been set free, and has been allowed to break through. That is all. Soul-soul-soul! A soul somehow on fire."

Six Scientific Facts.

1. Salt, iron and lime are the min-

Winnipeg, Feb., 1913

CUBES

All the stimulating extractives of beef that tone up the nervous system, and aid digestion and the rich nourishing protein which feeds the body and builds up strength and stamina, combined scientifically in the right proportions-that's Oxo Cubes THE GREATEST ADVANCE IN FOOD-INVENTION SINCE MEN BEGAN TO EAT & WOMEN LEARNED TO COOK.

TINS OF 4, 10, 50 & 100 CUBES.

One Oxo Cube to a cup

Simply dissolve an Oxo Cube in a cupful of hot water, and you have imme-diately a delicious, invigorating beefbeverage that will whip up your tired muscles and send a glow of health and vigour throughout your whole body. Handy for everybody-everywhere outdoors or in.

4 CUBES IOc. - IO CUBES 25c.

most common in water.

2. The trees, plants and leaves, in almost their natural form, which are found in coal beds, prove that coal is of vegetable origin.

3. A draught to a stove is needed in order to supply the flame with oxygen, the fire-producing element of the air.

4. Tar and turpentine burn with much smoke because of the large proportion of carbon they contain."

5. Alcohol gives much heat and no smoke because it contains a large per cent. of hydrogen and but very little carbon.

6. Blowing on a candle flame extinguishes it because the surrounding air is cooled below the burning degree, and then often the flame is completely blown from the wick.

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Many mothers have reason to bless Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, because it has relieved the little ones of suffering and made them healthy.

The Western Home Monthly

Temperance Talk

What Do You Say?

Written for The Western Home Monthly. By J. H. Kenyon.

G HALL we moil and toil for money when the sun shines hotly down, And the breezes in the parks can cool our brow;

- When the colors of the rainbow are reflected, like a crown,'
- By the flowers in the glory of their Now?

Shall we think more of the dollars than the beauty of the earth, When the days of June are beckon-

ing us away? Can

we sit and figure profits and thus increase our worth, When our soul has been invited by a

fay?

Are we sure that life is golden when we miss the moving show,

That Nature daily offers to our view? Shall we never rise to wisdom, and grow big enough to know

The panorama of the Beautiful and True?

Is there not more worth in shadows that flit across our path, Than in all the dreams of wealth we

cannot use? Are we not much more beholden to the gospel of the wrath?

That overwhelms the practice of abuse?

Can't we learn a bit from Nature and enjoy the present hour, The only time we know we have to

spend? Won't we stop to watch the sunset,

and linger in our bower, While the pictures in the sky come

to an end?

Can't we break the bars that bind us, that keep our souls in jail? Can't we labor for the freedom of the Self?

Won't we see beyond our bellies and hear beyond their wail, Towards the destiny that has no use

for pelf?

Oh, I long for simple freedom, simple freedom of the soul, And a life as sweet as it is sound;

With an outlook more than human to apprehend the whole,

And preserve us from the petty cares that hound.

I want to kneel and listen to the sounds of growing life, And press my head upon my

mother's breast; I need the love of Nature to hurl away

the knife, That makes more wounds than surgeons ever dressed.

I want to claim my kinship with the loveliest things that grow, And vindicate my right to live as one;

"Why, my little girl, what are you do-ing here all alone?"

The tone frightened the little one and with tears coursing down her cheeks she piteously cried. "Oh! please, Mr. Man. I'se run away

from Nursie cause I'se so lonesome for my Mamma and my Papa's d'on away and Nursie says my Mamma is in Heaven and I se going to her but it's dittin' so dark and I c n't find the way. Please, please, Mr. Man, tell me the way to my Mamma."

to my Mamma." "The way to Heaven," ah, did he but know the way himself. What should he tell this little girl? "Little one," he spoke again, this time in softened tones lest his rough voice

should jar on her again and once more provoke the tears to flow.

"Little one, Heaven is far, far away, so far away that you cannot get there tonight. Tell me your name, girlie, and let me take you home.'

"I d'ot lots of names, Mr. Man, Papa t'alls me Darling, and Nursie "Her wee Lamb" and "Sweetheart."

"But what is your Papa's name?" in-

But what is your Papa's name?" in-terposed her questioner. My Papa is my Papa, Mister, and is course called Papa. What's 'our name Mr. Man? I like 'ou awful much. "With that she slipped her little hand reassuring into his."

What was his name? He had so many-Black Dick, Fighting Harry, Evil Jim; ah no, such names were not for her to hear. He must go, what should he do?

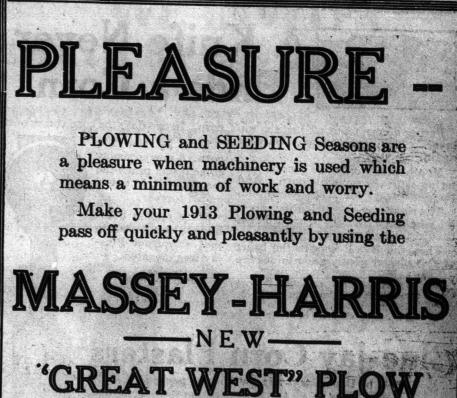
Just then a nurse came dashing up the walk: "My precious, precious, wee lamb," she cried, "thank God I have found you. Come home to Papa and us all, we have been so frightened for you."

"No! no! Nursie, I can't, I must see my Mamma." But after several minutes pleading the Nurse st last persuaded her to go back. As she turned away she once more laid her hand on the black grimy one and with childish simplicity said-

"Has 'ou any 'ittle gir' like me? I wish 'ou had. If my Papa goes away I'll be 'our little girl too, cause I like 'ou, Mr. Man."

The man watched her out of, sight and as he turned to go to his home the words still rang in his ears—Has 'ou any 'ittle girls like me, I'll be 'our little girl too, cause I like 'ou, Mr. Man." What had this pure little one seen in him to like? Ah, had he not three little girls of his own at home but what timid little ones they were to this little one he had met. His own dared not speak to him for fear their words would be met with curses and blows. When he entered they shrank off into a corner as if frightened of his very presence.

It was a strangely silent man who sat down to his tea that evening. His wife gazed wonde irgly at him. Was her Dick lost for ever; what a man he had been when she first knew him, but then had come the rush to the Klondyke for gold and he had come back rich. Yes, too rich, days of dissipation followed until all was gone and he now worked in a factory oiling all day



AND

No. 11 DRIL

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14, 16, 20, 22, 24 SINGLE DISC, DOUBLE DISC and SHOE

EXTRA STRONG FRAME EVEN PRESSURE .: POSITIVE FEED LARGEST GRAIN HOPPER BUILT BOTTOMS ARE INTERCHANGEABLE



I only ask for Nature, beautiful Nature in her glow, That the daily sun is glad to shine upon.

"A Little Child Shall Lead Them "

"Please Mr. Man, can 'ou tell me the way to Heaven?" The words fell like The words fell like a thunder "clap" on the ears of a bent, drunken, forsaken and wretched man. His clothes were tatte ad and mud bespattered, his hands begrimed, his face unshaven. Well might he start as his eyes for a moment rested on the little white face of the speaker and the little baby hand resting so confidingly on his arm.

He started to speak but again relap-sed to quietness. Was he fit to speak to this little one? No passers by were there at present for it was close upon dusk and the park was deserted. At last he mastered a few wordsand spending at night all that the day had brought him; while at home toiled. his wife, day and night, washing and sowing, nursing and cooking, washer-woman, dressmaker, nurse and cook all combined making the little not nearly sufficient to keep the little ones with bread.

For that day, for one whole week, no one recognized Dick. He never spoke of any change but in that time his conscience was at work. If a little one could trust him then surely there was a God who trusted him and he could once more become a man. He became very gentle to his own little girls. How was it he had never seen what pretty eyes Molly had; what lovely curls Susie had, they would even curl naturally around his fingers but little Esther-she looked like the little one he had met. Her hand rested just as confidingly now in his as had that little one's.

Alas for the bar-room and for the loafers, they saw Dick no more. Many a war he waged in his own breast but



AT WORK AFTER TWO YEARS OF SUFFERING. OAKWOOD STOCE FARE.

your medicine whenever I can. H. B. HARDMAN, GUARANTEED TO CURE ANY BONE SPAVIN, W. Walkace Nutting, H. D., 360 Massachusetts Ave., Boston. Mass., Aug. 13, 1912, writes : 'I bought a horse in Bradford, Pa., after they had exhausted all the skill in that country on him, shipped him here, used one bottle of Save-The-Horse (he had a spavin) he went sound and was used and raced on our speedway. I am not in the horse business, but when I see a good one going wrong I buy and use it in my practice, and usually bought many bottles."

C. Hannaw & Sox, Proprietors. Valley, Neb. Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N.Y. - Ih ning to write all spring about the mare I treat

Every bottle of Save-the-Horse is sold with an iron-olad contract that has \$60,000 paid-up capital back of it, guaranteeing to perman-ently cure or refund the money; no matter whether it is Bone or Bog Spavin, Tendon dis-euss or Puffs-nor how aged, serious or com-plicated the lameness or blemish may be.

OUE LATEST Save-the-Horse BOOK—is our 17 Years' experience and DISCOVERUES—Treat-ting over 160,000 horses for Ringbone—Thoropin— spavim—and ALL Lameness. It is a Mind Settler —Tells How to Test for Spavim—What to Do for a Lame Horse.

Covers 58 forms of lameness-Illustrated. MAILED FREE.

But write, describing your case, and we will send our BOOK sample contract, letters from Breeders and business men the world over, on every kind of case, and advice-all fyee (to horse owners and managers).

Write! AND STOP THE LOSS.

The Western Home Monthly

he never faltered and as he grew in his This unexpected and energetic attack own esteem others saw the change in Dick. No longer the tattered individual but a well dressed man we see him once more sitting on a bench in the park. This time four little girls are about him; he is now a well esteemed citizen and the little girl whom we first mentioned in our story is a welcome visitor to their humble but beautiful little home. He is now in the employ of her father and a more respected and trustworthy man could not be found in that vast city than Dick had become.

Well may we echo the title of this brief story—"A Little Child Shall Lead Them."

Use for Red Nose

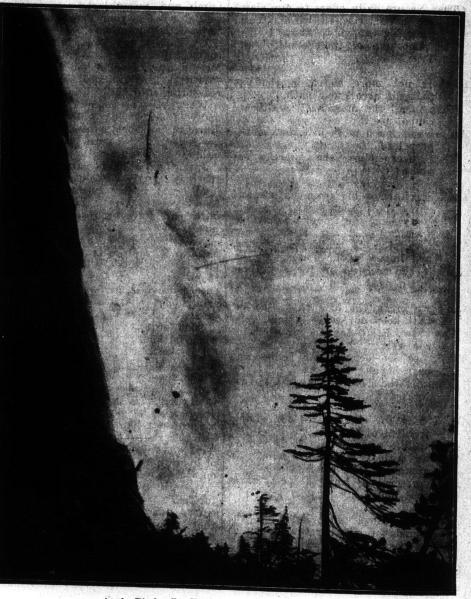
An ex-politician, whose nose is of a brilliant red hue, was indulging in his besetting vice in a suburban bar recently, when an old acquaintance said, "Ekuse me, olde man, but there's a fly on your nose." "Leave it alone," snorted the barman, "it's only warming its feet." face of the drinker, is now known to indicate a diseased condition.]

so surprised the fighters that, suspending hostilities, they sat up and stared at their assailant in mute astonishment. Then the ridiculousness of the thing seemed to strike them. They burst into hearty laughter, and getting up, took their coats and went away, ap-parently quite friendly, while the old lady retired triumphantly amid the cheers of the crowd.

Winnipeg, Feb., 1913.

No License Ahead

The 23rd annual report on the statistics of manufacturers for the state of Massachusetts gives the average earnings for both men and women for each city in the state. The average earnings in the license cities are \$498.28. The average earnings in the no-license cities are \$540.67. This shows a difference of \$42.39 in favor of the no-license cities. Multiply this difference by the number of workers in no-license cities, which is 96,369, and [The red nose, like the red you will find that no-license workers receive \$4,085,081.91 more annually than they would with the average earn-





When writing advertisers please mention The Western Home Monthly.

At the Pitch-off. Emperor Falls, Mount Robson

What Father Got

The other day, while a teacher was hearing a boy recite his lesson, the passage ocurred: "The wages of sin is The teacher, wishing to get death." the word "wages" out by deduction, the word wages out by deduction, asked, "What does your father get on Saturday night?" The boy answered promptly, "He gets drunk."

A Peacemaker

In the Bow Road, London, E., one Saturday evening, two men, the worse for drink, were fighting like demons. They were surrounded by an excited and yelling crowd, not one of whom attempted to interfere, and, as usual, there were no police to be seen. An old lady, carrying a cross-handled market basket, came upon the scene, at which the combatants were upon the ground Massachusetts kicking and punching each other in a most savage manner. paused only long enough to take in the situation, then she went to work and license places.

ings in license cities. Possibly not all of this increase is due directly to the absence of the saloon, but much of it can be traced to that cause.

But it isn't the earnings alone that are affected. The expenditures are hit a good deal harder than the earnings, under license. One saloon for each one thousand people means at least \$12,000 in money spent annually for liquor. It is believed to be a fair estimate that not more than one-fourth as much money is spent for liquor under nolicense as under license. This indicates a saving of \$9,000 annually for each one thousand people. As there are 682,-043 people in the no-license cities this would show a saving of \$6,138,000 annually under no-license by keeping the saloons out. The saloon is doing more to make men poor and to keep them poor than any other cause.

A five-year comparison made by the No-License League shows that the average tax rates in no-The old lady license cities and towns of the state were \$1.09 per \$1,000 less than in the belabored the two men about their towns are also spending more money No-license cities and heads and bodies with her basket. for schools and streets than license

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The Western Home Monthly

places. It is also found that the high-est per capita indebtedness is in the license cities. Briefly stated, the re-ceipts from license fees have not bettered the financial conditions of license places while the saloon has increased crime and poverty and reduced the earnings and savings of the people to a lamentable degree.

With such a showing as this made in the "model" license state of Massachusetts what reason can be advanced for any state to go into partnership with the liquor business by way of the license route? Does not sound wisdom demand that the people refrain from entering into any kind of partnership with such a traffic?

He Did What He Could

A party of Scotsmen had been having "convival," and unsteady were the steps of the home-going in the morn-One fell by the wayside and calling. ed for help from another wayfarer. The would-be Good Samaritan tried to steady himself as he looked down on the fallen one and then settled matters by saying, "I canna help ye up, but I'll lie doon aside ye!"

What Whiskey Did

Stood on Ireland's soil a follower Of great Matthew pere the good; And around him, meekly listening, Erin's witty children stood.

At the vice that ruins nations, He, knight errant, thus did tilt :--

(In the noble Temperance battle Not one drop of blood is spilt.)

"Shame on Erin's foul betrayer, 'Tis the whisky is her foe; Whisky makes you slaves, not free-

men Whisky deals a traitor's blow.

Whisky clothes your wives in tatters, Leaves your children ragged and bare;

Whisky robs your homes of comfort, Breeds disease and want and care."

Every listening man assented, For their wits were far from dull; Yet assenting, some lamenting Each had not his bottle full!

For it is a mournful secret Which bespeaks our nature's ill; We may hold a brief for angels,

Yet be far from angels still!

Not appalled by facts so dismal, Warming as he dealt each blow, Fired by an enthralling passion

(That's the oil that makes things go) ! After taking breath, he thundered

"All these facts are known to you; Is there one vile crime or evil That the whisky does not do?

Whisky makes you shoot your landlords!

Is this so, I ask each one?" "Tis the w

"Whisky," said Beecher on one occasion, "is a good thing in its place. There is nothing like it for preserving a man when he is dead. If you want to keep a dead man, put him in whisky; if you want to kill a live man, put whisky in him."

The average man has no appreciation of the amount of unnecessary work which he imposes upon his kidneys. The use of tobacco, alcohol, tea, coffee, as well as of mustard, pepper and pepper sauces, and other irritating condiments, even the free use of salt, are ordinary means to get the kidneys over-worked and prematurely crippled.

The free use of butcher's meat is another means by which the kidneys are very commonly overworked, for one pound of meat contains no less than ten or fourteen grains of uric acid. A pair of sweetbreads, for instance, contain seventy grains of uric acid, and even worse poisons are formed by the rotting of undigested meat that remains in the colon. A natural dietary which excludes meat gives the kidneys the least work and guarantees them the longest life possible.

Health

By Elizabeth Gregg

One of the first and most important duties that rest upon man is the preservation of his health. Yet how few there are who seem to pay any at-tontion to it. The majority of civilized humanity appear to think that the stomach is a common reservoir, or place of densit for overwhing that the mail of deposit, for everything that the world calls "food," regardless of quality pro-vided it is pleasant to the taste. It is a melancholy fact that in this country the physical powers and general health of our people are on the decline. Out of every ten persons, men and women, it is a difficult matter to find one that is sound and healthy. This may seem strange, but, nevertheless, it is true, as can be proved by actual statistics. A person who enjoys uninterrupted good health nowadays is almost a

"curiosity". In fact, we have become so accustomed to look upon the poor, shriveled-up, pale-faced, tobacco-eating, whisky-drinking men of to-day, that when we do, by mere accident, come across a healthy, full-grown and perfectly developed man, we invariably "feel astonished". But why is the health of the people generally so bad? I believe that every sensible man or woman will agree with me when I say that it is owing to the unnatural mode of living which people have adopted. It seems to be a prevalent idea with the majority of mankind, that everything that nature produces, in the shape of organized existence, from a rat to an elephant, was created expressly to gratify the voracious appetites of men. "Slay and eat," and "live to eat," rather than "eat to live," appear to be the motto of all. I do not wish to tread upon the corns of anyone in particular when I say that most people eat too much for their own good. The stomach is a machine, and like most machines is liable to get out of repair if worked beyond its capacity. It is necessary then, that this important organ of the physical man should be kept in proper working order at all times if we would enjoy good health. It is not for me to say what is the best food for each individual, everyone should know what agrees with him or what does not. and have sense enough not to eat what is an injury to himself. A person who rises from the table when his appetite is half satisfied, will find himself in a much better condition for work. either mental or physical, than if he had eaten till it was a displeasure to eat any more, which seems to be the rule with most persons. Those who live thus will not be troubled with dyspepsia, head aches. doctors' bills, and a perverted appetite that craves nothing but hot cakes and hotter brandy.



Don't be the "Skeletongst the Feast" Sa and Po This is an invitation that no thin man or woman can afford to ignore. We will tell you why. We helps digest the food you eat, that hundreds of let-ters say puts good solid flesh on people who are thin and underweight. The wean we do this? We will tell you. We have founding cell growth, the very substance of which our bodies are made; for putting in the blood the red cor-puscles which every thin man and woman so sadly needs—a scientific assimilative agent to strengthen the nerves and put the digestive tract in such shape that every ounce of flesh making food may give its full amount of nourishment to the blood instead of passing through the system undigested and un-sasimilated. Users tell of how this treatment has made indigestion and other stomach trouble quickly disappear while old dyspeptics, and many sufferers from weak nerves and lack of vitality declare in ef-fect it has made them feel like a two-year. All this new treatment, which has proved such a boon to thin people is called SARGOL. Don't forget the ane S-A-R-O-L. Nothing so goodhasever been discovered before. Thy wore because of their thinness, men under-weight or lacking in nerve force or energy have, by there of life—been fitted to fight life's battles, as never for years, through the use of "Sargol". Thou want a beautiful and well rounded figure fustly proud—a body full of throbbing life and en-ing flighamton, N.Y. today and we will send you you, absolutely free, a 50c box of Sargol to prove all ing flighanton, N.Y. today and we will send you you, absolutely free, a 50c box of Sargol to prove at the rate of one pound a day. They are declare they have inversed their weight. Take one pound a day. They are declare they have inversed their weight. They want proof? Well, here you are first the why have been convinced and who will wear to the virtures of this wonderful preparation.

REV. GEORGE W. DAVIS says: "I have made a faithful trial of the Sargol treat-ment and must say it has brought to me new life and vigor. I have gained twenty pounds and now weigh 170 pounds, and, what is better, I have gained the days of my boyhood. It has been the turning point of my life. My health is now fine. I don't have to take any medicine at all and never want to again."

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this makes twenty-four pounds. I feel sta and am looking better than ever before, and light arry rosy cheeks, which is something I never say before. "My old friends who have been used to see with a thin, long face, say that I am looking, than they had ever seen me before, and fath mother are so pleased to think I have got to so well and weigh so heavy 'for ms." "Please send me another ten-day treat I am well pleased with Sargol. It has bee light of my life. I am getting back to my p weight again. When I began to take Sargol weight of my life. I am getting back to my p i used to have. I feel good all the time. I to put on about five pounds of fleah and that be all I want."

to put on about five pounds of flesh and that will be all I want." "F. GAGNON writes : "Here is my report since taking the Sargol treatment. I am a man 67 years of age and was all run down to the very bottom. I had to quit work, as I was so weak. Now, thanks to Sargol, I look like a new man. I gained 22 pounds with 23 days' treatment. I cannot tell you how how happy I feel. All my clothes are getting too tight. My face has a good color and I never was so happy in my life." "MES. VERNIE ROUSE says : "Sargol is certainly the grandest treatment I ever used. It has helped me greatly. I could hardly est anything and was not sible to sit up three days out of a week, with stomach trouble. I took only two boxes of Sargol and can est any-thing and it don't hurt me and I have no more headache. My weight was I20 pounds and now I weigh 140 and feel better than I have for five years. I am now as fleshy as I want to be, and shall certainly recommend Sargol, for it does just exactly what you say it will do."" You may know some of these people or know somebody who knows them. We will send you their full address if you wish, so that you can find owough. Tobably you are now thinking whether all this can be true. Stop it! Write us at once and we will should be true. Stop it! Write us at once and we will end you absolutely free a 50c package of these you fat. We are absolutely tow fack the you to take you fac. We are absolutely to a chance to make you fac. We are absolutely tow fact was the will put good healthy flesh on you but we don't ak tow up to take

kes us miss 'em!" Answered Ireland's truthful son. Harriet A. Beavan.

Alcohol is Certainly Bad for Bones

Doctor Lane, of Guy's Hospital. London, one of the leading surgeons of Great Britain, has perhaps a larger experience in the treatment of bones than any other surgeon in the world. 'He has originated methods of treating fractures which have been universally adopted and have proved in the highest degree successful. One of his discoveries which has made it possible to deal successfully even with the very worst fractures so as to leave almost no deformity whatever, consists in the use of metal plates by which the fragments of broken bones are held together. These plates are attached to the bones by means of screws. Doctor Lane has observed that in the case of persons accustomed to use alcohol, the bone tissues are so soft and friable that the screws do not hold well. As he said to a representative of Good Health, who had the good fortune to witness some of his operations, "A drunkard's bones are rotten; they are not good for anything. Whatever alcohol may be good for, it is certainly bad for bones."

Jane Addams: I have long made up my mind to take for granted the genuine heartedness of my friends. notwithstanding any temporary ambiguousness in their behavior or their tongues

MRS. A. I. RODENHEISER writes

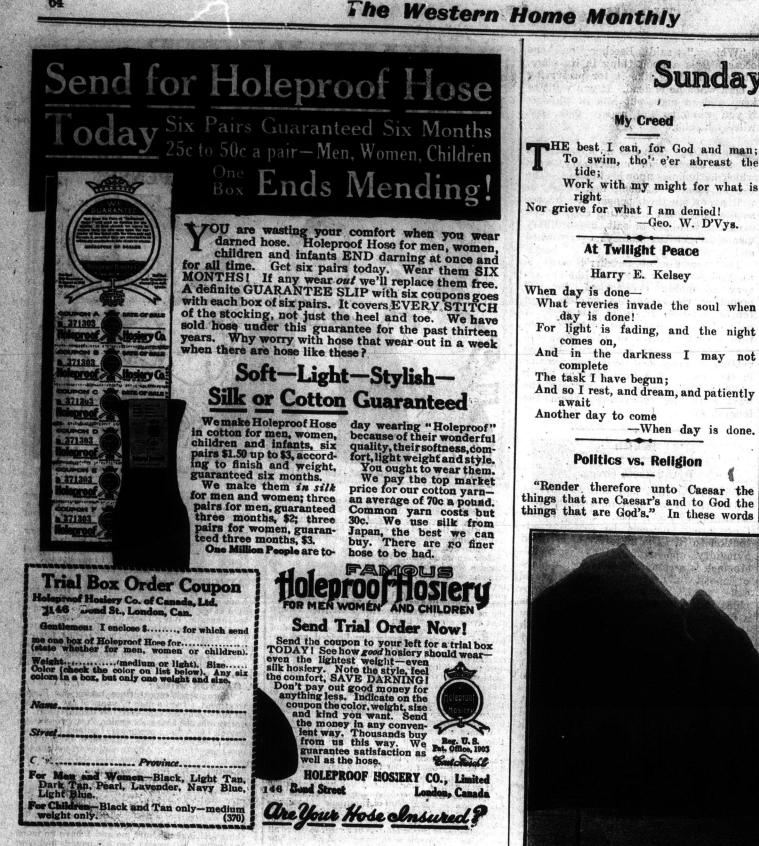
"I have gained immensely since I took Sargol, for I only weighed about 106 pounds when I began using it and now I weigh 130 pounds, so really

thinness is from, give Sargol a chance to make; fat. We are absolutely confident it will put g healthy flesh on you but we don't ask you to t our word for it. Simply cut the coupon below -enclose loc in stamps to help cover the distribut expenses, and Uncle Sam's mail will bring you w you may some day say was one of the most value packages you ever received.

COME, EAT WITH US AT OUR EXPENSE

This coupon entitles any thin person to one 50c package of Sargol, the concentrated. FI Builder (provided you have never tried it); and that 10c is enclosed to cover postage, packing, Read our advertisement printed above, and then put 10c in stamps in letter today, with coupon, and the full 50c package will be sent to you by return of post. Address: The Sar Company, 5-B, Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N.Y. Write your name and address plainly, and, T THIS COUPON TO YOUR LETTER.





Sunday Reading

Work with my might for what is

-Geo. W. D'Vys.

And so I rest, and dream, and patiently

'Render therefore unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and to God the things that are God's." In these words

character as given by the Lord Jesus Christ has begun to displace the conception of Him which the Koran gives,

Winnipeg, Feb., 1913.

In India contact with a Christianity more true to the Scriptures that that which Mohammedanism has met in most Asiatic lands has already done much in the thought of educated Moslems to substitute for the Allah of the Koran the heavenly Father of the Gospels. The teaching of the Koran regarding God and duty will be more and more sub-jected to the scrutiny of reason and the tests of historical investigation. When the inspiration of the Koran and the apostleship of Mohammed begin to be questioned, and inquiries as to the nature of God are earnestly pursued, the beginning of the end of Islam will have come.

The more the right of private judgment is exercised the more will faith in the Koran and in what it stands for be shaken. The cry for a regenerated Islam is a response to influences from the West, and among the most powerful of these are the moral and spiritual forces the Christ has brought into the world, and they cannot fail sooner or later to lead to a reconstruct n of religious thought in Islam, and to the opening of its heart to His claims."



Moose River at Foot of Pass.

Gossip

J. R. Black

Like some other words in the English. language, the word "gossip" has suffered deterioration. Now the term "gossip" is



New Light

both. The one integral, indivisible man has two spheres of duty: what he owes to God, what he owes to society. Though different, the spheres are not separable; and those duties are not conflicting, but complementary. No sentiment is more irreligious than the one summed up in the saying, "Religion is religion and politics are politics." On the contrary, religion is politics, and politics are religion, or neither is the genuine article. -Henry C. Vedder, D.D.

Jesus did not pronounce a divorce between religion and politics, but announced

soluble. "Man is by r 'ure a political

animal," said Aristotle; "Man is incurably

religious," says Sabatier. Jesus affirms

The union is indis-

their marriage.

Mohammedanism in India

Dr. W. A. Wilson of Indore, India, has given an interesting series of talks in "The Presbyterian" on the status of Mohammedanism in India at the present time. The following is an extract which will interest many Western readers. "Without doubt, Western education as

a disintegrating force has begun to act on Indian Islamism. A liberalizing process has begun. Among the educated, the arrogant religious conceit nd contemptuous pride of fancied religious superiority, so characteristic of ignorant Mohammedans, are giving place to a more tolerant attitude to the Christian faith, and a higher appreciation of its doctrine of God. The revelation of His

used as descriptive of a person who talks glibly and unfavorably about people. And to have it said of one that he or she is a "gossip" is to set them forth as an utterer of slanders, or, if true, discreditable things. But the character of a gossip used to be other than this. Any person, who knew what was going on in the community, talking of these things without the motive of injuring anyone, or, indeed, thout saying what would injure, was a gossip. The talk might be concerning events, institutions or persons, but in every case only the kindest things were said, and that, too, in the kindest spirit. By so doing the gossip was a purveyor of interesting news that awakened the interest of people in one another, and in valuable things associated with their lives. But today the gossip seems mostly to see and hear the worst things in society and in individual men and women, and takes special delight in telling the bad into the ears of any found open to hear it. But while much of the gossip in modern life is deprecatory of the subject with which it is occupied it is not all of this ignoble kind, and as a specimen of the better, I cite the case of a lady who talked volubly to all who would listen-and it was seldom she failed to find listeners-for though she talked much, her talk was invariably of

MURRAY

The Western Home Monthly

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BUST AND HIPS Every woman who attempts to

make a dress or shirt waist im-mediately discovers how difficult it is to obtain a good fit by the usual "trying-on" method, with herself for the model and a looking-glass with which to see how it fits at the back.

the good points she had discovered in other people. If the subject of her remarks was a minister she spoke of the good she had received from his ministry in public; his sermons, she alleged, always contained something worth people's consideration; and in his pastoral work he was kind to the poor, and sym-pathetic toward the troubled. A friend was certain to have words of commendation in any refrence she made to him. Even where a person was known to have lapsed from virtue, she would plead for leniency in judgment, urging that the temptation to which the fallen yielded may have been more than ordinarily strong; and, anyway, none knew of the resistence offered before the downward step was taken. In this way she went about, thinking the best possible of the men and women among whom she lived, and endeavoring to get others to think likewise.

The prevalence and character of gossip are to a large extent, dependent on the treatment it receives from those to whom it is offered. If a person is found ready to listen to the recital of faults or vices, or both, in another's character, the person willing to recite these is encouraged. And where sympathy only with the rehearsal of excellencies is manifested, those who would relate the opposite are discouraged; while those who recount the good elements are stimulated in their effort. And a little reflection will enable one to realize that this is the proper course to p .e. For

mounds until he came to her resting place. Her presence lifted the dread clouds and made him unafraid.

In the midst of the fear places of human life he who is conscious of God's presence has gained the victory.

Hair Breadth Escapes

By Rev. F. W. Boreham

Life has most wonderful escapes quite apart from pistols and precipices, from floods and flames. Mr. H. G. Wells contributed a very striking article to the Daily Mail, London, recently in which he emphasized the modern tendency, to escape. "The ties that bind men to place," he writes, "are being severed; we are in the beginning of a new phase in human approximate " in human experience.

Mr. Well's article is the story of a great escape. Men do not now live like poor Tim Linkinwater, sleeping every night for forty-four years in the same back attic; glancing every morning be-tween the same two flowerpots at the dingy London square, and convinced that nowhere in the world was there a view to rival that landscape! No; we have escaped, and we keep on escaping. It becomes a habit. Every holiday is an escape, often a hairbreadth escape. Every composure of a weary head upon a soft pillow is an escape, a breaking loose from the cares that relentlessly pursue, an immigration into the land of

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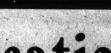
A box of Na-Dru-Co Dys-pepsia Tablets costs but 50c. at your Druggist's. National Drug and Chem-ical Co. of Canada, Limited.



The Shades of Night Falling Softly Around Mirror Church, Alta.

if a man's character is belittled by | another in his absence, the person guilty of it would do the same to the hearer, and this personal danger should cause him to refuse to listen to the destructive criticism. Moreover, any person who seeks to lower a fellow man in another's estimation has a poor opinion of him in thinking that he would be pleased to learn of another's inferiority.

sweet unconsciousness or radiant dreams. Every indulgence in really refreshing recreation is an escape. Every pleasure is an escape. I noticed that the theatri-cal editor of the London "Graphic", in the issue that was crowded with pictures of the coal strike, headed his page: "A Way of Forgetting all A out the Strike." good deer forests he wrote



65



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Without Fear C. C. Wylie

The lad lived a mile and a half from the post office. At a bend in the road where it ran through an avenue of fine maples was the vilage graveyard.

The lad had been fed on old land fairy stories until there was a streak of superstition in his make up and a dread of the things he couldn't see. So when he made the post office journey after dark, as he came to the trees he would get into the very centre of the road and make trembling haste to get past where the tomb stones showed white through the swaying boughs.

But there came a day when the lad's mother, she whose hand touch had always brought back courage to his sinking heart, was carried down and laid at the far side of the graveyard.

After that the rustling leaves and glinting marbles had no fear for the lad. On the darkest night he would climb

there is a sanctuary-to which the deer can retire with complete immunity-not because their lord and master is philanthropic, but because he knows that, if he shoots everywhere in his land, the deer will cross the border into his neighbor's demesne and probably not return."

Everybody Needs a Place of Escape

"At such a moment as the present-the great industrial war being in full swing -we all need a sanctuary to which we can retire from the rumors of war, from strikes, from newspaper jeremiads, and from all other depressing influences. The retirement is not an act of cowardice. It is necessary as a resuscitation. It helps one to get on the top of things, to see life in perspective, and with some commonsense." From a source, that passage is wonderfully suggestive. 'A way of forgetting! A sanctuary! A re-tirement! The man who has found this way of forgetting, this sanctuary, this retirement, has escaped-that is all.

Or think what an excellent means of escape a really good book represents. "Is your world a small one?" asks Myrtle Reed. "Is it small and made unendurthe fence and pick his way among the able to you by a thou and jetty cares? DAINTY, DRESSED DOLL GIVEN FREE FOR SELLING BOOKLETS

BOORLETS This large and beautiful doll is about two feet in height, and is dressed in the very latest style, direct from Paris. Her costume is made up of fine silk, trimmed with I rish lace, and she has a very stylish hat. We believe it is one of the prettiest dolls ever shown. Given absolutely free for selling only \$3.00 worth of our high grade embosed and colored post cards at 6 for 100 sincluding Birth-day. Comic, Views and Val-entine's Day. Al our post cards are fast sellers. Write now for cards and as soon as sold send us the money and we will send Doll by return mail. FG. CO, Dept. W.H.M.

THE JONES MFG. CO. Dept. W.H.M. WINNIPEG, CANADA





An Object of Pity

That part of our nature which we call the emotional is much more highly developed in women than in men. They are more sensitive, more tender, more sympathetic, more pronounced in their likes and dislikes, more susceptible to the extremes of pleasure and pain; and these refined mental qualities, no less than beauty of form and feature make up the atmosphere of attractiveness and charm which always surrounds true womanliness.

The continued existence of these winning, engaging womanly characteristics depends to a very large extent on the regularity of the womanly functions and the condition of the womanly organs; and when these functions and organs become disordered or diseased the same mental qualities which are the glory of a well woman become the source of suffering and torture almost indescribable. Her cheery hopefulness is changed to a feeling of despondency, almost of despair, and she is haunted with forebodings of worse evils to come. Instead of being entertaining and companionable, she becomes moody and irritable, being unable to keep her mind from dwelling on her troubles. She becomes morbidly sensitive, imagining that she is being slighted or foresaken by her relatives and friends and she has a most humiliating sense of her miserable condition and her loss of her womanly attributes. If she is religiously inclined she is very liable to be oppressed with doubts and fears in regard to her spiritual condition, or to think that she is eternally lost. In addition to this, she has also to endure the most distressing aches and pains.

What makes the case still more pitiable, especially with married women, is the fact that few men understand or appreciate the extent of their suffering, or the seriousness of the troubles causing it. Many doctors even speak of these disorders as subjects for ridicule, and the poor sufferer often gets a reputation for being a crank or a scold when she more nearly approaches being a martyr.

As these disorders are due to a disordered condition of the womanly organs, it is evident that to effect a cure these organs must be restored to normal condition; or, in other words, the circulation which has become congested and stagnant in these parts, must be improved so that the waste matter will be expelled, and the nourishment so badly needed be brought to these suffering organs. It is the waste matter, or broken down tissue, which is held in the stagnant blood vessels in these parts, that causes most of the suffering by oppressing the nerves located in these parts.

The Western Home Monthly

Are the heart and soul of you cast down by bitter disappointment? Would you leave it all, if only for an hour, and come back with a new point of view? Then we open the covers of a book!" And we have all fallen in love with Mr. Edward Thomas' village scholar in "Horae Solitariae." He finds a refuge from the shadows of the world among the realities of books. He set his little cabin door between the restless world and himself, wandered across to his book shelves, and felt a supreme pity for plutocrats, plenipotentiaries and princes! — Australian Southern Baptist.

In every healthy heart there is something besides the spirit of good business economy: Love, that thinks of persons, not of their circumstances; Pity, that sees only need and forgets deserving; Kindness, that believes that laughter will heal better than admonitions; Helpfulness, that is blind to everything except destitution. And if there should be any doubting people who do not believe that many of this sort live, tell them to look about them and soon they will discover that the muster roll of kindly loving hearts counts into the thousands.

Robin Adair

Here is a pretty dog story, which is also quite true.

During one of the latest birthday celebrations of the poet Whittier, he was visited by a celebrated singer. The lady was asked to sing, and seating herself at the piano, she began the beautiful ballad of "Robin Adair."

She had hardly begun before Mr. Whittier's pet dog came into the room, and, seating himself by her side, watched her, as though fascinated, listening with delight unusual in an animal.

When she had finished, he came and put his paw very gently into her hand, and licked her cheek.

"Robin takes that as a tribute to himself," said Mr. Whittier. "He also is 'Robin Adair."

The dog, hearing his own name, evidently considered that he was the hero of the song. From that moment, during the lady's visit, he was her devoted attendant. He kept by her side while she was indoors, and when she went away, he carried her satchel in his mouth to the gate, and watched her departure with every evidence of distress.—Scottish-American.

Education for Girls

This is a subject which has been much discussed, but which never loses its importance. An address upon this subct was given at the International Congress of Farm Women, by Mrs. J. Muldrew, of Alberta, formerly of Mac-Donald College, Que., who, because of her experience, is well able to speak along this line. While in Eastern Canada, Mrs. Muldrew addressed a number of Women's Institutes, and a few extracts from the address referred to will be of interest to our Institute members. "We have, as a rule, used more wisdom with the education of our boys than with our girls. This is because we look upon our men as the producers of wealth. When a boy has completed the courses prescribed by our elemen-tary and high schools, if we can afford to give him additional training, we try to make the added years bear direct on his vocation so that in whatever department of life he centres his energies, he can become a better producer of wealth. We have not used the same wisdom with our girls. Political economy has to do with the production, distribution and consumption of wealth, in fact it is concerned with the business of the nation. Our government statistics show that as much as ninety per cent of wealth produced is spent on the home or on the interest directly connected with the home. Thus, while men are producers, women as managers of homes become the directors of ninety per cent of the wealth produced. It is a well known fact that the majority of women, as high as ninety per cent in CanWinnipeg, Feb., 1913.

ada, marry and become the directors of homes.

"Education as it is planned for the nation should meet the nation's greatest need. Our girls must be trained to live in a world and to live abundantly they must participate in all its phases. If their training has failed to develop executive ability, absolute honesty, and independence of judgment, what shall be the result when they are thrown on their own resources? In educating our girls today, we are reaching out toward the future of this land. Its future is in the hands of the women if they did but know their home influence greater to effect good than acts of legislatures.

"To have good homes we must begin early to implant a love of home in the growing girls and a familiarity with the requirements for such. If a girl has reached a marriageable age with absolutely no taste for domestic life and no ambition to learn, she has no right to place herself where she is responsible for a home and where she may have to assume the upbringing of children."

Reasoning with Children

Over and over again we are impressed with the fact that most disagreements between people—whether between adults or beween children, or between children and adults—are due to misunderstandings. It seems to be so hard to get inside the other person's head. As soon as parents resolve not to treat their children arbitrarily, that is, on the basis of their superior strength and authority, they adopt a plan of "reasoning" with the children.

Our reasoning depends very closely upon language. But every significant word that we use has a distinct meaning in the mind of the individual, depending altogether upon his experience. As the experience of the child is very meager, compared with that of the grown-up person, it is no wonder that our everyday remarks are constant sources of misunderstanding to children.

The little girl who had been frequently reproved for not using her right hand came to have a positive dislike for her other hand, which she naturally understood to be a wrong hand.

Children are apt to attach to a word the first meaning that they learn in connection with it. Only with the increase of experience can a word come to have more than one meaning.

And so with the question of reasoning, as with all other aspects of child training, it is a question of understanding, and of being in close and sympathetic relation with one's children.

The remedy known as ORANGE LILY will positively relieve this congestion and organs. It is an applied or local treatment, and acts wholly on these parts. It is absorbed into the blood vessels in these organs, and as it has powerful antiseptio properties, it immediately acts on the waster harder held there, and causes it to be discharged. As this dead matter is discharged the rives are relieved, the pains and the nerves and blood vessels become stronger. **ORANGE LILY** thus proves its merit by actual, visible results. It acts as certainly and as positively on all female troubles



Dear Mrs. Currah, —I am very grateful to **ORANGE LILY** for the change it has made in my life. When I commenced its use eight months ago I felt i would be surely insane before the year of depression and nervous twitching that I would have to scream. I had doctored with three different doctors for over two years, and had also used both the Pierce and Pinkham medicines, but none of **LILY** and have kept gaining ever since. I do not feel that I am entirely cured yet, but I am sour much better than I was that I am sure I will soon be entirely well. I sleep well, and feel cheerful and happy, have also noticeably improved in appearance. Enclosed find \$3 for which please send me two boxes discharged, and which looked like a chicken's gizzard, is becoming very scant, and I imagine that the girculation is pretty well restored. Am I not right in this? Your sincere friend, MRS, L. E. A.

Free to all Sufferers

In order to enable every woman suffering from any form of female disorders to test the merits of **ORANGE LILY**, I will send to every one who will send me her address, or the address of any suffering friend enough of the remedy for ten days treatment, absolutely free. As this is worth 35c. it is only because I know that it must give relief that I make this free trial offer. Further, if any woman wishes expert medical advice, and will write me a full description of her case, I will submit same to the staff of the Coonley Medical Institute, Detroit, Mich., and they will write her direct without expense to her. INCLOSE THREE 2-CENT STAMPS and address MRS. FRANCES E. CURRAE, WINDSOR, ONT.

The Kind of Woman I Married

It was not until I was twenty-one that I gave any thought to matrimony. My wife and I were chums from childhood, often meeting at parties, skating rinks, socials and dances, but the night that made me decide to ask her to be my wife was when driving home from a barn dance held at a friend's house some distance from the city.

After we had gone some distance a thunderstorm that had been threatening, broke in all its fury, vivid flashes of lightning was the only source of light to enable our seeing our way. The thunder was the kind that sends the cold down your back and makes you wonder if the end of the world has really come.

A blinding flash of lightning, a deafening roar of thunder, then from the darkness came a cry for HELP. Then quick almost as the lightning, my wife (to be) called to me "You jump out and help, while I hold our horse's head." And she was out of the buggy just as quick as I was. Right then and there I made up my mind that if she would have me I would make her my wife, for she had proven to be made of the right kind of "stuff," and sure enough when we had given the necessary assistance to our fellow traveler I "popped the question" and she made me the happiest man on earth when she replied:

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The Western Home Monthly

"Why, of course, if you want me I will marry you."

That was over thirty years ago, and our choice has proven satisfactory, and when first married we spent Christmas in the good old-fashioned way. Mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters, all at the old homestead, the big fat turkey and plum pudding and presents, for every per-SOIL.

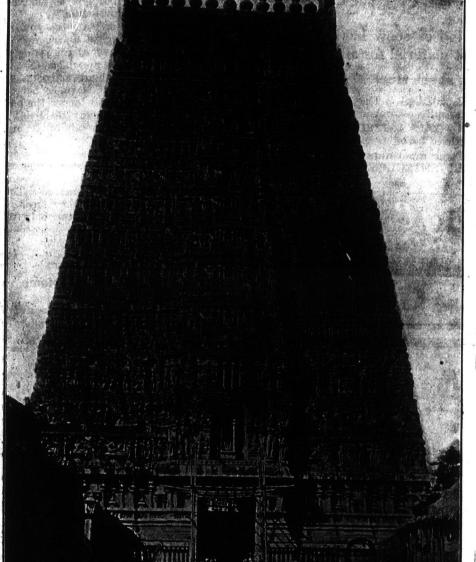
I wish we could recall those days, but now we have children of our own to come for Christmas dinner to our home where many happy hours are spent. And not to forget the others who may, through sickness, not be in a position to have an enjoyable Christmas dinner we give to them, and in the giving there is even more pleasure than the partaking of the things which the good Lord has so bountifully provided us with. We have an old motto at home that says "The Lord loveth a cheerful giver," and even so, give from what you have and receive from Him the blessings who said "Suffer the little ones to come unto Me."

dia," which is here reproduced. If such there be, rest assured that we would not rest until the fact had been blazoned far and wide and advertised in the remotest quarters of the globe. Yet knowing that there is such a structure, we point with pride to our own futile attempts at sumptuousness in building construction and decoration, knowing full well that in the words of the street urchin "we can get away with it."

Twelve stories high it is, and so magnificent that it obliterates its squalid surroundings. Excepting for the ceiling of the lower story which is of stone, the ceilings depict Indian scenes in beautiful paintings. Stone carvings of which there are thousands upon thousands, whose beauty fills one with awe and amazement at the capabilities of the Indian, adorn the entire outside of the temple.

This beautiful "skyscraper" is attributed to one of the king's of the famous Bayak line of rulers, who reigned centuries ago. It is estimated that dur-







A "Skyscraper" of India

Photograph, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

Kumbakonam, India.-Years before the American architect patted himself on the back upon completion of the plans for this country's first "skyscraper," 'way out in India, the land whose customs and civilization we probably under-estimate, "skyscrapers" were soaring cloudwards.

And what "skyscrapers" they are! Where in all America, with all its millions, with all its progress, with all its great knowledge, with all its engineering facilities and with all its ability to do the unusual thing, is there anything in the building line to equal this magnificent temple, the dazzling beauty of which cannot be described even with the aid of that past master of description —the camera?

Where in this country is there a building which we can show the visiting tourist and say, "The carvings on this building are equal to those of the Carangapany Temple at Kumbakonan, In-

ing the annual Mahamakham festival \$60,000 is deposited here in this temple by the Indians who make the yearly pilgrimage.

Keeping School Children Healthy

My prescription for all children of the school age, is briefly; cleanliness, proper food and clothes, plenty of sleep, and reasonable exercise. Of course. this prescription must be mixed and administered by the parents of the child and it should be flamed with common sense.

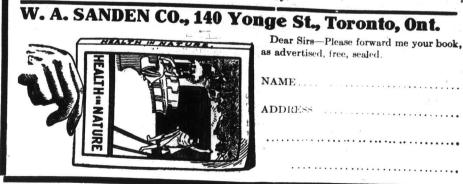
In the space at my disposal I can set down only a few practical precepts, few if any of them new, but few generally observed.

First, sleep. For children who are well, there should be at least two windows open, day and night, with perhaps a screen to protect the sleepers from wind and rain and snow. The ideal room would require no heat save on a few of the very coldest winter days. Young children should have sleeping-bags, perhaps with arms in

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Remember, the little illustrated book which I send free, sealed by mail, as per coupon be-low, not only fully describes my VITALIZER, telling of a special offer by which you may get one on special terms for use in your own case, but contains a great fund of private advice for men, some good wholesome cautions, and a lot of general information that might be of value to you to the end of your days. Therefore, please write to-day.



them, or very abundant space and room. Winter is the time to sleep, for there are hibernating tendencies in man, who normally sleeps most in cold weather. The best cure for sleeplessness is a brisk walk or even a ride, if possible, in the wind. A long night's sleep seems to have been a slow evolution from an interrupted and imperfect series of sleeping states of primitive man: and the deeper sleep is, the higher the level and the greater the vitality of the waking hours will be.

68

There should be sun on the bed, if possible, and the strongest draft of air

all day. Little furniture is needed in the room, and that should be simple. Dumb-bells, wands, chest weights, clubs, a little gymnastic apparatus for mild exercise on retiring or rising may be provided if the children need them.

The daily bath is an institution of immense importance. For vigorous people, young and old, the hot or warm bath should be an exceptional luxury reserved for emergencies. The best bath, whether foot, sitting or complete, is a sudden, brief immersion in cold water without soap, occasionally with a flesh brush, and perhaps until the skin

tingles and aches with the cold, and then hasty drying-off with a crash towel in a warm bathroom, all over in a very few minutes.

A little exercise is good after emerging from a bath, and only after a few minutes, when skin and surface reaction have had time to empty the blood supply they want and have completed their reactions.

Corns cripple the feet and make walking a torture, yet sure relief in the shape of Holloway's Corn Cure is within reach of all.

Grandmother's Wisdom

When grandmother asked me what I was thinking about I answered straight

out, for that is a way one has with

want to marry me, if I would say

and I looked straight back at her.

knotted brows. Do you love him?"

"I was wondering, if Hubble, should

Grandmother looked at me strangely

Grandmother sat down calmly

"There seems to be only one answer

to that and I can not understand the

grandmother.

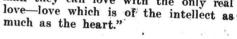
"I don't know."

'yes.' "

Winnipeg, Feb., 1913.

"Then, of course, you wouldn't marry him." in one of the big arm chairs and opened "Many a dollar is lost by putting off until to-morrow. Send for the book she was carrying-EASTLAKE catalogue to-day." I couldn't let her dismiss the prob--The Philosopher of Metal Town. lem so coolly. "How am I to know if I love him? No building material like this-I was never in love before." "Until you are sure of your love there is no use worrying about it, is there?" **METALLIC**" "Don't you like Hubble?" I asked in amazement. "I like him very much and he would is superior in every way. It is most economical-is be a desirable husband for any girl. Steel Shingles But for this particular girl he isn't deeasy and quick to lay or erect, saving expensive labor, sirable unless she loves him." and lasts a lifetime without continual repairs. Lightning, rain, wind or snow has no effect "Perhaps you think I am too young." on "Metallic"—it is WEATHER, FIRE AND RUSTPROOF, the best material for all buildings. "Eighteen is young to marry in this generation, but it's not at all young to Look over this list-all made from the finest quality sheet steel begin thinking about marriage. A girl should think a lot about marriage be-"EASTLAKE" METALLIC SHINGLES. On buildings "MANITOBA" STEEL SIDING. The best for large fore-hand, for often it' is to be her cafor 25 years, and still in perfect condition. reer. But since it is no longer the only buildings, elevators, mills, storehouses, etc. "METALLIC" CEILINGS AND WALLS. A handsome, CORRUGATED IRON-GALVANIZED OR PAINTED. occupation for a woman, there is no sanitary decoration-lasts a lifetime. need for her to think about it anx-For implement sheds or barns, fireproof and durable. "METALLIC" ROCK FACED SIDING. In brick or You should read our interesting booklet "EAST-LAKE METALLIC SHINGLES" and our new iously stone design for houses. "Nowadays nothing need matter but love. Girls marry not because it is the MANUFACTURERS Catalogue No. sents Wanted only thing for them to do, but because A post card in som they fall in love and want to. They with your name can afford to wait until they meet the Sections. and address will man they can love with the only real Write for bring them to articulars you at once. **CRONTO** No Building Material Like This Western Canada Factory, 797 Notre Dame Ave, Winnipeg, Man. COLUMBIA The One Universal Entertainer

A sure means of enjoyable and best of music in your home would be to arrange for this excellent and popular Outfit at once. Don't miss for another day the enjoyment this instrument will bring; and which, in its fullest measure, might just as well be yours.



The Value of a Happy Home

A Western railroad has decided to dispense with the services of all of its employees who have not happy homes. This is a drastic exemplification of the truth of the Bible axiom that to him who hath shall be given, and from him who hath not shall be taken away; even that which he hath.

Certainly it is tough luck on the man who has a shrewish and nagging wife and a slovenly home, to have his job taken away from him on account of his misfortune, and to be deprived of whatever peace and comfort he can get out of a long run that takes him away from the scene of his misery. Perhaps the reason that trains are so is because so many conductors and engineers are not in any hurry to get back home. Aside, however, from the surface cruelty of such an order there can be no question of the wisdom of the railroad in making it, for happiness in his home life is an actual tangible asset that adds appreciably to a man's efficiency. And this applies not only to railroad men, but to men in every walk and calling of life. Between the man who goes forth to his labor from a peaceful, cheerful, well ordered home, and the one who goes forth from a home that is a well of bitterness, and unrest, and strife, there is not only the difference between happiness and misery, but between success and failure.

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Young People

The Adventure of One Leg

By Franklin Welles Calkins

PEAKING once of the perilous life of trappers and hunters who had their headquarters at his trading post, McHenry narrated the adventure of "One Leg Pete" with a grizzly. "One Leg," as the crippled trapper was usually called, had fought in the Mexican War, and had lost a leg-cut off below the knee-at the Battle of Molino del Rey. Why this veteran, who drew a good

pension from the government, should have chosen the arduous life of a trapper and hunter the trader did not know.

"He kept his two boats at our fort," said McHenry, "and they were quite the fines skiffs in our part of the country. During the open season one or both of these were moored by chain and padlock in the mouth of a small creek, and the oars were stored with me. One Leg did all his hunting and trapping in one or other of these boats. He never left the river but to go a short distance up one of its numerous tributaries. When he could catch a steamer in season, he would engage passage and go up the river, sometimes to the head of navigation, and then drift down to us,

trapping and hunting on the way. "He escaped attacks of Indians, I think, by his friendliness toward them and by their respect for his crippled condition. A man demented or seriously crippled is seldom in danger from Indians unless they take him unawares; and that would not have been easy to do to One Leg. There was no more wary and alert camper on the upper Missouri. He usually walked with a crutch, but sometimes by a curious foot-and-knee hop.

"It was on the return from a wolfhunting trip, about the middle of Oc-tober, that this trapper met with his most thrilling adventure.

"In his larger boat, One Leg was drift-ing down river, three or four miles above the fort, when he saw some large animal swimming across in front of him. He plied his oars and quickly came up with the swimmer, which proved to be a grizaly. The bear was frightened, and shorted, pawing water and churn-ing up feam. Perhaps this commotion of the water was the reason One Leg's shot was not more effective-for the trapper was an expert with the rifle. He fired an ounce slug at Ephraim's head; and the bear ceased threshing, and floated up, apparently dead.

"Being wholly unable to lift the carcass into his boat, the hunter slipped his boat-chain round the neck, fastened it with the padlock, and took the bear in tow. He had no more than reloaded his gun and taken up the oars, how ever, when Ephraim rolled right side up and began to wag his head, cough, and paw water. One Leg knew then that his bullet had glanced on the skull, inflicting only a scalp wound. He picked up his rifle, and was about to fire again, when the notion hit him that it would be novel sport to tow a live bear in at the fort! Chuckling with glee at the sensation he would create, he laid aside his rifle and took up the oars. "For a time it was an open question whether the bear wouldn't drown, so One Leg drifted at ease while Ephraim fought back to his senses and blew the water out of his lungs. As soon as he had a steady head, the bear began swimming to get ashore, and pulled away from the boat in steady and powerful strokes. The trapper had a hard fight to hold his game at the center of the current, where alone he could hope to keep the animal afloat.

the depth of water, and the bear suddenly reared himself in the shallows. "One tremendous pull at the chain as

the boat bumped against a shelving bar, and the bear turned and attacked the skiff, half-capsizing it at the first stroke.

"One Leg had no time to take up his gun, so quick was the attack; and it would have fared badly with him had not the edge of the bar caved, throwing both bear and boat back into the current, which swept them past the dan-

ger-point. "The trapper would now gladly have used his rifle, but it was at the bottom of the boat, with two or three inches of water swashing over it.

"He caught it up, put on a fresh cap, and tried a shot at the bear's head; but the weapon missed fire, and he thrust it into a 'cubby' under the prow of the skiff, and took to his oars again.

"For a time after this fracas the current was rapid and favorable to the boatman. Yet the bear's energy seemed inexhaustible, and at a sharp turn in a channel, where the run of deep water was no more than twice the length of the boat, the trapper's exertions wrenched an oar out of its open lock, and before he could recover, the bear had his feet upon hard sand. Instantly the grizzly lunged away toward a low bank, dragging the skiff in his wake. The drag was so light that the bear felt himself free for the moment.

"If the trapper had had two good legs, he would now have jumped out of the boat; but he could neither run nor swim, he did not know what depth of water was in front, and he feared to attract the grizzly's attention at such fearful disadvantage to himself. So he sat in his craft, being towed along rapidly. When they came upon hard ground the bear would find the going, much slower, and there One Leg must depend upon his crutch for a quick es-

cape. "With this in one hand and his rifle in the other, he took the most exciting boat ride of his life. The bear did not make straight for shore, but kept to a line of rippling shallows, where the long point of a bar extended out into the channel. Thus his run was two hundred yards or more.

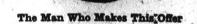
"As the water grew more shallow and the grizzly's big hulk of body was exposed, One Leg saw what a monster he had chained to his boat. It was a shaggy old male of the largest size. When the boat began to drag, the bear stopped two or three times to snarl and snap at the chain; and the trapper, stooping behind the boat's prow, believed that his time had come. The bear lunged on without seeing him, and when they struck dry sand, One Leg



69

Away, Care Anything About You? Why Should I Want to Help You?

Because I want to see the world grow better —and it is growing better. Please don't ever lose sight of that fact. It's because I want to see sunshine and happiness where now is dark-ness—fear—despair. Because I want mankind to have the benefit of what I have learned and know—the help, of all my life-work. It's because I want to send hope and rest and peace and conflort to every sufferer in the world that I can reach—because I want to see them well and strong again. I will do this for you—yes, for all, gladly, will-ingly, freely, if you will only let me. No more is asked or expected. I am financially able to make and fulfil this offer to the sick. It is my way—the way I have chosen to send help. For your own sake won't you let me help you—or some suffering, needy friend?



The Man Who Makes This Offer Listen—In my lifelong experience with medi-cine—with sickness—I have learned that Heart Disease destroys more human beings than any other things on earth! That it is a stealthy, deceptive, deadly mon-ster. That six people in every ten have Heart trouble. And you know as well as I that in lots of cases it creeps upon its poor victim unawares and strikes out their life almost without warning— often without their even suspecting that their Heart was weak or wrong at all. I have learned, too, that one of the worst things about Heart trouble is that most people don't know what the symptoms are—don't know what they mean when they have them. Another thing—s great n any people are misled and deceived into thinking their trouble is something else and doctor the Stomech, Kidneys, Liver, Nerves or Sexual Organs for some supposed trouble, when all the time it's the Heart that's causing it all. They are really treating the symptoms and not the disease itself. And a great many people who do know that they hundreds of cases. Many of these were the chronic, serious, complicated kind, in which other remedies and doctors had failed, and hope seemed gone. But this treatment acted quickly and permanently. In very many cases of Heart Disease the Stomach whis itreatment acted quickly and permanently. In very many cases of Heart Disease the Stomach whis itreatment acted quickly and permanently. In very many cases of Heart Disease the Stomach right, removes Constipation, steadies and revitalises strengthening, controlling and ouring the Heart is the Nerves and builds up the whole system, besides they then in the ma try. And ach are and steadies and strengthening and ouring the Heart is the derives and builds up the whole system, besides

the Nerves and builds up the whole system, besides strengthening, controlling and curing the Heart. I believe I can cure YOU! Anyhow, it's plainly your duty to let me try. And so I will gladly send you by mail, postpaid, without any conditions, without any restrictions and without any conditions, without a plain words and pictures explains your trouble clearly, and so that you will understand it. Remember, it is all FREE—the Book—the Letter of Advice—the Full Course of Treatment. There are no "strings" to this offer. Neither is it a C. O. D. scheme or anything of the kind. I ask for no money—I send you no medicine, expecting you to pay later. You bind yourself in no way. It is nothing but a genuine, generous, honest, free offer to the sick. I'm making this same offer in some of the best papers in America, besides **The Western Home Monthly**, because it seems to me to be the best way to quickly get advice and help— this certain effective treatment into the hands of every sufferer—everywhere. If you have one of these symptoms—Nerveus this certain effective treatment into the hands of every sufferer—everywhere. If you have one of these symptoms—Nervous-ness, Trembling, Twitching or Nightmare, Pal-pitation, Fluttering or Skipping Beats of the Heart Shoft Breath, Fainting, Smothering, Choleng, Numb or Sinking Spells, Dizziness, Nosebled, Swelling Legs, Asthma, Pain in Heart, Side or Shoulder Blade—your Heart and Nerves are surely wrong! Don't wait, for even now you may be facing sudden death. Please give your age and how long you have had the symptoms. Address: Directing Specialist Clearwater, Pres. Heart Cure Co., 641 Masonic Building, Hallowell, Maine.



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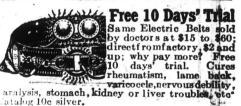
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"At that season the river was always very low. At many points its navigable channel was not fifty feet in width, with shallows and far-reaching sandbars stretching on one or either hand. "At each of these narrows the bear would make fierce exertions to reach the nearest bar. By hard pulling and adroit management, One Leg steered his catch clear of a dangerous landng, milling last, at a turn, he misjudged attempted to rise and jump. He was on his foot when the bear gave an extra yank, and threw him flat upon his back, not a little jarred in the fall.

"The yanks continued, and before the trapper could recover, the grizzly had leaped upon the low bank, where he was brought up with a short turn. With a roar of rage and fright, the animal wheeled, and swinging half-round, leaped to the slope below. One other mighty jerk, and the skiff rolled bottom side up, with One Leg underneath! Guessing what was coming, the trapper let go his crutch, and clinging to his gun with one hand, caught hold of a fastened seat board with the other.

"But the skiff was not dragged as far as he had expected. Its sharp prow digging into the sands, quickly brought the bear to a halt. Then the caged trapper for some minutes had reason to be glad that he was under cover. The bear fell upon the innocent craft tooth and nail, ripping, gnawing and roaring, while One Leg lay upon sand, trying in the darkness to prick powder into the nipple of his gun tube. Would the beast be able to tear the siding off the boat before he could get his rifle into shape? This was the momentous question he asked while he fumbled nervously and ineffectually, handicapped as he was by his cramped position and the darkness "But the skiff was of stout stuff, and



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the bear's fierce clawing at its prow failed to make an opening. Again the grizzly made a break for freedom, and rushing sidewise, wrenched the nose of the skiff free, whirled the craft half about, and was again brought up short, as its nose plowed into the sand. One Leg's arm was caught under a rail in this turn, and his gun was pushed into the sands outside. He peeled the skin off his arm in pulling in the weapon, but made an opening which let in more light. Hearing the grizzly tearing at some of his effects, which had been spilled, he made the opening larger, and peered out, to see that the bear had fallen upon a bale of wolfskins.

"The grizzly seemed to be wholly absorbed in this apparently purposeless havoc. Very possibly the strong, fa-miliar odor of hated and thieving prowlers appealed to his instinct as the cause of all his trouble.

"Nothing that had happened yet had so stirred One Leg. In his fierce anger at seeing one hundred dollars' worth of fine skins ruthlessly ripped up, he forgot all other emotions. He tore at the sand; making a bigger hole under the edge of the boat, and in the light of this; primed and recapped his gun nip-ple. He had tried this when the bear was hauling him in the water, but the jerky motion of the craft had rendered

it impossible. He felt reasonably certain now that the weapon would not miss fire, for the water had covered it but for an instant, and could not have soaked into its barrel.

"Determined to save a portion of his peltries, he put a shoulder to the bottom of his skiff, to heave it up for a shot, when the bear, seeing the move-ment, fell upon the craft, batting the side until the ribs cracked. With cocked gun, One Leg lay upon his back, ready to fire through the first opening which should give him a chance for success. But the boat was intact when Ephraim, leaping over it, caught his chain under an oar-lock, and rolled it clean over again, bottom up. "Uncovered in this melee, One Leg

found himself sitting across from the bear, and the bear still fighting at his boat. The trapper brought his rifle up as the grizzly made a fresh pounce upon the skiff. Then the gun cracked.

"When the beast had quit floundering, One Leg found himself standing over the biggest bear he had ever seen dead. He wanted mightily to bring in the whole carcass, but it was impossible to load it and so he contented himself with fetching away the pelt, head, claws and the choicer steaks. The skin came into my possession in the way of trade, and was one of the largest I have ever handled."

Fred's Presence of Mind

By Edward S. Ellis.

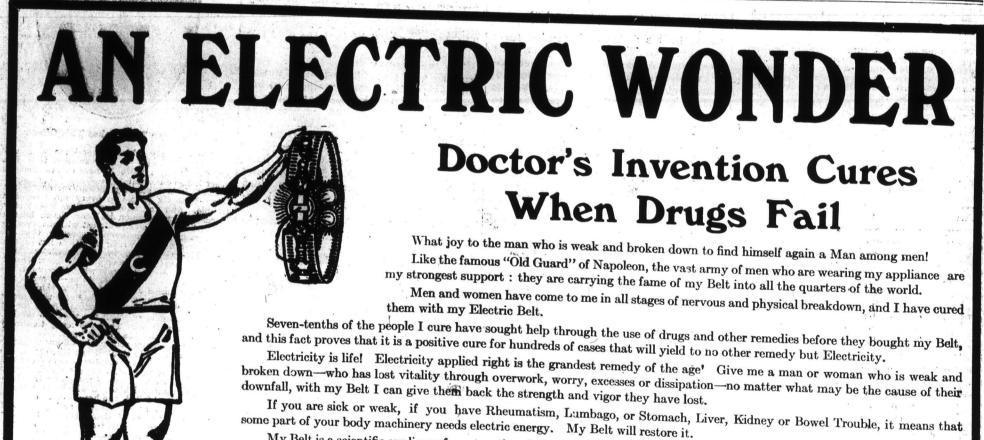
It is undeniable that in cases of peril, absence of mind is infinitely to be preferred to presence of mind; but, inasmuch as we are in continual danger, as may be said, life is often saved by that faculty, gift, or whatever it may be termed, which enables a person to do the right thing at the right moment.

All are familiar with incidents in which the coolest and most brainy of men have utterly lost their senses and been thrown into a panic as wild, resistless and senseless as that which often seizes the herds of cattle on the Western plains. For the time a person is irresponsible and as much a lunatic as anyone confined behind walls. It is unfortunate that it is so, but it is one of the characteristics of this curious human nature of ours.

I never knew a person whose presence of mind was more strikingly shown than that of Fred Belden. Fred lived on a farm a few miles north of Trenton, N. J., and on the bank of the Delaware River. We were both boys at school and became close friends, as we are today. He was bright, but in strength, activity and athletic skill was not above the ordinary run of lads of his age. He was an excellent swimmer, but did not acquire the art until a couple of years older than most of the rest of us.

When Fred was about twelve years old, he drove to church one Sunday with his mother and three sisters. The youngest, only six years of age, sat on her mother's lap, while one of the others was beside Fred on the front seat. It was a beautiful day in early summer, and the ride, something over a mile in extent, could not have been more delightful.

That section is very hilly. We have elevations which are dignified with the names of mountains, being several hundred feet in height. One of the steep est of these hills is back of Fred's own home, which is on the shore of the canal. This is separated from the Delaware beyond by a bank of varying width. The road over which Fred was driving makes a turn at right angles, so as to follow the course of the canal. All were chatting pleasantly, when they reached the top of the hill to which I have referred. Fred drew the horse down to a walk and held the reins taut to prevent his stumbling while descending the hill. At that moment, the "hold back" strap broke, allowing the carriage to run against the hind legs of the animal. He made a plunge forward. Fred held the reins tightly and the carriage, now fairly



Winnipeg, Feb., 1913.



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Dear Sir,—It is some five years since I wrote you that your Belt had given me perfect satisfaction, and I am still as strong and hearty as any man could expect to be. It is certainly a godsend that such an appliance should be in-vented for the cure of the ailment of poor, wretched humanity. I can now eat any thing that is catable and direct it walls no trouble works and my nerves anything that is eatable, and digest it well; no trouble worries me, and my nerves are very strong. I have been singing the praises of your Electric Belt for eight years and will continue to do so. I cannot say too much. for it has made my body a pleasure to own. Believe me,

Dear Sir,—I purchased one of your Belts in December, 1905, and after using it as you directed. I felt like a new man, and I am pleased to inform you that I am just as well to-day and as free from pain as I ever was in my life. I found your Belt much better than was represented, and I have recommended it to many others, and shall always feel a pleasure in doing so. I am more than a satisfied with my Belt. I followed your instructions and found it complete. Hoping you will have every success, I am.

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started on its descent, struck the horse again. Never very gentle, the impact threw him into a fright, and he began galloping down the hill at full speed. It was useless to try to hold him, for he had taken the bit in his teeth and was in a panic. The carriage bounded and swayed from side to side, as it went down the steep descent at most dangerous pace. Seeing their peril the eldest sister on the back seat

began screaming at the top of her voice. Fred looked around and asked with the utmost coolness: "Mother, can't you close Bessie's mouth? She is scaring the horse."

But the mother was helpless with terror herself. She could only utter words of prayer and press her youngest child to her bosom.

"I'm going to jump out!" exclaimed Jennie, who was sitting beside Fred.

As she spoke she sprang up, and the next instant would have been under the hoofs of the horse and the wheels of the carriage, had not her brother shifted the reins to one hand, caught her by the arm and flung her back beside him.

"Sit there!" he commanded, "or I'll whip you!" The frightened child shrank close to

him and clung to his arm.

The mother was praying, Bessie screaming louder than ever, while Jennie was as weak and helpless as a rag. All this took place in much less time

than I am using in the telling. Meanwhile, Fred Belden was thinking fast. Had there been a long stretch of level road at the bottom of the hill he would not have been greatly alarmed, for he could have kept the horse in the middle of the highway and let him run until exhausted, or until he could have gradually brought him to a halt; but there was that change of the road at right angles, a few hundred feet away at the bottom of the hill, and in front of his own home. It was impossible to make the abrupt turn without hurling the carriage over, and throwing probably every inmate into the canal or fatally injuring some of them.

But Fred Belden avoided all danger, and brought himself and friends out of the fearful dilemma without a scratch by the simplest method in the world. Keeping the plunging horse in the road, he waited until at the bottom of the hill, when, by a sudden wrench, he drew him partly to one side. He could not check him, and only slightly abated his speed. But he ran the hub of the fore wheel into the fence, where it caught fast. The traces snapped like twine, and, letting go of the lines at, the same moment, Fred sat still on the front seat and saw the horse gallop out of sight with the harness flying at his heels. The occupants of the carriage were considerably jarred and nearly flung out, but not harmed in the least. What Fred did was done deliberately, and was clearly the result of his presnce of mind. Strange it was that the same horse and the same load, with the exception of himself, was, soon afterward, the occasion of a more startling exhibition of remarkable presence of mind on the part of Fred Belden. One summer afternoon he drove to the town of Lambertville, which is four miles further up the river. He took his mother and three sisters as before and drove the same horse. The day was warm, and since the way was hilly in many places the task was quite a hard one for the animal. Upon reaching Lambertville, Mrs. Belden and her daughters spent an hour or so in shopping, while Fred wandered down to the railway station. A freight train was about ready to start southward, and therefore would pass directly in front of Fred's home. The conductor was well known to the lad and was fond of him. He invited Fred to ride home, promising to slow up near his house, so he could leap off without danger. Fred ran to where he had left his mother, and asked her permission. Inasmuch as the horse had rather a large load to pull, and she had often driven him alone, she made no objection. He brought the carriage up to the store, helped his mother and sisters in, and then hurried to the railway station and



Behind Mount Robson

from Titusville.

POLICY

clambered into the caboose at the rear

of the train. It looked as if the start

would be made within a few minutes of the carriage. At the "shops," a lit-

tle way below the station, an unexpect-

ed delay occurred, so that the freight

train was fifteen minutes late in start-

ing. The conductor explained that, in

order to reach Titusville on time, he

would have to run unusually fast. That

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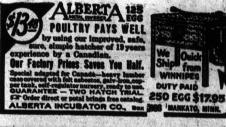
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INSURE

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FIRE INSURANCE LIVE STOCK INSURANCE

Fred, who, instead of leaping off, would

have to stay aboard and walk back

freight train was running at the rate of forty miles an hour. This is prodi-

gious speed for such trains, but neces-

sity occasionally compels it for short

distances. Fred was uneasy about his

folks, whom he had left to drive home

alone; for, though the road for most

Two miles below Lambertville the

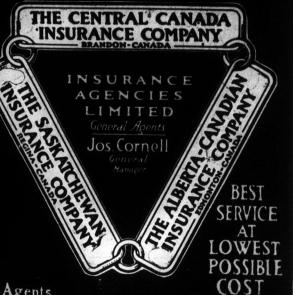
HAIL INSURANCE

appreciation of our fair dealings

For any information, write to any

INSURANCE AGENCIES LIMITED GENERAL AGENTS WINNIPEG BRANDON REGINA SASKATOON EDMONTON CALGARY

Or consult any one of our 1200 Local Agents



of the way is at a considerable distance from the canal, there are several places where it approaches to the edge. There was one spot which caused him more misgiving than all the rest, and, bracing himself on the front platform, he peered out against the gale created by their tremendous pace and watched until they should pass it.

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The very thing he dreaded took place. The horse reached the place just ahead of the locomotive. Mrs. Belden, not suspecting the high speed at which the cars were going, believed she could get beyond and at a safe distance from the track before anything would happen. But the engine thundered by with such a roar and racket, with the box cars rattling after it, that the horse again

became unmanageable, and, with a wild snort, dashed headlong into the canal, just at the moment the horrified Fred came opposite.

If there was any situation to try a person's nerves surely this was one. The conductor, who knew Fred's folks, almost fainted at the sight.

"Great heavens! we can do nothing!" exclaimed the brakeman, who was hesitating about leaping from the car, but he could not gain enough momentum to reach the water at a single bound, and would be instantly killed if he struck the ground at the terrific speed of the train.

But without hearing his despairing words, Fred stooped down, grass the coupling pin, and quickly drew if orth.

This disconnected the car. Then he | seized the brake and applied it with might and main. The speed of the car decreased so fast that in a few seconds it was safe for Fred to leap off. He did so, falling as he struck the earth, but received no injury. The conductor and brakeman were at his heels, for they were a considerable distance below where the carriage and horse had gone into the water. They worked desperately, and, leaping into the canal before they reached the spot, swam across and ran along the other side.

To their great relief they found that Mrs. Belden and her children were so near shore when the carriage was overturned that they were able to reach bottom, and thus escaped drowning.

The mother had received a bad cut on the forehead, which bled a great deal and whose scar she will bear through life. As for the horse he was drowned. He

Winnipeg, Feb., 1913.

had become entangled in the harness and floated slowly down the canal with the current. Fred looked at the round body for a moment as it drifted away, and then heartily exclaimed: "I'm glad of it!"

The Piper on the Hills

There sits a piper on the hill Who pipes the livelong day,

And when he pipes both loud and shrill, The frightened people say:

The wind, the wind is blowing up, 'Tis rising to a gale."

The women hurry to the shore To watch some distant sail.

The wind, the wind, the wind,

The wind is blowing to a gale. But when he pipes all sweet and low, The piper on the hill,

- I hear the merry women go With laughter, loud and shrill: "The wind, the wind is coming south,

'Twill blow a gentle day.' They gather on the meadow-land,

To toss the yellow hay. The wind, the wind, the wind,

The wind is blowing south to-day. And in the morn, when winter comes,

To keep the piper warm, The little Angels shake their wings

To make a feather storm:

"The snow, the snow has come at last!" The happy children call,

And "ring around" they dance in glee, And watch the snowflakes fall. The wind, the wind, the wind,

The wind has spread a snowy pall.

But when at night the piper plays, I have not any fear,

Because God's windows open wide The pretty tune to hear;

And when each crowding spirit looks, From its star window-pane,

A watching mother may behold

Her little child again.

The wind, the wind, the wind, The wind may blow her home again.

Entertainment.

A Unique Box Social Written for The Western Home Monthly By Mrs. J. E. C.

The young folk of our little town were all tired of taking part in programmes for our various entertainments so the ladies in our Aid Society planned something new. They desired to have a pleasant social evening, a programme instructive and humorous, and refreshments so arranged as to involve little labor.

Hence they announced a unique Box



Here is a great, big, handsome life-size doll, 27 inches tall, looking for a little mama. She is just the finest play-mate any little girl could wish for and you will love her as soon as you see her pretty face and big brown eyes, her pink cheeks and light curly hair.

In addition to the great, big dolly, we also send two smaller dollies, making three dollies in all. You will have lots of fun playing together and needn't be afraid of hurting the big ma-

ma dolly and her two baby dolls, because they won't break,

soil their hair or lose their pretty eyes. These three dollies are stamped in brickt science in bright colors on strong cloth and mother can sew them up on the machine in ten minutes. You can set these dollies down, bend their arms and legs and dress them up in all kinds of clothes and play all day long.



SMALLER DOLLIES, ALL READY TO CUT OUT, SEW UP

Lots Bigger than a Baby

These three beautiful dollies will make any little girl or boy happy. They won't break and we believe they are the most popular plaything you can give your children or little friends.

clothes fit it.

Every little girl wants a big doll. Think of the joy and happiness these three dollies will bring into your own home when the little ones see them.

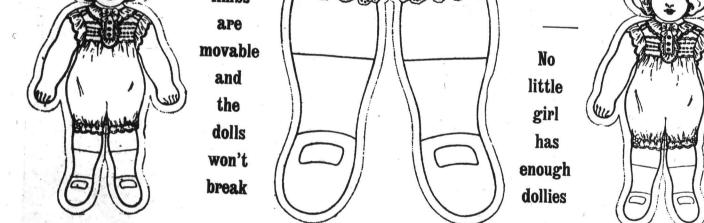
sheet of heavy cloth, ready to sew up on machine and stuff. So simple any one can do it in

Thousands of little ones all over the country will be made happy with these three dollies. After your little girl gets her dolls all your neighbors' children will want dolls just like hers. The supply of dolls is limited and we will fill all orders as long as our supply enables us to do so.

Actual size of Big Dolly, 27 inches tall. It is so large that baby's own

All three dollies on one large ten minutes' time.

Indestructible



These three dollies will make any little girl or boy happy. If you are a little girl or boy, ask your mother or father to send for these dollies, or if you know some little friends whom you want to make happy you can accept the offer below at once, and give them the surprise of their life. Better order these 3 dollies early.

The

How To Get These Dollies Free

Send us a yearly subscription to The Western Home Monthly at \$1.00 and these three beautiful Dollies—one big one and two smaller ones—will be sent to you by return mail.

Now, in case you do not get a NEW subscription, just get your papa or mama to EXTEND your own family sub-scription for one year. Send us this subscription, and by return mail we will send you the three beautiful Dollies. ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Don't Delay Signing This Coupon **Offer Limited To Thirty Days**

THE WESTERN HOME MONTHLY, Winnipeg.

Enclosed find \$1.00 for "One Full Year's" subscription to The Western Home Monthly. Send Three Dollies to ••••• at..... and paper to..... Box.....Town..... Province.....

Social.

Posters caught the eye from different points around the room. At the entrance, one had this announcement: First Part, Question Box (Conversation). Second Part, Opera Box (Entertainment). Third Part, Lunch Box.

Home-made candy was sold in Boxes and the money placed in a Cash Box. The entrance fee was dropped in a Contribution Box.

The tea-table was labelled Hot Box. The lunch consisting of two sandwiches, two pieces of cake, and a cruller were put in a filler a Christmas and New Year Box.

Boxes were used for trays, tea was served in cups, and more sandwiches and cake passed around afterwards. The programme was fully carried out. The addresses of fifteen or twenty minutes duration were given by prominent speakers of the town, all gentlemen, except the lady who opened up the Jingle Box, the rhymes referring to local events and people.

The programme consisted of the following:

Music Box, Selections—Gramophone. Addresses by:

The Tool Box-A Machine Agent.

The Pill Box-A Doctor.

The Match Box-A Minister.

The Brain Box-A Farmer.

The Jingle Box.

The addresses were both humorous and instructive, and we added a goodly sum to our treasury.

1913.

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The Western Home Monthly

Troubled With Weak Heart. Was All Run Down.

Many people are unaware of having

anything wrong with their heart till some excitement, overwork or worry causes them suddenly to feel faint or dizzy, and have an all-gone sinking sensation.

On the first sign of any weakness of the heart or nerves, you should not wait until your case becomes so desperate that it is going to take years to cure you, but avail yourself of a prompt and perfect cure by using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills Mr. Thomas A. Stevenson, Harris Sask, writes:—"I was troubled with weak heart, and was all run down for a long while. I was almost in despair of ever getting well again, until a friend recommended me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. After the first box, I was much better, and three boxes cured I am now, as well as ever, and will highly recommend them to any one else troubled with a weak heart." The price of Milburn's Heart and

Nerve Pills is 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25.

For sale at all dealers or mailed direct n receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co. Limited, Toronto, Ont.



About the Farm

Speed the Old! Hail to the New!

Written for The Western Home Monthly By Frances

The Old Year's tattered, banners Are drooping in the dust;

His armour, once so brilliant, Is fleched and stained with rust;

His hair is white, his flowing beard, Floats draggled and untrimmed;

His brow is care-worn, and his eyes With many tears are dimmed.

"My back is bent with burdens; My heart is sad," he said; "I see a waste of plenty,

While millions starve for bread; Earth's sons walk close at Sorrow's side;

The gift of life brings woe; My books are blotted, crossed and scored, So clean twelve months ago.

"But, lo! there are some pages That shine like burnished gold;

Entries that flash with diamonds, The worth can ne'er be told; And, read those sparkling, glinting lines,

All pearl-encrusted o'er, A tempted soul refused the cup

That blasts forevermore."

An item wrought in silver-My rapt attention drew,

"I thought of God and mother,

That sin, I could not do." And then the Old Year lightly touched These words in living light,

"A tiny gift and self-denied But precious in His sight."

'Much evil is recorded. For Satan has his toll;

But some white deeds will balance And equalize the whole."

He closed the book; upon his face A radiance seemed to shine,

That lightened up his features, and Relieved each grief-stamped line.

The New Year's gilded pennons Are flaunting o'er the way! He comes! a brave, young gallant

A-thirsting for the fray!*

And men press forth in heste to greet; For while this life shall, ast, The future calls us to retrieve A. The errors of the past.

-Frances.

The Londoners on their Homestead Written for The Western Home Monthly

By Lionel Kingsley

W^E lived in London within sound of Bow Bells, and the grime of city had begun to grow distasteful. The Lord Mayor's huge coachman interested us no more, and all was profit-. ess. So, fired by the namphlets th at the benevolent Canadian officials rain broadcast, we decided to homestead. The packing was a problem. We took all our furniture, including three bicycles -for one of the boys and two of the girls were enthusiastic cyclists—on reading from the railway guides to fortune that, "for miles the rolling lands are smooth for the aspiring plow, etc." We arrived in the land of promise and in due course took up our homestead, 20 miles from a railway station. No more daily papers flying in to the breakfast table, no more postmen a dozen times a day. No! we had to buckle to. The younger ones soon found that cycling was out of the question. One could walk just twice as quickly, and nuts and bolts went everywhere. But ingenious minds turned them to use. The girls had mechanical bents and instead of having a gasoline engine they fixed their cycles on struts and run belts from the back spindles on to the churn, stone, etc. Instead of smoothly rolling over English roads they now sat stolidly in the barn and pedalled furiously. It was just like the "Home Exercisers" one gets at home. They got so expert at last at this new method of transmitted power that they could tell by the miles registered on their speedometers when the butter was done. So ingenuity rose to the occasion.

The piano came in a fearfully toneless condition. But our musician-greatly daring-bought a tuning key, an in-structor (or destructor, rather) and bravely essayed to tune it. The result was that no one could evcr play on it again. Pride went before a fall in this case.

It was when we got to actual grips with farm life that we went awry. It was all so strange to us. We had little pigs born to our great sow, 15 of them. They fed all the time, but, alas, they never grew. It was a strange case. At three months of age they . wonder of the neighbors and of the agricultural colleges. Dwarfed specimens, but oh, so happy! With n ver a regard to us who thought only of the profitable side of them, they 11 rily tu nel up for their perpetual meals. And then they began to die. Perhaps our reproachful eyes were too much for them. By twos and threes they went into the land of shades. So ended our first litter.

If our farm did not show much profit it provided good sport. Boar hunting was particularly gamey. 'Ze borrowed a neightor's boar for breeding purposes; and conveyed it safely to our place in the wagon. Then it escaped, and for six long weary hours we chased it. Hour after hour it defied a hunting posse of five people. I vaulted over lumber, it slid between our legs, it grinned at us around corners. And all this just at the beginning of the thaw, the girls so aroused that they ran after it in the slushy snow in carpet slippers. Hunger, alone tamed it, and then came retribution, for the sows would have none of it, and it eat not and slept not but under great difficulty, and with much tribulation of spirit. For Isabel, our pet sow, and An. abel the second best, cast not the light of their favor upon it, and somersaulted it, and harrowed it all over the pigsty. With such a father, and such a mother, how could the little dwarf pigs have turned out otherwise.

Cows were also a trial, but we soon got to take mishaps as part of the game, so that when one of the cattle fell down the well-its front legs in it and its hind uncomfortably resting on one edge of the well-we took it for granted that this was some of the routine of farm life, and cheerfully passed three hours in hauling it up. We almost sawed the brute's head off in our endeavors, but we did it eventually, and our joy was so great that we put it to bed at once with a hot mash. And the knowingness of that cow was so much that it actually fell down the well again next day. But it did not get a hot mash a second time, it got a hot smash.

Our ignorance was pathetic. Our splendid mare foaled as we were driving home with it in the shafts from a party Foaled a half mile from home in the absolute darkness. ight had to be got and one of the girls ran to the house for lamps, and it was a sight to make cats laugh to see her endeavoring to run along with lighted table lamps under her arm. Every now and then the wind would catch her, and there would be an eclipse. Perseverance conquered, however, and mare and foal were victoriously brought safe to haven.



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In order to advertise and introduce their home study music lessons in every locality, the International Institute of Music of New York will give free to our readers a complete course of instruction for either Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, Cello. Brass Instruments or Sight singing. In return they simply ask that you recommend their Institute to your friends after you learn to play.

You may not know one note from another: yet by their wonderfully simple and thorough method, you can soon learn td play: If you are an advanced player you will receive special instruction. The lessons are sent weekly. They are so simple and easy that they are recommended to any person or little child who can read English. Photographs and drawings make everything plain. and drawings make everything pain. Under the institute's free tuition offer you will be asked to pay only a very small amount (avera, ng 14 cents a week) to cover postage and the necessary sheet music.

No one should overlook this wonderful offer. Tell your friends about it show Plug the this article to them. The International Institute has suc-

cessfully taught others and can successfully teach you, even if you know absolutely nothing whatever about music. The lessons make everything clear.

Write today for the free pooklet, which explains everything. It will convince you and cost you nothing. Address your letter or postal card to International Institute of Music, 98 Fifth Ave., Dept. Dept. 349D, New York, N.Y.



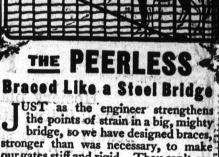


GLOBE CO., Dept. 199, Greenville, Pa.

Take it all in all, we loved not home-steading. Our land grew crops principally of stones, which are not exactly profitable.

Still, it was a glorio is time as long as we kept up the illusion that we were farmers. It took a lot to dampen our spirits-even the torrential rains could not do it for long. We had almost decilled to evacuate our farm when something happened, and a glorious change came over our spirits.

The sun shone and our crops grew, actually grew. They didn't rot as hitherto they had done, but, in defiance of all the rules of ill-luck, flourished golden heads of corn up towards the Manitoba heavens, and such is the adaptability of human nature, that as we looked back at the comfortable house which by this time we had built, we decided that things might be worse, and that the free air of the prairi. provinces



stronger than was necessary, to make ourgates stiff and rigid. They can't sag -they can't twist-they are a great im-provement over gates made the old way.

Peerless Gates

are made of first-class material. Frame work of 1% inch steel tubing electrically welded together. Peerless pipe braced gates are all filled with heavy No. 9 Open Hearth galvanized steel wire-built for strength and durability-weather proof and stock proof.

Send for free catalog. Ask about our farm and poultry fencing, also our orne-mental fence and gates. Agents wanted in open, territory. RANWELL Hovie more BANWELL-HOXIE WIRE Winnipeg, Man. Hen

was much purer, and certainly much cheaper than that of smoky old London. We began to discover new virtues in all that went to make up our little kingdom of 160 acres. Four miles away was the Lake Dauphin, and our boys brought home great lines of fish; blue berries, cranberries, and an infinite variety of other berries grew on the land; prairie fowls hopped audaciously on the roofs of the outbuildings, and last but not least, a moose actually—one winter's day, though, this was—hammered on our

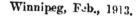
back door. From being only what our neighbors we "good sports" we had imperceptibly, but surply, developed into "good farmers." In othe words we had, to use the crisp Canadian phrase, "made good." It was very satisfactory to us now to laugh at our former amateur experiences. Not that, however, even now we did not make mistakes, many of them laughable in all truth. Not that the girls did not turn up their. noses very often in digust at what they called the crudities of farm life. For instance, when our sow next favored



The Old Homestead

us with a litter, and two of the baby- | of the daughters of the house. So that kins were poorly, they were brought the said daughters bathed the said piginto the house for delicate treatment, and the smell of the tiny shivering pigbodies was not odorous to the nostrils

kins with lavender water-an expensive treatment, which lacks nothing on the



We will not say but that we often during our period of being "broken in" despaired of success, and of ever wresting anything from the soil but those great stones. Nor that we did not lament ever leaving the Old Country. The long winter nights were our chiefest trial of all, the utter blankness of our detached life. not a neighbor within miles, and thrust back upon our worn-out resources. The inner furnishings of the large house which has taken the place of the former shack certainly helped to pass many an hour during times when snows had erected a barricade between us and the outer world. We discovered during this long season of nature's silence new pleasures in our books, our hobbies, but alas, never in our pian -. It refused to sing the old songs, and the most we could persuade it to do was to lend an indifferent accompaniment to the Canadian classic, "The Maple . 3af for ever."

Such is the narrative of the Londoners and of their "making good" on the fertile lands of the great West.

Saving the Baby Pigs

In the early spring before the sows farrow, I grind two bushels of corn and four bushels of oats together. I grind the corn largely to get the oats ground, as it is hard to grind oats alone. I think the grinding crushes the hull and the hogs get more out of them, as unground may pass through whole. To this I add 400 pounds ship stuff, 100 pounds tankage, 50 pounds oil meal and mix all together. To eight gallons of this mixture. this mixture I add 10 gallons of hot water and then 10 gallons of cold, and feed to 25 young sows.

I also feed shock corn. The hogs eat some of the blades and it helps them; it saves husking the corn, and the hogs do better than on husked corn. Some of the shelled corn works down through and the hogs work all day rooting after it, which gives them exercise. When hogs are fed on ear com they eat and then lie down. The corn fodder keeps them clean. After a week you have a bed of stalks to feed on, and not only that, they are in the best possible condition in which to get them before farrowing. Some young sows I sold last winter had nine pigs the first litter and their gams had 12 and 13 for us.

I breed Poland-Chinas. These hogs are the easiest feeders and get equally as large as any of the other breeds; and when fed up they carry the style and beauty admired by all. Although in the show ring the competition is great, those that are not afraid to launch out and show where winning is worth while usually get the honor that is rightfully due them. . Hogs at Farrowing Time At farrowing time I watch my hogs At farrowing time I watch iny hogs closely. At the 108th to 110th day I put each sow in a small pen by herself. I like the A-shape house the best, as the sows cannot lie on the pigs. When it is very cold I place a antern in the top of the A-shape house and it keeps them warm. It also gives light. I do not think a sow will lie on as many pigs if a lantern is kept burning about three nights until the pigs can get out of the way of the sow. I find more pigs are killed at night than in the day time. When the pigs first come I place them one by one in an old tub with old carpet in it and a piece over the top. I keep them away for tv) hours and then let them nurse. I am careful to see that all get an equal share and take them away again. I do this about three times, and by that time the sow will be very quiet; by so doing in this way I usually can save the whole litter. I do not feed the sow much for about three days. After that time she is allowed about all she will eat after the tenth day if the pigs are all right. Sometimes a sow's feed will all go to flesh, and the little pigs starve. Care must be taken to reduce the fat forming materials and feed something richer in protein. After the pigs are firee works old a run is made for the pigs. They have their little trough with skim milk and middlings in it.





For Dainty Children

Hosiery plays a very important part in the dress of a child. A well-fitting stocking of dainty material and pleasing color adds beauty to the simplest frock.

Buy "Little Darling" or "Little Daisy" hosiery for your children. They will look smarter and feel much more comfortable, because the stockings are made of the wool of Australian lambssoft and silky-knitted hygienically on the most improved machinery.

"LITTLE DAREING"-Has silken heel and toe. All sizes for infants up to seven years

"DITTLE DAISY"-Reinforced heel and toe. All sizes for children under twelve. OOLORS-Pink, Sky Blue, Cardinal, Black, Tan and Cream. Your dealer can supply you. Cost no more than inferior kinds. Look for the "Sunshine" Trade Mark on the ticket.

The Chipman Holton Knitting Co., Limited Hamilton, Canada MILLS AT HAMILTON AND WELLAND, ONT.

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The Western Home Monthly

A Farm Lad's Training

Anna Marilla Johnson, A.M. Farm or school, which shall it be? is the question usually presenting itself to the parents of a country lad as he enters upon his teens. The fond mother, dreading to lose sight of her boy, begs that he be allowed to stay at home and learn by experience how to care for the farm one to be his. The fat r perhaps wishes for his son another, an easier lot. The child himself shyly looks with longing tow rd the wide world, yet shrinks from the effort of a flight from the home nest. Who shall decide that which must be decided

Contrasted arguments of apparent weight may be advanced, but the de-cision rests upon the fa ilv's ideal of success. Not until that has been success. For what, then, we ask, was the farm-er's son born? W it not for the reason any soul is allowed an earthly career. namely, to help on humanity, in other words, to make people broader, better, and, therefore, happier? The father who asks for his son only a "livin "-food, companions, protection fron. the elements -is degrading the boy to a level with brutes. Cattle seek a more. A lad must develop mind and heart if he is to outrank the beasts.

No longer is the query, farm or school, answered simply in accordance with the parents interest but rather in accord with the plan of nature herself. For what has she fashioned that child? What are his native aptitudes? What does he love best? Brooks and pastures? Sowing, reaping, gathering into barns? Do the growing fruit and ripening grain fascinate him, or does the very breadth of paternal acres induce a sense of loneliness? Is the lowing of I ne discort to his ear? and are sweet-scented fields



Residence of E. E. law, Publisher of the "Progress," Qu'Appelle, Sask.

merely a sour. f hay catarrh? Does he sit up nights to fashion aeroplanes? Does he long for a paint brush or a violin? Nature has predetermined his choice of a career; to her the wise parent will give heed.

If the lad's bent at nee declares in favor of farm life, .ust the original query still and, farm or school? No; there is a third possibility that may well be considered— a blending of the two. Without the book knowledge now attainable in our advanced institutions, the young mind will live handicapped in ability and enjoyment. Both farm and farmer will

How to Market Winter Poultry

By E. T. Brown, Editor of "The Illustrated Poultry Record."

The eye is the inlet to the soul, so it is said; equally true is it that the eye is the inlet to the pocket, and the sooner that the smallholders of this country realize this important fact the more likely are they to make their poultry pay. Not only is this true of chickens and

ent kinds of farm produce. The foreigners have long ago grasped the vital im-portance of this fact, and they have reaped the benefits. Moreover, they are still reaping them. In many ways the winter markets are

the most important of the whole year so far as poultry of all kinds is concerned. It certainly is with regard to turkeys and geese, for this is the period to which all aims have been directed

eggs, but it applies to fruit, vegetables, ever since the birds were hatched. butter, in fact, to all the many differ-

In the case of ducks and chickens the winter market is not the best, for higher prices are procurable during the spring months. At the same time, the present is an excellent opportunity of disposing of all the surplus stock, and for good specimens quite satisfactory prices are obtainable.

75

What the Market Wants

Speaking somewhat generally, small birds find but a poor sale during the

Prof. Jesse Beery World's Master Horseman

Offers to Teach a Limited Number by Mail the Grand, Money-Making Profession of

orse-Training and Colt-Breaking!

Write for Beery's Wonderful Free "Horse-Trainer's Prospectus"

After a wonderful career as a professional horse-trainer, which brought him fame and fortune, Prof. Jesse Beery, King of Horse-Tamers and Trainers, is devoting his time to teaching his noble profession to a few carefullychosen pupils, entirely by correspondence. If you love horses and are ambitious to make more money, you will

be intensely interested in the remarkable "Horse-Trainer's Prospectus," which tells all about it.

Copies of the Prospectus are to be had free of charge and postage prepaid. Prof. Beery writes from experience in a simple, direct style, free from boasting, yet you realize that he is a veritable wizard-one who knows more about the nature of horses than any other living man.

Secret of Mastery Over Vicious, Scary, Kicking, **Balky Horses Told**

Ignorance of the simple principles discovered by Prof. Beery has cost the lives of thousands. He tells his pupils the priceless secrets of conquering the most vicious "mankillers"-enables them to actually duplicate his most marvelous feats.

These Pictures Tell-Why Horse-Trainers Are in Demand Everywhere

Everywhere are unruly, tricky, balky, dangerous horses—"not worth the powder to blow them up." These horses, by the Beery Methods, can quickly be made safe, useful, valuable.

\$1,200 to \$3,000 a Year, at Home or Travelling

Hundreds of Beery's graduates are making money hand over fist training horses, breaking colts, teaching horses to drive without bridle or lines. Owners gladly pay \$15 to \$25 a head to have their horses tamed, trained, cured of bad habits, or to have green colts properly broken. A good trainer can always keep his stable full of horses. The professional trainer can buy vicious, unmanageable horses for next to nothing and, in a few days, resell at top-notch prices. This is "easy-picking" and hundreds of clever trainers have found it out.

PROF. JESSE BEERY King of Horse-Tamers The Story of His

MarvellousCareer

Marvenuous a country lad, and was thrown upon his own resources at amasing insight into their natures easily got him work at once. His as-tounding control over unruly horses soon attracted such attention that vic-ous horses were brought from long distances to be subdued by the 'boy wonder." His fame spread rapidly hor demands for his services came flow widely scattered communities. Impelled by a desire to see the work and an ambition to make a great name for himself, he travelled far, giving exhibitions of his astourdirg rower."

Won World's Applause

by Feats of Skill

by Feats of Skill For years Prof. Beery traveled, all over the United States and Canada, thrilling vast audiences everywhere. His marvelous skill in training hor and man-killing stallions won for the the title "King of Horse-Tamers and the title "King of Horse-Tamers and Horse-Trainers." Honors were showed ed upon him by admiring thousand he has now retired from the arena with an independent fortune and is giving the world the benefit of his priceles knowledge.

the world the benefit of his priceless knowledge. Hundreds of his graduates are today making all kinds of money as the direct result of his teachings. You will find letters from many in the grand. free "Horse-Trainer's Prospectus."

gain from the school; yet no theory will insure success; there n he an application of what the lad has learned of physics, chemistry, botany, forestry and the like. This n edful practice may be largely secured during a part of sch 1 vacations.

Even if the country boy finds his bent not farmward, but toward busin ss or a professional career, the query, farm or school, may well be answered by the combination, farm and school, since "doctor, lawyer, merchant, priest" alike need manual dexterity, as well as the informing and inspiring hel of progressive schools.

One caut.on hould be offered before leaving the subject: no student exhaust-ed with brain work can safely turn at once to severe physical l.bor. The depleted nerve force must be renewed by rest before the home-coming choolboy has strength to load hay or even "do the chores."

The fact still remains that a vacation of several weeks affords the scholar opportunity not only to test his scientific theories, but also to make his physique more efficient in the service of mind and heart, while he learns first hand of nature's wondrous ways. In the education of our country lad, then, may we not escape from our dilemma as to farm or school by a happy, natural combination of the two?

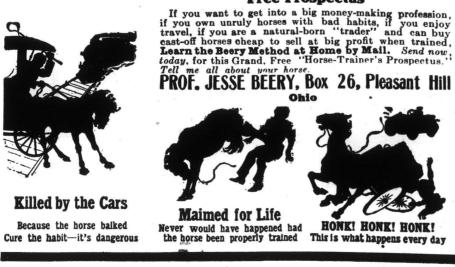


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HONK! HONK! HONK!

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Prof. Beery's Correspondence Course in Horse-Training and Colt-Breaking is the only instruction of the kind in the world. Thousands of his graduates are reaping the profits and benefits of his wonderful Course. and benents of his wonderful Course. For example take the case of Em-mett White, Kalona, Iowa, now a prosperous professional Horse-Trainer Mr. White says: "I wouldn't take \$500 for what you have taught me.

You may judge of my success when I tell you that I have been able to buy a home and an automobile solely through earnings from training horses A. L. Dickinson, Friendship, N.Y., writes: "I am working a pair of horses that cleaned out several men. I got them for \$110, gave them a few lessons and have been offered \$400 for the pair."

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S. M. Ryder, Merceraburg, Pai, writes: "I am making money buying 3 year-old kickers *cheap*, handling them, for a few days and selling them, per-fectly broken, at a large profit." So it goes. Everywhere Beery's graduates are making money as trainers and "traders," giving exhibitions. Write and we will tell you about more of them. It's intensely inter-esting.

(Cut Out, Sign and Mall Now) **"Horse-Trainer's Prospectus**"-Free PROF. JESSE BEERY, Box 26, Pleasant Hill, Ohio. Please send the book free, postpaid. Name. Post Office

winter season. The public demands large birds, and is willing to pay for its fancy. There have been certain modifications, however, during the past year or two, and I think the public is beginning to realize, very slowly it is true, that the smaller birds are invariably finer in flavour than the very

large specimens. The great majority of purchasers, however, still prefer the big, heavy birds. This refers to all kinds of poultry produce, particularly turkeys and gecse. The size determines in a very large measure the price, for while a turkey weighing under 12 lbs. may fetch no more than 9d. per lb., one turning the scales at 20 lbs. or more may realize quite double this. The same thing applies to geese, and the large birds not only fetch more money, but sell better.

It is not so imperative for chickens and ducks to be large, but at the same time it is distinctly an advantage. The

demand at the end of the year is not so much for chickens and ducklings as for fowls and ducks.

The Killing Process

Upon the careful killing, plucking, and packing a great deal depends. It is no use going to the trouble and expense of fattening poultry unless these final processes are carried out in a very careful manner.

It is extremely important to withhold all food from the birds for at least twenty-four hours before they are killed. In the case of turkeys and geese thirty hours is none too long, especially if the weather it at all warm or muggy.

This starving is in order to empty the birds' system, for if they are killed while they have food in their crops or intestines the quality and flavour of their flesh is injured, besides which they do not remain fresh to ong.

There are two methods of killing be-

tween which there is little to choose. The most common in the case of chickens and ducks, and the best under ordinary circumstances, is by dislocation of the neck.

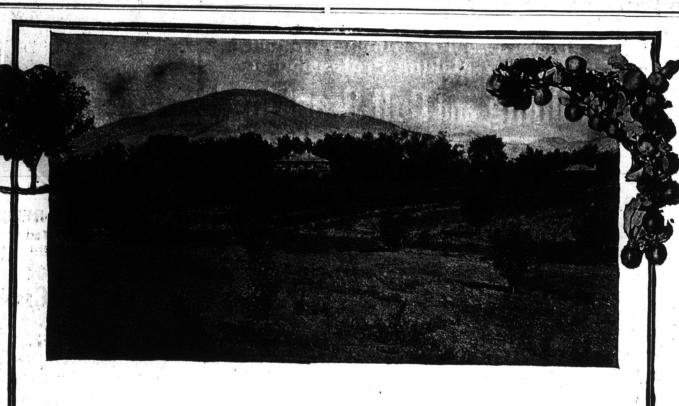
Few people are strong enough to wring a turkey's or a goose's neck, and Knifing them is thus necessary.

This is quite a simple process. The bird is laid on its back on a table, the mouth opened, and the point of a sharp knife inserted into the brain through the roof of the mouth. This pierces the brain, and death is instantaneous.

When killing by dislocation of the neck the operator holds the birds by the hocks and long flight feathers in the left hand; with the right he grips the back of the head between the first two fingers, and by a slow and back-ward pull he breaks the spinal cord.

Plucking and Shaping

All the time the feathers are being



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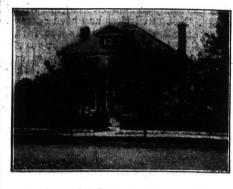
- Right at the meeting place of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern main lines

Winnipeg, Feb., 1913.

removed the fowl's head must be hung downwards in order that the blood in the body may drain away freely. Unless this occurs the flesh will be dark coloured and unsightly. Plucking should begin as scon as pos-

sible, since a minute while the body is warm is worth five when cold. Not only do the feathers come out more casily, but there is less danger of tearing the flesh.

The feathers should be gripped firmly and given a sharp pull in the opposite direction to that in which they are lying. A slow dragging movement should be avoided. All immature feathers, known in the trade as stubs, should be removed, as they are unsightly. The



Residence of F. L. Davis, Neepawa, Man.

birds should be plucked clean, leaving no feathers save on the neck.

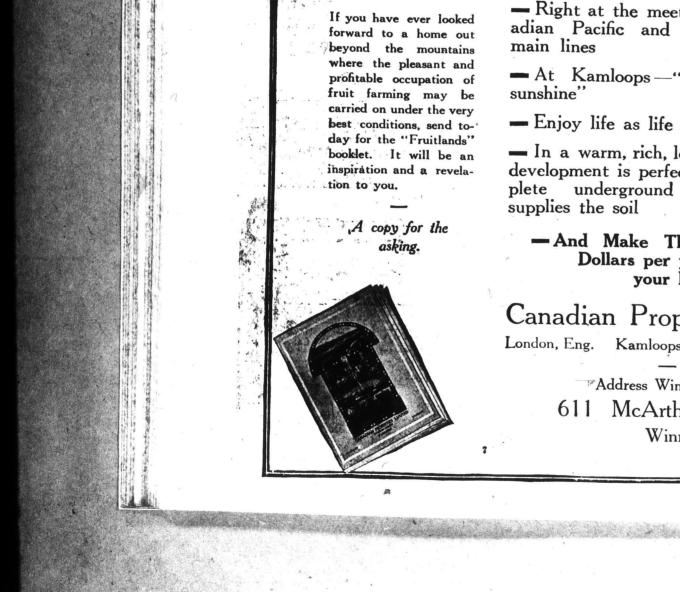
Nearly all kinds of poultry can be greatly improved in appearance by shaping, which should be done immediately plucking is finished, and before the heat has left the body. A shaping beard is necessary in the

case of chickens; and this consists of two pieces of wood about 6 inches wide, nailed together almost at right angles, with end pieces. The chickens are placed within this trough, breast downwards, with the legs and wings tucked beneath them, and the head hanging over the front. On their backs a heavy weight is placed.

This gives the birds a square shape and adds greatly to their appearance. Ducks and geese should be placed on a table, breast downwards, with a heavy weight on their backs. The chickens in the shaping board, and the ducks and geese on the table, should remain in this position until they are stone cold. It is not customary to shape turkeys.

Sending to Market

It is of the utmost importance not to pack poultry until it is quite cold. Probably more birds are damaged through the neglect of this simple pre-caution than through anything else. If the birds are warm when packed they deteriorate very quickly indeed, arriving at their destination flabby and dis-



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Although a little trouble, it pays to wrap each bird separately in greaseproof paper. The bottom of the hamper



Residence of Hon. J. W. Howden, Neepawa, Man.

should be well covered with sweet, clean straw, this again being covered with some softer material, such as woodwool or paper, in order to prevent the backs of the birds getting damaged. The birds should be placed on their backs side by side, and the spaces between filled in with soft packing, which should well cover the breasts.

Care must be taken to prevent the birds coming into contact with the sides of the hamper. It is advisable to pack quite tightly to prevent the birds shaking about during the journey.

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The Western Home Monthly

Keeping Hogs Cool

By H. T. Morgan

The necessity for providing shade and pure water in abundance for hogs in summer is overlooked by a majority of the swine growers throughout the country. It is astonishing to note the negligence of farmers in this matter. Hogs having access to a wood-lot or orchard will be amply provided with shade. Throughout the greatest hog producing states, however, these animals are pastured in open lots and there they will suffer greatly from heat unless proper artificial shade is provided. A cheap and efficient shade can be erected in a few hours and at no expense, aside from the labor involved, by setting six or nine forked posts in the ground to support some old fence rails which may be covered with a fev armloads of brush and then covering the whole with a load of old straw. This makes an excellent shade and is preferabe to one of boards. as the straw roof is far cooler than one of lumber. The shade should be open ild be built at the on all sides and highest point in the field, in order to take advantage of every breeze. The loss of hogs from overheati g is very great and such losses can be guarded against only by affording the animals a retreat from the sun in hot weather.

Right here a word of advice about treating an overheated hog: Never pour cold water on the animal; pour it under him. A hog that is on the ground, and

Its Importance to the Farmer-How to Care for and use Manure.

Barnyard Manure

The manure problem is a fundamental problem for farmers of today and tomorrow. One of the most important lessons for them to learn is how to produce good barnyard manure; and then to care for it and use it rationally.

In many parts of Canada the manure is simply thrown away. In other places, notably in the West, it is burned; and in places where the manure has accumulated around the stables, the stables have been moved away, instead of making use of the manure. This means a great annual loss. At the present price of plant food, the amount of manure produced in the United States every year is worth nearly \$2,500,000,000. In 1998, the value of the whole crop in the United States was only \$1,601,000,000, These figures show the very great importance of manure production.

Value as Fertilizer

Manure is usually valued according to the amount of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash it contains. This method does not give any value to the humus, which is a very important part of the manure. It holds moisture which aids in bringing the plant food in the soil into soluble condition and makes the soil more friable and easily tilled.

Experiments at Rothamsted, England, him. A hog that is on the ground, and during fifty years on land (1) un-not too far gone, will respond to treat-manured, (2) manured continually, and

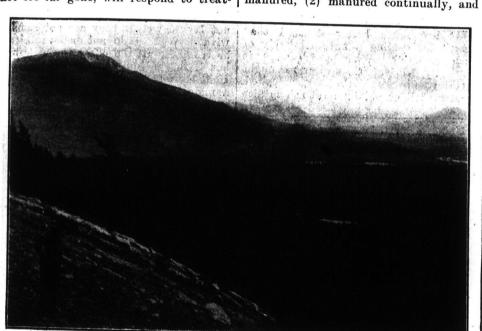


Have you met the substitutor? The man who consistently tries to talk you out of buying what youwant for something which he says is "just as good," Have you thought why he is so anxious to do this? His motive is mercenary and he wants to take advantage of your confidence for the sake of a few cents additional profit. Your interests would be in safer hands elsewhere. It is solely for this reason that some dealers try to sell you a substitute when you ask for Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, which has no equal as a cure for Dyspepsia and Indigestion or in regulating the functions of the liver and blood.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP

is a purely herbal remedy, and acts surely and quickly on the sluggish system. It assumes complete assimilation of the food you eat, giving you the rich red blood which is the only foundation of your health. But to get Mother Seigel results you must get Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup-no substitute can take its place. If your Druggist is just out of stock go where you can get what you want or send us \$1.00 and we will mail you a full size bottle by return, postage prepaid. And remember if it fails to cure, return the wrapper to us and we will cheerfully refund your money.





Overlooking Fitzburg, Alta.

Never attempt to drive an overheated years only, showed a gradual decrease hog. If possible, after supplying some in the crop on the unmanured soil and water, erect a temporary shade, such as a gradual increase from year to year on a blanket or sheet supported by a couple of poles. On extremely hot days it is was stopped there was a gradual decrease, an excellent plan to pour a barrel of water under the shade which has been last application, the yield was still built for the hogs and this will afford much comfort for the entire herd throughout the day. The greatest care should be exercised in preventing the hogs from having access to streams which may have been subject to disease germs. Under no circumstances should hogs be allowed to run in fields opening on large streams. The almost universal prevalence of cholera last season has taught many a farmer the folly of courting disaster by allowing his hogs to water at a stream which may have watered a score of herds of diseased hogs. In supplying well water to the animals it is easy to make provision against their getting their supply filthy. There are a number of commercial hog-waterers which are inexpensive and are admirable. These may be attached to a water line or to a stock tank or a barrel. They are fitted with a float valve which automatically keeps the drinking vessel full. The drinking vessel is small and does not admit of the hogs getting their feet into it. Where a barrel is used for supplying the animals, it is advisable to add a handful of lime to the barrel of water, since this will render it more palatable after becoming heated by the sun. Stagnant water is wholly unfit for hogs, and it is unwise to allow them to have access to places where it exists.

ment if water is supplied in this manner. | (3) manured during the first twenty double that on the unmanured part.

Sources of Loss

The greatest sources of loss are from allowing the liquid portion to run away, leaching by rain, and from heating or fermentation.

The liquid is much more valuable in plant food per pound than the solid. In cow manure the total liquid portion is about the same value as the total solid portion. Yet many farmers arrange their stables to drain off the liquid. Don't do it. From \$10 to \$15 worth of fertility can be lost annually in this way from each cow kept. Use some kind of absorbing material to prevent loss of liquid.

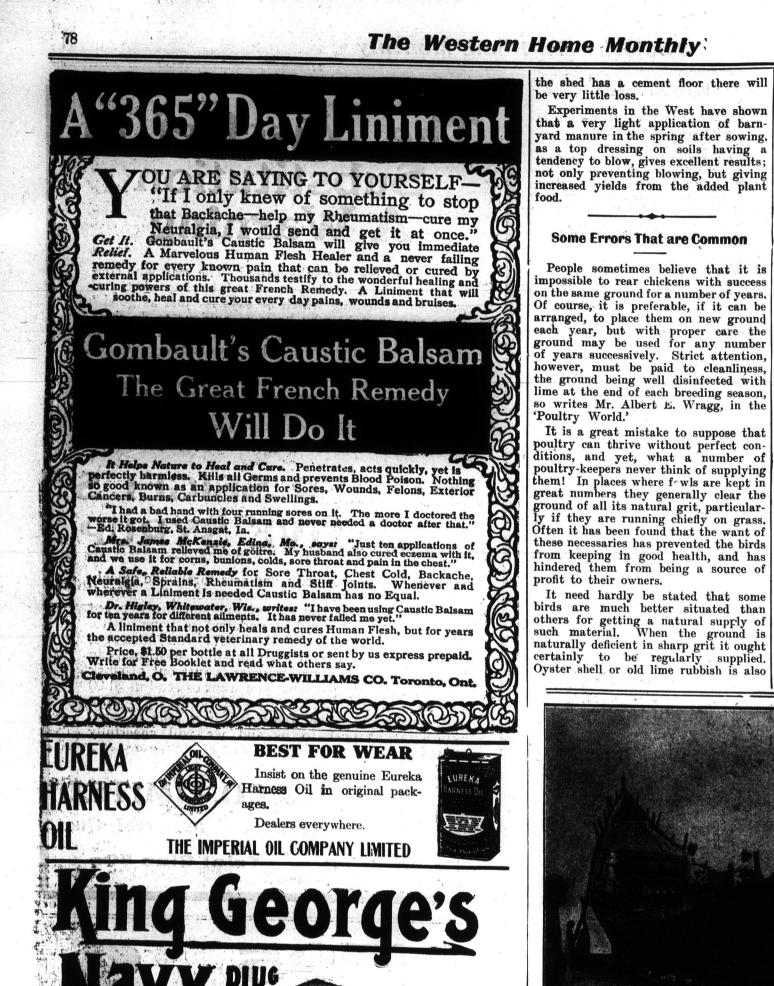
How to Apply Manure

Where possible, the manure should be spread on the field as made. It saves handling twice, and there is a greater tonnage then than at any other time. The effect of green manure will be seen for a longer time than rotted manure on account of the decemposition taking place in the soil. If this cannot be done, by all means have a covered shed where the manure is put and where it will be packed by stock tramping on it, and where it will be kept moist. If it is kept tramped and moist and if



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Winnipeg, Feb., 1913

required in order that the birds may have plenty of material wherewith to shell their eggs. Shell-less eggs are a sure sign that hens are short of lime. Good flint grit and broken oyster shell can now be obtained very cheaply, and every poultry keeper should have a stock.

The majority of poultry keepers are of opinion that egg shells given to poultry will teach them the bad habit of egg eating. No doubt they might if given without having previously been broken up. I have made a practice of always giving them to my birds, and have never been troubled with an eggeater. The precaution, however, is always taken to well break up the shells, and it is found that they are always eagerly devoured, especially by such hens as are laying.

Another mistaken idea exists with regard to unfertile eggs. It is often supposed that when eggs have been set for three weeks and some prove rotten, that they are unfertile. This is not so, for the very fact of their rottenness proves that they have contained life; that it has been killed by exposure to cold or in some other way, and that putrefaction has ensued. An infertile egg will not be rotten at the end of three weeks and, when broken, will have no offensive smell.

Certain people believe that the sex of chickens can be foretold by the shape of the egg or position of the air-cell. I am of opinion that this is utterly impossible; and that, in fact, we cannot even tell whether the egg contains the life germ or not.

It is often supposed that hens will not lay so well if they are not running with a cock. I do not believe this to be true; for all the effect the male bird has is in the impregnation of the eggs. Hens lay and thrive just as well without a male bird.

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Bagdad.—"Make Thee an Ark of Gopher Wood."

So spake the Lord, centuries and centuries ago, as Noah stood on the banks of the Euphrates in lower Mesapotomia, almost on the very spot where the ark pictured here is being constructed.

The builders, with their coffee colored faces capped by a white turban, recall to one's mind vividly their forefathers who used the same methods in boat construction back in the biblical days, as do their descendents in the most enlightened and advanced century since the creation of the earth.

"Time and tide wait for no man"; but here along the Euphrates, time has moved with the pace of a snail, and even at the present writing, the mode of water transportation is either by raft or else by cufa. The latter is a doughnut shaped boat, whose skeleton framework is covered with goatskins. When

in the water these cufas revolve like a merry-go-round. It is because of the portentousness of this Venetian Gondola shaped boat, being constructed almost on the identical spot where Noah built the ark that withstood the Flood, that interest is attached to its building. A sort of low platform is made by driving stakes into the ground. Sup-ported by cross-pieces resting on these stakes, the native workmen shape the rakish looking "Imporate" of the Euphrates river. The ribs of the boat, slanting upward and outward, are protected by nailing hand-sawed and hewed planks to them. The use of pitch is here unknown. In its place a bituminous stuff resembling coal tar, which sticks tight, is used to fill up the seams and cracks in an effort to make the vessel watertight. Along the Euphrates river there are many places where such bitumen is found in natural pits and ready for use, but the sun of me land has cooked the blood in the veins of the natives to a sluggish degree, and satisfaction is perched on the shoulders of the boat builders when their rough looking craft is shoved off the ways and wets its nose in the cool waters

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The Western Home Monthly

Spraying the Hen House

Any of the common coal tar, stock, dips may be used as sprays for the hen house with satisfactory results. They may be diluted with 50 parts of water. These mixtures may be applied with a large brush or with a spraying machine. A good spraying machine is quicker and more efficient than a brush. Great care must be taken to fill 'thoroughl- every crevice in the wall, perches and nests with the liquid.

Two thorough spr. yings should be made on the first day. The next day a careful examination should be made, and if any mites can be found alive, the house should be thoroughly treated again. Although these solutions will kill the adult mites, it is not likely that they will reach the mite eggs and prevent them from hatching. The poultry houses, therefore, must be sprayed twice again at intervals of one week. This will catch any mites that have hatched out from the eggs laid previous to the first spraying.

Feeding Green Foods

When fowls have free range they eat a considerable amount of grass or other green foods. It would appear to be desirable that where birds are confined in small runs during the summer, fall, or winter, some effort should be made to supply this food. Many foods are available, such as waste cabbage, mangels, turnips, rape, clover hay, clover leaves or green food, especially grown for that

whose fowls are kept in larger and more exposed runs. Only keep the birds healthy by giving them plenty of scratching exercise, and feed well, but judiciously, on a moderately stimulating diet and the hens are pretty certain to lay. But beware of the artificially heated hen house. This is not comfort, but coddling, and birds kept in such places are more liable to take a chill when they go out into the cold air. If hens cannot be induced to lay in roomy, sheltered scratching sheds, with good food and management, it is pretty certain that artificial warmth at night will not do them any good.

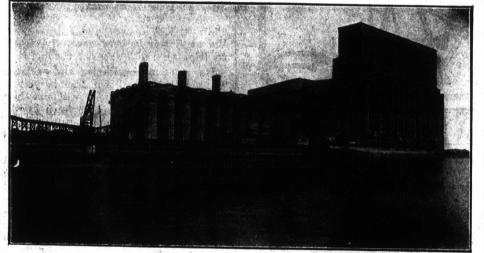
The Housing Problem

In the first place the backyarder should consider the housing problem. The house that is intended for the flock should be built with a view to it containing more birds than it is actually intended to place in it. That is to say, if the prospective breeder intends to keep six fowls he should build a house with accommodation for twelve. Only by this means can the great danger of overcrowding (alas, often too prevalent!) be avoided. The building should be airy, with a window, and if there is room for a regular scratching shed, should be raised about two feet above the level of the ground, so that in wet weather the birds can go underneath and scratch. If possible the whole space devoted to the run should be covered in. The run should at least be twice as long as the stamped down flat and covered with a Cabbage at times will flavor the eggs closed-in house. The floor should be



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slightly and may cause serious digestive | suitable litter. This may be of any troubles & Both rape and cabbage make stature, but the most satisfactory is good green foods, but judgment must straw. The shed should be boarded for be exercised in their use. Mangels are a succulent food and relished by the birds during the winter. They can be fed either pulped or whole. T nips may also flavor the eggs. They are not as palatable as mangels; in fact, some fowls will not eat them at all, but at the same

some three feet above the ground, as this prevents draught. The remainder is closed in with wire netting. Some sort of shutter to keep out the rain and snow in the winter is also a help.

they have considerable food value.

The growing of green food is becom ing popular with many. The ordinary plan is to soak whole oats 24 hours previous to sowing. The ordinary greenhouse flat is useful for this purpose. Any box from three to four inches deep will answer. It is necessary that the bottom of the box should have sufficient holes to give good drainage. Place a little damp earth over the bottom of the box and then put in about one-half inch of soaked grain and cover this with about one inch of sand. Keep the earth moist. In a few days the grain will begin to germinate. Most feeders allow the grain to grow up to two or three inches in height before feeding it.

The Winter Quarters

Most poultry breeders are thinking just now of making things snug for the winter that is looming before us, and in most cases our ambition is to keep our fowls so cosy and comfortable that they will defy the cold and lay all the winter. A great deal naturally depends upon the available accommodation, and there can be no doubt that the amateur with a small, sheltered run in his backyard or garden has an even better chance of producing a regular supply of winter eggs than the more extensive breeder

Professor Leacock: Sermons are to be measured by their strength, not length.

James J. Hill: Every one complains of his memory, and no one complains of his judgment.

Andrew Carnegie: The true way to be deceived is to think oneself sharper than others.

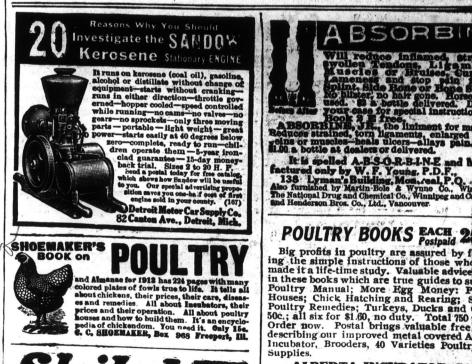
Maurice Maeterlinck: Perfect bravery and true courage is to do without a witness all that we would do with the whole world looking on.

Lord Morley: True eloquence consists in saying what is needed, and in saying only what is needed.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke: Happiness is in relish, not in things; it is by having what we like that we are happy, not in having what others like.

George Bernard Shaw: Nothing ought to lessen the satisfaction we have in ourselves so much as seeing that we disapprove at one time what we approved at another.

Elbert Hubbard: It is more from carelessness about truth than from intentional lying, that there is so much falsehood in the world.



years." A never Whooping Cough,

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The Bird Charmer

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S I wandered about through the Tuileries gardens in Paris one morning my attention was drawn to a curious crowd that was closely watching the movements of a man. There he stood, the center of admiring spectators, with pigeons and sparrows thronging around him. The birds perched fcarlessly on his head, arms, and shoulders, pecked at his feet and looked up at him with their bright bead-like

eyes filled with absolute confidence and trust. I realized that this must be the celebrated M. Pol, the bird, charmer, whom I had so often heard of but never seen, simply because I had never chanced to cross the Tuileries gardens when he happened to be feeding his feathered pets.

I drew near, attracted by the pretty and wonderful sight. It was not long before an opportunity presented itself, and I was able to enter into conversation with the famous bird charmer,

whom I found only too pleased to give me all the particulars of his charming. M. Pol revels in expatiating on the intelligence and many qualities of his litthe favorites. He himself is a curious character, clever and quick-witted, brimming over with the bright and amusing repartees of his countrymen. M. Pol for many years worked in one of the Paris ministerial offices, and it was in passing to and from his work' through the Tuileries gardens that he first noticed the birds, nearly fifteen years ago.

Winnipeg, Feb., 1913.

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One morning he brought a small roll. and threw the crumbs on the ground. The Parisian sparrow, like his proto-type the French "gamin" or street boy, is not shy, and M. Pol was interested and amused to see the little things flutter at his feet and peck vigorously at the bread he had given them. He gradually got into the way of stopping morning and evening to distribute crumbs to the birds, very soon they became his one absorbing interest. He began to study their ways and life. Not content with being their friend and benefactor in a general way, he soon grew to know many of them individually, giving them special names that accorded with some trait in their character or some peculiar mark in their plumage. He mentioned to me as one of the most striking features of their intelligence that these birds remember a name given to them one day and answer to it the next.

This extraordinary man is now in such perfect sympathy with his birds that they obey his slightest wish when given by word of mouth or by a mere sign or wave of the hand.

"In fact," M. Pol confidently asserts, "I find these birds are no longer mere sparrows, but accomplished and talented people. To tell you the truth," and a merry twinkle lights up his eyes, "I consider my feathered friends are far better acquainted with the forms of outward politeness and courtesy than many of their supposed betters who bear the name of men and women!

"Would you like to be personally introduced to some of my little friends?" he asks, delighted to note the growing interest I show in his pets. "Most certainly! I should be

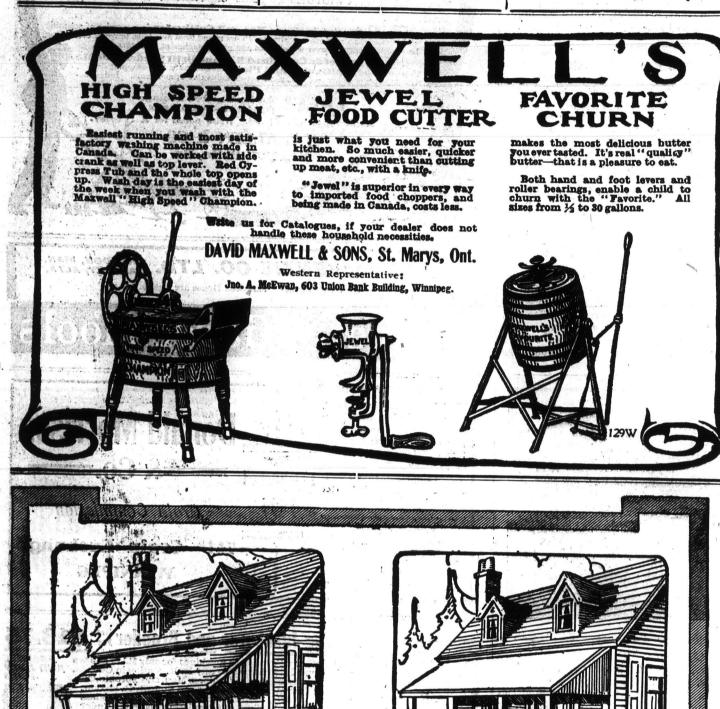
charmed." I answer, and I draw nearer the magic circle very carefully, fearing to frighten the feathered throng.

He notes my hesitation and exclaims: "I shall tell my little friends you are all right and that you will not harm them. They put absolute faith in what I tell them, so that, if you wish it, they will at my bidding feed out of your own hands."

Delighted with the novel experience, I stand quite close to the bird-charmer and extend him my hands, holding in each a tiny morsel of bread rolled out in a spiral shape.

"Come on, my children, fear nothing," the charmer shouts, and docile to the word of command the sparrows fly towards me and boldly peck at the morsels of bread I am holding.

"See, 'tis quite easy for anyone to be a bird charmer, if they only try," he laughs. "Now let me show you some of the talents of my pupils, for many of them are clever and wonderfully gifted.





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The Western Home Monthly

"Will you have some bread, my dear? Come here, old chap!"

As he repeats each phrase, "Le Boer" flies up from the ground and comes to perch on his outstretched hand. "Here is 'La Mere Michel,' who,

though an old lady in her thirteenth year, is also actually learning English. Ah! here comes 'Garibaldi;' now he is an Italian scholar."

The old man speaks in Italian to the last-named bird, which responds to each different call.

"Yes," continues the bird-charmer regretfully, "I find it a great drawback that I myself do not know. many more languages; I should then be able to teach my birds and make regular polyglots of them. My ignorance stands in their way, poor things, otherwise they would shine even more than they do.

"This one here, 'Gugus,' has only just returned from his summer tour; he has been away with his wife and children. "Ah! see this little lady, is she not

a graceful little dancer, 'Mlle, Casque d'Or ?'

The old fellow starts dancing down the alley, and the sparrow he has just called "Casque d'Or" struts after him in comic imitation of his mincing steps. "Is she not sweet?" He turns round

to me. "It was 'Le Pere Joseph' who was her dancing master. See what a creditable pupil she is to him. Do you not think so?"

"'Le Pere Joseph!' and who was he?' 1 enquire.

"'Le Pere Joseph?' Why! he was one of the cleverest cock-sparrows that ever walked this earth, or rather, I should say, flew about. But he is dead now, poor fellow.

"Here comes 'Mme. Clara,' so-called at the earnest wish of a young American lady who was stopping at the Hotel Regina, and who wished to become the god-mother of one of my children. "This now is my friend 'Nicholas;' he

is the most faithful and devoted of them all. He comes every morning to meet me at the statue of Joan of Arc. And-would you believe it?-some time back, as I was walking down the Rue de Rivoli, my thoughts far away from my little feathered friends, I suddenly saw a bird circling in the air, high above my head, which, on seeing me, descended on my shoulders with a little chirp of delight at having found me. It was this gentleman here, 'Nicholas;' and I remember I felt so sorry I had not one scrap of bread to give him, and had instead to say to him: 'Awfully sorry,

old boy, but I never thought I should have the pleasure of meeting you here, and therefore I am not provided with bread!'

"Now, just look at this one, 'Le Pompier' (the Fireman), how proudly he carries himself, because he has two white stripes on his feathers as an insignia of the honorable position he holds. He extinguishes all the fires which break out in the sparrow world."

"This rather solemn-looking chap here is 'Le Prophete.' He foretells what evil may befall his brother-birds, and what good may come to their lot."

As he enumerates the miraculous qualifications of the last two birds, the merry twinkle in the old man's eyes shows me he expects me to be amused by his drawing of the long bow, which am.

"Here comes 'Coeur de Fer' (Iron Heart), the bravest of the brave. He would not flinch if I were to give him a blow such as would shake the Colonne Vendome to its very foundations!

"See this chap here, that is 'Le Diable' (Old Nick). He is simply marvelous-a regular Sir Isaac Newton; he has such a mathematical head. If he is standing on the wire rail in a row with other birds and I call out the or-

der in which he happens to be, third, fourth, or firth, he comes at once; he never makes a mistake.

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"This fellow here is 'Scipio Africanus,' who receives thumps and knocks from my hand with such stoic fortitude that he recalls the courage of ancient heroes.

A number of pigeons were also fluttering round him, but these birds are not so clever and amusing as the sparkling "pierrots" and cannot perform any wonderful feats.

No matter what be the weather-hail, snow, or rain-M. Pol never fails to come and feed his little friends; it is more by his unerring punctuality than anything else that he has won their faith and love.

"I have no enemies," says M. Pol, "but if I had I should only have to teach some of my birds to go and tear out the eyes of those who had wronged me."

He tells me how often, on a winter's evening, the old and ailing birds, feeling they are about to die, come and lie at his feet; he understands their mute appeal and takes them back to his own home to die, stretched in the hollow of his hand.—Lily Butler, in the Girl's Realm.



NOW is the time to use Royal Purple Stock Specific. At a cost of only two-thirds of a cent per day per animal, it will increase it 25 per cent. In value. It permanently cured Bots, Colic, Worms, Skin Diseases and Debility. Restores run-down animals to plumpness and vigor. It will increase the milk yield three to five pounds per cow per day and make the milk richer. Pourl Purple is not a stock food. There is no files used in

Royal Purple is not a stock food. There is no filler used in its manufacture, and we import from Europe all the seeds, herbs, barks, etc., and grind them on our own premises. Therefore, we can guarantee it to you as being absolutely pure. We do not use cheap filler to make up a large package. We give you the best condition powder ever put on the market in a concen-trated form. trated form.

A tablespoon levelled off, once a day, is sufficient for a fullgrown animal. It prvents disease, keeps your animals in per-fect health, and is absolutely harmless. It makes six-weeks-old calves as large as ordinary calves at ten weeks. You can develop six pigs ready for market in just one month's less time than you can possibly do without it, at a cost of only \$1.50, saving you a month's work and food.

A 50c. package will last a horse 70 days. A \$1.50 pail or air-tight tin, containing four times as much as a 50c. package, will last an animal 280 days.

If you have never used it, try it on the poorest animal you have on your place, and watch results. If it does not produce better results than anything you have ever used, or give you satisfaction, we will refund your money.

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Canada.

Gentlemen, —I have used a part of a package of your "Royal Purple Stock Specific." I fed it t) one cow according to directions. She gained six pounds of milk while using part of a package. The rest of my herd reduced in milk while this one gained.

I consider it has no equal. T. G. BELLAMY.

Bondhead, Ont., Aug. 31, 1912. The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.

to Stock and Poultry We will send absolutely free, for the asking, postpaid, one of our large sixty-four page books, with insert, on the common diseases of stock and poultry. Tells how to feed all kinds of heavy and light horses, colts and mares, milch cows, calves and fattening steers; also, how to keep and feed poultry so that they will lay as well in winter as summer. No farmer should be without it.

> Scott, Sask., May 22nd, 1911. The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.

Dear Sirs, -Do you want a man to represent your Royal Purple goods in this district. I am from Ontario, and have fed your Stock Specific-got it from Mr. J. Corbett. of Browns-ville. My cows; while using it, made the largest average, and tested five points over average at C.M.P. at Brownsville. I know your goods are the highest class Stock Specific on the market, and take great pleasure in representing you in this district district

NORMAN G. CHARLTON.

Royal Purple Poultry Specific

will make your hens lay in winter, as well as summer, and yet a 50c. package will last 25 hens 70 days, or a \$1.50 pail or air-tight tia, containing four times as much as a 50c, package, will last 280 days. It prevents poultry from losing flesh at moulting time, cures and prevents all the ordinary diseases, makes their plumage bright, and keeps them in prime condition.

Port Colborne, May 11.

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Canada.

W. A. Jenkins Mig. Co., London, Canada. Dear Sirs,—This is to certify that I have used one \$1.50 tin of your "Royal Purple" Poultry Specific, and there is nothing that can equal it. I wanted yours again and your agent did not have any, so he gave me another brand, and I can assure you it was not worth carrying home, for my hens layed better without it. I have been from 12 to 15 dozen eggs short every week since I have not used your "Royal Purple."



Sherbrooke, Que., Aug. 1, 1910. W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Canada.

Dear Sirs,—I have used your Specific for one year, and have given it to my birds with good results. See my winnings at the different fairs, which will tell the tale.

MISS GEORGINA CAMIRAUD.

Royal Purple Cough Specific

During the last four years there has been an epidemic cough going through every stable in Canada, which has been a great source of annoyance to horsemen. Our Royal Purple Cough Cure will absolutely cure this cough in four days. will break up and cure distemper in ten days. Absolutely guaran-teed. 50c. per tin; by mail, 55c.

Royal Purple Gall Cure

will cure all sorts of open sores on man or beast. Will abso-lutely dry up and cure scratches in a very few days.

MR. SAM OWEN, coachman for the Hon. Adam Beck, says: ""By following directions. I find your Royal Purple Gall Cure will cure scratches and make the scabe peel off perfectly dry in about four or five days." Price, 25c.; by mail, 30c.

Royal Purple Sweat Liniment

will reduce lameness in a very short time. Mr. John M. Daly, coalman in London, says: "We have nine horses constantly teaming coal, and have all kinds of trouble with them being lame at times. I have used your Sweat Lini-ment for a year back, and have never known it to fall to cure sprained condons, etc." Price, 50c., 8-ounce bottles; by mail, 60c.

Royal Purple Lice Killer

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The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont. Gentlemen,—After experimenting with a great many stock foods, I was about con-vinced that there was very little virtue in any of it, but your dealer insisted on me trying Royal Purple Stock Specific, saying it was different from all others. I have since used a great lot of it, as I keep from ten to twenty horses and about the same of cattle. This Specific, in my opinion, is certainly in a class L/ itself as a conditioner, and is the best I have ever used.

GEORGE MAPES.

Clear Creek, Ont., Sept. 19, 1912.

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.

W. A. Jenkins Mig. Co., London, Ont. Dear Sirs,—Your "Royal Purple" Stock Specific is the best stock conditioner I have ever had in my stables, and am never without it. I had a brood sow that had milk fever very bad. Your "Royal Purple" saved her life. Put her on her feet in three days. I had three calves last spring that got scouring very badly. Could not get it stopped until I used "Royal "urple." It did the work O.K. Yours truly, H. D. MOULTON.

Saskatoon, Sask., Sept. 20th.

The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Canada.

Gentlemen,—Some months ago we bought some of your Royal Purple Stock Specific from Mr. Vogan here. We have using it ever since, and we find it the best conditioner for driving horses we have ever tried.

H. F. McCALLUM, "The Palace Livery."

STOCK AND POULTRY SPECIFICS

A second from Mr. Richardson as follows :---

Port Colbborne, Ont., Aug. 24, 1910. W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Canada.

Dear Sirs,-Please find enclosed express order for \$3.00, for the please send me two tins of your "Royal Purple" Poultry vhi Specific.

C. RICHARDSON.

A third letter from Mr. Richardson as follows :----

Port Colborne, Ont., Aug. 29, 1910,

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Canada.

Dear Sirs,—I received two tins of "Royal Purple" Poultry Specific all O.K. I have tried all kinds of specific to make my hens lay, and I find that you are the only ones that manufacture the genuine article. All the rest, I think, is a waste of time and money to bother with. As an egg-producer, I cannot praise your Poultry Specific high enough, for I would not be without it if I had to pay double the money. C. RICHARDSON.

ECIFICS This is entirely different from any lice killer on the market. In order for you to understand the process of manufacture of this lice killer, you will have to send for one of our booklets, as we give you a full history of it there. It will entirely exterminate lice on fowls or animals with next more than one or two applications. It smothers them. Price 25c.; by mail, 30c.

Royal Purple Disinfectant (Sheep Dip)

In this line we give you the largest value for the money of any disinfectant on the market. A tin containing 1 3-8 qts. Imperial measure will cost you only 50c. Also put up in 25c, tins.

Royal Purple Roup Cure

Mr. Dulmage, the great breeder, of White Rocks, tells us that he has never used a Roup Cure that will give relief so quick-ly to heas suffering from Roup or kindred disease. Our book tells you all about it. 25c. per tin; 30c. by mail.

Royal Purple Worm Powders

For animals. 25c. per tin; by mail, 30c.

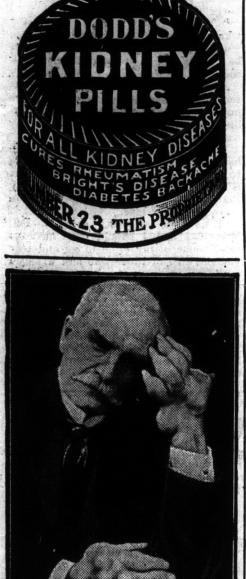
In using our Stock Specific, we guarantee you better results by using the ordinary food grown on your farm, such as good hay, oats and bran, and so forth, than you can possibly obtain by using any of the many patent foods on the market. In these the percentage of nutrition is usually very small for the amount of money paid for the same. You know exactly what hay, oats, bran, chop or any farm products cost you, and ROYAL PURPLE makes animals digest these foods properly.

What we wish to impress on your mind is that we manufacture nothing but pure, unadulterated goods. Our booklet gives over 300 recommendations for our different lines from people all over Canada. While we give you above the names of a few who have used it, our best recommendation is for you to ask any person who has ever used any line we manufacture.

These Goods may be obtained from The Hudson's Bay Stores at Winnipeg and Portage La Prairie, Man.; Fort Qu'Appelle and Yorkton, Sask.; Pincher Creek, Macleod, Calgary, Lethbridge, and Edmonton, Alta.; Nelson, Vernon, and Kamloops, B.C.

W. A. JENKINS MANFG. CO., London, Ont.

AN ASSORTED ORDER AMOUNTING TO \$5.00 WE WILL PREPAY.



Correspondence

WW E invite readers to make use of | at 7.50 and the mercury froze up at 40 these columns, and an effort will be made to publish all interesting letters received. The large amount of correspondence which is sent us has, hitherto, made it impossible for every letter to appear in print and, in future, letters received from subscribers will receive first consideration. A friend of the magazine, offering a kindly criticism, writes that the Correspondence column has at times an air of monotony, as one writer after another follows the same phraseology. We wish to warn our correspondents against this common error. A little independent thought will help mental development, and readers of The Monthly will find valuable aid in the study of the many instructive articles by eminent men that appear from month to month.

A Plea for the Horse

December 20, 1912. Dear Editor: I think The Western Home Monthly as a home paper is hard to beat, and I like reading the different topics discussed in the Gorrespondence pages. I live on my own farm, which is in my own mind a very pleasant life-one lives the open free life which God gave to all. I am fond of nature in every way. I take a great interest in all animals especially horses -man's noblest helper. I wonder what the West would do without the horse, and yet I have seen him abused in many ways, working in the hot sun with shoulders all raw, long hours and over work. Dear friends, just stop and think, horses are dumb and cannot tell you when anything is wrong. It is surprising to me how long some will endure so much hardship and still struggle on at a bidding-in most cases the horse will go till he drops, if so driven, which shows how willing he is, and all he asks in return is good water and food, clean bedding and proper at-tention; so friends be thoughtful and kind to your dumb friends-you will feel much happier when life's journey is over. I have also seen discussed in the columns, girls doing outdoor farm work. Of course, some girls may enjoy that kind of thing and are very useful to a farmer in case of necessity, but for my part I do not like to see girls doing outside work. I like to see girls have a little time for themselves, which is hard to get if they are going to do indoor work properly, and chores outside as well. I think if I had someone to do the inside work I would do my level best to do the outside part. I am English and would like to

below zero. Ugh! Now I am a farm-er's wife, glory be, and ten to eight, or ten to ten, sees me in bed, if I feel like staying there. We are not wealthy, but just as comfortable as the pigs in the straw stack, and maybe I don't appreciate it, well! yes. Which would you rather live with—a jolly not over tidy let-'er-slide, don't worry woman, or one who scrubs and scours and scratches and scolds, but is neat and the corners clean always? Everybody has experienced both kinds. I am of the opinion that there isn't a happy medium. The same applies to husbands. To the Ontario girls I would like to say, don't tell the Western bachelors any little' fibs as to your skating, musical or singing abilities. He appreciates someone who can milk cows, feed the swine, water his horses and hitch them up to anything, make a suet pudding and a cake or two, mend his sox, cook for threshers, and see the good side of bad crops as well as fair crops; to say n thing of the old job of keeping house. If you can do only some of these things, you can learn the rest, and a half share of most any quarter or more of land is yours. What do you think, Mr. Editor? Winunla.

An Old Friend

Biggar, Sask., Dec. 19, 1912. Dear Editor: I have been an interested reader of this valuable magazine for many years, and there certainly isn't any paper ever yet printed can take its position as this paper has. We always look forward to its coming, and only wish it was published every week instead of being a monthly issue. I see some very interesting letters in the Correspondence column, and I enjoy some of their arguments very much. The sports which may be seen in the vicinity of our city of Biggar are principally football and baseball. I am very fond of horseback riding, skating and music. Now girls, get busy and write. I would be only too glad to answer letters. Wishing The Western Home Monthly every success during the coming year, I remain, Jolly Tim.

The Business Man-The Farmer

December 23, 1912. Dear Editor: And readers of The W. H. M. I cannot express it on paper how I enjoy your magazine. I notice in your December number a letter from Viscount, Sask., from a man who calls himself "Farmer." He says the business man in the city works only for a few hours a day, and makes more than a farmer can in a month. Yes, but if he does and when night comes and the few hours of toil are over, can he say with a pure heart, "I have deceived no man and given value for what I have received?" He may do this some days, but if the city business man does not stay with his business more than a few hours it would not be for long that he would have it to stay with. He says the city man has his club, theatre and auto. Does the writer know what it means to belong to a club? Why not call it a party saloon where he can gamble a little, and the theatre to brighten him up and make him forget the night before at the club. As to the auto, there are thousands of farmers who could afford them, but they are contented and not a bit jealous of their city friend and his auto. I think if some people would lay jealousy and envy aside they would get along much better. He says the farmer has hard work and dirt. This man who calls himself a farmer must be one of the remittance men from - who prefers to hang around the hotel and talk farm, and drop the old man a line to say poor crops, hard times, another sub please. The farm is a poor place for a lazy man. A little soap and water providing the patient can exert himself will remove the/dirt. He says he canWinnipeg, Feb., 1913.

SUFFERED FROM **Catarrh of the Stomach** For Thirty Years.

Catarrh of the Stomach is generally caused from some interference with the action of the liver, and is a malady that affects the whole body.

Some symptoms are burning pain in the stomach, constant vomiting, abnormal thirst, incessant reaching, etc. On the first signs of any of these symptoms Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills should be taken. They are a specific for all disorders arising from wrong action of the iver.

Mr. Michael Miller, Ellerslie, Alta. writes:-"I take pleasure in writing you concerning the great value I have received by using Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pitls, for catarrh of the stomach, with which I have been a sufferer for thirty years. used four vials and they completely cured me."

Price, 25 cents a vial, 5 vials for \$1.00 at all dealers or mailed direct on receip of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited Toronto, Ont.

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\$3.50 Recipe Free For Weak Kidneys

Relieves Urinary and Kidney Troubles, Backache, Straining, Swelling, Etc.

Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to say goodbye forever to the scalar dribbling, straining, or too frequent passage of urine; the forehead and the back-of-the-bend aches, the stitches and pains in the back; the growing muscle weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelide or ankles: leg cramps: unnatural short breath.

yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen evelide or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath, sleeplessness and the despondency? I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a quick recovery, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you \$3.50 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop me a line like this. Dr. A. E. Robinson, K2045. Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will seo when you get it, this recipe contains only purs, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-conquering power.

harmless remedies, but it has great nearing any pain-conquering power. It will quickly show its power once you use it, so I think you had better see what it is without delay. I will send you a covy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.

LET ME CURE YOU FREE

I took my own medicine. It permanently cured my rheumatism after I had suffered tortures for thirty-six years. I spent \$20,000 before I discovered the remedy that cured me, but I'll give you the benefit of my experience for nothing. If you suffer from rheumatism let me send you a package of my remedy absolutely free. Don't send any money, I want to give it to you. I want you to see for yourself what it will do. The picture shows how I suffered. Maybe you are suffering the same way. Don't. You don't need to. I've got the remedy that will cure you and it's yours for the asking. Write me to-day—S. T. Delano, Dep't 328F, Delano Bldg., Syracuse, New York— and I'll send you a free package the very day I get yourletter.



cine. A special favorite with married ladies. Can be depended upon. Mailed securely sealed upon receipt of \$1.00. Correspondence confidential. J. AU. TIN & CO., Chemists, Simcoe, Ont.

Meads Holes is POTS, PANS, KETTLES &c Mende Granite, Tin, Iron, Copper, Brass, Alum-inum, etc. in two minutes with-out any tools: Saves Time and Money- Any woman can mend Money. Any woman can mend the holes in her kitchen utensils. chage nostpaid, enough to and 60 holes. AGENTS WANTED. Heb. Nangle and Co. Montreal, Can.

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Goitre, Swollen Glands, Cycic. Goitre, Swollen Glands, Cycic. anywhere. Itallayspain and takes out inflammation prompty. A safe, healing, soothing, antiseptic. Plens-healing, antiseptic. Plens-healing, soothing, antiseptic. Plens-healing, antiseptic

It is spelled A-B-S-O-R-B-I-N-E and Many factured only by W. F. Young, P.D.F., 138 Lyman's Building, Montreal, P.O. Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winniper Tub National Drug and Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgar and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver

When writing advertisers please

mention The Western Home Monthly.

someone who lived in the southwest of England. Yours Sincerely. True Blue.

From a Farmer's Wife

Sask., December, 16, 1912. Dear Editor: The correspondents seem lost for something to write about, I have never been lost, but I have heard that lost folks travel in a circle, which accounts for them "not getting anywhere." Our circle seems to be a round of "hate dancing," "love dancing," "use tobacco for company's sake," "using tobacco is a filthy habit," etc. etc. Very few give reasons for, or against, any of the subjects brought up for discussion. Dancing is talked to death, I, for one more, dance and play cards, and have come to no harm through either amusement; but I do think that it is as dangerous in its own way'as, toboggan sliding in Winnipeg, or playing hockey, or a bargain sale in a close stuffy store. Show me something with-out "danger" tagged to it. I say the fault is with the people.

Will someone kindly tell me if I am right in thinking that there is "A Home for Working Girls" being built in Winnipeg. Or did I dream it? I have often thought what a good thing it would be. I used to be a working girl in Winnipeg in a close stuffy store, and I know what it is like to arise in a room like a refrigerator, and dress and perhaps go without breakfast to get to the store



not see why the city man would leave When writing advertisers please the city for the country. The business mention The Western Home Monthly.

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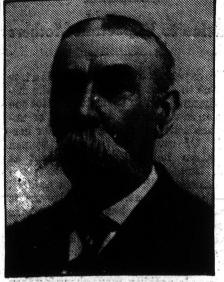
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The Western Home Monthly

Don't wear a Truss! Brooks' Rupture Appliance Will Cure You No Obnoxious Springs or Pads

Sent on Trial



James A. Britton, 80 Spring St., Bethlehem Pa. U.S.A., says : "I was ruptured for six years and always had trouble until I got your appliance. My rupture is now all healed up and nothing ever did it but your appliance." Brooks' Appliance, the modern scientific inven-tion the wonderful haw discovery that ourses mus-

Brooks' Appliance, the modern scientific inven-tion, the wonderful new discovery that cures rup-ture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Pat. Sept. 10, '01. Sent on trial to prove it. Catalogue and measure blanks mailed free. Write me to-day.

C. E. Brooks, 94C State Street, Marshall, Mich. U.S.A.

Artificial Limbs To show our artificial limbs to the experienced wearer is to make a sale. They are neat strong, light, and practical. We can fit you

out at short notice with the best that money can buy

Write for further information, also state what kind

of amputation

you have.

J.H.GARSON

man of the city knows how much more independent the farmer is than he is. The farmer is the most independent man on earth, he has not to bow down to any man. The business man must be civil and take a calling down and meet it with a smile for fear of losing a customer. I was born on a farm in Scotland, and I have been hired man on farms all over Canada, and have worked on farms of my own for sixteen years yet I do not know any too much about it. It does not trouble me to see my city friend pass in his auto. I must admit that the farm is a poor place for a lazy man who is all the time worrying about hard work and long hours. It will be 20 years in June, 1913, since I arrived in Toronto from the Highlands of Scotland with \$7.50 in my pocket and pretty hard times it was in Ontario in those days. am an independent farmer today, thanks to Canada for it, but I was never afraid of work or long hours.

Scottie.

On a Fruit Ranch

Hope, B. C., Dec. 23, 1912. Dear Sir: My first appearance, so please let me introduce myself. I'm another of the bachelors, living in the Fraser Valley with a fruit ranch to be cared for, not my own but one on which I am employed-you know the kind of thing. The country round is O. K. for scenery, fishing, big game un-surpassable. Pardon, but I'm sidetracking, to get back to my description, fair, blue eyes, ahem, and so forth. Now girls, it is only fair for you to write first, so am expecting you every mail. I wish you all a happy and pros-nerous New Year. Mountainite.

Two Jolly Girls

Brandon, Man., Dec. 12, 1912. Dear Editor and Members: Well, here we are for a chat, this is my first letter to the club although my father has taken your magazine for a number of years. A girl friend of mine is staying with me now so we planned to write as one. As everyone is discussing card playing and dancing we will have a little say in it too. As for card playing we see no harm in a quiet game but gambling is simply out of the ques-tion. As to the tobacco question we do not mind seeing a man enjoy his pipe but we think chewing is a dirty habit. Well, readers, what do you say about a name for the Club, how would "The Young People's Club" do? Forget-me-not suggests "Westerners' Club" but that sounds as though the Easterners' letters would not be appreciated. Well, bachelors, we suppose you are looking forward to a long and lonesome winter. Cheer up, boys, and girls you get busy and write and keep the boys reading. Would be pleased to hear from any of the members. Our address is with the Editor. Wishing all a happy New Year, we will sign ourselves, Blue Eyes and Brown Eyes.

MAN AND THE SOIL.

) Dr. R. V. Pierce of Buffalo, author of the Common Sense Medical Adviser, says "why does not the farmer treat his own body as he treats the land he cultivates. He puts back in phos-phate what he takes out in crops, or the land would grow poor. The farmer should put back into his body the vital elements exhausted by labor, or by ill-health induced by some chronic disease." Further, he says, "the great value of my Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is in its vitalizing power. It gives strength

to the stomach and purity to the blood. It is like the phosphates which supply nature with the substances that build up the crops. The far-reaching action of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

is due to its effect on the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. Diseases that begin in the stomach are cured through the stomach. A billious spell is simply the result of an effort made by the liver to catch up when over-worked and exhausted. I have found the 'Discovery' to be unsurpassed as a liver regulator and rich blood-maker."

ulator and rich blood-maker." MISS LOTTIE KNISELY of Perth, Kansas, says: "I will here add my testimony of the effectiveness of your remedy upon myself. I was troubled with indigestion for two years or more. Doctored with three different doctors besides taking numer-ous kinds of so-called 'stomach cures' but received no permanent relief. I was run down, could not sleep at night with the pain in my chest, caused by gas on the stom-ach. Was weak, could eat scarcely anything although I was hungry nearly all the time. About one year and a half ago I began taking your 'Golden Medical Discov-ery,' and after having taken several bottles am nearly cured of stomach trouble. Can now eat without distress and have gained fifteen pounds in weight. I thank you for your remedy and wish you all success in your good work."

"HOW TO PRESERVE STRENGTH AND **RETAIN THE POWERS."**

If you have wrecked your Nerves by OVERWORK or WORRY, drained away your strength by bad habits or dissipa-tion, or SAPPED your vital forces by EXCESSES It is Time for You to Stop. No man can afford to be reckless, force nature to undue effort, ruin his Constitution or violate the laws governing life. This invariably results in disaster or a Complete Nervous Break-down and a

down and a Giving Out of the Vital Formes Ing before the average period. KNOW LEDGE IS POWER, and every man who would be warned in time, should take heed NOW. Send 10 cents for my Book, and you will find it the most profitable of all literature you now posses, and thousands who have read it acclaim it to book, and you will find it the most profitable of all literature you now posses, and thousands who have read it acclaim it to book, and you will find it the most profitable of all literature you now posses, and thousands who have read it acclaim it to the "worth its weight in gold." Malf-an-hour's reading and a determination to act up to it may save you from an otherwise neyer-ending misery and sive The save shut the set of the owners of the fitsen minutes than you will gain in years by experience. The most popular and practical treatise published on the Laws governing Life, with Special shapters on Generative Weakness, Flagging of the Powers and practical observations on Marriage. To the inexperienced, the married, or those contemplating marriage, no other work contains so much their Strength, build up the whole Nervous System, nestore the Rowers to advanced age of fit the selves for Marriage. It will be sent in a plain, sealed envelope to any address on receipt of 10 cents. Address CHARLES GOEDON, No. 100, Gordenholme Dispensary, Bradford, Yorks., England (Mention this Paper)







The Country for Billy

Saskatchewan, Dec. 14, 1912. Dear Editor: Will you please save a little space in your happy corner for one who would like to join your Club. We have taken your paper for over four years, and like it better than any other magazine we have. A letter in your December number written by one who calls himself "Farmer" has induced me to write on this subject "Country Life v. City Life." I cannot see the object of Farmer running down the country and its people for, as he says, it must be the fault of the country or the people. Now if Mr. Farmer has been farming for six years, and must farm for some time yet to get off the farm he must be a very poor farmer. I don't suppose Mr. Farmer ever owned a business in a city nor do I ever suppose he will if he is that sort of a farmer. Now as for city life, I don't think it has any advantage over country life. Where do the city people get their fresh air which is the main factor to good health? The business man sits in a stooping position all day in a dingy half-lighted office and sometimes

Sequarine can be obtained in bottle form by the general public at \$1.75, and for injection by doctors at \$2 per box of four ampullae from Lyman Bros. & Co. Ltd., Toronto.

half the night-of course such people as Farmer do not see this. And as for his auto, why most any farmer can afford one nowadays, only those that do poor farming can't. Why do we not see that healthy looking class of peo-LEFT ME" ple in the city that we have in the country? Will leave the answer to you. Now if any of your readers care to write me I will try to answer all let-ters. Bouncing Billy.

Prosperity v. Poverty

Duff, Sask., Dec. 16, 1912. Dear Editor: I have been a constant reader of The Western Home Monthly for six years, and always look forward to its coming with the eagerness of a child, and being of the same opinion as S. X. Lad that dancing, smoking, and card playing were getting to be rather of a bore, and that we should look around for new topics to discuss, and seeing that the letters were mostly from young people I thought the topic suggested by him quite a timely one to discuss. "Shall marriage wait for prosperity, or shall love laugh at poverty." Now for myself, and perhaps I might say any other liberal minded young person, I would say they should weigh these two questions well in their mind before they take the important step in life. Are they doing all in their power to make each other happy before taking these vows, and tying the knot with the tongue which cannot be undone with the teeth. I think it is selfish of a fellow to win the love and esteem of a girl, and then ask her to try and be contented in a little lumber shack about fourteen by sixteen feet, and into the same place she must combine parlor, dining-room and kitchen, and try and make herself think that



SUGGESTIONS

MOTHERHOOD

Winnipeg, Feb., 1913.

tinctly an epoch in their lives. Not one woman in a hundred is prepared or understands how to properly care for herself. Of course nearly every woman nowadays has medical treatment at such times, but many approach the experience with an organism unfitted for the trial of strength, and when it is over her system has received a shock from which it is hard to recover. Following right upon this comes the nervous strain of caring for the child, and a distinct change in the mother results.

There is nothing more charming than a happy and healthy mother of children, and indeed child-birth under the right conditions need be no hazard to health or beauty. The unexplainable thing is that, with all the evidence of shattered nerves and broken health resulting from an unprepared condition, and with ample time in which to prepare, women will persist in going blindly to the trial.

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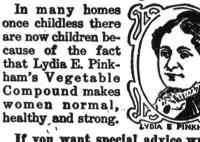
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Every woman at this time should rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism.



If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confi-dential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.



T was troubled for many years with Kidney Disease, and a friend told me to take GIN PILLS. After taking a few boxes, I was greatly relieved, and after finishing the twelfth box, the pain completely left me. My wife is now using GIN PILLS and finds that she has been greatly relieved of the pain over her Kidneys. I can safely recommend anyone suffering from Kidney Trouble to give a fair trial to GIN PILLS. THOMAS STEPHENSON." Would you welcome such a relief? Then take GIN PILLS. They go right to the spot-ease the pain almost at once-neutralize the Uric Acid which is causing all the trouble-strengthen the kidneys so that they will be able to keep the

"PAIN COMPLETELY

So Says Thomas Stephenson after

Taking GIN PILLS

O those who have suffered, year in and year

out, from the dragging misery of Kidney Disease, anything that will relieve the pain is a blessing indeed. That is just what a well-known resident of Lachute Mills, Que., and his

"Lachute Mills, P.Q.

wife both found in GIN PILLS.

the energy and vigor of manhood and womanhood. Don't pass GIN PILLS without a trial. Every box is sold on the positive guarantee that if six boxes, used according to directions, do not help you, your money will be cheerfully refunded.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50. Free sample if you write National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto. 158



FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFER-ING FROM WOMEN'S AILMENTS. I am a woman. I know woman's sufferings.

blood pure-and quickly take away that weak-

ness and tenderness of the back which undermine

I have found the cure.

I have found the cure. I will mail, free of any charge, my home treat-ment with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure — you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand wom-en's sufferings. What we women know from ex-perience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or Whitish discharges, Ulceration, Disthat my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or Whitish discharges, Ulceration, Dis-placement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also pains in the head; back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feel-ing up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex. I want to send you a complete 10 days' treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the lid wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12'

treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you nothing to give the cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cort, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations show-ing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an opera-remedy. It cures all, old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoca, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use. Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all woman's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address: MPS. M. SUMMERS. Box H. 86

she is really happy and contented. Would it not be just as well if the struggling sweetheart were to wait another year or two until he got a little better fixed? I fancy I hear some of the boys cry out, "What and let an-other one win her." Now I do not pro-fess to be full of wisdom, but don't you think, boys, that you would be far better without the young lady who is so easily won over. I earnestly believe if you find the right one that she would be quite willing to wait a little longer while you made a happy little home. For myself, I wish to make my wife a companion and not a daily drudge as some of them appear to be. In my travels up and down the country I have seen so many young women who have undertaken to brave the hardships of the first year or two on the farm with their husbands, only to find that when they are quite comfortable they have got out of the social circle and are contented to stay at home hard working as ever, with their freshness and pretty ways all gone, and such a sight should, I think, make us all careful. Now, pardon me, I do not wish to be misunderstood, I do not mean all for I know young men today who thank their wives for braving the hardships of this country. But this is the point boys. Is the game worth the candle? I myself am content to wait until I can give my future wife a little comfort and some of the worldly goods, for I am a great believer in that old saying, "When poverty comes in at the door love flies out of the window." I will sign myself, The Crank.



Canada all the Time

Grand Forks, B. C., Dec. 13, 1912. Dear Mr. Editor: Here is another girl wanting to join your Correspondence column. This is my first month of your paper, and I like it very much. I am Scotch and have been in this country about two years. I think Canada is a marvellous country. It does not require a particularly vivid imagination nor a long residence for anyone to find that out. Look at her large mountains, vast forests, magnificent lakes, miles and miles of wheat fields, her illimitable sources of wealth and industry. She has her traditions and is proud of her sons. Under her flag all nationalities live and work peacefully side by side. Surely a lesson to those scaremongers who are eternally trying to

You Can Have it Free and Be Strong and Vigorous.

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains, or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So I have determined to send a copy of the prescription free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope to any man who will write me for it. This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men, and I am con-vinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow men to send them a copy in confidence, so that any ran anywhere who is weak and discouraged with rereated failures who is weak and discouraged with rereated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what I believe is the quickest acting restorative, up-building, SPCT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 4215 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain, ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge \$3.00 to \$5.00 for merely writing out a prescription like this but I send it entirely free.



e the acknowledged leading remedy for all Female complaints. Recommended by the Medical Faculty The genuine bear the signature of WM MARTIN registered without which none are genuine . No lady should be without them. Sold by all Chemists & Stores MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist. SOUTHAMPTON. ENG

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ACOLD **However Slight** MAY TURN INTO **BRONCHITIS.**

You should never neglect a cold, however slight. If you do not treat it in time it will, in all possibility, develop into bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, or some other serious throat or lung trouble.

On the first sign of a cold or cough it is advisable to cure it at once, and not let it run on for an indefinite period.

For this purpose there is nothing to equal Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. a remedy that has been universally used for the past twenty-five years.

You do not experiment when you get it.

Mrs. Louis Lalonde, Penetanguishene, Ont., writes:-"When my little boy was two years old he caught a cold which turned into bronchitis. I tried everything to cure him, even to doctor's medicine, but it did him no good. One day I was advised to give Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup a trial, and before he had half a bottle used, he was cured. I would advise all mothers to try it, as good results will follow. My home is never without it."

See that you get "Dr. Wood's," as there are numerous imitations. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, 3 pine trees the trade mark; the price, 25 and 50 cents. Manufactured only by The T Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



Ninety-five per cent of the cases of deafness brught to our attention are the result of chronic catarrh of the throat and middle ear. The air passage become clogged by catarrhal deposits stopping the action of the vibratory bones. Until

these deposits are removed relief is impossible. The inner ear can-not be reached by probing or spraying, hence the inability of specialists lways give re-ef. That there a successfu reatment fo

The Western Home Monthly

create bitterness between Britain and Germany, and between other nations. Thousands of people have left the dear homeland, and found work and wealth within her dominions. I have got along very well since coming to Canada. My first place was Ottawa, I stayed a year there, but the wild and woolly West held some fascination so could never rest until I got here. I have a great notion to work on a ranch and learn horse-riding. These two I hope to do some day. I often think about "Bonnie Scotland" but never really wish to be there. Some day, of course, I intend taking a holiday to see the "Auld fokes and the auld Hame," but would never stay there for good. You will think I have struck a rather funny subject, but, when one is a stranger and wants to "butt in," I thought by giving my opinion of your country I would feel more at home amongst you. I think I will close by wishing your paper every success for the coming year, and will sign myself. A Scotch Lassie.

An Early Bird

Rocky Mountain House, Dec. 14, 1912. Dear Editor and Readers: I am a new subscriber and perhaps a little early with a letter, but when a letter such as "Helen's" of the December issue comes before us I cannot keep still. "Helen" seems to criticise the pleasures so many indulge in. While I never play cards (but know how), I see no harm in a social card party, but when it comes to dancing well I am a victim. I think everyone should try to enjoy themselves to the utmost. As for Literary Societies, no community, however small, should be without one. I wish the W. H. M. every success and I will sign myself. Alberta Bill.

Is Now Batching

McConnell, Man., Dec. 21, 1912. Dear Editor: May I join your merry crowd to help me pass these long winter evenings? I think the columns are helpful and amusing. I don't quite agree with "Farmer of Viscount" on his views of the farm, but we will have to overlook that for he would likely be in a better mood if he had someone to cheer him up a little. I know how lonely these long evenings are on the homestead with no one within three or four miles of you. I have been all over Western Canada and B. C. and have lived in the City, but am always glad to get back to the farm as I think a farmer lives an independent life. I am 22 years old and am fond of dancing, but dont' care for public balls. I own a good half section, and am going to try my hand at batching. I must close wishing Editor and readers every suc-Řover. cess.

The Hired Man

o'clock they stop for dinner, back to the field by half past one, and they stop at-yes, when do they stop for supper? Well they stop sometime, and after they have supper what is there to do? There are cows to milk, calves to feed, pigs to feed, horses to do up, and if it be springtime, oh, we must clean some grain for tomorrow. All this, I must say, cannot be done in the course of a few minutes, and by the time all is done, it is perhaps ten or eleven o'clock-a good day's work. Now there are other farmers who have a time to start and a time to stop, but that is different to the above mentioned. They keep regular hours, do all their work in the day time, yet they seem to get just as much work done, in the course of a year as does their neighbor who is continually going. There are other things too, I must say a few words on; first the different ways of people, and their different ways of farming, this I say on behalf of the greenhorn. He is working for a farmer, who learns him his method of farming, he leaves this farmer and hires to another, and his work this farmer does not approve of. Now can the greenhorn help not doing it right, when it is the only way he knows how to do it. Perhaps the farmer will dismiss him, and he gets work with some other farmer, who, if he happens to know where he was working last, will ask the other one what kind of man he is. This is where the greenhorn's character gets blighted. Oh he is no good, he cannot do this and he cannot do that, and of course the farmer hears all his bad points, but anyhow he gives him a trial, perhaps, only to find he does all right, and he wonders how he did not suit the other fellow, yet it's plain to be seen, it's the different ways of different people. Next comes a matter, which is never-theless true, of how farmers work to one another's disadvantage, and that is "neighbor meddling." When a farmer hires a man, his neighbors mostly all know about it, and sometime or other, before the man has been there very long, he gets into conversation with different ones, who will give him a very bad opinion of his boss, telling him he will be working all hours, etc., etc. Now why do they do it, is it jealousy or is it because they have had a misunderstanding, or something between them, or what is it? I hardly think it fair, either to the farmer or to his man to do this. It causes ill-feeling and sometimes something that they are sorry for afterwards. And last of all, a little bit of advice which may be useful both to the farmer and man-study

HEAD **NOISES**

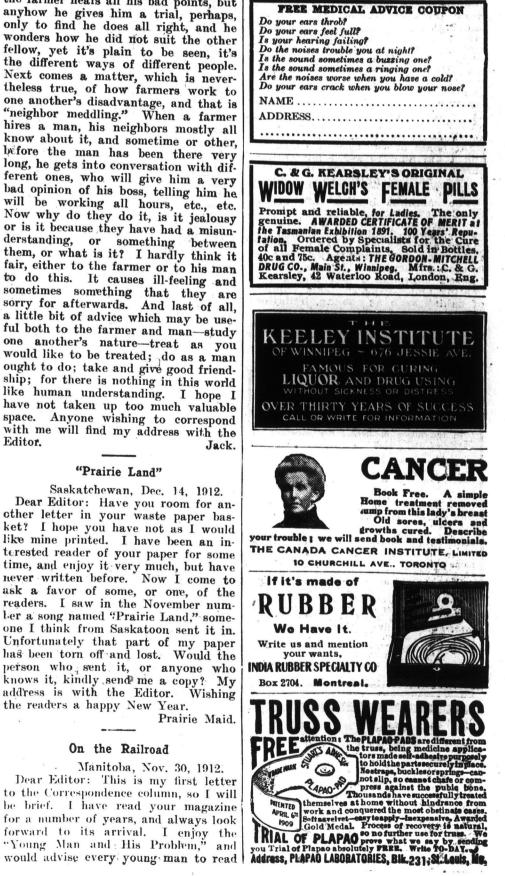
How to Cure Buzzing **Ringing Sounds in the Ears**



Dd you have bussing, ringing noises in your head and ears? Is there a snap-ping in your ears when you blow your nose? Then you have Catarrh in your ear passages, and your Eus-tachian Tubes—the pas-sages from the throat to the ears—are closing up. You may have no discharge from the nose or throat, but have no discharge from the nose or throat, but the disease is reaching the delicate inner parts of the ear. Those irritating nois-es show how dangerous the trouble is becoming. As they grow worse they some-times worry people into the forerunners of loss of hearing. 'Neglect the forerunners of loss of hearing.' Neglect the trouble in your ear passages and deafness is too likely to result.' Get rid of your head noises and be happy. Write today to Deafness Specialist Sproule, the famous authority on ear troubles. He will give you

Medical Advice Free

on this trouble. It's just the help you need. He'll tell you without any charge whatever how to drive away the noises and have clear, distinct, perfect hearing. Answer the questions, yes or no, write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out the Free Medical Advice Coupon and mail it at once to DEAFNESS SPECIALIST SPROULE, 117 Trade Building, Boston.



s a successful treatment f or most forms of deafness an d catarrh is dem-onstrated every d a y by t h e "Actina" treat-in the Drum; H. Hammer; ment. The va-"Actina" treat-in the "Actina" the passes through bones (hammer, anvil and stirrup) in the inner ear, making them respond to the vibration of sound. "Actina" is also very successful in relieving head noises. We have known people afflicted with this distressing trouble for years to be relieved in a few weeks by this wonderful invention. "Actina" has also been very successful in the treatment or lagrippe, asthma, hay fever, bronchitis, sore throat, weak lungs, colds and headache and other troubles that are directly or indirectly due to catarth. "Actina" can be used with perfect safety by every member of the family for any affliction of the ear, throat or head. A FREE TRIAL of the "Actina" is given in every case. Send for our FREE TRIAL of the "Actina" Send for our FREE TRIAL of the "Actina" and the addition of the ear, be addition of the ear, be addition of the ear, be addition of the ear, throat or head. A FREE TRIAL of the "Actina" send for our FREE TRIAL of the "Actina"

Every Woman

and should know

MARVEL Whirling Spray The new Vaginal Syr MARVEL ut send st. accept no other, amp tor illustrated c. It gives full partic-breections invaluable to ladies. WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont.

General Agents for Ca

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Dec., 1912. Dear Editor: Being a reader of your valuable paper I have read with interest the different subjects under discussion in the Correspondence column. It is on one of these subjects I would like

to express my opinion-the hired man and the farmer, after reading a "Farmer's Wife's" letter which was sensible enough to the word, though I think she did not make her opinion clear enough. She seemed to class all hired men one and the same-in this she is wrong as I will try and prove to you. Now it is a well known fact that there are men, and men, in this world. We have not all got the same disposition, the same feelings, or the same intellect, therefore we differ from one another in many cases. When a farmer or anyone else hires a man, he knows what he hires him for, and he knows what (or should know what) a day's work is, but there are a good many people hire men, farmers in particular, who do not know what a day is; this I know, not from hearsay but from personal experience. Farmers as a rule know when they start a day's work, but some of them never know when to stop. They get up at five o'clock, at least their men do, get the chores done up before breakfast, they are hitched

with me will find my address with the Editor. Jack.

"Prairie Land"

Saskatchewan, Dec. 14, 1912. Dear Editor: Have you room for another letter in your waste paper basket? I hope you have not as I would like mine printed. I have been an interested reader of your paper for some time, and enjoy it very much, but have never written before. Now I come to ask a favor of some, or one, of the readers. I saw in the November numler a song named "Prairie Land," someone I think from Saskatoon sent it in. Unfortunately that part of my paper has been torn off and lost. Would the person who sent it, or anyone who knows it, kindly send me a copy? My address is with the Editor. Wishing the readers a happy New Year.

On the Railroad

Manitoba, Nov. 30, 1912. Dear Editor: This is my first letter to the Correspondence column, so I will be brief. I have read your magazine for a number of years, and always look forward to its arrival. I enjoy the "Young Man and His Problem," and up and on the field by seven, at twelve | would advise every young man to read

Psoriasis All Over Body

86

Doctors Said Incurable, But Now Thère is No Sign of Disease, Thanks to Dr. Chase's Ointment



Mde. N. Massey.

Psoriasis is one of the most dreaded of itching skin diseases. It is a sort of chronic eczema. The itching it causes is almost beyond human endurance, and doctors are accustomed to give it up as incurable.

But here is a case that was given up and pronounced incurable. The result proves that Dr. Chase's Ointment almost works miracles in curing the worst form of liching skin disease imaginable.

imaginable. Mrs. Nettle Massey, Consecon, Ont., writes:—"For five years I suffered with what three doctors called psoriasis. They could not help me, and one of them told me if anyone offered to sufference a cure for \$50.00 to keep to guarantee a cure for \$50.00 to keep my money, as I could not be cured. The disease spread all over me, even on my face and head, and the itching and burning was hard to bear. I used eight boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment. and I am glad to say I am entirely cured, not a sign of a sore to be seen. I can hardly praise this ointment enough."

The soothing, healing influence of Dr. Chase's Ointment is truly wonder-ful. Eczema, salt rheum, barber's itch, ringworm and scores of such torturing ailments are relieved at once and as certainly cured if the Ointment is used persistently. Mothers find Dr. Chase's Ointment invaluable in pre-venting and curing the skin troubles of babies, such as chafing, irritations of the skin and baby eczema.

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box. All dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

The Western Home Monthly

the page. I also enjoy the Correspondence column. I find the letters very helpful and instructive. I agree with "One who knows" in her letter of September published in November. I think the country is by far the most beneficial and healthful to live in. I am at present in a city of about 7,000, but I prefer the country every time where one can have all the pleasure that "One who knows" mentions. I don't know what more we want. I am a railroad man being, with the C. P. R. since 1903 as section foreman. I am a widower with two bright little boys. If any of your correspondents care to write to me I will always reply. Hoping I have not taken up too much of your valuable time, and wishing your magazine a bright and prosperous future, I am. Lonely Jack.

Follow a Good Example

Eyebrow, Sask., Dec. 11, 1912.

and the soil is of a rich clay loam and will grow anything in the line of vegetables. Now a word to the fair sex, I am a young bachelor, and I always have lots of good things to eat as I think this is the first thing to look to to preserve life. My address is with the Editor, and I would like to get Happy Hooligan. some letters.

A Farmer's Opinion

Senlac, Sask., Dec. 26, 1912. Dear Editor: May I, once more, have the use of the Correspondence column; as I would like to tender my sympathy to our brother Farmer at Viscount, and try and cheer him up with a few of my trials and tribulations. The poor man gets his share of old clothes and long hours whether in the city or country. I paid \$2.00 per bushel for seed flax last spring, it cost me 25c per bushel to have it threshed, and they gave me 57c per bushel at elevator. Dear Editor: Enclosed find one dol- Oats are 18c per bushel, and the barley



Winnipeg, Feb., 1913.

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For solid soldering Neat and tight, Nothing's so stunning As friend Fluxite.

ANYONE can do soldering work



SIMPLIFIES SOLDERING

In countless homes Fluxite is being used to repair metal articles instead of discarding them. It is also employed world-wide by **PLUMBERS**, ENGINEERS, **MOTORISTS** and others.

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Sample Set, postpaid, \$1.32

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BERMONDSEY, ENGLAND

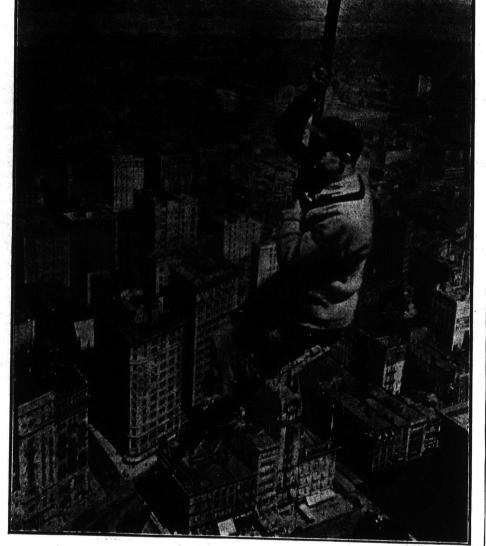


SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS

REGULATIONS Any person who is the sole head of a family of any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The appli-cant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain con-ditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultiva-tion of the land in each of three years. A home-steader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely cwned and occupied by him or by his father, mother. son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties-Must nonestead. Frice \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of home-stead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra. A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and can not obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three warm cultivate fifty earse and creek a house worth \$300.00.





A Home Cure Given by One Who Had It

Rheumatism

In the spring of 1393 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered, as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism. and it effected a cure in every case.

every case. I want every sufferer from any form of rheu-I want every sufferer from any form of rheu-matic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. If, after you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Ian't that fair? Why suffer any longer, when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write to-day. Mark H. Jackson, No. 306 Alhambra Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above state-ment true.—Pub.



Wm. Hawkins, Principal. Winnipeg. SEND FOR CATALOGUE

Working 500 feet above New York. An ironworker descending atter his day's work. Copyright, Underwood and Underwood

lar for renewal subscription to W. H. | they don't take in. I was too indig-M. with which I am well pleased. It contains a lot of good reading-the stories are short and bright, and the correspondence pages are quite an attraction. When any person comes to my place asking for reading, I always gather up all the back numbers and rass them around, and they all say they are good reading; even the threshers when they were at my place read the W. H. M. and they were well entertained by its goodness. This is my first letter and I hope it will appear in print. I am a farmer on a farm of 320 acres of good land in the district of Eyebrow, where there has never been a crop failure-always a good average crop. am one of the pioneers of the district. I first homesteaded on a small scale and now I have everything up-to-date, good buildings inside and outside, and as fine a bunch of horses as there is anywhere to be found. I have taken them to the fair every fall, and always carried away my share of the prizes, and I can strongly advise any person wanting to farm to come to this district, for there is lots of good water,

mant, as it were, to offer them the wheat. Have had a car ordered for a month past. One kind man tells me the only way to get a car is to be there when there is one in. Fancy a man sitting in town a month waiting for his car. The implement man demands instant payment, rightly so, after carrying a man over two years crop failure, but to crown all, a widow of my acquaintance left with two children to support and many debts to meet which were contracted by her late husband, who was "Also a Farmer" has to bear the insult of a notice by telegram from a certain Bank manager to meet notes less than \$300.00. 'Boys and girls go West and grow up with the country" is a common expression with us all. The lady in question left an elaborate home and good parents and a good position to come West with her husband and make a home for themselves. Unfortunately her husband was accidentally killed just when everything looked most promising. Can hear someone say, "Let her sell the land the husband left." She has it on the market, and will be

W. W. CORY

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertise-ment will not be paid for.

Dr. de Van's Female Pills A reliable French regulator; never fails. These pills are exceedingly powerful in regulating the generative portion of the female system. Refuse all cheap imitations. Dr. de Van's are sold at \$5 a box, or three for \$10. Mailed to any address. **The Scobell Drug Co.**, St. Catherines, Ont. Sold by the Ultra Druggists, Winnipeg.



RESERVOIR PEN

Writes long letter with one filling. Always ready. No coaxing, No blotting. Best for ruling, manifold-ing and constant use. Fine or medium points, Sent postpaid, 16 for 20c, 3 doz, 40c, 6 doz, 75c. Postal Note or Money Order, Money back if wanted.

Address Dept 8, A.D. Hastings, 393 Hargrave St-Winnipeg.



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The Western Home Monthly

Harmless Smoke **Cures** Catarrh A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way and It

Costs Nothing to Try.

preparation of herbs, leaves, This fowers and berries (containing no toacco or habit-forming drugs) is either moked in an ordinary clean pipe or smoking tube, and by drawing the medcated smoke into the mouth and inhaling into the lungs or sending it out through the nostrils in a perfectly natural way, the worst case of Catarrh can be eradicated. It is not un-



pleasant to use, and at the same time it is entirely harmless, and can used by be man, .woman or child. Just as Catarrh is con-

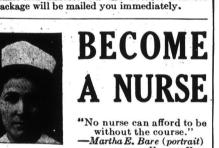
tracted by breathing cold or dust and

germ-laden air, just so this balmy antiseptic smoking remedy goes to all the affected parts of the air passages of the head, nose, throat and lungs. It can readily be seen why the ordinary treatments, such as sprays, ointments, salves, liquid or tablet medicines failthey do not and can not reach all the affected parts.

If you have catarrh of the nose throat or lungs, choking, stopped-up feeling, colds, catarrhal headaches; if you are given to hawking and spitting, this simple but scientific treatment should cure you.

An illustrated book which goes thoroughly into the whole question of the cause, cure and preven-tion of catarrh, will, upon request, be sent you by Dr. J. W. Blosser, 151 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Canada.

He will, also, mail you five days' free treatment. Tou will at once see that it is a wonderful remedy, and as it only costs one dollar for the regular treatment, it is within the reach of everyone. It is not necessary to send any money—simply send your name and address and the booklet and free trial package will be mailed you immediately.



Eight thousand ate those four Nor'-West Farmer The Woman's Magazine died. Weekly Free Press Vegetable Grower Write for "How I Became a Nurse" and our Year Book, explaining our correspondence and home practice method; 370 pages with the exhundred, and they died. A hundred and Weekly Telegram sixty thousand ate those eight thousand, CLASS C and died, and the farmer was troubled Cassell's Magazine Story Teller periences of our graduates. Cosmopolitan Sunday at Home Girls' Own Paper no more. 48 specin Girls' Realm Little Folks In its flight from the far West, the Boys' Own Paper McClure's Magazine The Chautauqua School of Nursing name of the statistican of this story has 309 Main St. Eleventh Year Jamestown, N.Y. become seperated from his figures, but the fact that the incident occurred in and any 1 Periodical in Class A \$1.00 The Western $1.50 \\ 1.50 \\ 2.25 \\ 2.00 \\ 3.00$ Alberta is regarded as evidence of its TOBACCO HABIT. possibility. **Home Monthly** Dr. McTaggart s tobacco remedy removes all desire for the weed in a few days. A vegetable medicine, and only requires touching the tongue with it occasionally. Price \$2, The Aptness Was Too Much LIQUOR HABIT A minister, a man of great vigor and **Special Offers** Marvellous results from taking his remedy for theliquor habit. Safe and inexpensive home treatment; no hypodermic injections, no pub-licity, no loss of time from business, and a cure guranteed. Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 75 Yonge street, Toronto, Canada. vehemence, while preaching one Sunday. The Western Home Monthly American Review of Reviews The Western Home Monthly\$1.00 \$1.00 3.50 bent forward and shouted out with great force, the words of his text: "The 1.00 Winnipeg Weekly Free Press. Poultry Review Toronto Weekly Globe.... righteous shall stand, but the wicked shall fall." Nor'-West Farmer. 1.00 1.00 All for \$3.35 \$6.00 All for \$2.00 \$3.00 Just as these words escaped from his lips the pulpit broke from its fastening, **British Publications** and he fell out and rolled over on the floor before his congregation. Picking **Electric Restorer for Men** Let us send you an English paper and "The Western Home Monthly" himself up he said: Phosphonol restores every nerve in the body to your friends at home. We have Special Rates on all British periodicals to its proper tension; restores vim and vitality. Premature decay and all sexual weakness averted at once. **Phosphonol** will make you a new man. Price \$3 a box, or two for \$5. Mailed to any address. **The Scobell Drug Co.**, **St. Catharines**, **Ont**. "Brethren, I am not hurt, and I don't and quotations on any not given here will gladly be furnished on application. mind the fall, but I do hate the connection." "The Western Home Monthly" and any one of the following periodicals for one year for \$2.35; any two for \$3.50. Unappreciated Luxuries.-- A quaint Sold by the Ultra Druggists, Winnipeg. Overseas Daily Mail Royal Magazine The London Magazine Wide World Magazine The Strand Magazine Tit-Bits old Scotch gillie who was in the service of a well known baronet once contracted measles. His employer, with his usual kindness, sent him some choice hothouse Quotations on other periodicals on request. grapes and a pineapple, and later asked him how he liked the fruit. "Weel, sir." Address: THE WESTERN HOME MONTHLY, Winnipeg. was the answer, "the plums was good, Shiloh costs so little but I didna think much o' the turnip!" and does so much!'

very glad to stop more telegrams. So you see brother Farmer you have not all the troubles. 1 still think the prairie has a few advantages and shall stay here one more year if possible. With best wishes for a bright and prosper-ous New Year, I will sign myself,

Try Again.

The Most Instructive

Carnduff, Sask., Dec. 19, 1912. Dear Editor: I thought as the winter is now setting in I would like to join your Correspondence circle. 1 have been a subscriber to the W. H. M. for some years, and although I take several of the leading papers of the West I consider it the most instructive and the best money's worth of all. I like very much to read "The Young Man and His Problem." I think that "Farmer" wrote a good letter in the December issue. If a city merchant ever went to the country to live it would be to wear out his old clothes for he certainly would not think of giving them away or burning them. I have been farming for a few years, in fact I was born on a farm in good old New Brunswick, and I find it a good deal as he says, for a man generally has notes to meet at this time of the year, and unfortunately for him, the grain men know that too, so they fix a price to suit themselves. I see a great many different ideas on the tcbacco and card playing questions (not to say anything about dancing). Well, tor my opinion, I would say that it takes all kinds of people to make a world, and it would be a funny world if we were all alike. I wonder what has become of the Doctor. Can't you give your ideas on the new topic of S. . Lad's in December issue. I think that a man should not figure on living on love, but should have a fairly good start before marrying. Of course circumstances alter cases, for maybe her father is rich or some other rich relative of hers is getting old, but I would say, don't wait for dead men's shoes for they may be worn out. On the other side of the question, I have heard of fellows who have had to borrow money to buy the license and who are "well fixed" today, but they had abil-ity and good luck. Wishing the Editor and readers a good and happy New. Yours Truly. Year.

An Alberta Story

Harper, Kan. A live grasshopper will eat a dead WOULD you adopt the most attractive profesgrasshopper. An Alberta farmer mixed American periodicals, which should interest those of our readers who are W sion open to women today — a profession that will be of advantage to you, whether you practice it or not? Then let us teach you to become a nurse. Paris green and bran together and let in the habit of subscribing to several papers. a grasshopper eat it. It died, and twenty ate it up, and they died. Four hundred ate those twenty, and they CLASS A CLASS E Thousands of our graduates, without previous experience, are today earning **\$10** to **\$25** a week.

Superfluous Hair

Moles, Warts and Small Birthmarks are successfully and permanently removed by Electrolysis. This is the only safe and sure cure for these blemishes. Thick, heavy eyebrows may also be beautifully shaped and arched by this method. There are several poor methods of performing this work, but in the hands of an expert it may be done with very little pain, leaving no scar. I have made this work one of my specialties, and with fifteen years' experience, the very best method in use, and a determination to make my work a success, I can guarantee satisfaction. Write for booklet and further particulars.

MRS E. COATES COLEMAN 224 Smith Street, Winnipeg Phone Main 996



Household Suggestions

Buttermilk-a Delicious Dainty

88

By Janc E. Clemmens

ERE is to buttermilk, beverage fine; Drink that beats booze many ways; Better than brewery products or wine, Worthy of bountiful praise: When you are thirsty, it goes to the

Instant relief to extend, Cooling the Liroat that was parching and hot,

Acting the part of a friend.

All of the doctors who know A. B. C. Give it their warmest O. K. Say that it's better than bitters or tea

Any old time in the day; Swear it is one of the healthiest drinks

Man has discovered, and much Better than mixtures induced by a win'.

Under the soda clerk's touch.

Fresh from the churn in a gold-speckled flow,

Flavored with nothing but ice, Brimming tin dipperful, bound to bestow Blessings that come without price. Drink of it daintily, taking your time, Sip it in soulful repose, Getting away with it makes you feel

prime

Down to the tips of your toes.

Here's to the health giving drink of the gods!

Ho, for the buttermilk spree! Holding its devotees, giving no odds, Just get the Labit, and see,

Leaving next morning no brown, fuzzy taste,

Causing no riots nor strife, Leaving no record you wish to efface Or make one tired of life. .

"Buttermilk is the very best of drinks for well people, and often agrees with invalids when other nourishment cannot be retained on the stomach. French physicians prescribe buttcrmilk for babies when sweet milk does not agree with them. Butermilk is of inestimable value to persons afflicted with gout, rheumatism or liver troubles, and as a beautifier for women, used internally and externally, buttermilk and lemons head the list for good results. "Buttermilk also forms an important

part in many delicious recipes a few of which are given below:

Buttermilk Bread .- The evening before baking bring to boiling point one quart of buttermilk, and pour it into a crock in which one-half teacupful of sifted flour has been turned. Let stand until cool, then add a fourth of a cupful of yeast, and enough flour to make a thick in fine Indian flour till of a proper batter consistency. Turn into buttered pans an inch in depth and bake in a quick oven.

Buttermilk Biscuit .-- One cupful of buttermilk, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one-half teaspoonful of salt, three tablespoonfuls of soft butter and sifted flour enough to handle, cut out and bake in a quick oven.

Recipes

The following recipes come from a Scotch housewife who says they are

For stewed oxtail cut the tail at the joints, discarding one or two pieces at the extreme points. Put them into a stewpan with just enough water to cover them. When the water begins to boil, remove the scum on top and add a sliced onion and two carrots. After covering let the meat simmer gently for two and a half hours. Melt an ounce of butter in a little ran, stir in gently half an ounce of flour and some of the strained liquid from the meat. Allow this to boil for five or ten minutes. Add a tablespoonful of catsup and a little lemon juice. After browning it slightly pour the sauce over the tails, which should be arranged with the vegetables on a dish. Serve at once.

To broil, or in Scotch parlance, to favorites in the land of the thistle, her | 'brander,' a steak in Scotch style, have

Western Home Monthly Recipes

Carefully selected recipes will be published on this page each Our readers are requested to cut these out and paste month. in scrap book for future reference

SPANISH STEW

- 1 rabbit, jointed 1/2 lb. bacon
- Spanish onions

1/2 teaspoonful savoury herbs 1 teaspoonful salt

Cut bacon, place half of it in small slices in bottom of pan; slice 1 onion thinly over it and sprinkle a little pepper and salt, then rabbit; dredge flour over the savoury herbs, the second onion and bacon; pour over 1/2 pt. hot water. Put lid lightly over and stew very slowly 2 hours.

SHEPHERDS PIE

A delicious supper dish when made of corned beef or any scraps of bacon or sausage. Put all through a mincer and add stock or gravy and seasoning to taste; cover with a good thick layer of mashed potatoes; level and score crisscross with a fork. Dot top with bits of butter and brown in oven.

SAUSAGE ROLLS

 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. sausages

Pepper and salt Rough puff pastry

Put the sausages in cold water; bring them to the boil and cook for 5 minutes; drain them; take off the skin, and season each with salt and pepper; roll out a piece of rough puff pastry, cut into squares; wet each square round the edge and lay a piece of sausage in the centre; fold first one side over, then the other, and press them well down at each end. Brush over with beaten egg and cook for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour in a quick oven. Mince can be put in place of the sausages.

TONGUE LOAF

Winnipeg, Feb., 1913.

to-date gas range. The steak is then lifted on to the hot gridiron and turned for five minutes more. Serve on a hot platter after spreading lightly with butter.

'Howtowdie' is a unique Scotch dish. Truss and stuff a young fowl, Put it into a saucepan with three ounces of fresh butter and two gills of good mutton stock. If this stock is not at hand the same amount, of water may be used. Add two or three, little onions, a few sprigs of parsley, half a teaspoonful of salt and a pinch of pepper. Simmer the fowl till tender. When half cooked add a little more gravy. As soon as it is

done, place the bird in the middle of a big, hot platter, and surround it with poached eggs. Just before serving pour over it the gravy in the pot, after thickening with a little moistened flour in the usual way. This dish should be served as hot as possible.

To use up cold beef or mutton cut the meat in thin slices, spread them on both sides with a little chutney and heat them in a pan. Serve piping hot.

'Hotpot' calls for a pound of stewing beef, one pound and a half of potatoes, half a pound of onions, half a pint of water and a seasoning of salt and pepper. Cut the meat, after trimming, into square pieces. Clean, peel and slice the potatoes and onions. Place a layer of the meat in an earthen pudding dish. Cover with a layer of vegetables after seasoning and alternate in this way, ustil beef, one pound and a half of potatoes, should grace the top. Pour the water over all and bake for two hours. A moderately hot oven is the best. Should the water evaporate add a little more. Fifteen minutes before serving remove the paper and let the potatoes brown. Serve immediately, while very hot.

Carrots and turnips mashed and served together are used as an accompaniment of beef and mutton. Peel a large turnin (the peeling should be thick), cut it into squares and drop 'hem into cold water. Scrape three large carrots, cut into cold chunks and drop them also into cold water. Boil them moderately in an enamelled saucepan for two hours and a half, using slightly salted water. Lift them on to a colander and let them drain till free fr m superfluous moisture Then mash them well, adding as you do so a small piece of butter rubbed in. flour, and a little white pepper. After beating well, serve with mutton or beef."

Molasses Fruit Pudding

Free half a pound of suet from the membrane, chop it rather fine and add half a teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of cinnamon, and then mix in three cupfuls of flour. Dissolve one level teaspoonful of baking soda in spoonfuls of water, add it to one cupful of New Orleans molasses, then stir in one cupful of cold water. Mix these with the flour, beat well, and add one cupful of raisins, floured. Turn into a greased pudding-mould or kettle, and boil or steam for four hours.

1/2 teaspoonful pepper 1/2 pt. water



The longer the sponge is stirred the better will be the bread. In the morning sift some flour into the bread bowl, pour the sponge into the center, stir in some of the flour and let stand an hour. Then mix well, knead-ing for at least one-half hour. The more kneading at this time the better; let rise and when light mold into loaves, this time handling as little as possible and bake as you would any bread.

Buttermilk Corn Bread.-Take one and one-fourth pints each of buttermilk and sweet milk, one-half pint of molasses, one teaspoonful of soda, two rounded teaspoonfuls cream tartar, one even teaspoonful salt, one and one-fourth pints each of cornmeal and flour, mix well and put on range over cold water, bring water to a boil and keep boiling constantly for three hours. Serve hot.

Nut. Cakes .- While your lard is melting to boil your cakes, mix two cups of buttermilk and two cups of rich sweet. milk, with three, well-beaten eggs, one teaspoonful of soda and cinnamon, or nutmeg to taste. Add flour enough to roll. Handle as little as possible, cut out and fry as dough nuts.

Old Fashioned Breakfast Cakes.-Take one quart of buttermilk; three eggs; butter the size of hen's egg; a little salt and a scant teaspoonful of soda. Stir

Boil tongue in salt and water for 41/2 hours; let cool in water in which it was boiled (first skimming before cold); take 1 can tomatoes; put through sieve or collander, season to taste and add 1 tablespoonful vinegar; put on stove and let come to boil; stir in 1 box Cox's gelatin when hot; roll tongue, put it in a round dish and pour sauce on tongue, allowing it to cool. This will form in a mold.

own family having used them for many years. Scotch housewives take special pride in the preparation of wholesome broths and soups, one of the famous ones being 'cockie leekie.' Any fowl, teuch (tender), youthful or middle-aged, may be used, but if one does not possess a fowl, beef may take its place, though the dish may not be so delicate in flavor. For four quarts of soup use two or three pounds of meat, eight or nine large leeks and pepper and salt to taste. Wash the leeks thoroughly, and if they are old scald them for a few minutes in boiling water. Take off the roots and part of the heads and cut them into pieces of about an inch in length. Put the meat and half of the leeks into the pot and allow these to simmer gently for about half an hour; add the remaining leeks and boil them for three or even four hours. Skim carefully and season to taste with salt and pepper.

the 'brander,' or gridiron, very hot, and the fire clear and bright. A little salt sprinkled over the fire will keep down the flame. When the brander is hot; rub it all over with a piece of suet. This prevents the steak from sticking. Cut the skin that lies along the edge of the steak in several places and flatten slightly with a rolling pin. Lay it on the gridiron and turn it every half minute with steak tongs. With a double gridiron it is of course unnecessary to use the tongs, but in shifting the meat about while on the gridiron steak tongs are useful. A fork should never be put into the meat while it is cooking. Have ready a very hot dish and when the steak has been turned for ten minutes lift it up and slip it on the hot dish. Put on a cover and set it into a Dutch oven. Let it stand for ten minutes. Lacking a Dutch oven, the housewife will have to content herself with her up-

English Plum Pudding for Four Persons

Shred and chop sufficient beef suet to make a cupful. Mix a quarter of a pound of raisins, a quarter of a pound of currants and a quarter of a, pound of candied orange peel, and dust them with four tablespoonfuls of flour. Add the suet, a cupful of dry breadcrumbs, a quarter of a nutmeg, grated, the grated rind of a lemon, an orange and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Mix well and add the juice of the orange and lemon, and three eggs well beaten. Work until the ingredients are moistened, and pack in a mould or kettle, cover and boil or steam for eight hours. Make this on ironing or baking day when you are going to have a long fire. Uncover to cool, then cover and keep in a cool place. Reheat at serving time.

It is easier to prevent than it is to cure. In-flammation of the lungs is the companion of neglected colds, and once it finds a lodgement in the system it is difficult to deal with. Treatment with Bickle's Anti-Consumption Syrup will eradi-cate the cold and prevent inflammation from setting in. It costs fittle, and is as satisfactory as it is sur-prisinglin its results.



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BISCUITS MUST BE FRESH TO BE PALATABLE MOONEY'S BISCUITS ARE THE FRESH BISCUITS

Fresh enough to take the place of the bread and biscuits you bake yourself.

Because the **MOONEY** system is so perfect that every biscuit is shipped the same day it leaves the oven.

The big Winnipeg factory is so close that your Grocer gets **MOONEY'S** in a few hours—no long haul—no deterioration.

Besides the demand for **MOONEY'S**—the popular biscuit—is so great that his stock is always changing.

MOONEY'S never grow stale on the grocers' shelves, That's one reason why



are fresher, crisper and more appetizing.

Ask for the big package or a sealed tin and judge for yourself

"LET MOONEY DO IT"





Find out what our trade mark means to you and you will always insist on getting _____



