

906

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A Trolley Car Romance—By Eleanor H. Porter

The Incident.



HE trolley-car contained six passengers—the Petty Girl and the Elderly Lady together, the Young Man opposite, the Countrywoman on his right, the Boy in the right corner, and the Dude near by.

The Pretty Girl signalled the conductor, and in due time the car stopped. As the Girl left her seat, a superb red rose slipped from its mates in her hand and fell to the floor. The Dude sprang to his feet, but the Young Man was already holding out the rose, his hat upheld. The Girl waved aside the extended flower with a disdainful toss of her head, and followed her companion from the car.

The Dude smiled, the Boy grinned, and the Countrywoman turned an embarrassed gaze to the street outside, but the Young Man broke the long stem of the rose, and placed the flower in the lapel of his coat.

The Elderly Lady Speaks.

"James, what do you think? Who should be on the car to-day but that dreadful Charles Denton! Marjorie never looked at him, but when she went out—careless girl—she dropped one of her roses. And didn't he jump for it? Well, I should say he did!

"For a minute I fairly shook in my boots. You know Marjorie was so silly over him just a little while ago, and one never knows what the foolish child will take into her head to do.

"But I was proud of her, James—proud of her and of our success in weaning her from that silly infatuation. She passed him by with the air of a queen, and I never saw her in such high spirits as she was immediately afterward, when we met the Baron at the Waltons'.

"It was such a relief to me, James—such a relief!"

The Dude Speaks.

"By Jove, Algy, I'm all broke up, I am! Deuced mean thing on the car this afternoon, don't you know. Pretty girl dropped a rose, wanted a flirtation, and all that; been making eyes at me all the way from Twenty-third Street—by Jove, she had! But a beast of a man opposite got ahead of me, don't you know—common-looking fellow, no style, he picked it up first.

"Take it? Not a bit she didn't! By Jove, she was game! Just tossed her head and marched out of the car like an empress—she did!"



"As the Girl left her seat, a superb red rose slipped from its mates in her hand and fell to the floor."

The Countrywoman Writes.

"Oh, Polly dear, how I do wish you could have seen the lady I did to-day. She was dressed beautiful; silk made with plaits—lots of 'em—and a hat that was all feathers and shiny beads. She looked so pretty and sweet that I just wanted to know her awful bad. I wanted to go right over and speak to her and make her acquaintance.

"But, Polly, I'm glad I didn't. She wasn't sweet and lovely inside—not a mite. She dropped one of her flowers, and a nice young gentleman opposite picked it up for her, real polite-like, and handed it to her. And do you know, she wouldn't even look at him, much less thank him, but she strutted out of the car as though anything he had touched was poison. I didn't like her then—not a mite!"

The Boy Speaks.

"Gee, Bill, guess what I seen? Swell gal—real high-stepper, yer understand—dropped a posy in the car ter-day. Nice young gent that sat opposite to her he picks it up, an' gits walked all over fer his pains. She jest mopped up the floor with him—that's what she did!"

"But he wa'n't feezed—not on yer life! He jest swiped the posy, an' stuck it in his coat.
"Gee, Bill, but you'd oughter seen the gal! She was a sure 'nough winner."

The Pretty Girl Writes.

"Oh, Dot, I'm so happy! It's all done and over—my part, you know—and everything came out all right. And won't Uncle and Aunt be surprised (it to-night goes lovely) when they find I'm really married—and to Charles, too, notwithstanding the watch they've kept on my mail and calls all these weeks.

"Dear old hearts, they'll be angry at first, but they'll get over it—I don't worry. It isn't as though Charles wasn't altogether good and splendid in every way except the money. It's the money they care for, but when they find I'm really married—and awfully happy, too—they'll relent and give us the nicest kind of a blessing. I know them!

"But just think, Dot, what a lot I owe to you! Everything went just as you'd planned. Charles walked into the car at Twentieth Street, but I didn't seem to notice him at all. I could see Aunt Mattie watch me out of the corner of her eye, and I could just feel her quiver with terror for fear I was going to speak or do something.

"Well, I dropped the rose, and he's got it. It was such a fine signal! I'm so glad you thought of it—so natural, you know; nothing would ever be suspected from it. But, Dot, you don't know how hard it was for me, after all. He looked so grand and handsome, and there I couldn't even show him that I saw him! There was an absurd little man near the door—a regular dude—and I just looked and looked at him; he was so small and insignificant beside my Charlie!

"Dear, dear, how I do run on! But who wouldn't? "By-by, dearie, until to-night.
"Lovingly,
Marjorie."

The Young Man Writes.

"It's all right, Bob. She dropped the rose in the car to-day, and let me keep it; so she agrees and you can go ahead with the arrangements. I'm to meet her at Dorothy's, you know, and we are all to be at the church at eight-thirty sharp. The license and the ring are already in my hands, and I know you'll have everything OK at the church, so there'll be no delay.

"When it's all over, Bob, I'll tell you how much I appreciate what you've done for me. Only think how it would have been if we hadn't had you and Dot to help us! Until to-night,
then,
C.D."

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Among the Canadian Rockies.

By T. A. TROY.

Some months have passed, aye they have merged into years, since the glowing accounts of the scenic beauties of the Canadian West, whispered into my all-attentive ears by the daring voyager, first seduced me. His fervid utterances depicting the boundless entrancing prairies wailed in by a gigantic mountain chain, which were even then his home—a home unlimited, alluring; aye even pleading for recognition—made an impression upon me so deep and convincing that I decided to follow his trail and examine for myself those claims put forward by this untutored mouthpiece of the west. It was not long until occasion offered and I embarked for the Prairie City of Western Canada.

At Winnipeg I heard of the scenic grandeur of the Canadian Rockies. Reports of around-the-world travellers gave glowing accounts of the British Columbian mountains, and tourists from the ice-land of Alaska had been captivated by Canada's snow-crowned ranges. Wishing to compare these mountains with others of my acquaintance, I prepared for a western tour to explore the famous passes in the head waters of the Columbia River, proposing to spend a month in the rugged wilds of the

transparent depths; the outlines and forms of the mountains were and ruggedly traced on the horizon, while a glorious sun poured down the effulgence of its rays on the glittering chain. The winds blowing from the ice-clad summits were fresh and exhilarating as draughts of ethereal champagne, and acted like a mystic tonic on the nerves. In the clear atmosphere forms were visible at a long distance, and objects far remote seemed near at hand.

Reaching the valley of the Bow River, we followed up the clear, dashing waters of that snow-fed stream into the shadows of the Rockies, the canyon opening a pass through the great chain. High cliffs on either side guard the entrance, and their precipitous walls extend up the pass. Here and there the canyon opens into valleys or rounded basins, whose sides, up to the snow line, are clothed with enormous and stately trees—the product of a rich soil, watered with frequent showers—whose waving tops appear like tossing seas. The prevailing growth is spruce, and the shapely forms and even outlines of these handsome trees add unique beauty to the wild grandeur of the gorges.



THE FOUR TRACKS ON C.P.R. IN CANADIAN ROCKIES.

Rocky Mountains, shoot game, catch fish, inhale the invigorating air of the highlands, and admire the beautiful pictures of the canyons. With fur robes, camping accoutrements, some tackle, and weapons, I took passage on the Canadian Pacific Railroad for the long journey to the coast ranges.

From Red River valley the train crosses the level prairies of Manitoba and enters the wide plains of Saskatchewan and Alberta, over whose wide open bosoms, spreading in green grass to the west until lost in the azure of the distance, we looked out for two days on the banks of the Saskatchewan, the town of Medicine Hat—a former railway town of Canada—was a familiar sight. Crossing a clear stream, the train entered the high mountains of Alberta, and soon the Rocky Mountains were before us.

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Log cabins of mountaineers and wigwams of Indians occasionally appear in the winding pass, perched on rocky knolls along brawling streams. Timber fires have left on the mountain slopes scars of charred trunks, whose skeleton forms stand out among the surrounding forests.

An observation car—open at the sides—gave unobstructed views of the surpassing scenery as the snorting engine plunged into the gaping canyons. Former tours among its northern peaks and parks had given me an attachment to the great continental range, and with pride I observed that the majestic Rockies sustained their scenic fame in the northern regions. Their impressive fronts and gigantic domes held the gaze of all observers, while the huge masses of snow piled on their lofty crests varied the grey towers with fleeces of eternal white.

The sky was an arch of blue, every blue poured forth a stream of crystal water, and from the crags of the peaks fell roaring cataracts whose voices filled the canyons with strange echoes, while the roar of the winds was heard among the trees.

The peaks increased in height and ruggedness as we penetrated farther into the range by instances, and several of the same name with their walls of snow and ice were seen.

fore us; granite palisades rose aloft in perpendicular towers; columns of rock jutted out from the precipitous walls like pillars of masonry; between the towering masses the river poured its current with a thousand voices, as its mad waters plunged and tossed and dashed in a wild race for the sea. New scenes appeared—as the canyon changed its forms and outlines—in a constant succession of panoramic pictures, and every turn in the great gorge disclosed views of grander mould.

Mount Stephen rose 11,000 feet into the air, like a king among the lesser peaks, with a mantle of white on his craggy brow. Midway up the lofty peak its sides are pierced with tunnels, whose round black mouths resemble portholes in a ship. The rugged old cone holds within its rocky breast large deposits of precious metals; miners have cut zig-zag trails along the face of the cliffs up to the veins penetrating the rocky pyramid, and have chiseled their way into the face of the mountain in quest of the treasures stored within its stony ribs. The tunnels appear in rows along the peak, 3,000 feet above the base. The shafts have been bored to a considerable depth, and great wealth has been extracted from them.

At this point several of the party remained for several days, our number including tourists from Japan, China, and India. An eating-station

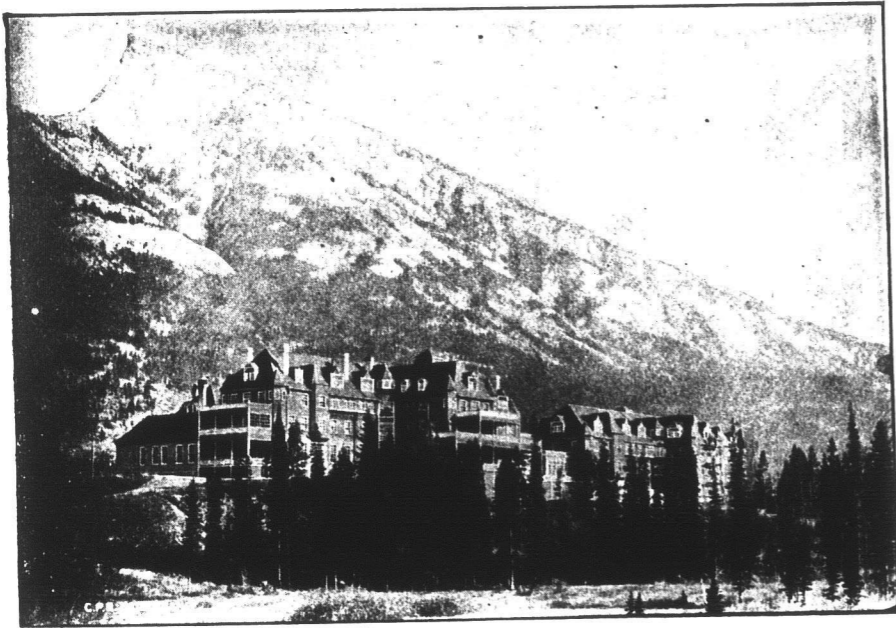
considerable depth and breadth, and is navigable for small craft when not frozen over. From the car windows we looked down on the clear waters meandering like a grassy avenue through the forests and over the valley, and recalled their wide sweep and strong current below the Dalles in Oregon.

Westward we saw the dark masses and white summits of the Selkirk Mountains rising in the distance like a formidable barrier, but one whose jagged heights we must surmount.

Leaving the Columbia we began the ascent of this famous range, waving an adieu to our old friends the Rockies, whose snow-clad mountains stood like marble towers in the east.

The up-grades being heavy, an extra engine is here attached, but the progress of the train is still necessarily slow. Two tracks encircle the mountain—a winter and a summer track. Snow-sheds, constructed of heavy timbers, and having strength to sustain a great weight, are here rendered necessary by reason of the heavy falls of snow, avalanches of which frequently slip down the steep slopes, and, falling on the sheds, are guided over the slanting roofs harmlessly down the mountain side.

The Selkirk range has an unusual formation, and one peculiar to itself, extending in continuous chains, and lacking the granite pinnacles and



C. P. R. HOTEL, BANFF.

and summer hotel at the base of the peak furnish travellers with ample accommodation while they inspect the mines and explore the magnificent scenery of the canyon. A wilder and more varied exhibition of nature cannot be found in the world; a month's stay would not exhaust the wonders of this remarkable region. The climate is so healthy and the water so pure that the Indians here are said to dry up and blow away; certainly no graves are visible.

From this point we sped westward through Howe Pass. The grade here takes a downward slant and the growth of spruce still covers the slopes with a surging wilderness of foliage, rising like plumed steeples on the hilltops. Mountains rear their heads high into the air, and along the broken summits glisten shrouds of snow. The accelerated speed and the bracing air quicken the circulation until everyone glows with excitement and vigor.

Descending the western slopes of the Rockies we passed out of Kicking Horse Gulch into open country, a valley with rolling lands, extending toward the sunset. Stock ranches and country houses dot its slopes. The elevation being too low for grain to mature, only fodder crops are grown.

Town of Golden—an outfitting place for the adjacent mines. Following we follow the Columbia westwards along the banks of the winding channel. The river at distance from the sea has a

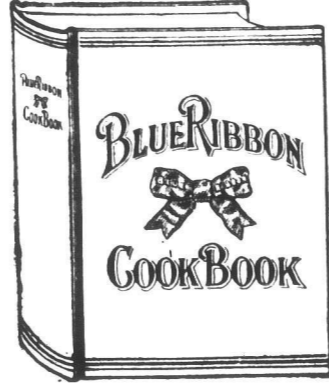
massive peaks of the Rockies. The summits are covered with a great depth of snow, but the lower slopes are overgrown with spruce. The avalanches—hundreds of tons in weight—which slide down these slopes tear up the big trees in their path as if they were reeds, the crash of their fall in the canyons sounding like distant thunder. From the top of the Selkirks there is a sublime view of the surrounding mountains, their snow-covered heads rolling in every direction, with the forested canyon winding its dark depths among the ranges below, until shut in with a wall of peaks. Far to the west the series of crags, domes, and pinnacles rise in wild disorder, conning above come, and range standing behind range, the whole expanse draped with a veil of spotless white, against which the dark green of the spruce trees below stood out in beautiful and varied contrast of colors.

Descending the western slope new and charming vistas appear, the canyon making many bends, and the spruce forest becoming denser and taller. At nightfall the view from the top of the observation car is sublime, the stars sparkling in their blue vaults like points of sapphire; the clearness of the sky and the purity of the air accentuating their brilliance. The mountains lie silent and grim in the dark robes of night, and look even more impressive in their noble grandeur than in the light of day. The snow-capped peaks of the western range shield the peaks with

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her soft rays, and guide their snows with a filmy light. The white outlines of the snow-covered ranges extend along the eastern and western skies like crested rollers on a stormy sea, while the higher peaks, catching the full rays of the moonlight, shine like crystal cones. Here and there a dome towering above the others stands out in solitary and regal supremacy, spire-like pinnacles point their slender shafts heavenward, and all around a chaos of ranges throws deep shadows like black mantles into the valleys. As the lunar queen ascends the starry vault, she throws her rays into the glens and gorges, illuminating the recesses of rocky chasms, while the shades on the slopes retire into the depths of the canyons, disclosing the flashing channels of streams, the shining bosoms of lakes, and the plunging waters of falls, until all the world appears bathed in gauzy day. The crags, clear cut against the sky, and the peaks standing ruggedly out in this ethereal splendour, make a scene inspiring to every worshipper of nature who loves to hold communion with the everlasting mountains. Such a view amply repays the long journey over plains and mountains.

The Hermit Range is a unique cluster of snow-powdered spurs, looking down from their airy heights on the snow sheds and winding tracks of the railroad. It is a picturesque chain, and its crags are worthy sisters of the lofty Selkirk and noble Rockies. Their great altitude and inaccessibility make them hermits in character as well as in name, bears and squirrels being their only inhabitants.

Descending the pass the canyon becomes deeper and wider, its flanks still covered with trees. The road-bed, with its many curves and grades, shows the engineering skill of those who planned the highway over these jagged mountains. The track in

some places rises in three tiers along the mountain side, and appears like an iron-railed stairway on the canyon walls. At the "Loop," in the widest depths of the gorge, four tracks are seen one above the other, while frowning mountains stand in great masses overhead, with snow-fields gathered on their brows. In six miles of track, but two miles of distance is gained.

At a station near Black Canyon I got off to see the country and enjoy some sport. The fishing was good, and the hunting interesting. On the adjacent hills I found a camp of red men, and, on inquiring for their chief, a "buck" escorted me to the official hut. The chief, Big Tree—

kept his office in his residence, which, built of logs and daubed with mud, had plank floors, doors on hinges, glass windows, chairs and tables, and other desirable furniture. The bedsteads were supplied with ticks filled with straw, pillows of leaves, sheets, and blankets. Cradles, on rockers, held the papooses; looking-glasses gave the squaws the means of admiring their beauty and adjusting their bangs.

Big Tree was not at home, being out on the ranges looking after cattle. He kept a stock ranch, on which he raised cattle and ponies, which ranged freely over a wide expanse of territory. A "round-up," therefore, involved long and hard riding; but his braves were equal to

the task, as, when the question of fresh meat is raised, the Indian is generally on hand. The ponies of this region are trained to follow cattle, and are as expert in herding as the bucks themselves. They are hardy animals and can stand considerable travel. They have to feed themselves, the Indians not keeping corn-cribs or fodder-stacks, nor carrying oats on their journeys. The turf in summer and the dead grass in winter furnish the ponies with sustenance, and they become adept in burrowing into the snow for their provender. The chief not being expected before nightfall, "Mrs. Chief" invited me to enter the dwelling.

My stock of Indian language was limited, but Mrs. Big Tree knew some English, and with our combined resources we managed to start conversation. Madame was not very talkative, and I gave some attention to two plump and black-eyed squaws plying their needles on deer-skin gloves, undertaking, with some colored pencils and a tablet, to teach one of them to draw pictures of Indians.

My pupil showed aptitude and made progress, but the drawing-lessons were interrupted by evident displeasure on the part of "Mrs. Chief," who considered that her girl was neglected.

I accordingly withdrew to inspect the Indian village, and found that the town was built along streets without sidewalks, the dwellings being principally built of logs plastered with mud and many of the cabins having earthen floors. The poorer Indians lived in wigwams constructed of skins stretched around stacks of poles. Their bedding was made of straw, hides, and furs. Fires burned in the centre of the tents, the smoke escaping from outlets at the apex. Cooking was done outside on red-hot rocks. A mission church stood on the outskirts, in which a



EMERALD LAKE AND MOUNTAIN RANGE



THE LOOP C.P.R. GLACIER B. C.

visiting French priest periodically read service.

The chief returned at dark and bade me welcome. He was pleased to see company from a distance and to learn something about affairs abroad, having discovered that he could not accumulate too much information. He invited me to take supper with him and spend the evening in relating accounts of the countries in the East. He urged his wife and squaws to bestir themselves in the preparation of a meal creditable to his house. While the meal was being prepared I led the chief into a discussion on the origin of his ponies and the breeds of his cattle. He could not say where the ancestors of his horses were found; the cattle came to the region by accident, and lived without names, marks being more definite. He wished to know how the children of the wilderness flourished in my neighborhood, and how they were prospering in the accumulation of herds and droves. I reported that our red people were rolling in wealth—of expectation—and were bountifully supplied with beef and blankets at government expense; that they did not have to submit to the humiliating drudgery of work, but were men of leisure; and that they were the special wards and pets of a beneficent administration. These fairy tales pleased the chief, and he expressed some inclination to emigrate.

Meanwhile the cloth was spread, the pots and ovens gave up their contents, and bowls, dishes, knives, forks, and spoons were arranged for use. Mrs. Big Tree announced supper; the other squaws took their seats (the papooses being left in their cribs), and the chief took the head of the table, placing me at his right hand. Venison, fried fish, boiled potatoes, baked beans, and wild grapes made up the feast.

The table was so well supplied that I engaged board for some days, the station agent accommodating me with lodging. Mentioning my desire to catch some fish, shoot game in the forests, and gain a knowledge of Indian life, Big Tree, regretting that his "round-up" engagement prevented him from accompanying me on my excursions, advised me as to locations for game and pools for fish, and gave me some hints as to the habits of the animals. He also placed at my disposal a guide in the person of a stalwart buck named Full Moon.

Our first day's efforts were made at a pool in a bend of Thompson River; the water was deep and still, and fish were plentiful. Within an hour I had a long string of fish of many colors and sizes hanging in the shade of a bush. While engrossed with my rods a famished cur, that had followed us from the station, seized my fish and disappeared in the woods.

By nightfall we had as many as we cared to carry, and we returned to camp to receive the congratulations of Big Tree and his squaw.

the latter of whom prepared our prizes for the table, and served them with fine dishes of berries and boiled cabbage.

After the board was cleared I resumed my drawing instructions, my pupil making commendable progress. But a reception having been arranged, and influential Indians having been invited to meet the



KICKING HORSE VALLEY ON C.P.R.

white man from the East. I was introduced to the leaders of the tribe and increased my stock of information about their history. One brave—Standing Bear—was almost as persistent in his inquiries as was Li Hung Chang in his visit to America. He wished to know all about my family concerns, business transactions, and my intentions in spying out the land. It took time to convince him that I was an emissary of peace, seeking in the service of letters to promote the diffusion of knowledge. He examined my weapons and indicated suspicion at my armed advent into the country. A design on the office of chief seemed to lurk in his mind. I finally persuaded him that there was no position within the gift of the people that I desired; that I considered honors to be expensive luxuries, and wished only the pleasure of travel and exploration. The guests having returned to their shacks, the chief entertained me with accounts of his excursions to the far North, and of his feats in the chase on the snow lands up around the frozen lakes. His narratives of encounters with bears and other denizens of the mountains were exciting, and his prowess with his gun seemed as great as his skill in horsemanship. His tribe had the fullest confidence in his sagacity and valor.

In the company of Full Moon I spent the day in the woods shooting squirrels and birds. The "buck's"

powers of mimicry were wonderful; his imitation of the calls of birds and animals was fatally perfect; and in addition he was an accurate shot with the rifle.

The evening was passed in discussing Indian customs and conditions before the arrival of the railroad. Big Tree said the tribes lived then by hunting and fishing. They had neither herds nor cabins; they dwelt in wigwams made from the hides of their prey. Fish was smoked and game was dried, during the autumn, for winter use.

Their cattle now supply the Indians with fresh meat through the winter, and their diet has been improved by the addition of turnips and potatoes. In their primitive state they wore garments of skins, caps of fur, and moccasins of raw hide. They now have "store clothes," wool hats, and leather shoes, received in barter for beef, hides, hay, and game. The squaws are fond of bright colors, striped hose and shawls, beads, feathers, and gay ribbons. The buck loves long boots, and a red blanket makes him feel like a Napoleon. The squaws are skilled in the use of the scissors and needle; they make leggings, gloves, and moccasins from dressed deer hides, and ornament their wares with fancy beadwork of many colors. They dress the game, cook the meals, wash and often make the clothing, and keep the cabins in order.

The following morning, with Full Moon, I started for the lakes to get some shots at water-fowl. The air

herders, and partook of the ducks. I related to him some stories of his kinsmen—the Australian aborigines—with whose black tribes I had spent a winter. He resented with warmth any suggestion of relationship to the black races; his people were America's first citizens, and he ranked with the aristocracy of the Rockies.

By sunrise the ponies were saddled for an excursion to Big Tree's mountain cattle ranges. The chief and the braves mounted. I had assigned to me a broncho that looked like a cross between a bear and an ox, with the neck of a giraffe and the mane of a lion. He eyed me suspiciously, and seemed not to understand or like my color. A brave held the reins and I vaulted into the saddle. The pony got the bit in his teeth and began to prance. I touched his flanks with the spurs; he rose on his hind legs and began to paw at a pigeon-house on an adjacent post; I got my spur wheels to work on his ribs, and he changed position; he stood on his fore legs and bombarded the atmosphere with his heels. A buck began to apply a whip, when the wicked beast gathered his four feet into a bunch, placed his nose on the ground, and arched his spine; his back rose like a camel's hump, and I was thrown forward into a haystack. None of my bones were broken, but the chief suggested a change of steeds, which motion I seconded. He offered me his own animal, which proved docile. My pugnacious beast submitted to the chief's mastership with remarkable humility. He was used to red men, but, like Indian dogs, detested "white folks."

We were soon passing over the hills at a rapid pace, with the long hair of the braves streaming like floating banners in the breeze.

A herd of the chief's cattle was found near a stream, and a buck was left to guard them until other herds were found. The cattle were long-haired and shaggy (a protection against winter's cold), and had long horns and large frames. The nutritious grass in the foothills and along the watercourses kept the animals in good condition; they were in prime order for beef.

The chief wished to kill and salt down some of the cows, and to ship others by rail to Western markets. The remaining cattle he intended to place on his winter range in the valley near his village, where they could be cared for during the cold season and be secure from raids of adjacent tribes. The valleys grow heavy bunch-grass during the summer, which in autumn is cured by the sun into hay; this dried provender furnishes excellent winter food for the herds.

When a number of small herds had been driven to a central point they were formed into a procession and started homewards, where we arrived about dusk.

After some days more of adventure at the Indian settlement I paid my score and departed, receiving several



MOUNT STEPHEN HOUSE ON C.P.R., FIELD, B. C.

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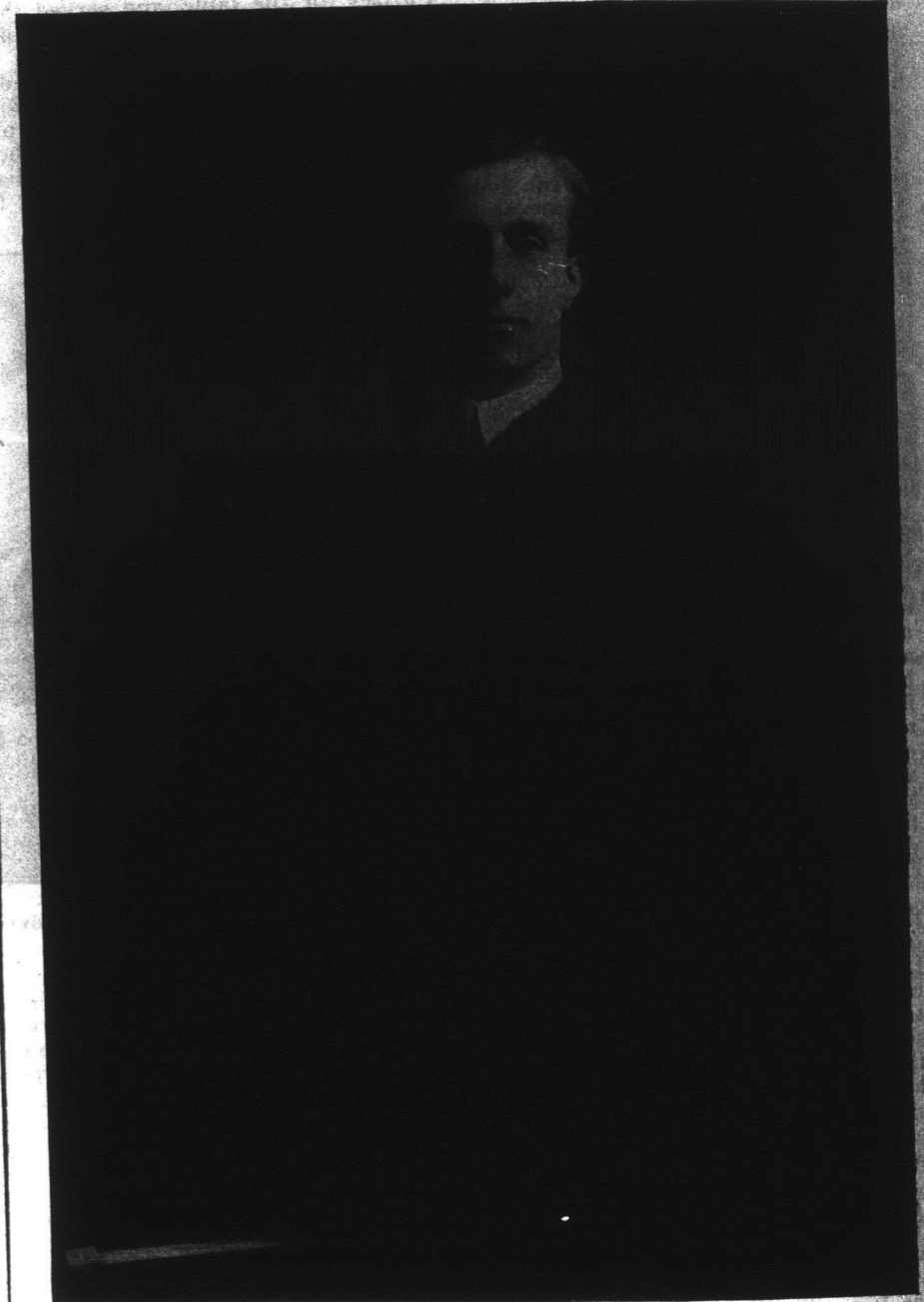
invitations to come again the next season.

Wishing to see the great Donkin and Geikie glaciers, I started on a tour to Mount Fox, in which three Eastern Alpine climbers joined me.

Late in the afternoon the white cone of Mount Dawson appeared above the group of peaks, which formed an ice-fettered range before us. The summits of the mountains and the chasms between the peaks were covered deeply with a spotless field of snow, the accumulations of centuries. Down the slopes of these mountains great channels of ice flowed from the snow beds on the summits to the canyon below, whose deep gorge has been scoured out of the solid rock by the grinding ice mass during unnumbered ages. At the base of the range the Geikie Glacier circles the mountain like a vast girdle of ice. Deciding to spend some time at the glaciers to enjoy their bracing climate and Arctic beauty, we found a mountaineer's hut for shelter and plenty of firewood. Here we awaited an evening

view of the glaciers, which proved glorious in sublimity. The sun sank down behind the white range and bathed the peaks in light; the ice crags reflecting the slanting rays like electric lights, and the frozen pile sparkled like crystal prisms. The summit line blazed in a streak of transparent flame; the projecting blocks shone like mirrors. The lower beds of the glaciers received the reflected colors of the domes and glowed with roseate hues. Night closed down cold amid howling winds, so, building a roaring fire within the log hut, we gathered around the blaze and exchanged reminiscences of travel round the globe, till, looking out upon the white glaciers with their glittering terraces rising in the west—cold and silent witnesses to the power, beauty, and terror of the ice-god, arched with a crown of stars,—all felt that never before had we witnessed a spectacle so beautiful and grand.

Note.—The photos used to illustrate the tale "Among the Rockies," are by J. H. Clark, Selkirk, Man.



W. B. UYTUERF STERLING.

VICE CONSUL OF THE NETHERLANDS.

The gentleman whose portrait appears above was born in Utrecht in 1878 and is therefore only 28 years of age. He received his Education in the University there and, after graduating, spent a few years travelling. In his travels he visited many of the principal centres on three Continents, viz., Europe, Asia, and America. Arriving in Winnipeg in 1902 he was most favorably impressed with the magnitude and brilliant prospects of the Great West and decided to locate here permanently and make the Capital of the Prairie Province his home. Shortly after his arrival he embarked in the Furniture and House-furnishing business, doing business under the name of The Steel Furniture Co., which name he afterwards changed to the Royal Furniture Co. Early this Spring Mr. Sterling was appointed Vice Consul of the Netherlands. A large number of his countrymen are now residing in Western Canada with whom he is a great favorite. He speaks French, English and German fluently and is able to carry on a conversation in about a half dozen different languages. Mr. Sterling's parents emigrated three years ago to Miss A. C. Bull, daughter of Mr. M. Bull of the King's Cross S. & W. Works, Winnipeg.

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Correspondence

Note:—If you desire to form the acquaintance of any writer in these columns, enclose us your letter with stamp affixed and we will forward it to the proper address. Space will not permit us this month to publish all the letters we received for publication in these columns.

Any letters held over for the present will appear in future numbers of this magazine.

We are daily in receipt of letters of encouragement and praise from our readers in all parts of the world. The major portion of these writers agree that we are doing the bachelors and young women a great service in providing a medium for the interchange of opinions and ideas in the matrimonial question in Western Canada.

We feel that any question that interests our thousands of readers interest us, and the Western Home Monthly is always ready and willing to further the interests of its readers.

Send us your contributions to these columns. All correspondence is treated strictly confidential. Every letter must have the signature of the writer not necessary for publication but as an evidence of good faith.

Would Remit Expense.

Deloraine Man, June 24, 1906.

Editor:—I am a constant reader of your magazine. I like that letter in your May number headed "A Voice from Old Ontario." I enclose letter and stamped envelope, please forward same on to her address. Please let me know if there is any expense and I will remit at once.

"George."

Big Mike wants a Working Wife.

Moosomin, Sask., June 14, 1906.

Editor:—I would like to correspond with some of the fair writers in the Western Home Monthly. I am young, temperate, a member of Christ's church, have a half section of land, good horses and cattle. I would like to have a strong woman for wife who would milk the cows and feed the calves, and raise plenty of fowl and keep a good garden.

"Big Mike."

Alberta, June 10, 1906.

Editor:—Kindly forward enclosed letter to "Highland Lassie."

I have read the letters with great interest, but the one from "Home Lover" certainly takes the cake. I think that "Spinster Aged 19" just about describes the sort of man he is.

It is "A Maid of all work" he wants and no "spare time" either. I like "Spinster Aged 19's" letter. Her letter is straight to the point. I wonder if she would correspond with me.

"A Home Maker."

Speaks out Boldly.

Gladstone, June 28, 1906.

Editor:—I am greatly interested in your magazine and thought I would write to you and ask you for the address of "One from Portage Plains," as I would like to correspond with her. I think I would like a girl of the style who has her idea of what a husband ought to be.

If she is willing to correspond and we agree I am not afraid to get out and hunt a wife for myself.

"Hiawatha."

Would Keep a Servant Girl.

Moosomin, Sask., June 4, 1906.

Editor:—I would like you to put me in correspondence with any or all of the young ladies who have been writing in the columns of your excellent Home magazine. Could you put me in correspondence with the one who signed herself "Old Maid." I prefer one who is rather sensible, money not necessary. I am a young bachelor farmer, owner of a section of land, 8 horses, 19 cows, etc. If I can get a good sensible wife I will get a servant girl. I have a fine pony and buggy, which any woman can drive.

"Lonely George."

A Dear Wife would Brighten Bachelor's Life.

Oslar, July 8th, 1906.

Editor:—I have been very much interested in the letters published in your magazine and would like to be of some real service to those lonely bachelors. It is not to be wondered at that some of them get a little careless in their letters when they have to live so much

by themselves. It would brighten the gloom of their lonely life if they had a dear loving wife. Please address enclosed envelope to "A Bachelor," Wakopa, Man., and I will be much indebted to you.

"Ontario Teacher."

Not a Subscriber.

Saskatoon, Sask., June 17, 1906.

Editor:—I have been a very interested reader of your excellent magazine. I am not a subscriber, but the people with whom I am staying have taken the Western Home Monthly for some time.

The reason why I am stopping with them is because I am a single man and do not wish to "bach" it.

I would be very thankful if you would put me in correspondence with the young lady signed "Maiden Fair," at Edmonton, whose letter appeared in the March number of your magazine. Enclosed find a letter written to her, please send it to her address.

"A Lonely Man."

Lonely Bach wants Company.

Kansas, Alta., June 16, 1906.

Editor:—I am very much interested in the correspondence appearing in your magazine. I would like to get acquainted with some marriageable girl, one who is good looking, kind and willing to do everything to make home happy, one who is fond of poultry for I am very fond of fowl. I would like a woman of about 25 years of age. I

have 160 acres of land, with house and some cattle. My age is 30 years, height five feet six inches, fair complexion, fairly good looking. I neither drink or smoke. I would like to correspond with a girl about the kind I describe. I find it very lonely living alone, so would like a wife for company.

"Lonely Batch."

Wants a Good Woman.

Dried Meat Lake, June 24, 1906.

Editor:—I think your magazine is splendid. I read the correspondence through and through every month. I would like to give you my idea of a good woman, the kind that would suit me. It is a sensible woman who knows the value of money and can economize according to the income.

She should be a lover of the home, take an interest in it and make it comfortable as circumstances permit. I am a bachelor 35 years old, got a farm and considerable of property and do not spend my money foolishly.

If any of my age or younger like to correspond with me please give them my address.

"Farmer No. 6"

Would Like to Know Eastern Girl.

Mayville, Alta., June 22, 1906.

Editor:—I have been reading your correspondence for some time, and find it both interesting and amusing. I have lived in the west for two years and think it a good place for young men and women. I would like to point

out to some of the girl readers some of the western bachelors' difficulties.

As a rule the average western bachelor is not overburdened with wealth. The dire comforts of bachelors together with loss of time incidental to doing one's own cooking, washing and mending are great incentives to marriage. Yet, you will find many are of the opinion that the young man should first be sure he is able to support a wife before he undertakes the expense. I would like to correspond with some of those Eastern girls.

"Rough Rider."

Would do Anything for Man she Loves.

Wishart, Sask., June 23rd, 1906.

Editor:—I enjoy reading your magazine very much. I would like to know if "A Home Lover, Lauder, Man," has found the young woman that he is looking for. I pity her if he has made her acquaintance. He seems to think that a woman should never get tired. He says that he would be satisfied to let her play the piano in her spare time.

I wonder where her spare time will come from if she feeds the calves and poultry, besides milking five cows and weeding the garden.

Now I would not mind looking after the poultry and doing some weeding if I had time after my house work was done, but he should be satisfied to do the other things himself. So many men on farms expect too much off their wife. They seem to forget that they are not machines, and will become



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tired like all human beings. Of course we girls are not all perfect but we would do almost anything for the man we love, if he only show a little kindness and consideration.

"Canadian Girl No. 2."

Who will Write to Him?

Watson, Sask., June 20, 1906.
 Editor:—You and your magazine shall always have my goodwill and support. I tell my friends every opportunity I get about the good work you are doing for us lonely bachelors. I am sure the correspondence published in your magazine will convince many bachelors of their folly in using strong drink to excess. I admire the young ladies who speak their mind and point out to all of us our defects and shortcomings. I would not mind opening up a correspondence with some respectable Canadian lassie, working girls or others, as reading and writing letters help to pass a homesteader's leisure time away and might lead to my taking to myself a life partner.

Exchanging ideas cannot fail to be instructive, and it surely will be interesting. Who will be the first to write to me.

"North Star Homesteader."

"Rancher" could Gather Sweets near Home.

Maple Creek, Sask., June 24, 1906.
 Editor:—I am an interested reader of your magazine and would like to pass an opinion. I somewhat agree with the "Young Woman," of Saskatoon, in

healthy, one who is not afraid to do a little work. I don't mean that she should get out and clean out stables and do work like that, but what I want is one who would look after the house and take an interest in everything about the place, and be a good cook. I have almost everything that is required for housekeeping. I am not hard to get along with if one does what is right with me. Any lady wishing to correspond can get my address from the Western Home Monthly.

"Rob Roy."

Austin, May 28, 1906.

Editor:—Please put me in communication with "Highland Lassie." I am a young bachelor and have a good home for a good wife. I am five feet six inches tall, fair, blue eyes.

"Highland Laddie."

Beaumont, Alta., June 23, 1906.

Editor:—Kindly send me the name and address of "Old Maid from Edmonton" whose letter appeared in April issue. If you are not at liberty to forward me her name, please let me know and I will forward you a letter to send to her address.

"Charlie."

Kenlis, Sask., June 23, 1906.

Editor:—Please tell me how I can get acquainted with "Highland Lassie." I am in need of one to help me for I am a poor cook myself and I do not keep anyone else and have all the work to do.

"Bachelor No. 5."



FATHER READS THE WESTERN HOME MONTHLY TO THE MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY.

regard to bachelors. Speaking of this district only (and I venture to say that there are a great many more like it) many of the bachelors do seem to be "pokey" and "away back." Of course there are a few exceptions. I think they should give the young women more encouragement than they do. They should erect a neat, respectable looking house, that any young woman would take pride in making it homelike and comfortable. This prairie country seems so bare and desolate, and the home is the only place for women, they naturally want it as nice as possible. I believe it is not necessary for "Rancher," of Maple Creek, to go roaming, but could gather sweets at home as I am acquainted with a number of nice girls here.

"Fair-Haired Lassie."

He's There with the Goods.

Saskatoon, June 22, 1906.
 Editor:—In your April number I notice that several women are looking for husbands. I am a bachelor, 28 years, considered good looking, weight 175 pounds, 5 feet six inches in height, healthy Scotch-Canadian, do not use whiskey or tobacco. I have 320 acres of good land, good frame house, stable, granary, horses, and implements and am in fairly good circumstances.

I have worked hard to make a home, so now I want a companion to help me take care of it. I want a good, tidy, sociable young woman, strong and

Portage la Prairie, May 21, 1906.

Editor:—I think that "Home Lover" writing in your March issue has the right idea of a model wife, but he might have added that she might be permitted to drive the harrow during the busy season. This would give us farmers more time to drive out with flip horses and rigs. If the one from Portage Plains is jealous because she cannot get behind some of the flip horses please put her in touch with me and if she happens to agree with the above views we will see what can be done to remedy matters.

"Another Home Lover."

Moosomin, Sask., June 28, 1906.

Editor:—Will you kindly put me in correspondence with some of the young ladies who have been writing in the columns of your nice magazine. I would like to get acquainted with "Highland Lassie." I might say that I have a good farm of four hundred and eighty acres, within two miles of a good market.

I have no stock except horses. I am just starting farming and would like to get the young lady in the near future but have not time to leave my farm interests to secure a partner. If you would kindly assist me I would feel very grateful to you. I am in sympathy with church work, and am therefore a good Christian.

"Pious Joe."

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26 "	\$7	\$7
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When ordering, send sample of hair, state length of switch wanted, and whether curly or straight.

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Is He a Flirt?

Caron, June 12, 1906.
 Editor:—Kindly address enclosed bunch of letters, one to each of the following writers whose letters have appeared in a recent number of your excellent magazine, viz: "Jane Eyre," "Red River Girl," "Widow," "Maiden in Waiting," Brunette," "Little Rosebud," "Handsome Kate," "Jolly Girl." Please insert the following in your correspondence column:—A bachelor under 30, good education, strictly temperate, does not use tobacco, would like to correspond with a view to matrimony. I am in good circumstances, good character, but am tired of "bacheloring" and solitude.
 Will answer all letters, so girls, I mean business and by this time know how to appreciate a woman.
 "Business."

He Don't Want the Dancing Kind.

Kingstown Station, Alta., June 23, 1906.
 Editor:—Would you please forward the enclosed letters to the writers so designated by me to writers in your April number.
 I have been following for some time your interesting pages, devoted to the young people of the West, and I think through it I may be able to meet some young woman who would be a help-mate to me in building up a farm home in the far West. I am a man of 30, with a fair start, and my ideal of a companion would be something as follows:—
 I would like a woman who has been brought up in a refined Christian home and who would find contentment on a farm and willing and capable of helping a young man in prosperity and adversity. I would prefer one who for some time has earned her own living and who would now desire a home of her own. I would like a woman who finds more in reading or driving or spending an evening with a few friends to one who glories in a public dance. The trouble is, Mr. Editor, a woman of this stamp does not need to write for a husband, and I take big chances in looking for one. However, if your magazine is the means of making anyone more contented, your reward will be great.
 "A Man from Ontario."

Unsigned Letters Following.

The following are excerpts from letters of advice received by us from men and women readers who enclosed therewith a sealed letter to be forwarded on to some writer in a previous number of the Western Home Monthly. We exchange hundreds of letters every month in this way for our readers.

Moosomin, Sask., June 14, 1906.
 Editor:—Kindly forward the enclosed letter to "Jane Eyre."

Fort William, Ont., June 16, 1906.
 Editor:—Please forward enclosed letter to "Jane Eyre," Ont.

Erie, B. C., June 22, 1906.
 Editor:—Please forward enclosed letter to "One who Pities the Bachelor."

Magregor, Man., June 3, 1906.
 Editor:—Please forward letter enclosed to "Maiden Fair," Edmonton.

Little Plume, Medicine Hat, Alta.
 Editor:—Kindly address enclosed letter to "A City Girl," Toronto.

Seymour, Sask., June 15, 1906.
 Editor:—Kindly forward enclosed letter to "A Jolly Girl."

Beresford, Man., June 15, 1906.
 Editor:—Will you kindly forward enclosed letter to "Jane Eyre," Ont.

Hanley, Sask., June 14, 1906.
 Editor:—Please forward my letter to "A Maiden in Waiting."

Crescent, June 14, 1906.
 Editor:—Please send enclosed letter to "A Maiden in Waiting."

Yellow Grass, June 14, 1906.
 Editor:—Kindly forward the enclosed letter to "Jane Eyre," Ont.

Dundurn, Sask., June 17, 1906.
 Editor:—Kindly forward enclosed letter to "One from Portage Plains."

Selwyn, June 23, 1906.
 Editor:—Send enclosed letter to "Highland Lassie."

Maple Creek, Sask., June 17, 1906.
 Editor:—Kindly send the enclosed letter to a "City Girl," and oblige.

Souris, Man., June 15, 1906.
 Editor:—Please forward and address enclosed letter to "Jane Eyre" from old Ontario, and oblige.

Dead Horse Plains, July 7, 1906.
 Editor:—Please forward enclosed letter to "Widow."

Togo, June 15, 1906.
 Editor:—Kindly send this letter to "A Jolly Girl." I am a regular reader of your magazine every month.

Melfort, Sask., 1906.
 Editor:—In your February issue I read a letter from "A Bachelor Farmer." Please forward enclosed letter.

Kenaston, Sask., July 13, 1906.
 Editor:—Kindly address the enclosed letter to the first correspondent in your May issue.

Moose Jaw, May 20, 1906.
 Editor:—Kindly forward enclosed stamped letter to young lady signing herself "Handsome Kate."

Olds, July 2, 1906.
 Editor:—Please forward enclosed letter to "Spinster Aged 19," whose letter appeared in your April number.

St. Mary's Sask., June 15, 1906.
 Editor:—I am a subscriber of your magazine. Please send enclosed letter to "Red River Girl," who is looking for a suitable husband.

Holmfeld, June 15, 1906.
 Editor:—Please forward enclosed letter to "Widow," whose letter appears in the current number of your bright and excellent magazine.

Moose Jaw, July 13, 1906.
 Editor:—I enclose my letter to the lady writer who says she wanted a good man, and oblige.

Lake Demay, Carnrose, Alta., 1906.
 Editor:—Will you please address the enclosed to some decent young woman who wants a good husband.

Souris, June 27, 1906.
 Editor:—Will you please forward the enclosed letter to the lady writer from Edmonton.

Red Deer, Alta., June 27, 1906.
 Editor:—Please forward this enclosed letter to "Old Maid," who wrote in your April number.

Olds, Alta., June 20, 1906.
 Editor:—Please forward the enclosed letter also photo to "One who Pities the Bachelor."

Carnrose, Alta., June 20, 1906.
 Editor:—Please direct the enclosed letter to "City Girl," Toronto, Ont., whose letter appeared in the April number of your excellent magazine.

Moosomin, July 9, 1906.
 Editor:—I am much interested in reading letters in your magazine. Will you kindly send me "Farmer's" address and oblige.
 Miss

Lakeland, June 20, 1906.
 Editor:—Please forward enclosed letter to "Farmer," at Lauder, who desires to correspond with a young lady with a view to matrimony.

Toronto, June 5, 1906.
 Editor:—I have to thank you for so kindly forwarding to me letters that came in answer to mine signed "City Girl." I will show your valuable magazine to my friends.

Gleichen, Alta., July 10, 1906.
 Editor:—Forward enclosed letter to "One who Pities the Bachelor."

Spruce Grove, Alta., June 10, 1906.
 Editor:—Please send the enclosed letter to "Highland Lassie."

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The Making Over of Pinch.

By Elliott Walker.

I. "If you'll move them ontidy legs of yourn out of this dooryard an' through the gate, there's a sign just down the road that will point ye straight for Coppersville an' a police station. It's none too low down a hotel for such boarders as you be, I'm thinkin'. I've fed ye, an' let ye snooze on the bench, an' I hope the Lord ain't disgusted with me for allowin' my feelin's to make me a fool! Go on now, you ongrateful little rascal. Askin' to stay to supper and spend the night? I ain't cookin' meals an' makin' beds for your sort. Git along!"

The ragged object, lounging on the green settee by the back door, grinned stolidly and did not move, although Mrs. Wardwell's high voice was charged with both wrath and menace.

"Ah, now," he said, ingratiatingly. "Ah, now, kind lady!"

"I'm through with the kindness act," snapped the farmer's wife, with a sudden gruff lowering of tone. "There's a bulldog in the barn, an' my husband right over in the meadow. One toot on the horn will fetch him runnin', an' you'll be swep' off that seat like a danjelion puff an' rode out on the end of the biggest an' hardest boot in Lull County. Shall I blow for him?"

"His name's Tewksbury Wardell, ain't it?" inquired the disreputable lingerer, with no show of trepidation. "Yes?" "Well, toot yer whistle. I want'er see him."

"You—want'er—see—him!" The woman's black eyes gleamed under her lifted brows. "Well, you shall! I'm wore out with ye, but I ain't the only one that'll be worn out!" Turning, she hesitated. "One more chance I'll give ye, bein' as you're only a boy. Now, then! Start!"

Something in the hard face—a gleam of amusement, an indescribable expression of confidence—made her pause, curious and uncertain.

"I've news for that man," said the boy easily. "I'm bettin' it means more grub an' a lodgin'. Thought I'd wait till he come home to eat, as I'm willing to spend the afternoon here; but seein' as you're gettin' excited, I s'pose I'll have to disturb him."

"I guess yer news won't keep ye long." Her voice changed, though, and she came nearer. "Say, air ye lyin' to me? Tewk's got enemies. Tain't possible you've heard anything?"

The rough-looking lad settled back comfortably.

"If ye warn't such a jumpin', excitable critter, I might let on to ye," he said, teasingly. "Enemies! Lord! I guess you'll be glad enough to have me in yer shanty to-night. Goin' ter have me kicked into the road, eh? Goin' ter set the dogs on me—a poor, well-meanin' feller, tryin' to do ye a good turn, an' keepin' my mouth shut so's not to scare a lady!"

"Well, how did I know?" Mrs. Wardell stood anxiously before him. "Such an awful-lookin' boy I never see, an' so sassy! Come, let's have it. I ain't scary, only high-strung. Who be ye? Where do ye come from? What's yer name? H-yah! Don't set no closer," as her companion edged up to the end of the bench where her angular form was now poised in expectancy.

"Hold on!" He had a thick, harsh, unboyish voice, and he leaned toward her earnestly. "I'm takin' risks on this thing. Can ye pass me yer word to see me out of trouble if I open up the whole show-case? I'm past bein' shamed. Just as lief tell as not. Better to, I guess, looks to me as if you folks might have to cover me up, after to-night, till I can slide out. I'm known to know."

"Know what?" Mrs. Wardell felt a vague fear. This creature was

developing a personality fraught with import. "Yes, I'll stan' by ye if trouble comes on account of us. Go ahead!"

"I'm a bad one," said the boy coolly. "Tough as they make 'em. Just two months out of school—reform school," he chuckled, as the woman shrank. "Only fifteen, too, but I'm grown up in tricks. Put yer penny on that, lady. Slick Eddie, the gang calls me. Some calls me Pinch; or Stony, 'cause I don't scare easy. Them's names enough. I ain't a mean cuss, though, an' I won't stand for no barn-burnin' or robbin' folks just on account of a farmer's complainin' of a Dago for blowin' up his brook. That's why I stopped here for dinner. Even if you'd give me nothin' I'd have warned ye—I come to do it. Tain't none of my crowd," he went on, pulling a leaf from the overhanging lilac bush and biting at it reflectively. "These are men. Last evening I was in a saloon, over in Tarryburgh. Had a beer an' two sandwiches in a little back room, an' I shut the door an' turned out the gas to take a nap. No one noticed. But I didn't get no sleep for the fellers in the next coop. I heard 'em plain as you hear me, lady. Two was Dagoes, an' one I couldn't make out. They planned it lovely. I got the house like a map, but no name."

"By an' by they goes out. So does I—careful. Two short fellers an' a big, tall one. But I was a fool; I says to the barkeep, a gettin' another beer—which took the last of my quarter I got for an old gent's specs what he'd laid down to wipe the dust off his face—I throwed the dust, too—I says, 'Barkeep, I'm lookin' for a job farmin'. I'm a farmer's boy,' says I, 'an' I've got a chance, too—a nice place over near Coppersville, red barn an' brown house t'other side of a trout brook, but I've forgot the man's name. Know him?"

"Tewksbury Wardwell. He'll work yer to death," says the barkeep, an' by hokey, I turns 'round an' one of them Dagoes had come back an' was glarin' at me for fair. He was talkin' to the barkeep when I slid. I'm spotted—see?"

Salome Wardwell was breathing hard. Forgetting the soiled garments, her fingers were clutching this unkempt narrator's sleeve.

"'Bout one o'clock," was the calm reply. "Gee! We'll put it all over 'em. Has your old man a gun?"

"Yes, a shotgun." "An' I've got this." He thrust one grimy paw in his trousers, and dragged out a short, ugly-looking revolver. "'Fraid of the dog, hey?" he smiled sarcastically. "How about bein' kicked, hey?"

Salome shivered. Was this a boy, this cool, grim thing beside her? He seemed to harden up into something only half human as his claws carressed the pistol before replacing it.

"I'm—we're much obliged," she quavered. "I believe every word. It's what I've been fearin'. Tewk's been after these fellers for two years. They dynamited our brook. It's the three he's had fined. The big man is a Hungarian—a dreadful brute!"

"There you go!" complained the boy. "Brace up! I'll set here an' nap it. Last night I slep' in the woods, or tried to, so I'm needin' rest. Go tell the boss, if you want'er. Seems to me a drink of milk wouldn't be bad."

Salome procured the beverage and watched him sip it. He winked at her, smiled broadly, wiped his mouth on his sleeve, and the mask fell from him. Suddenly he was alert, with a fresh, boyish face, sparkling eyes, and high, quick words.

"We're in it, Pardners, ye know!" he cried. "I'm with ye—see?"

The woman nodded, stepped for-

ward, put her hand under his chin, tilted his head, and gazed.
 "Pinch," she said, "I'm going to call you that. Why, you're a real boy, after all!"
 Then she went across the foot-bridge into the long meadow.

II.

Tewksbury Wardell received the news with stoicism, pulling his ear, stroking his nose, or patting a belligerent chin, according to points calling for unusual attention, for reflection, or for a stirring of the rather volcanic temper which lay beneath his calm exterior. He was not a man to be meek under the goad. On the contrary, violent measures appealed to him, he being high-shouldered and powerful of limb. As Salome had said, he had enemies. This he knew, and was not displeased, considering a few foes necessary to an independent spirit.

"Don't surprise me none, 'ceptin' about the kid," he commented, when his wife had poured forth her tale. "Same trick as was played on John Sparks over to Bung Holler two year ago. Fired his barn, an' when the family run to put it out, stole his house poor an' sot fire to that, too. Never ketched 'em. Wonder could it be the same gang?"
 "Will you get a policeman from Coppersville so as to nab 'em?" asked his spouse, who had much faith in the law, and little in the shotgun.
 "No, marm, I won't. I'll do the nabbin'. Policeman! Shucks! Any chap I could get from there would want a lantern an' a dinner-bell to let 'em know he was comin'. You run home now, an' see that yer pious young friend ain't swiped the settee. Hows'ever, I'm obliged to him for lettin' us know. A hard one, ye say?"

"Fraid he is, but he's softened up some. I kinder like him, Tewk."
 "Watch the cuss," warned the farmer, turning to his work. "I'll see him at supper-time."
 Salome shook some grass-seed from her heel-trodden shoe, and went back.

"Tewk'll hardly trust such a dirty scamp," she thought, "an' somehow I want 'em friendly. Mebbe I can fix him up a mite."

The informant was sitting on the bench in a collapse of slumber as she tiptoed up the tiny path leading from the bridge. Drowsy songs of brooks and insect, chiming away the hot hours of the summer afternoon, had combined with a full stomach to drift the wayfarer into unconsciousness so deep that Mrs. Wardwell's sharp "Hello!" failed to elicit any response.

His legs stretched aimlessly, his hand clasped, with the battered hat fallen to the ground, and his head resting against the upper rail, he seemed very helpless and small to the woman, just returned from contemplation of her six-foot protector.
 "Poor little feller!" she whispered. "I'll let him sleep. My, but he's a sight for dirt! I've a mind—yes, sir—I don't believe he'll wake under a mild scrubbin'. I'll try it!"

Hunching her thin shoulders with a nervous giggle, the severe gray head bobbed into the kitchen. It was a tin basin of warm water she brought out, with a tiny sponge and a soft towel.

"How mad he'd be!" was her inward smirk as she began a cautious series of gentle dabs. "Bein' washed like a baby! Dear me, it carries me back to Henry!"

The boy never stirred. Over and over the silent visage the long fingers stole to eliminate every removable speck. Salome's dark eyes were glistening with a strange excitement. As she afterwards expressed it, "his face come out."

Hardly breathing, she moved back and surveyed her handiwork with immense approval.
 "He's nice lookin'," came the repressed whisper. "He's real nice lookin'! I'm goin' to trim his hair. If he tries to wake up, I'll—I'll reform him!"

Her face was strangely eager when she reappeared with her comb

and shears. In her brain thoughts leaped and followed one another like waves striving for a distant shore. Back, back to the long-ago days of nestling baby heads which would not keep still, of soft, pink skins growing pinker under loving rubbings. On the brown, curly mat her finger tips pressed tenderly.
 "It's soft!" she almost screamed. "It's soft, like Henry's! He mustn't wake. Oh, he mustn't!"

He didn't. Unmindful of yet unwashed dishes, of undone household duties, Salome clipped and clipped, and the wavy bits fell upon the towel. At last she paused, gathered up her implements, moved from behind the bench, and looked wonderingly upon the subject of her manipulations. A mist was in her black eyes, a quiver on the thin lips.
 "That done me good," she murmured. "I wouldn't know him."
 A few minutes later she was in the spare room upstairs, to unlock a great cedar chest. Henry had grown up and gone, but Salome had clung to those old clothes.

"This ought to fit, and this, and this!" she cried. "I'll do the whole job. I'll make him over!"

III.

"Pinch!" said a joyful voice. "Pinch, wake up!"
 The aroused one blinked.
 "What t'ell!" he ejaculated, starting. "Ho, only you! Thought I was abed."

"Now you go right up-stairs," said Salome eagerly. "I'll show yer, Pinch. I've laid out some clothes for ye—some my son had when he was your age—and you dress and look in the glass to see you're all right to meet Mr. Wardwell. He's awful particular about strangers, an' I'm sot on his likin' ye. This way, my boy!"

Her tone was so motherly, so unlike her former voice, that the lad stared.

"What's struck ye?" he inquired. "It's the same lady, ain't it? Togs? New togs? Am I dreamin'? What's got inter ye ter be like this all ter wunst?"

"Nothin'. Only a notion," returned his hostess hastily. "Come, I can't wait to see ye fixed up!"

Wardwell put in an earlier appearance than usual. "Let's have some grub, and then I'll talk to yer visitor," he commanded. "What is he? Ain't you burnt yer cheeks over the stove, Salome? Or air ye skeered yet? No need ont'."

"He's comin'," exclaimed his better half, turning to the inner door. See, Tewk! He's better lookin' than I made out."

Surely, the lad standing on the threshold was not what Mr. Wardwell had expected to see. This was a clean-looking, well-dressed youth, with an expression of countenance bordering on the imbecile. His features were working strangely. Disregarding the astonished farmer, he walked over to Salome and put out his hand.
 "I'll—be—" he stammered, and gave vent to a most unmanly sniff.
 "Be you the boy?" blurted Tewksbury.

"Naw!" burst out Pinch, recognizing him with a glare. "I ain't!"
 "He was," said Salome beaming. "I fixed him up a trifle, Tewk. Set down, Pinch, an' tell him just what you told me. We're goin' to have supper d'reckly."

"You never was in no saloon," said the man. "Have you be'n a lyin' ter my wife?"

Pinch recovered himself.
 "Grateful old guy you be!" he commenced, and the farmer laughed.

"I guess you was all she made out," he chuckled. "Go ahead, son," and as the boy talked he ate with a darkening scowl.

IV.

Faintly the light from the westering moon shed a soft lustre on the countryside, silvering the shingles on an old red barn, and dancing on the brook behind the Wardwell farmhouse. Still, calm, and beautiful, no sound betokened the stealthy ap-



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Sir Arthur Heeps:—The worst use that can be made of success is to boast of it.

Duke of Marlborough:—President Roosevelt's high aims, courage and manliness, commands the admiration, goodwill and enthusiasm of the British.

Hon. Jos. Chamberlain, M.P.:—Treat foreigners better than you treat foreigners.

Wm. Jennings Bryan:—It is uphill work for Mr. Roosevelt to make his administration respond to the country's evident demand for reforms.

Sir Alfred Harmsworth:—We don't have any trusts in England. John Bull is so stupid that he won't have any trusts.

Sir Richard Cartwright:—I do not believe any legislation will prevent the human vampires, called money lenders, from bleeding their fellows.

Sir Charles Tupper:—I endorse the proposal of Earl Grey made years ago, for an Imperial Council, composed of Agents-General of the Colonies, making them Privy Councillors.

Canadian Woodman:—A Bachelor is a coward and a failure. He shoves and pumps but is too cowardly to put his arm around success and press it to his bosom.

J. W. Daffoe:—We do not fear immigrants of other countries who are making good Canadians, but the developing of the Dominion will be accelerated by the increase of Anglo-Saxons.

Rams Horn:—Some people seem to think that the only way to make sure of the Church getting into Abraham's bosom is to keep her a poor beggar here.

Geo. E. Drummond:—We present the practical importance of calling a colonial conference in 1907 to give effect to the desire to make Canada an independent nation permanently allied to Great Britain.

Herbert Spencer:—There is no greater nonsense than ever that the proposals of the Navy League in regard to Imperial co-operation are sound and should be considered in some form at the next Colonial Conference to be held in April of 1907.

Dr. Macnamara, M.P.:—We must remember that it is not out of the mouths of babes and sucklings that the strength is obtained that will still the enemy and the avenger.

H. J. Wickham: I am more firmly convinced than ever that the proposals of the Navy League in regard to Imperial co-operation are sound and should be considered in some form at the next Colonial Conference to be held in April of 1907.

F. H. Mathewson: Canada is being inundated with American literature and advertisements to the great disadvantage of commerce as well as sentiment. The Canadian rate was only one-sixteenth of the British rate, yet it is further from Halifax to Vancouver than from Liverpool to Canada.

Dr. Charles K. Parkhurst: The one thing that is missing in our country is the sense of responsibility. The brotherhood of man is a great thing, but it is not enough. We must have a sense of responsibility for our own and our fellow-citizens. It is not enough to say that we are all brothers, we must also be responsible.

Dr. John Watson (Ian Maclaren):—For one Christian who believes in God within, there are ninety-nine who believe in God without. What is meant by the doctrine of the Holy Spirit, is the spiritual presence of God throughout all matter, all thought, all life, and especially in the sons of men.

Geo. Harris Hays:—“I know the milling business from the ground up. Whenever I go to inspect a mill, I don't simply step inside the office and look around a little and say 'oh, yes, very fine,' but I peel off my coat and jump in and follow the flour from where it goes in as grain to where it goes out in barrels.”

Dr. Cassidy:—The young women of our cities must be taught how to feed, clothe and nurse the baby, and be shown how much more important to the State is this delicate subject than the feeding, fondling and toilet of the pet dog or cat or the fascination of gambling associated with bridge, whist and other like social fads.

Upton Sinclair:—The whole country is at this moment struggling against the power of the trusts. You yourself are suffering from their encroachments and are fighting to free yourself. And it is the power of the political machine which holds you down; and the power of the machine is founded upon the foreign vote, which is bought.

Charles Wagner: Rationalism, it appears to me—the temper which wants to live on what can be proved by and to the intellect—is losing ground; and in the proportion in which it is being recognized that the conscience, the heart, the emotions, have their rights and their evidences, the arrogance of reason has diminished.

James I. Vance:—One should not repudiate himself. There is no surer method of discomfort and no shorter road to failure. To speak in natural tones and to act without affectation; to dress in such a way as not to invite comment; to act without being hampered by artificial rules; and to live undaunted by conventionalism is not to live in vain. It is to escape much that spoils life.

W. T. E. Preston:—It is in Manitoba and the north-western territories—Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Athabasca—that the chief wheat fields are to be found, which have made Canada the most famous agricultural country in the world. Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, which I remember when it was little more than a village twenty-three years ago, is now a substantial city with close upon 100,000 inhabitants.

H. Rider Haggard:—It is obvious that sooner or later, these two races (i.e., the Natal Colonists and the Zulus) must come into contact, the question being how long the present calm will last. To this question I venture to suggest an answer—I believe a right one. It will last until the native gets so cramped for room that he has no place left to settle on except the white man's land.

Henry Van Dyke: After all, is it not better that a hundred unnecessary books should be published, than that one good and useful book should be lost? Nature's law of parsimony is arrived at by a process of expense. The needless volumes, like the infertile seeds, soon sink out of sight; and the books that have life in them are taken care of by the readers who are waiting somewhere to receive and cherish them.

Sir Edward Grey:—As things are now in Egypt, I say deliberately, and with a full sense of responsibility, that if Parliament does anything at this moment to weaken or destroy the authority of the Egyptian Government you will come face to face with a very serious situation, for, should fanaticism get the better of constituted authority, they might arise the necessity for extreme measures.

A lady writes: “I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure.” Others who have tried it have the same experience.



A Well Known Canadian Pianist and Composer writes about

Martin-Orme Piano.

Ottawa, Oct. 24th 1905.
The Martin-Orme Piano Co.
Ottawa, Ont.

Gentlemen:—
To place on the market a really good Piano at a reasonable price, you are to be heartily congratulated because you succeeded admirably in accomplishing this very difficult feat. Your Piano has already taken a very high rank among its competitors for the favor of the musical public.

Yours very truly,
Ernest Whyte
Pianist and Composer,
Pupil Martin Krause, Leipzig.

Write us for illustrated catalogue.
A. E. SOULIS & CO.,
Sole agents,
318 Smith Street, WINNIPEG.



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

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

Write us for particulars and illustrated folders.

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\$200 AGENTS \$200

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE
Old and Young.

Write once for particulars of our business and a list of places in which we are doing business.
WEDGWOOD Mfg. Co., Toronto, CANADA.

Prescriptions

proach of marauding ruffians, or the intent of those who silently waited. Tewksbury was in the bushes by the cow-shed. Beside him a dog, quiet and fiercely watchful. Pinch and Salome crouched by the kitchen window, and over all the silence of the first morning hour.

It was rudely broken. The shattering echo of a heavy fowling-piece mingled with three sharp pistol shots, a woman's scream, the snarl of an animal—then again silence, broken only by distant, running steps. How had it gone?

Wardwell stamped into his kitchen with a harsh laugh.

“I got that Hungarian,” he croaked. “Fired over him when he struck the match. Scared him so he never moved till Terror jumped him. He's in the barnyard, tied, an' the dog watchin'. 'Morrer mornin' he rides ter town. I heerd the boy's pop-gun. Why, S'lome, wife—what's the matter?”

For Salome was standing in a corner, white under the lifted shaking lamp, and beside her on the floor lay a pitiful heap.

Thoroughly alarmed by his wife's manner, Wardwell tip-toed across the room and, following the faint rays of the lamp, beheld Pinch stretched at full length on the floor, with an ugly wound on his head, from which the blood was oozing.

“How did it happen?” enquired the farmer, vainly essaying to stop the flow of blood with his neckerchief. “Did they hit tha' laddie?”

“Ay, that they did,” sobbed his wife, stroking the boy's matted curls, “an' may the devils take them!”

“We were crouchin' by the window—him an' I—when the door opened, an' wan o' them cowards entered and aimed a bla' at me with his club. But at that moment Pinch fired with his gun an' the ruffian fell to the ground.

“We thought he was dead, but just as the darlint was stoopin' down to feel his heart, the murd'rer jumped up an' snatchin' the pistol from him struck the laddie the blow which lays him there. The brute went out thro' the door, but he canna go far for the blood was well nigh pouring from his shoulder. But, hark ye, Tewk, hadna ye better run for the doctor; we may save him yet,” she added, pointing to poor Pinch.

Even as she spoke, the little ragamuffin opened his deep blue eyes.

“Did ye say the doc-tor? Naw, not for me. He ain't no good. I'm dyin' on the double quick—yer can't kid me.” And he looked defiantly around.

“Not that it much matters,” he went on in a voice growing weaker each moment. “I ain't no good. Now don't slobber over me”—as Salome bent down and kissed his forehead—“I ain't a kid. Naw, I'm a man—d'ye hear—a man.”

He ceased, and, as if still dwelling on the last sentence, gazed proudly around, but for only a moment, as a tremor passed through his little frame and with a scarcely audible whisper, “D'ye hear—I'm—man,” he passed away.

Divided Summit.

A farm laborer in one of the western counties was asked to vote for a Conservative candidate at the last election, but he refused. Being asked for his reason, he made answer:

“Why, because they chaps be well enough paid.”

They then tried to explain to Hodge that members of Parliament in this country were not paid for their services. But he was not to be convinced.

“Don't ye tell me,” he replied, somewhat angrily. “I believe my eyes, and when I sees in the paper as they divides about every night, I knows they be dyin' summat!”

They Are Not Violent in Action.

Some of the most interesting and important of the papers published in the Dominion are those of the Dominion of Canada, which are published in the Dominion of Canada.

The Dominion of Canada is a country of great interest and importance, and it is one of the most important of the Dominion of Canada.

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Temperance Talk.

My Mother's Garden.

Her heart was like her garden,
 Old-fashioned, quaint, and sweet,
 A wealth of buds and blossoms
 Hid in a still retreat.
 Sweet violets of sympathy,
 Were always opening there,
 And lilies white and pure unclosed,
 Each one a whispered prayer.
 Forget-me-nots there lingered,
 Too late perfection brought,
 And there bloomed purple pansies
 In many a tender thought.
 There hope's first snowdrops took deep
 root,
 And flowered because they must,
 There love's own roses reached toward
 heaven
 On trellises of trust.
 And in that quiet garden—
 The garden of her heart—
 Song birds built nests, and caroled
 Their songs of cheer apart.
 And from it still floats back to us,
 Overcoming sin and strife,
 Sweet as the breath of roses blown,
 The fragrance of her life.

Temperance Lecture on a Street Car.

While riding on a street car on Main Street, in Winnipeg, the writer overheard the following conversation between a passenger and the conductor. The conductor a few moments before had stepped from a restaurant, where he had purchased a sandwich, which he held in his right hand, waiting for an opportunity to take a bite, while he held the trolley rope in the other. Said the passenger, who was a well dressed young man of about twenty-three:
 "You would be fixed now if you had a pitcher of beer with that."
 "That's something I never drink," replied the conductor. "I have never seen any benefit come to anyone from drinking beer; have you?"
 The passenger, with a somewhat changed countenance, replied: "It won't hurt anyone to drink a little beer."
 "But what sense is there in it,"

said the conductor. "I never could see any good sense in drinking beer, or whiskey either. When I worked at my trade, last summer, painting some of the largest buildings in the city, when we would paint the roofs I was the only man in the crowd who did not drink his beer, and was the only man that could stand the heat all day, and I am a man now past fifty. I have worked the coldest days in winter, when it was so cold that nine drinking men out of ten could not stand the cold. I find at anything I can stand more work than the man who drinks. If you can tell me the least benefit that one receives from drinking, then I will be convinced. There is no good sense nor reason for all this drinking; a man ruins his health and character, squanders his money, shortens his days, and damns his soul. If I had my way I would prohibit the sale, drinking, and manufacture of it all. I have no use for it whatever."

The young man stood with blushing face, looking right down on the platform, unable to open his mouth. When the conductor called, "Y.M.C.A. Building, corner of Smith and Portage," I stepped off, feeling that I should raise my hat to the conductor.

The Progress of Temperance.

Dr. Lyman Abbott wrote:—"Some progress had already been made in my boyhood to stay the ravages of intemperance. Alcoholic liquors were no longer served by farmers to their laborers in the haying fields, or by churches to attending ministers at ordinations. But in spite of the Washingtonian movement intemperance was common and respectable. Mr. Whittier told me that in his boyhood liquor was sold at all the dry-goods stores, and that practically all the farms in the neighborhood of his home were mortgaged to pay the liquor bills. I think that within my memory all liquor selling has been

confined to specially licensed liquor saloons.

But if drinking in social circles was less common than now drunkenness was both a more frequent vice and one less reprehended. I am told by college men that to-day drunkenness is not "good form." It was not bad form in the colleges in 1850. I think those in my class who had never been drunk—and they were perhaps half the class—were looked upon by the others somewhat as a tenderfoot is supposed to be looked on in the pioneer settlements of the West, and I think we somehow had a sneaky feeling that we lacked a chapter of human experience which a manly man rather ought to have had—once New Year's Day in New York City was specially devoted to social calling by the gentlemen on the ladies of their acquaintance; and the ladies furnished refreshments, which in a great majority of cases included wine. In the late afternoon and throughout the evening one who was upon the streets was sure to meet well-dressed gentlemen decidedly the worse for liquor, and sometimes one met them in the parlor."—Dr. Lyman Abbott.

Missouri.

Gov. Folk speaks, and in wicked Kansas City liquor dealers observe the Sunday provision of the liquor law, with the following results:

Mrs. Taggart, the police matron, says: "As to the girls coming under my care after Sunday closing was enforced my average was about one a week. Before that time I received sometimes as many as six from Saturday night till Monday morning. This was, of course, largely attributed to the closing of wine rooms and the strict police supervision over dance halls."

Mr. E. T. Brigham, superintendent of "Helping Hand Institute," a sort of lodging house for the very poor. Its purposes are to rescue the driftwood set loose by the saloons; he says: "There are fifty saloons within a radius of two blocks of this institution—sufficiently close to make a careful observation. The result of the 'lid' Empty saloon; sober work-

ing men; a remarkable absence of the 'bum' element—these fugitives from work having departed for—to them—more congenial surroundings. The benefit of the 'lid' is reflected in the moral and material improvement of working men. The usual Sunday drunk is a thing of the past with many. One saloon-keeper said: 'My Sunday receipts have paid my rent, license and law tender. When my license expires the first of the year I quit.' Unreasonable as it may seem, the saloons not only lose the Sunday receipts, but there is a loss of week-day receipts as well."

Growth of Public Sentiment.

At the recent session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the Hon. I. Lee Plummer, a leading Republican member, in a speech advocating the passage by the legislature of a local option bill, said:

"From the standpoint of a Republican I believe it is good politics. Upon the adjournment of this session of the legislature most if not all of the subjects of reform that we are called to consider will be cleared up, and if we refuse to take up the question of local option we will have nothing to go before the people on this year as a campaign issue except that we have been good and have at least given the people some things they have demanded."

"This won't do; we must have something else, some live issue not something that is over and done with. And then, the party has been driven to grant reforms we are now considering. We are responsible for legislation; why wait to be driven to grant the people the right to say whether or not a saloon or licensed hotel shall be planted in their midst."

"The temperance sentiment is growing all over the country. Indiana at present has a governor elected on the issue, and who knows but what we Pennsylvania Republicans may lose the governorship next fall on this same issue, if we fail to handle it wisely. I tell you it is time for the party to voluntarily give the people what they want, and not to be driven to it with a club."



LEARN TO LOOK FOR

PAY ROLL

(BRIGHT)

Plug Chewina

TOBACCO

SOLD EVERYWHERE

The Home Doctor.

Insect Bites.—From stings or bites from any kind of insect apply dampened salt, bound tightly over the spot. It will relieve and usually cure very quickly.

Gumboil.—To relieve a gumboil, a homely remedy is to take a thin strip of dried fig, dip it in milk, toast it, and then apply hot to the swollen gum. Relief is speedy.

An old-fashioned remedy for sore throat that is said to be effective is a nutmeg worn on a silk thread around the neck. The hole through the nutmeg is made with a red-hot iron.

A saturated solution of oil of lavender in absolute alcohol used as a spray by an atomizer on the pillow and bedding, is claimed to be a specific against the annoyance of flies and mosquitoes in the sick room.

How to Cure Sore Throat.—Take a lump of resin as large as a walnut, put it in an old teapot, pour boiling water on it, put the lid on, put the spout to your mouth, and the steam will cure the inflammation.

To Stop Bleeding.—In the case of a severe cut try the immediate use of finely powdered rice or flour to the wound. This has been proved a great success in almost stopping the flow of blood from a very severe cut.

Headache.—The first thing that ought to be prescribed for a headache sufferer is fresh air. Avoid sitting in closed rooms as much as possible. Walk the streets and lounge in the parks, if you can't do better; but keep out of doors. Headache sufferers should never sleep with closed windows winter or summer. Opening the window in the next room won't do. You must have fresh air from first hand.

Poisons.—When poison has been accidentally swallowed no emetic is better than mustard. Mix three teaspoonfuls with a cupful of warm water and swallow. At once the stimulative action upon the stomach causes that organ to reject all its contents, the poisonous ingredients with the rest. The emetic of mustard leaves no ill effect behind it, but instead a feeling of pleasant warmth and stimulus. It is one of the quickest of all emetics and the most harmless.

In case of earache do not put anything into the ear except by direction of a physician. The best way to relieve earache is to heat an iron or a brick, wrap it in two or three thicknesses of flannel, pour warm water on the top, when steam will at once rise. If the ear is placed close to the flannel the steam will permeate every part of it.

Blistered Feet.—Soap is a useful preventive of blisters on the feet. Before starting for a long tramp protect yourself against blisters by soaping the feet of the stockings on the inside. For a blistered heel a useful application is made of a little soap made into a paste with water and laid on the place. For broken blisters zinc ointment is very useful.

To Cure a Whitlow.—As soon as the whitlow has risen distinctly, a pretty large piece should be snipped out, so that the watery matter may readily escape, and continue to flow out as fast as produced. A bread and water poultice should be put on for a few days, when the wound should be bound up tight with some mild ointment, when a cure will be speedily completed. Crusts may form both before and after the whitlow is cured, but as the matter is not very deep, it is necessary to open the whitlow with a needle, and made deep.

The Glass of Water Cure.

A certain old family physician never tires of proclaiming the virtues of a glass of cold water taken on waking in the morning.

"Many people," he remarks, "avoid drinking water as though it were poison, although without it no one can be properly healthy. When taken early in the morning it has a cleansing and bracing effect on the system, while its beneficial effects on the liver can hardly be exaggerated."

"It is so simple a rule that the advice is well worth following, especially by those who suffer with indigestion or who awake with a feeling of languor, an early morning sensation which afflicts innumerable people of sedentary habits."

What Sunshine Does for Us.

Do we ever think what we owe to the bright, beautiful sunshine? What it means to us, and how dependent we are on it for life, health, cheerfulness and happiness? says Medical Talk.

Sunshine consists of a metallic shower which bathes us with elementary iron, sodium, magnesium, calcium, copper, zinc, nickel and hydrogen, the whole surface of the sun being an unbroken ocean of fiery fluid matter, containing a flame atmosphere of vaporized metal and gases such as oxygen and hydrogen.

Nothing thrives without sunshine; plants, animals, and man need it and cannot thrive without it.

It is said that the nude races like the Kaffirs of Borneo and others who absorb into their systems the unobstructed power of the sun's rays possess marvellous health, strength, vitality, and endurance and power of recuperation, with immunity from disease. With these races, who are so much more pure than the so-called civilized ones, all prurient feelings are done away with, the sun and air kindling the surface of their bodies into wonderful activity.

If you suffer from indigestion, take one or two teaspoonfuls of pure glycerine in about half a wineglass of cold water, either before, with, or after food.

Drink a breakfastcupful of hot milk before retiring, and a peaceful night's rest will be obtained. This is a hint to those who suffer from insomnia.

Muscle workers should be fed heartily; not so brain workers, as in their case a too hearty diet puts a dangerous strain upon their digestive organs. If a man will eat hearty foods, let him exercise vigorously.

For earache, bathe the ear in a strong decoction of camomile flowers, then drop a few drops of warm sweet oil into the ear, and keep it there with a little cotton wool and a strip of flannel warmed and tied around the head.

The juice of a lemon mixed with honey in a breakfastcupful of hot water is an invaluable specific for sore throat and that hacking cough which is so troublesome to many in damp weather. Pure lemon juice is a capital remedy, too, for biliousness and bilious headaches.

Always have a small bottle of glycerine and carbolic acid lotion in your house. Apply to any cut, scratch or abrasion which any of the family may come by. If used at once, it is a powerful antiseptic and one cannot be too careful, even over the slightest break of the skin.

In cases of faintness throw cold water in the face and apply smelling salts to the nostrils. Loosen clothes. Keep the patient in a recumbent position and give much pure air. In applying the salts take care not to hold the bottle for any length of time close to the nostrils of an unconscious person. Keep the bottle moving to and fro.

An old physician once declared that half the sickness in the world was caused by "stuffing" and the other half by "fretting."

Severe pains in the bowels and stomach are often speedily relieved by the application of a bag of hot salt. A weak solution of salt and water is recommended by good physicians as a remedy for imperfect digestion; and for a cold in the head it is a complete cure snuffed up from the hollow of the hand.

If a child is injured or stunned by a fall or a blow, take him at once to the open air. Lay him flat on his back, the head slightly higher than the body. Put cold water or ice about the head and prepare a hot mustard bath for the feet. If the child remains in a stupor it may be necessary to apply warm water to the body. The same treatment should be given to an adult, though the treatment can be more heroic.

The baby's nose and mouth should be most faithfully cared for. If the nostrils are allowed to become filled with secretions it will be difficult for the baby to nurse, as he cannot breathe with his mouth shut. A small piece of absorbent cotton firmly twisted on a wooden toothpick should be dipped in boric acid solution and gently inserted a little way every morning after the bath.

For catarrh and colds, rest in bed between blankets, with protected hot water bottles and copious draughts of hot milk and water, or hot gruel. A tabloid containing five grains of compound ipecacuanha powder taken with hot gruel at bedtime will usually dispense a severe cold. To prevent recurrence care should be taken in the morning to sponge over the body with cold or tepid vinegar and water.

The Winnipeg Piano & Organ Co. and the Bell Piano.

Exhibit at Winnipeg Fair.

Without a doubt one of the nicest stands at the Exhibition is that of the Winnipeg Piano & Organ Co., whose success in the piano trade has been really phenomenal. While the Bell instruments shown are not special exhibition styles, they are every one choice art productions in burl walnut, mahogany, Japanese walnut, and quarter-cut oak—the very latest and best in piano construction; among them is the famous Bell style F, as supplied to the new C. P. R. hotel in Winnipeg, and it is learned that the entire exhibit of pianos has been sold many times over. The celebrated Bell organs are shown in a great many different styles, both for parlor and church purposes. The decorations, signs, etc., are all in good taste and harmonizing nicely with the architecture, furnishings, rugs, etc., and altogether present a very pleasing appearance.

The whole exhibit does this enterprising firm great credit, and is in charge of Mr. J. L. Bartlett, assisted by Messrs. J. Little, C. Cornwall, C. H. Cole, W. Dunn, G. W. Anderson, W. J. Creasey and W. Bremner, some of the firm's salesmen.

A thorough knowledge of the music business together with a very large capital has enabled the Winnipeg Piano & Organ Co. to take advantage of the prosperous times enjoyed in this western country, which with the popularity and industry of Messrs. Maywood and Grassby, the two partners of the firm, and the merits of the celebrated Bell pianos and organs which they selected as their leading line, have all conducted to put this firm where they are today—at the front rank of the music trade of the great west.

Calling at the store on Portage avenue, the Free Press representative was surprised to find the enormous alterations that had been made by the installation of delightfully decorated piano parlors of the latest approved type, which are easily the

most attractive in the West. These are in charge of Messrs. Maywood and Grassby, the proprietors.

A new and cozy suite of offices has been built in the front of the store.

Certainly the Winnipeg Piano & Organ Co. are confident of getting their share of the piano business, judging by the improvements made regardless of expense, which after all is not very surprising on a critical examination of the Bell Art Piano of to-day.

One fact that the Winnipeg Piano & Organ Co. pointed out was the large number of testimonials on the Bell Piano given by the foremost artists of to-day, who cheerfully recommend them, and, what is more important, invest their own money in them. These testimonials are chiefly on the Bell Upright pianos, and not on the \$1,100 or \$1,200 Concert Grand pianos, the qualities and praises of which are of no value to ninety-nine purchasers out of a hundred, who buy upright pianos.

The Winnipeg Piano & Organ Co. also handle the well-known Armstrong, Marshall & Wendell, Brewster, Haines & Lachner pianos; and in their beautifully fitted up gramophone parlors, they have the largest stock of Edison, Columbia, Victor and Berliner Gramophones, in charge of Mr. Jos. M. Tees, a prominent member of musical Winnipeg. We understand that they find it necessary to make more space for this department also, on account of their rapidly growing trade.

We were very much interested to learn that the famous firm of John Broadwood & Sons, London, Eng. (practically the inventor of the Pianoforte), and manufacturers to British Royalty from the time of George II. to Edward the VII., have at last been induced by the Winnipeg Piano & Organ Co. to build expressly for this western climate a line of beautiful upright and grand pianofortes. The sample Broadwood piano already received, so built, is simply a dream in tone, evenness of scale, and case design, while the construction is plainly of the most thorough and British-like nature.

The Winnipeg Piano & Organ Co. are distributing thousands of advertising novelties in the way of Bell book marks, Bell buttons, and to the ladies, sachets of Ashes of Roses. It is gratifying to their patrons to hear that the 1906 business of the Winnipeg Piano & Organ Co. has been 80 per cent. in advance of 1904, and 50 per cent. in advance of 1905.

—From Free Press, July 27, 1905.

A Few Don't's.

Don't crowd your plants, sow plenty of seeds and thin out the small ones.

Don't handle your neighbors' growing flowers or foliage plants.

Don't "blow in" all your "change," give some to your family for floral purposes.

Don't get in a towering rage if your seeds fail to germinate; find out the cause.

Don't expect the seedsmen to give you something for nothing.

Don't forget to send a sick neighbor cut flowers from your surplus stock.

Don't bury delicate seeds deeply and expect flourishing plants. Warmth and moisture are secured with slight covering of fine dirt.

Don't deluge your plants unless they are water lilies.

Don't be afraid to use a little flowers of sulphur in the garden soil, if the garden is old.

Which five letters may form a sentence expressive of forgiveness? I X Q S U.

Always a Good Friend.—In health and happiness we need no friends, but when pain and prostration come we look for friendly aid from sympathetic hands. These hands can serve us no better than in rubbing in Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, for when the Oil is in the pain is out. It has brought relief to thousands who without it would be indeed friendless.

TO THE RUBBISH HEAP

Aren't You Tired

of dosing yourself, day after day, week after week, with vile-tasting compounds; aren't you sick of chewing sweet-tasting tablets and lozenges or choking over sugar-coated pills? Aren't you tired of being afraid of every draught of the wind, of being afraid of everything you eat, of not being able to do what you want in the way you want? Aren't you tired of the doctors and drug stores, of the canes and crutches, the electric belts and the hot water bottles, the liver pads and chest protectors, the plasters, poultices and purges, the liniments, the lotions and potions? Aren't you tired of them all?

Then Throw Them Into the Rubbish Heap

bag and baggage, box, jar, and bottle! Get well and strong! Enjoy life and health; be yourself as you were before disease gripped you. Laugh at them! Need them no longer! Take the step right now—to-day! Don't fool away another minute on them—don't waste another penny! One short letter—just a few words—will start you on the way. It won't cost you a penny to begin! It won't cost you a penny unless you are satisfied! Just write a letter, just a statement that you need it, just a request that you want it. It will do the rest. Stop dosing, drugging and doting! Use a package of Vitas-Ore—The Mineral Spring Condensed and Concentrated—for thirty days. Don't use another thing but the V-O. treatment will send you. Our profit, our pay, our reputation will depend upon what you think after thirty days are over. We leave it to you entirely, for you to decide. Read our special 30-day trial offer, read what Vitas-Ore is and take the step that thousands have taken, the step that leads to the road that leads to health. One Letter Does It.

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

From the Earth's Veins To Your Veins

Vitas-Ore in its original condition is an ore substance, a combination of minerals mined from the ground, from the EARTH'S VEINS. It contains Iron, Sulphur and Magnesium, three properties most essential for the retention of health in the human system, and one package (one ounce) of the ORE, when mixed with a quart of water, equals in medicinal strength and curative value many hundred gallons of the most powerful mineral waters of the globe, drank fresh at the springs. The mineral properties which give to the waters of the world's noted healing and mineral springs their curative virtue, come from the rock or MINERAL ORE through which water forces its way, only a very small proportion of the medicinal power in the ORE being thus assimilated with or absorbed by the liquid stream. The rock contains the much desired medicine, the water serves as the conveyance to carry but a small part of its properties to the outer world. Vitas-Ore is a combination of these medicine-bearing minerals, powdered and pulverized, and partly soluble in water, the addition of which makes a remarkable curing draught. VITAE-ORE has cured more chronic, obstinate, pronounced incurable cases than any other known medicine, and reaches such cases with a more rapid action than any medicine possible to procure.

FROM DEATH UNTO LIFE

The Experience of a Portage Lady Who Was Given Up to Die.

[An Extract From the News and Portage la Prairie Review, Portage la Prairie, Manit. ba, Wednesday, April 20, 1901.]

It is never a pleasant prospect to have death staring you in the face, and to have doctors tell you that you are so far gone with disease as to be beyond the reach of medicine. The words of one who has been through this experience must prove interesting reading to suffering humanity and be at once a pleasure and a profit.

Miss Bella Galbraith is a young lady who is well known in Portage, having lived here for a number of years, and her long extended illness excited the pity of all who knew her. A News representative, having heard of her wonderful recovery to health, visited her and obtained her remarkable story, which the News is glad to give in her own words. She said:

I have been sick for nine years and have been attended by fourteen doctors, for over a dozen different diseases. Different doctors called my ailments by various names—Indigestion, Liver Trouble, Catarrh of the Stomach, Spinal Trouble and Rheumatism were some of the diseases. I had my stomach pumped out 150 times. I was hung up with pulleys and put in a plaster cast, for spinal trouble, and remained in the plaster for six months, at the end of which time I was no better than at first. I wore a wide leather belt to support the spine for three years. During this time I was attacked by erysipelas of the bone in the wrist. The hand was laced twenty-seven times in six places.

Three years ago I was attacked by tuberculosis which started in the foot. I was sent to the hospital in Winnipeg and the doctors there wanted to cut off the foot. It was all that could be done, they said, and even that would not prevent the disease from developing in some other part of the body, and that it would start every spring in a new place, until the disease killed me, as they said it was impossible to cure it. Medical skill might in the future learn to deal with it, but at present no doctor could do anything with it. They put the foot in a plaster cast, but had to remove it on account of the foot swelling.

I was sent home as incurable. On arriving home, a doctor had the foot put in a cast, which was renewed every three months for about the space of nine months.

I had to keep my foot upon a chair in a horizontal position for a space of two years and eight months.

Two years ago, after having failed to obtain relief from my sufferings and being given up by the doctors as incurable, I had my attention drawn to Vitas-Ore, which had been making some wonderful cures. I did not have much faith in its power to help me, but determined to try it. After taking Vitas-Ore for about a month the foot broke out in a rash, which healed up again in five days and then broke out again, and continued for a few months in this way until it broke every day all over the foot and green matter broke from it. My general health began to improve. The stomach became strong and my appetite returned. The spine became so strong that I could go without the belt, and have not worn it since. Last July I began to walk with the aid of crutches, and in October I was able to take a few steps alone. To-day I am able to walk with a cane and my health in general is good, in fact I feel better than I have ever been in nine years. The foot has healed up and there is not a scar on it. I owe my life to Vitas-Ore.

[Note: The Miss Galbraith referred to in the Portage News editorial, is now (1906) Mrs. H. J. Purdy, of 517 8th Street, Brandon, Man., having since married and moved to that place, where she is still hale, hearty, enjoying life and praising Vitas-Ore.]

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WHAT IRON DOES

AMONG the properties which go to make mineral springs famous for their medicinal qualities is iron, hardly a spring of any consequence or renown being without some proportion of this mineral substance. There are certain springs which contain sufficient iron to impart the iron taste to the waters, which are then known as ferruginous or chalybeate waters, and Vitas-Ore in solution, ready for drinking by the patient, is representative of the best class of these waters, having the added advantage of being stronger than any water known.

Iron is of especial value in blood disorders and because of this fact the large proportion of iron in Vitas-Ore does much toward making possible the wonderful curative power possessed by this remedy. As the blood is the vehicle which ordinarily carries medicaments to the different portions of the body, the only means in repairing the ravages of disease in these parts is in supplying that fluid with the elements necessary for the proper restoration of the abnormal or diseased tissues.

The countless millions of little red corpuscles which are contained in this fluid have a powerful affinity for iron. Without iron they cannot live and their death means the death of the entire body. The iron in Vitas-Ore causes it to be immediately absorbed by the blood, owing to the property of the fluid above mentioned, and it is on account of this that results from the use of this remedy are so easily and quickly established. Iron is also an ideal astringent, possessing the power of allaying irregular or catarrhal action upon any mucous membrane with which it is brought into contact. The wide range of usefulness of iron, and, through iron, Vitas-Ore, may easily be considered when it is known that membranes which are liable to excessive action exist in the mouth, tongue, throat, lungs, stomach, bowels, kidneys, bladder, head and nose, causing much trouble and a long train of ills which may be primarily traced to such excessive action or catarrh. The astringent properties of Vitas-Ore gained by the iron which is part of its composition, make it the most powerful remedy known for checking such catarrh, as thousands of cures in these cases have thoroughly established.

Last, but by no means least, in the many merits possessed by iron and Vitas-Ore in relation to the curing of human ills, is the ALTERATIVE action, a prominent quality of iron, and which, owing to the formation of Vitas-Ore, is exerted by this remedy in a more marked degree than has ever been accomplished by artificial compounds of iron used for a like purpose. The term "alterative" is difficult to explain, but a remedy is said to possess "alterative action" when it can check or alter certain morbid processes that work in the system. Embraced in the group of diseases in which alteratives are of benefit are Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Nervous Disorders, etc., numbering up into several scores.

The patient afflicted with any of the diseases named herein and those kindred to them, in following the Vitas-Ore treatment, is securing a more direct medication of the parts affected than could be obtained from drinking the waters of any of the world's noted mineral springs, since one quart of the solution prepared from Vitas-Ore is from four hundred to eight hundred times stronger than the same quantity of the valuable waters of the globe, and it is not necessary to drink gallons of water to obtain the much desired medicinal power. And remember Iron is but one of the many constituents of a medicinal value found in Vitas-Ore and all are in a state capable of easily being digested and assimilated with the blood.

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The McGregor Band played at the Carberry Fair.

The musical community of Toronto have sustained a serious loss in the departure for good of Mr. Harry Field, the brilliant Canadian piano virtuoso, who leaves New York this (Saturday) morning for Dresden, Germany, which city he intends to make his home. Several of Mr. Field's Canadian pupils will follow him to Dresden, in order to retain the advantage of his instruction.

The engagement of Camille Saint-Saens for an American tour next season is announced in the "Musical Courier." Such a tour would be one of the great events of the period, for Saint-Saens is not only the greatest composer France has ever produced; he is also a first-class pianist, organist, and conductor. His advanced age—seventy-one—would not militate against such a trip, for he is an indefatigable traveller.

The British-Canadian concert, held in Queen's Hall, London, on June 27th, was a great success. The King and a fashionable audience of nearly 3,000 were present. His majesty was received with great enthusiasm inside and outside, and was escorted to his box by Lord Strathcona. Many prominent Canadians were in the audience. The concert was a triumph. Harriss was the chief feature. His composition, "Pan," presented in England for the first time, and conducted by himself, was enthusiastically received. He was assisted by the London Symphony Orchestra and a chorus of 250. The solo parts were taken by Mlle. Donalda, Miss Ida Kahn, John Harrison, Ffrangcon Davies. The programme included selections from the works of Mackenzie, Parry, Stanford, Elgar and Cowen, conducted by the composers. The proceeds are to aid the Minto Cottage Fund in Canada.

The organist of St. Paul's cathedral (says the June "Musical Opinion") is not quite satisfied with the present state of vocal music in the Church of England. He allows that, taken as a whole, the cathedrals maintain a very high standard; but below the cathedrals and those places where a professional choir is maintained, the condition of things musical is far from being satisfactory. The voices are of poor quality because they are badly produced, and they are often shockingly out of tune. In such cases, as a rule, far too much is attempted; and the lesson of the situation is as much applicable to the Nonconformist churches as to the Church of England. It is infinitely better to be content with doing a simple service well, devoting a large share of time and work to teaching the choir the ordinary rudiments of music, and above all to the proper training of the voices. Dr. Martin, of course, recognizes the fact that in most cases the organist's playing is a good deal in advance of his knowledge of choir training; but he very properly insists on choirmasters taking lessons in voice production.

Richard Mansfield says: "When a man faces the question of his professional future he must follow one of two paths. One is the easy path to personal popularity, at the expense of actual and really artistic success; and there is that other path which cuts through all barriers, regardless of all obstructions and oblivious to empty flattery. It is easy to proceed along the lines of least resistance, but in doing so one must inevitably sacrifice his ideals and rest content with cheaper awards. I chose to cling to what I thought was the highest and best in dramatic art. I realized that I had a

responsibility to perform toward the future of dramatic art in America, and by cutting straight to the line and taking the harder path, I have antagonized some of those not in sympathy with me, I am recompensed in other and more substantial directions—namely, the feeling that I've been true to my myself and my ideals of dramatic art.

I care not at all for those blithe, sappy, and lovable roles which give a player a reputation for benignity and brotherly love, but seldom for depth of insight or artistic ability. It is a singular fact that the greatest roles are melancholy or tragic and often repulsive in their character. I cannot cheapen my ideals or toy with my highest ambitions merely to gain a valueless reputation for charm of personality or evenness of temperament."

Dr. Harriss is a vigorous conductor, and he conducted vigorously. He had excellent support. At his command was the London Symphony Orchestra and a chorus of 250 voices. In the solo parts he was even more fortunate. Mlle. Donalda, formerly of Montreal, who is appearing with distinction in grand opera, appeared as Syrinx. She possesses a soprano voice—clear, sweet and smooth; and in style and appearance she is not unlike Albani. Mr. Ffrangcon Davies as Pan, Mr. John Harrison as Faun, and Miss Ida Kahn as Echo, each gave a fine interpretation of their respective parts. It would be too much to say that Dr. Harriss' composition is perfect. Few compositions, even of the old masters, are. It is perhaps true that the orchestration is arranged better than the vocal parts. It is perhaps also true that some portions are reminiscent of Purcell and Wagner. It is likewise true that it not only immensely pleased the audience but has stood the test of the critics. With scarcely an exception it has been praised as a highly creditable production. At the conclusion, Dr. Harriss was accorded an ovation. Wiping the perspiration from his brow, he returned, bowed profoundly to the King, then to the audience and chorus less profoundly. It was a proud moment in his life.

Toronto will have opportunity of judging of the quality of the much-vaunted brass bands of the North Country of the Mother Land, two of these organizations, each of them claiming to be the most "famous band in the world," having been engaged to appear here. The first is the Black Dike Band, which will give concerts at the Island during next week, commencing Sunday afternoon. Their record, briefly told, is as follows: As far back as 1816 there were organized bands of musicians in the neighborhood of Queensbury, and in 1833 a reed band was started, in which some of the employees of the Black Dike Mills were members. Mr. John Foster, the founder of the firm, was a member. When, in 1855, this band began to show signs of decay, Messrs. Foster took the matter in hand, associated the band with the works, and found each bandsman employment. The result of this improved organization was seen in the following year, when the band secured a second prize at a Hull contest.

The new Winnipeg theatre is progressing rapidly these days. A very interesting portion of the construction has taken place during the week when the steel work for the proscenium arch was put in place. The heavy steel girder, which forms the top of the arch weighs nearly fifteen tons, but in spite of its cumbersome shape and weight it was easily swung into place and now the stage opening is clearly defined.

Canada's Mineral Resources.

PLATINUM IN THE FRASER RIVER—NEW ALLOY OF NICKEL AND IRON.

In two mining products at least, Canada can hold its own with any other part of the world. These are nickel and mica. India is Canada's chief competitor in mica, but cannot for many years more continue to be a serious opponent, owing to the fact that the surface deposits of Bengal are being gradually exhausted, and deep mining would place the mica industry of that large province on practically the same plane as it is in Quebec. At present, the cheap woman and child labor of India gives that country an unhealthy pull as compared to our more advanced views.

New Caledonia, the convict island in possession of France, is Canada's chief competitor in the production of nickel, but since the wonderful development in the Sudbury district, New Caledonia has had to take second place. The Sudbury district is to-day the only portion of the Dominion in which nickel is being worked on a large scale, but a study of the Geological Survey reports make it clear that there are great possibilities of other rich nickel deposits being discovered.

This useful metal which, owing to its increased use in the manufacture of armour-plating, is being more eagerly sought after day by day, is likely to have another boom due to a very different cause. The Government of India have, for some time, been considering the possibility of substituting nickel for copper coins. Last summer the master of the Calcutta mint paid a visit to the Sudbury mines and has, it is understood, reported favorably on the suggested conversion. What the Indian Government has decided to do in this matter is not definitely known, but to judge from the Indian newspapers, there seems a strong probability of the copper coins being very largely withdrawn.

Any new deposits of nickel must therefore attract more than ordinary interest, and such interest is certainly inspired by reading of the discovery lately made in the Fraser river.

In working the material obtained in dredging for gold some two miles below Lillooet, B.C., it was found that a fine, heavy, greyish sand with a metallic aspect remained after the clean-up. A sample of this sand was sent to Dr. Hoffman, chemist of the Geological Survey, for examination, and was found by him to consist essentially of an iron-nickel alloy with scales of platinum, grains of the rare metal iridomine, gold, magnetite, garnet, and quartz.

The nickel alloy and platinum were nearly in equal proportions and constituted about 90 per cent of the whole.

This nickel-iron alloy is especially peculiar owing to the large amount of nickel it contains, namely, over three-quarters of the whole.

Only two occurrences of similar minerals are known, one in New Zealand and the other in Italy; it is proposed to call this new mineral souesite after Mr. F. Soues, who sent the sample for identification.

The large amount of platinum in these sands and the ease with which the nickel alloy may be separated by dissolving in nitric acid, leads to the hope that we have here a new source of this valuable metal.

COAL IN THE WEST.

Most Canadians are aware that we have in this Dominion supplies of coal to express the amount of which our language falls lamentably short. "Enormous," "tremendous"—such words as these only feebly express the tonnage of lignite lying beneath the thousands of square miles in the western provinces. Unlimited is perhaps the correct word, for the supply is certainly "unlimited" for many hundreds of years. A billion, to the ordinary person, is little more than a figure of speech, but the tons of coal in Alberta alone are probably represented by hundreds of billions.

Though the presence of this coal is well known, and has been known for some time, the fact that it is only "lignite" has been sufficient to induce most people to believe that its economic use is comparatively small.

An invention has, however, been patented which has all the possibilities of rendering this lignite quite as useful as hard Welsh anthracite. This invention, known as a gas producer, has been put to very severe tests, and has proved that coal similar to our western lignite can be made to produce, by its aid, an amount of power equal to that produced in the ordinary way by best Welsh.

Mr. Dowling, of the Geological Survey, lately read, before the Mining Institute, a paper in which he gave some remarkable figures. These show that in an ordinary steam plant the amount of coal (similar to that found at Medicine Hat) required to produce one horse-power per hour is six pounds, whereas in the gas producer a similar result is obtained from less than two and a quarter pounds. This test was made on what is known as "wet" coal, but if the coal be dry, the variation is equally startling. These extraordinary results open up a field whose limits are practically boundless.

The Geological Survey has recognized the tremendous possibilities and their reports on the western coal areas will be read with more than usual interest.

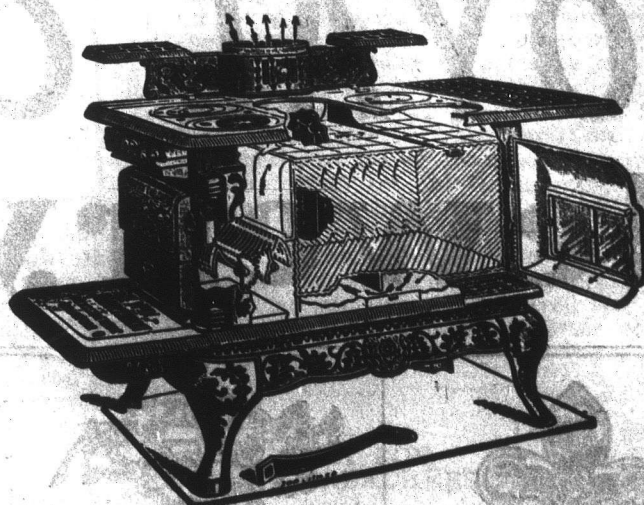
Barking Up the Wrong Tree.

There is nothing so pitiful to witness as misdirected effort, particularly so when the effort wrongly put forward is earnest, and of a kind that, placed in the right channel, would be productive of the best possible results. No phrase so fitly describes this condition as the homely term used in the caption of this article—"Barking Up the Wrong Tree"—and that is just what thousands are doing every day of their lives, lives that are made pitifully sad by a protracted disorder that apparently defies all efforts to eradicate it.

The trouble in such cases is that the effort is wrongly applied, that the patient continues for months and years to "bark up the wrong tree," not realizing that which he is seeking lies in an entirely different direction. Doctors diagnose the case, question as to the symptoms and treat the symptom instead of investigating for the cause, and, having discovered it, taking proper steps to remove the wrong condition which makes it possible. Patent medicines, too, are placed on the market and advertised to treat the symptoms, to relieve this and that outward manifestation of an inward abnormality, while the CAUSE goes merrily on, causing more and more symptoms as time progresses, more work for the doctors and more sales for these so-called medicines.

Vitae-Ore, the natural mineral medicine, which is being advertised so extensively in these columns, treats the cause, not the symptoms. It removes the inward disorder itself and does not merely check for a time the outward physical manifestation of that disorder. This is one of the reasons for the absoluteness and permanency of its cures, the principal reason for the wide range of symptoms it causes to disappear. Many different symptoms and local disturbances can be attributed to one particular lesion, one fundamental lack of functional activity that is primarily alike in many separate cases, accounting for the ease with which Vitae-Ore effaces such different symptoms by the removal of these underlying and controlling causes. Read the 30-day trial offer made in this issue by the proprietors, the Theo. Noel Company of Chicago.

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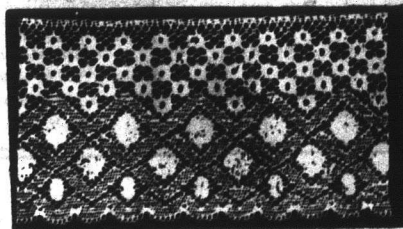
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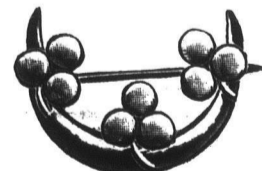


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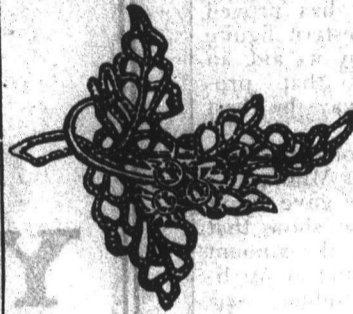
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No. 15654

Crescent Brooch

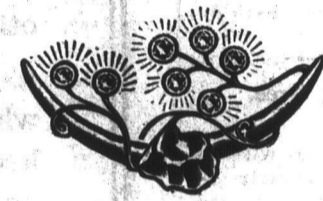
Roman gold finish, set with nine whole pearls.
Free for 105 Royal Crown Soap Wrappers, or 25c. and 25 Wrappers.



No. 19513

Fancy Open Work Lace Pin

Leaf design, nicely enamelled and set with three extra-quality white stones.
Free for 100 Royal Crown Soap Wrappers, or 25c. and 25 Wrappers.



No. 19518

Roman Gold-finished Lace Pin

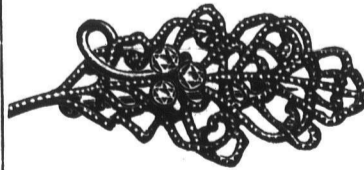
Inlaid with seven extra-fine brilliants. This is a very beautiful pin, and we recommend it to anyone who is looking for a gold lace pin at a moderate price.
Free for 100 Royal Crown Soap Wrappers, or 25c. and 25 Wrappers.



No. 15832

Enamelled Lace Pin

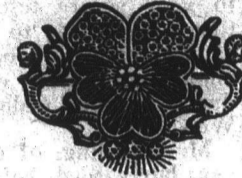
Four-leaf clover pattern, with twisted petals set with a whole pearl.
Free for 100 Royal Crown Soap Wrappers, or 25c. and 25 wrappers.



No. 19511

Fancy Open-Work Lace Pin

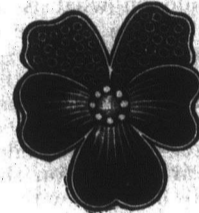
Leaf pattern, set with three fine brilliants and finished off in enamel.
Free for 100 Royal Crown Soap Wrappers, or 25c. and 25 Wrappers.



No. 15730

Rose Gold Lace Pin

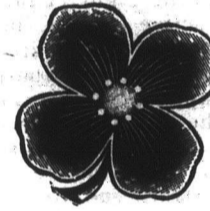
With enamelled pansy in the centre, under which are three brilliants of great lustre.
Free for 100 Royal Crown Soap Wrappers, or 25c. and 25 Wrappers.



No. 1335

Pansy Brooch

Roman gold finish, hard enamelled in beautiful colors.
Free for 100 Royal Crown Soap Wrappers, or 25c. and 25 wrappers.



No. 1336

Roman Gold Brooch Pin

Four-leaf clover design, and finished in hard-enamel in beautiful colors.
Free for 100 Royal Crown Soap Wrappers, or 25c. and 25 wrappers.



No. 19534

Sterling Silver Leaf Brooch

The stem and veins in the leaf are bright cut, giving the pin a very artistic appearance.
Free for 125 Royal Crown Soap Wrappers, or 35c. and 25 Wrappers.



No. 2255

Sterling Silver Lace Pin

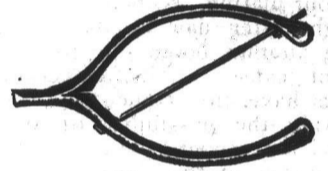
Anchor design, with rope—a very neat pattern.
Free for 125 Royal Crown Soap Wrappers, or 35c. and 25 wrappers.



No. 4001

Winnipeg Flag Pin

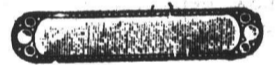
In red and navy blue, and blue and white. The letters are raised and finished in plate. Cut is exact size.
Free for 40 Royal Crown Soap Wrappers, or 10c. and 10 Wrappers.



No. 4045

Sterling Silver Wishbone Lace Pin

One of the most popular pins made.
Free for 125 Royal Crown Soap Wrappers, or 35c. and 25 Wrappers.



No. 11851

Bar Pin

Centre is finished in hard enamel, and on each end are three stones—ruby and pearls.
Free for 75 Royal Crown Soap Wrappers, or 15c. and 25 Wrappers.



No. 15914

Sterling Silver Heart Lace Pin

Half fancy, half plain—a very attractive pin.
Free for 100 Royal Crown Soap Wrappers, or 25c. and 25 Wrappers.



No. 11854

Silver-Plated Bar Pin

Set with emeralds and brilliants alternately. This Pin is of the latest design, and is very popular.
Free for 75 Royal Crown Soap Wrappers, or 25c. and 25 Wrappers.

Address: Premium Department,

The Royal Crown Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

The Young Man and His Problem

By JAMES L. GORDON

"BEACON LIGHTS." Have you read Dr. Lord's Lectures? I have a set in my library bearing the title and appellation: "The Beacon Lights of History." Each lecture is presented as a chapter, and each chapter gives the story of some great period of human history, and for each period of history there is painted a picture of the leading character of the era described. I know of nothing finer in the whole realm of modern literature than the "Beacon Lights." May I quote Dr. Lord's description of Mirabeau: "Without being learned, he contrived to make use of the learning of others, and made it burn with the brilliancy of his powerful and original genius. Everybody read his various essays and tracts, and was filled with admiration. But his moral character was bad—was even execrable and notoriously outrageous. He was kind-hearted and generous, made friends, and used them. No woman, it is said, could resist his marvellous fascination—all the more remarkable since his face was as ugly as that of Wilkes, and was marked by the small-pox. The excesses of his private life and his ungovernable passions made him distrusted by the Court and the government. He was both hated and admired."—Young man, for splendid biographical sketches and portraits, read John Lord's Lectures.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER. Knowledge is power. Knowledge unlocks every door. Knowledge opens every window. Knowledge draws aside every curtain. Knowledge dispels all fogs. Knowledge dissipates all darkness. Knowledge removes every cloud. Knowledge is Power.

TENNYSON AND LONGFELLOW. The last generation produced two great poets, strangely alike in their characteristics—Tennyson and Longfellow. One the poet of the old world. The other the poet of the new world. They were both well born. They were both college bred. They were both happily wed. They were both well fixed in financial matters. They both possessed dispositions which were sweet and mellow. They both enjoyed a world-wide reputation and popularity. They both lived to enjoy the satisfactions of a long life and a prolonged public career. Monuments to both have been erected in Westminster Abbey. Each presented to the world the jewel of a splendid character. Character is the finest thing in the world.

WORK WILL TELL. A man's work is the best revelation of his character. You may hide yourself, but you cannot hide your work. Be sure your work will find you out. It is said that the great Egyptian Temple of Karnak, built of immense stones, fell into ruins because of a flaw in one of the obscure and hidden stones. The strength of the massive structure was impaired and the years of its duration shortened because of carelessness in the selection of one block of granite.
Build it well, whate'r you do,
Build it strong; and straight, and true,
Build it clean, and high, and broad,
Build it for the eye of God.

NEVER MIND YOUR NEIGHBORS! Most people would be happy if they were not envious. If we were only wise enough to be satisfied and contented with our own comforts and blessings; but we are not. The superior circumstances of our neighbors seem to annoy and irritate us. We must dress as they do, entertain as they entertain, and extend our grounds as they increase the number of their buildings. By contrast and comparison between ourselves and our neighbors we discover our material shortcomings and increase our individual misery. O that we were wise enough to live for our own comfort instead of arranging the curtains and furniture to suit the eyes of our neighbors. Have you read "The Simple Life," by Wagner? Here is one of his telling illustrations: "In the time of the Second Empire, in one of our pleasantest sub-prefectures of the provinces, a little way from some baths frequented by the Emperor, there was a mayor,

a very worthy man, and intelligent too, whose head was suddenly turned by the thought that his sovereign might one day descend upon his home. Up to this time he had lived in the house of his fathers, a son respectful of the slightest family tradition. But when once the all-absorbing idea of receiving the Emperor had taken possession of his brain, he became another man. In this new light, what had before seemed sufficient for his needs, even enjoyable, all this simplicity that his ancestors had loved appeared poor, ugly, and ridiculous. Out of the question to ask an Emperor to climb this wooden staircase, sit in these old armchairs, and walk over such superannuated carpets. So the mayor called an architect and masons; pickaxes attacked the walls and demolished partitions, and a drawing-room was made out of all proportion to the rest of the house in size and splendour. He and his family retired into close quarters where people and furniture incommoded each other generally. Then, having emptied his purse and upset his household by this stroke of genius, he awaited the royal guest. Alas, he soon saw the end of the Empire arrive, but the Emperor never."

CANADA—THE WONDERLAND. Egypt is the land of pyramids. Greece is the land of monuments. Italy is the land of art and beauty. Germany is the land of universities. France is the land of palaces. Great Britain is the land of great men and great women. The United States is the land of great inventions and great institutions. Canada is the land of great possibilities. Canada—the wonderland of the West.

A HINT FOR YOUNG ORATORS. When William E. Gladstone complimented Henry Ward Beecher on a splendid sermon delivered in England, Beecher said, in reply, that he appreciated the compliment very highly, for he knew of no one so well qualified to pass judgment on a platform or pulpit effort as Mr. Gladstone himself. It was a case of mutual admiration between two great orators.
Beecher's power as a public speaker was due, very largely, to his conversational style. His manner of address was direct and personal. When you sat in the pew and looked Beecher in the face you felt that he was talking to you. In talking to a body of students he once told how he hit upon the conversational way of speaking. He said that one Sunday morning he was preaching to an audience in his Indianapolis church when he noticed a young man sitting in one of the alcoves listless and almost asleep. Mr. Beecher said, in narrating the story: "I at once began to talk to that young man, imagining he and I were alone, and I was trying to convince him. My voice immediately fell to the conversational pitch, and the result was the young man was soon giving me his ears, and they happened to be of goodly size, too. That gave me an idea of public speaking which I never forgot."

MASTER OF THE SITUATION. God has a man for every emergency and an emergency for every man. The hour of emergency is the testing time in the experience of every mortal. What will a man do when under pressure. How will a man act when the tide is against him? When Paganini came into the concert hall he took the violin from the table and touched the strings. The first string broke—and a smile went round the room; then another string broke, and there were more signs of merriment and mockery. When the third string broke the people lost all control of themselves and laughed right out, much to the discomfort of the famous artist. But Paganini stood forth as though nothing had happened. With the violin in hand he played on one string. From that one lonely string he drew forth liquid notes, fiery notes, and notes of tenderness and power, until the audience ceased to smile and sat spellbound. Some began to weep. Others began to applaud. The artist was master of the situation. To drop from the sublime to the substantial, I once knew of a hotel proprietor, of no mean standing, who, on the day appointed for the arrival and reception of the governor of the state, was informed

that the chief cook and all connected with the culinary department had suddenly decided to go off on a strike, believing, as they did, that the special circumstances of the governor's arrival would necessitate their presence in the department of the cuisine, and thus compel the proprietor to accede to their demand for an immediate increase in compensation. The hotel manager was taken absolutely by surprise, but he was equal to the emergency. There was nothing in the hotel business which he did not know. He had served in every capacity—as cook, coachman, clerk, waiter and bell-boy. He stepped into the kitchen and gave his own orders. The Governor was well received and banquetted. The hotel proprietor was master of the situation.

A POINT FOR YOUNG PREACHERS. There is not a preacher in the Dominion of Canada who would not like to achieve success in his own calling and profession, but the trouble is simply this—church machinery is so varied and complex that the average preacher finds almost two-thirds of his time occupied oiling the wheels and looking after the fires. Concentration is the secret of success in preaching as well as in everything else. The following quotation from Austin Phelps hits the nail squarely on the head:—"Preach: let other men organize. Preach: let other men raise funds. Preach: let other men govern. Preach: let other men look after denominational affairs. Preach: let other men hunt up heresies. Preach: let other men do the theological quibbling. Preach: let other men ferret out scandal. Preach: let other men solve the problem of perpetual motion, of which church history is so full. Then make a straight path between your study and your pulpit on which the grass shall never grow." Well said. Concentration is the secret of success.

GIVE THE WORLD YOUR BEST. Throllope said, concerning his literary productions, "My novels, good or bad, have been the best I could make them." In other words, the poorest novel he ever wrote was the best novel he could possibly write at the time he was writing it. He threw himself into his work and gave the world the very best product within his reach.—Friend, are you doing your best? Never rest until you have done your best. Aim at Quality. Work for Quality. Pray for Quality. Do your best. Wedgwood, even though he had risen high in his work and profession, was never satisfied until he had done his best. He would not tolerate inferior work under any circumstances. If the vessel did not come up to his idea of what it ought to be, he would break it and begin over again. "That won't do for Josiah Wedgwood," he used to say. Wedgwood put character and quality into his work, and "Wedgwood Pottery" became famous the world over. Character and quality are jewels which shine in the dark. It is impossible to keep a man down when his work appears as the incarnation of honor and energy. You remember that Hugh Miller speaks of the mason with whom he served his apprenticeship as one who "put his conscience into every stone he laid."

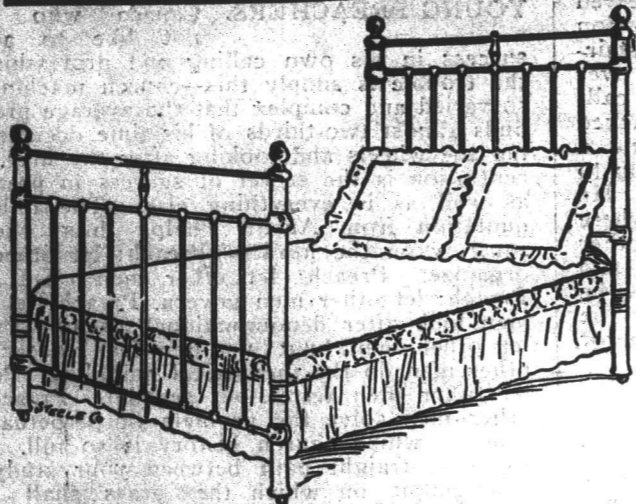
THE POWER OF A THOUGHT. Charles II. was a merry monarch, and not over thoughtful in most things, but he showed his astuteness on one occasion, when his barber was at work on his head. It was at a time when full-bottomed wigs were worn. The barber, who was, no doubt, like his master, fond of a joke, said with a slight flourish of the razor, "I have often thought how completely I have got your majesty in my power." Charles arose and said good-naturedly, but with decision, "You shall never shave me again. There is treason in the thought." The king was right. Everything has its origin in thought.

SELF-CONTROL. Self-knowledge, Self-reverence and Self-control, are each necessary to a perfect development of character. Self-control is the crown jewel in the realm of character. To be the master of your own soul is to occupy a high position indeed. When Fitch, the German philosopher, was a boy, he was one day reading a blood and thunder novel. Right in the midst of it he said: "Now this will never do. I get too much excited over it. I can't study so well after it. So here it goes." And he flung the book out into the river. Life is a continuous battle between the high and low, the good and evil, the right and wrong. Character depends on your choice.

Pleased to Meet You

Write for our August Sale Catalogue, it contains money-savers.

Here are a few Exhibition Specials of which we have some left

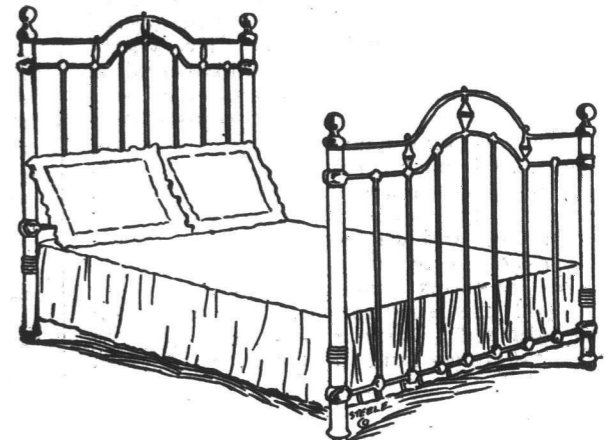


No. 025. Iron Bed, white or green enamel finish. Heavy posts and fittings, 1 3/4 in. brass vases, brass top rails, mounts, and spindles, all sizes. Special price **\$5.50**

No. 035. Same as 025, only with extended foot end and six brass spindles, all sizes. Special price **\$6.25**



No. 896. High Chair, hardwood, golden finish, nicely embossed back, turned spindles and legs. Special price **\$1.50**



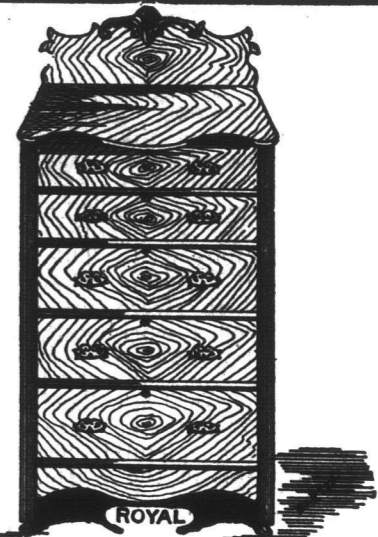
No. 825. Iron Bed, white or green enamel finish. Heavy posts, 1 3/4 in. brass vases, brass top rails, mounts, and spindles, all sizes. Special price **\$7.75**



No. 23. Dresser and stand to match, Elm, golden finish, 20 x 24, bevelled mirror. Special price **\$12.50**

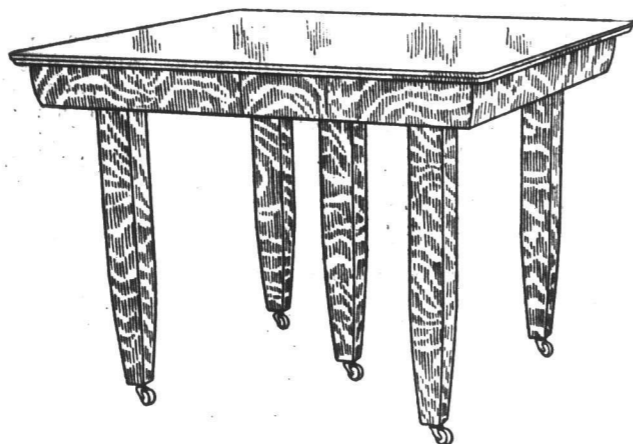


No. 130 Child's Commode Chair, hardwood, golden finish. Exactly like cut. Special price **\$1.00**



No. 1. Cheffonier, Ash, golden finish, five drawers, double top 18 x 31 inches. **\$9.00**

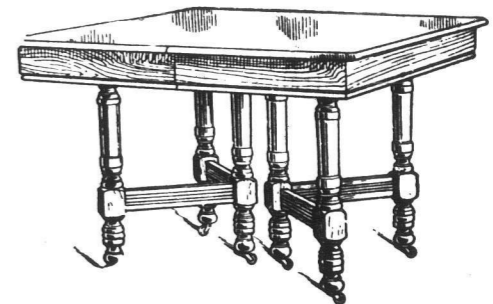
No. 4. Same in Elm, golden finish, with four drawers, 19 x 32 inches top. **\$7.75**



No. 025. Extension Table, imperial Oak, golden finish, top 40 x 40 inches 3 inch legs, 8 feet extension. **\$7.50**



No. 65. Child's Rocker, hardwood, golden finish. Exactly like cut. Special price **95c.**

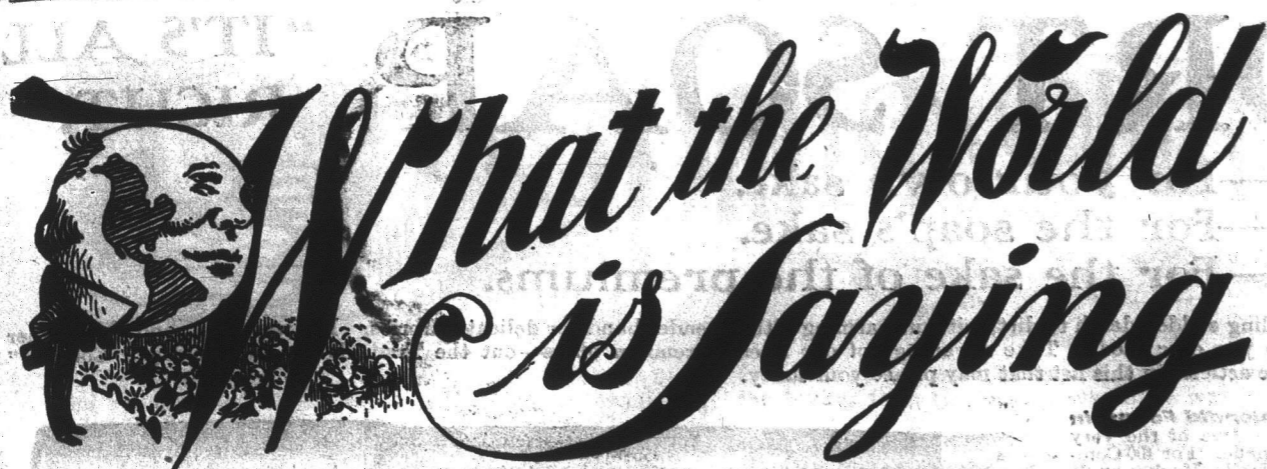


No. 805. Extension Table, Elm, golden finish, size of top, 42 x 42 inches, extends 8 feet. **\$7.50**

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What the World is Saying

The Tenth Province.

The Canadian Graphic has given expression to a neat epigram in its comment upon an article by Mr. Herbert Casson in the June Munsey:

Canada is practically the forty-sixth state of the Union—so far as our Immigration Bureau is concerned," placidly asserts Mr. Herbert Casson. This makes a nice neat epigram, based on the probable three millions of Canadian stock in the United States. But suppose we base the epigram on the rapidly growing United States immigration into Canada and say that the United States is practically the tenth Province in the Dominion."

The Salisbury Disaster.

The appalling disaster to the ocean express at Salisbury has brought out many comparisons between the safety of the railroad systems of England and America. The New York American says:

Yet, horrifying as this disaster is, it can scarcely change the significance of the official figures, which show that in 1904, on our railroads, 10,046 persons were killed and 84,135 were injured. Our statistical year does not run current with that in vogue in England or Continental countries, but in the period most nearly corresponding to that for which the foregoing figures are given six passengers were killed in England and twenty-five in Germany.

Money and Missions.

Mr. J. Campbell White, of Allegheny, Pa., lately told six hundred young people of the Interdenominational Missionary Conference a valuable thing or two about the relation of money to religion:

"If the Christian Church in America could be brought to give one postage stamp, per capita, a week, to foreign missions, it would give \$10,000,000 in a year. If one carfare, a week, \$50,000,000; if one dish of ice cream, a week, \$100,000,000; if the equivalent of one hour's work at the rate even of the most unskilled labor, \$150,000,000. We now give \$7,000,000! Giving should be recognized as part of worship, and it is a 'shame' not to bring up children to give to the Church. The head of the house might as well do all the praying as all the giving."

What the Douma Demands.

Civil and religious liberty gets a foothold slowly in the Czar's empire. The new Douma drafted an address to the throne which, to say no more, is an extraordinary document. It more than hints a deep determination in the representatives of the people to compel the empire to take its stand among the democratic people of this era of liberty. The demands made are peremptory, for:

- (1) General amnesty.
- (2) The abolition of the death penalty.
- (3) The suspension of martial law and all exceptional laws.
- (4) Full civil liberty.
- (5) The abolition of the council of the empire.
- (6) The revision of the fundamental law.
- (7) The establishment of the responsibility of ministers.
- (8) The right of interpellation.
- (9) Forced expropriation of land.
- (10) Guarantees of the rights of trade unions.

Edmonton Objects.

Edmonton, which is nearly 800 miles north of Toronto, objects to being called north. The Board of Trade favors the abolition of "North" in "North-West." The Canadian Graphic says:

This is Imperialistic. As a matter of fact, Edmonton is no further north than Edinburgh.

Four hundred miles north of Edmonton there is no appreciable change in climate. The coast breezes modify the Peace River Valley climate a hundred per cent. more than any kind of influence affects the lower Saskatchewan. According to the coast breeze theory, Dunvegan, in Athabasca, is warmer than Prince Albert. What the Gulf Stream does for the British Isles the Chinook does for Alberta. It really doesn't matter how far north you go as long as wheat will grow and you don't feel north. The North Pole, when visited, will probably be warmed by a geyser.

The Taming of a Husband.

The Toronto Saturday Night has been giving some advice to wives which Western women should take to heart:

Wives should be more careful. When a wife has trained her husband to bring her the change when he returns from the grocery store, yet she should not trust him. Even when he is so tamed that he will dry the dishes and fetch the dustpan, join a temperance lodge and quit smoking—even when she seems to have extracted from him every semblance of the original cussedness that made him different from herself—yet she should not go away for a month's visit without banking their savings in her own name and garnisheeing his wages in advance. Left to himself the fellow may backslide. He may suddenly develop a yearning to be his own man again for a time. He may begin by standing out on the sidewalk long past his bed-time. Next he slips off to a baseball match, takes a ferry over to the Island, tries the shooting gallery, throws balls at marks for the cigars—wins one and smokes it, his hat on the back of his head. Could his wife see him now! He has reverted to his type. He has thrown off the effects of years of civilization, has gone back to the jungle where she captured him.

The Call of the West.

Many papers in America are trying to explain why there is such a vigorous "trek" to Canada from Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, and other states. The New York Evening Post admits the exodus, and says:

"There must be something besides statistics and colored folders to keep a wide-awake Iowa farmer contented in Manitoba. This something, it may be inferred from reports that come across the border, includes vigorous, business-like Provincial government, a low rate of taxation, a good school system, and, on the remoter borders, excellent protection for life and property. It was only a few weeks ago that the first successful train robbery was committed on Canadian soil."

Chamberlain Sanguine.

Nothing shakes the faith of Chamberlain in his proposed tariff reform. The figures of Asquith, the logic of Morley, the crushing defeat at the polls, cannot rob him of the hopefulness which has been his inspiration. Speaking of Canada, he recently said:

"There are still persons in Canada who call themselves free traders, but we know, or we think we know, that there is not one of them who would really put into logical application the old doctrines of free trade. In Canada they felt it necessary to establish these infant industries, and could only do so by giving them some kind of defence against what otherwise would have been the overwhelming competition of their neighbor. We see in their case how all the predictions of evil have been falsified and how great is the prosperity which followed the adoption of their policy."

The Larger View.

There is little in annexation talk these days, and the Century Magazine has given a sane and sound substitute for it:

It would seem that Canadians and Americans, as a whole, have come into a friendly understanding and closer sympathy since the talk has well-nigh ceased of "the United States annexing Canada." The annexation idea, as proclaimed in former times, may be said to have received its coup de grace at last spring's "Pilgrim" dinner in New York at the hands of Earl Grey, the present high-minded and extremely popular Governor-General of Canada, and our own Secretary of State, Mr. Root. That probable former annexationist and present very energetic and effective apostle of peace, and race-imperialist, Andrew Carnegie, on his recent tour in Canada, while renouncing all thought of the annexation of the Dominion by the United States, declared that such renunciation did not imply that Canada should not, one of these days, "annex the United States." . . . The unarmed peace of our border is, indeed, a symbol and promise of the complete peace which arbitration and a closer union are to bring to the English-speaking peoples; and a symbol and promise of the peace to come between all the civilized nations of the earth."

English Army Reform.

General "Bobs" has been loudly calling for more men, and here is War Secretary Haldane, reducing the present staff, and stating that more use ought to be made of the Militia:

Under this scheme the infantry would be formed into six divisions of three brigades, each with four cavalry brigades, representing altogether 150,000 men, made up of 50,000 regulars, serving with the colors, 70,000 army reserve men, and 30,000 militia. It was also proposed to maintain as a war establishment five guns to every thousand rifles and sabres. Under the new scheme the terms of enlistment would be: For the infantry and cavalry, seven years with the colors and five with the reserves. For the field artillery: Six years with the colors and six with the reserves; and for the garrison artillery, eight years with the colors and four with the reserves.

The Opening of New Quebec.

It is news to hear that Old Quebec has felt "a stir of might" and has a boom of its own. Northern Quebec has been found to be rich in mineral, agricultural and industrial possibilities; to quote the Shareholder:

What, a few years ago, was an uninhabited wilderness, has already become a series of inhabited villages and highly cultivated farms. The movement having settlement for its object is assuming large and important proportions. Upwards of 11,000 of new settlers have gone there from the older portions of Canada, from the United States, and from Europe, and such is the spread of settlement that the Lake St. John Railway Company is extending its lines and has made financial arrangements to extend its line from Roberval to Port Nottaway in the James Bay. Rich mining deposits will thus be accessible. Saw and pulp mills are being projected, and the hum of industry will replace the quiet of the desert as fast as the railroad is pushed ahead to open up the promising districts through which it will pass. The parishes around Lake St. John now contain fully 50,000 people, and a roseate hue is visible everywhere.

The Royal Style of American Ambassadors.

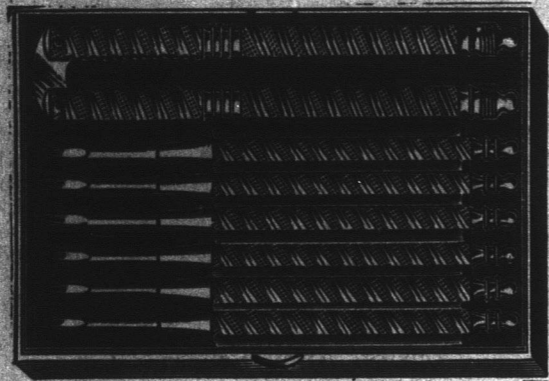
For a country that has stood for simplicity and democracy, America seems to be going a fast pace in the matter of style. These functionaries are represented in the Springfield Republican as luxuriating in a state almost royal:

Mrs. Bellamy Storer, wife of the late American Ambassador at Vienna, was, it is said, in the habit of receiving her guests seated upon a dais as if she were a royal personage. Mr. Charlemagne Tower, the United States Ambassador at Berlin, goes even further in the maintenance of royal state. A visitor who drives up to Mr. Tower's palace is assisted to alight from his vehicle by a gorgeously uniformed porter, who looks imposing enough to be a full-blown general, and who bears a huge staff of office in his hand. Passing up the stairs which lead to the reception rooms, the visitor has the impression of running the gauntlet of a whole host of liveried and powdered flunkies, who are posted, rigid as marble statues, at each turn of the stairs and at each corner, at which the stranger might lose his bearings. In the reception rooms themselves more liveried and powdered male domes sit fit about with servile mien and minister to the pleasure of his Excellency and his Excellency's friends.

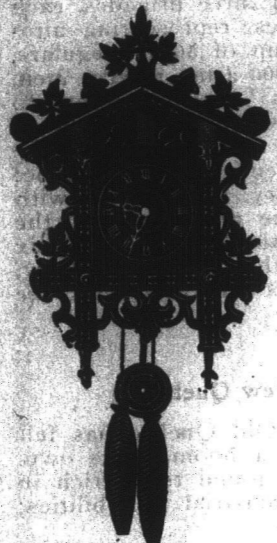
COMFORT SOAP "IT'S ALL RIGHT."

USE IT—For your own sake.
USE IT—For the soap's sake.
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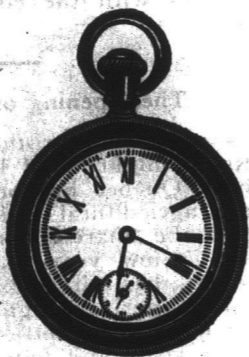
"COMFORT" is a pure, sweet, wholesome soap, dealing sudden death to dirt, without harming either tender hands or delicate fabrics. For wash-day, and every other day, you'll find it the quickest, easiest, CLEANEST soap you ever used. Take advantage of our liberal premium offers—cut the Trade Mark from every "Comfort" wrapper, and save them to exchange for any of the handsome articles in this list that may please your fancy.



Nut Set.—Consisting of pair of crackers and half dozen picks in box, as shown, silver plated serpentine pattern. New and popular. Free for 100 Comfort Trade Marks, or for 25 Trade Marks and 25c.



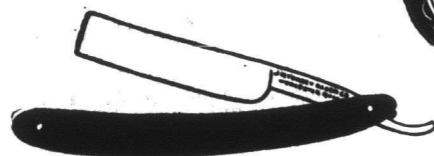
Cuckoo Clock.—New and popular. Dark walnut case, cottage style, carved trimmings, inlaid ornamentation, enamelled white wood hands and dial figures, day clock, hour and half hour call (cuckoo comes out every half hour), body 20 inches high and 14 inches wide, dial 6 inches, heavy chain and cone weights. This is a beautiful clock. Packed and shipped F.O.B. For 25 Comfort Trade Marks and \$4.00.



Boy's Watch.—Open faced, nickel case, hinged back, stem wind and set. Thoroughly tested. Gentlemen's regular size and as good a timer as father's. For 25 Comfort Trade Marks and \$1.00.

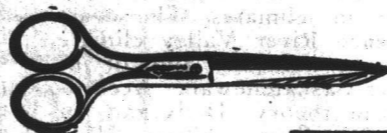


Lady's Open Face Silver Watch.—Coin silver case, embossed front and back, hinged back, inside case, stem wind and set, fancy dial, hour, minute and second. For 25 Comfort Trade Marks and \$3.00.



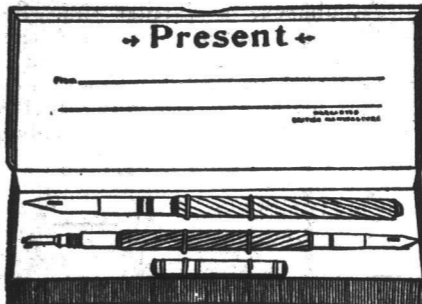
This fine Razor, fully guaranteed by us to give entire satisfaction. Free for 100 Comfort Trade Marks, or 25 Trade Marks and 25c.

Splendid Fountain Pen.—One of the very best made. For 400 Comfort Trade Marks, or 25 Trade Marks and \$1.00.



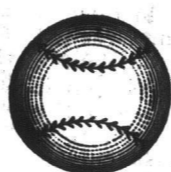
This fine pair of 6 inch scissors free for 50 Comfort Trade Marks, or 25 Trade Marks and 10c.

Very useful School Set in a nice case, for 50 Comfort Trade Marks, or 10 Trade Marks and 15c.



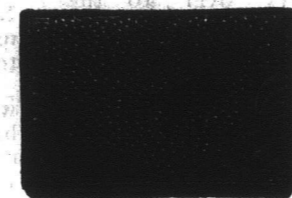
Girl's School Bag, with handle to carry. For 100 Comfort Trade Marks, or 25 Trade Marks and 25c.

Boy's School Bag, with strap to go over shoulder. For 100 Comfort Trade Marks, or 25 Trade Marks and 25c.



Junior League Base Ball. For 50 Comfort Trade Marks, or 10 Trade Marks and 15c.

This fine **Mouth Organ** for 50 Comfort Trade Marks, or 10 Trade Marks and 15c.



A handsome **Leather Purse**, embossed, assorted patterns reliably made in the latest style. Free for 100 Comfort Trade Marks, or for 25 Trade Marks and 25c.



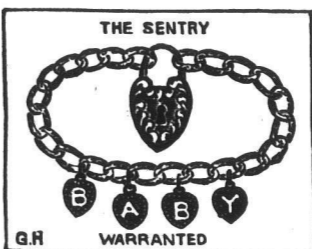
B 46—Circle Brooch Pin. Warranted ten years. Each pin contains 14 stones. Your choice of emerald, ruby, turquoise and Rhine stones, combinations. Sent for 50 Trade Marks, or 5 Trade Marks and 10c.



S 1—Gold Filled Dagger Stick Pin.—Warranted to wear ten years. Sent for 25 Comfort Trade Marks, or 5 Trade Marks and 10c.

S 1.

F 78—Sterling Silver-plated, chased, Curb Chain Bracelet, for the little ones. Has four heart-shaped bangles, each engraved with initial, the combination spelling the word "Baby." Free for 50 Comfort Trade Marks, or 5 Trade Marks and 15c.



F 78.

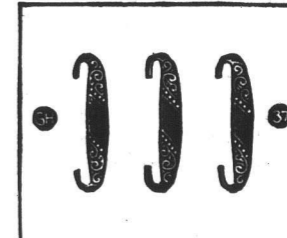
"Comfort" Doll.—Life size (2 feet high), pattern doll, unbreakable, and so light the smallest child can carry it. Head, hands and feet finished in colors; body dressing alone required. Full directions for making. 50 Comfort Trade Marks, or 5 Trade Marks and 15c.



Adjustable Shawl Strap. This Adjustable Shawl Strap will fit any sized parcel—firmly made—a great convenience. Free for 50 Comfort Trade Marks.

TABLE SILVERWARE.

Every housekeeper who delights in nice tableware should take advantage of these offers. Every piece of silverware offered as a Comfort Soap premium is honestly made, with a fine heavy plate that will last wonderfully well. **6 Silver-Plated Teaspoons** of pretty shape and popular design, free for 100 Comfort Trade Marks, or for 25 Trade Marks and 25c. **6 Silver-Plated Dessert Spoons**, extra heavy and fine finish, for 25 Comfort Trade Marks and 50c. **6 Silver-Plated Tablespoons**, extra heavy, and fine finish, for 25 Comfort Trade Marks and 50c., or free for 200 Trade Marks. **6 Silver-Plated Forks**, splendid value, for 25 Comfort Trade Marks and 50c., or free for 200 Trade Marks. **6 Silver-Plated Knives** of standard quality and tasteful design, for 25 Comfort Trade Marks and 75c.



A 37. **A 37—Gold-Plated, Hand-Painted, Enamelled Beauty Pin.**—3 pins to each set. The set sent for 10 Trade Marks. State color wanted.

T 80—Necklace, suitable for misses or babies. Has turquoise pin-head pendant suspended from each chain. Free for 50 Comfort Trade Marks, or 10 Trade Marks and 15c.



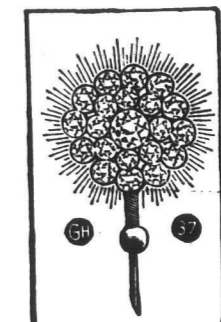
T 80.

502—Solid Gold-Filled Crescent Brooch.—12 very choice imitation pearls, with turquoise stone in centre. This is a gem. 100 Comfort Trade Marks, or 10 Trade Marks and 25c.



502.

S 9—3 Stones in Clover Leaf Setting.—Choice of Brilliants, Rubies, Turquoise, Amethysts, Emeralds or Pearls. Very popular. Two sizes—Ladies and Gentlemen's. 25 Comfort Trade Marks alone, or 10 Comfort Trade Marks and 5c.



S 9.

H 37—Rhine Stone Cluster-Hat Pin, full of lustre. The cluster is mounted on spiral spring, which gives it an elegant effect. Sent for 100 Comfort Trade Marks, or 25 Trade Marks and 25c.

H 37.

Write us for a complete catalogue of the handsome premiums we offer. We will send it free of charge, and in it you will find a most tempting assortment of Jewellery, Silverware, Pictures, Books, Music, and Ornamental Trinkets to choose among.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAILING TRADE MARKS.

Cut out the necessary number of Trade Marks, as shown here, from your Comfort Soap wraps, and mail them to us with a note, telling exactly what you want.

Fifty Trade Marks, with a note, can be mailed for a two-cent stamp, and don't fail to write your name and full address quite clearly. If sending more than 50 Trade Marks, just cut out the centre of the Trade Mark as shown (No. 2), and reduce weight, saving postage.



IN SENDING MONEY.

Amounts under \$1.00 may be sent in stamps or postal note. Larger sums should be forwarded by P.O. Order, Express Money Order, Bank Draft, or Registered Letter. We cannot be responsible for money sent in unregistered letters.

This list of premiums is offered for a limited time only. We reserve the right to withdraw any article enumerated, in which case you may make another choice. Address all letters, Money Orders, Trade Marks, etc., to

COMFORT SOAP, TORONTO.



THE PHILOSOPHER

The new Court of Appeal of Manitoba and the reorganized Court of King's Bench of Manitoba have been brought into force. The Court of Appeal is as follows: Chief Justice, H. M. Howell, K.C.; Puisne Judges, A. E. Richards, Wm. E. Perdue and F. H. Phippen, in the order mentioned. D. A. Macdonald, Portage la Prairie, is appointed to the King's Bench, so that the King's Bench Court will comprise Chief Justice Dubuc with Justice Mathers and Justice Macdonald. Formerly the King's Bench comprised a chief justice and three puisne judges, and now it will consist of a chief justice and two judges. Judges Richards and Perdue have been moved up to the court of appeal, and one new judge, Mr. Macdonald, takes their place on the King's Bench. To the gentlemen promoted we have nothing but congratulations to offer. They have been before the public for years, and their character and ability deserve the preferment which has come to them.

Prof. Price, F.R.S.C., Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries, has lately contributed some facts about our lakes and fisheries which make interesting reading. The area over which the Canadian fisheries extend is estimated at over 200,000 square miles. The Great Lakes cover an area of over 36,000 square miles, and the Hudson's Bay is half as large as the Mediterranean in area, and its affluents drain an enormous basin, estimated at not less than 2,700,000 square miles. From these waters white fish, lake trout, pike, perch, black bass, sturgeon, brook trout, and other valuable food fishes are taken in quantity. The writer explains the river system, which includes, besides the St. Lawrence, draining 367,000 square miles, the Great Saskatchewan, 1,900 miles long; the Mackenzie, 2,400 miles long; the Columbia river, 1,400 miles; the Fraser and Red rivers, each 650; the Yukon, Peace, Nelson, Skeena, Great Whale, St. John, and numerous others, abounding in fishes like the salmon, the striped bass, sturgeon, shad, gaspereau, smelt, etc., for which there is practically unlimited demand. The writer mentions the many important industries that largely depend upon fisheries, and says the most remarkable feature of the Canadian fisheries is not merely the vast annual yield, but the superiority of the kinds forming the major part of this yield.

There is no country, probably, that has given labor unions such a free hand as Australia. Mr. E. Vickery, a member of the Australian Parliament, and a resident of the country for the last sixty years, tells of the result, which is anything but creditable to labor organizations. "Australia should be growing rapidly because of its enormous resources," said Mr. Vickery, "but, unfortunately, this is not the case, owing to the fact that a man is not allowed to use his own wisdom in the direction of his business affairs. There was a time when we were a prosperous and happy people. Enterprising men were permitted to run their affairs in a conservative way, and skilled workmen were employed in turning our rich resources into marketable products, but then the labor union idea struck the country. The franchise was extended until the vote of the most ignorant and lazy foreigner who had resided in the country a short time counted just as much as that of the man who had spent the best years of his life there, and was conversant with its needs. The result of all this is there are thousands of unemployed walking the streets of the cities, although fully three-fourths of the laboring men of the country are non-unionists. The non-unionists fear to antagonize the union leaders because they run the risk of personal violence. When, therefore, a man arrives at the age when the employer can not afford to pay him the union wages, he must drop out and become a charge on the community."

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, in a Parliamentary letter, describes Mr. Winston Churchill as one of the chief figures of the new British Parliament. Mr.

O'Connor says that Churchill has revealed gifts far higher than those with which he was credited.

THE FUTURE OF WINSTON CHURCHILL.

He praises his speeches, in which there is the commingling of literary taste, constant interest, and yet the prudent self-restraint of the official. He holds that Winston Churchill is a more remarkable man even than his father, and adds: "They say that he holds the same opinion; and one of the many impudent sayings attributed to him is that the day will come when Lord Randolph Churchill will chiefly be remembered as having been the father of Winston Churchill." Mr. O'Connor goes on to say that the one doubtful feature in the future of this boy is his health, and that, although he takes good care of himself, he has frequent little illnesses, and is considerably exhausted when he has made a speech of any length. "It is tragic that a young man so ambitious and so gifted should, like some of Ibsen's heroes, have to pay the penalties of his ancestors. If he lives he may be anything; but will he live?"

When the classic haunts of Westminster were invaded by a horde of Labor members, wiseacres shook their heads and said that the people's representatives would stand a poor show against the trained speakers and thinkers from Oxford, Cambridge, and other British universities. But the reverse has been true. These men have displayed great gifts, both as speakers and thinkers. Mr. W. T. Stead has had some of them interviewed, with the desire to discover the secret of their debating strength. The result was they were found to be readers and students. Their favorite authors are:—Mr. T. Burt; Channing's Essays on Napoleon, Fenelon, and Milton; Todd's Students' Manual; Autobiographies of Frederick Douglas and Benjamin Franklin. Mr. John Burns: Voltaire's Charles XII., Adam Smith, J. S. Mill, Owen, Carlyle, Ruskin, Mallock's "Is Life Worth Living?" Mr. John Ward: Bible, "Pilgrim's Progress," "Ivanhoe," "Robinson Crusoe." Mr. F. W. Jowett: "Ivanhoe," "Past and Present," "Unto This Last," "Vanity Fair," "Les Miserables," "Wuthering Heights." Mr. G. Nicholls: Bible, "Pilgrim's Progress," Fox's "Book of Martyrs," "Christian Age." Mr. Walsh: Shakespeare, "Pilgrim's Progress," Buckle's "History of Civilization," "Ingoldsby Legends," Dumas, Mark Twain, Carlyle, Cervantes, J. S. Mill, Hugo, Dickens.

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.

There are many ways of killing a child. It can be neglected with malice just as intent; or lose its life through parental ignorance of the conditions necessary to preserve it. Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, secretary of the Ontario Board of Health, says that many children lose their lives because parents do not know how to feed them. That some parents know more about rearing chickens than babies. "The study of the infant life is of more importance than animal or vegetable life, or the making of butter, the baking of bread, and the all-devoured American pie. The young women of our cities must be taught how to feed, nurse and clothe the baby, and be shown how much more important to the State is this 'delicate' subject than the feeding, fondling and toilet of the pet dog or cat, or the fascination of gambling associated with bridge, whist, and other like social fads." This is refreshing. It is hitting "race suicide" from another angle.

At the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, recently held in London, Mr. Geo. E. Drummond, of Montreal, moved the following resolution: "Whereas in the resolution of the Fifth Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, held in Montreal in August, 1903, it was stated that the bonds of the British Empire would be materially strengthened by a mutually

beneficial commercial policy, it is the opinion of this congress that it is in the interest of the component parts of the Empire that steps should be taken towards consummating such an arrangement. There are in the United Kingdom, her colonies and dependencies natural resources and industries which, if developed, would be sufficient to provide the British Empire with its food supply and all other necessaries and requirements of life. Be it therefore resolved, that this congress urges upon His Majesty's Governments in the United Kingdom and in the various colonies and dependencies the granting of preferential treatment in their respective laying down the law as to customs duties." It must have taken all the courage for which Mr. Drummond is remarkable to have moved such a resolution on British soil, and in the face of the overwhelming Liberal majority of last election.

1. Resolved, that the telephone is such a public utility that it should be owned and operated as a government undertaking, in order that it may serve the people as a whole and give to every person an opportunity of enjoying its advantages at cost. 2. Resolved, that the present rates charged for telephone service are excessive, and that a considerable reduction could easily be made, especially if the service were to be furnished at cost to the subscriber. 3. Resolved, that it is desirable that the government of Manitoba should construct long distance lines and have these lines operated either by themselves or under a commission. 4. Resolved, that the local systems should be owned preferably by the municipalities. 5. Resolved, that the government should enter into such a contract or arrange such a tariff of rates as would give to the municipalities of the province satisfactory intercommunication at a low cost. 6. Resolved, that it is desirable and expedient.

MANITOBA TELEPHONES.

Such was the amendment presented by Mr. Staples to the House of Commons; but it was finally negatived. Yet, one does not need to have the prophetic eye to see the day when Manitoba and the other North-West provinces shall own their own telephone systems. All over the Continent of Europe telephone systems are owned by the State. Public ownership has become a principle of our national life. The day is not far distant when it will become a principle in action.

AMERICAN WEALTH PERILS.

The recent investigation into the workings of the Beef Trust and other combines have developed a pessimistic literature in America that is sad reading. She is losing reverence for her boasted institutions. Democracy is merely a form, a tool of the "Boss" and the captain of industry. The London Outlook says: "That only the forms of true democracy obtain in the United States, and that its spirit has been distorted and its whole intent frustrated by the over-elaboration of the machinery of politics and by the inevitable concomitant of 'bossism.' There is no trust so huge and so iniquitous as the Political Trust. It is hardly too much to say that its activities are as morally prejudicial to the American commonwealth as those of the Beef Trust are physically obnoxious. The parallel might be carried further, for there is that about the average American voter which resembles at more than one point the cattle in the Chicago stock-yards." The only present alternative is Socialism, and the best American thought revolts from the idea. The signs of the times point to great and momentous upheavals before long in the Republic. When the American people clean house they do the job well.

TOMMY ATKINS HAS A SOUL.

Tommy Atkins has a soul. It has been discovered by War Secretary Haldane. Among other improvements in the condition of Tommy A., his soul is not to be forgotten. In a recent address, Mr. Haldane said he was not connected with any particular nomination, but held the profound conviction that unless those concerned with the welfare of the soldier strove to awaken in him a sense of his infinite worth and of the eternal, they would never succeed in their work. "Soldiers and sailors are liable to temptation, as are all men, but the best safeguard is the consciousness that man is as necessary to God as God is to him." Mr. Haldane is to be complimented on looking at the British soldier, not only as a fighting animal, but as a spiritual entity. A new committee is to be appointed whose work will be to look after the spiritual needs of the soldier. All churches are to be represented on this committee, including distinguished laymen.

In course of formation.

PRELIMINARY ISSUE OF FOUNDATION SHARES PRIOR TO COMPLETE ORGANIZATION AND FLOTATION

WESTERN CANNED MEATS, LIMITED

PACKERS OF THE BEEF, PORK AND OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS OF THE RANCHES AND FARMS OF WESTERN CANADA.

CENTRAL CANADA CAPITAL - \$1,000,000

FIRST ISSUE OF 1,000 Foundation 10 Per Cent. Preference Shares of \$100 each.

This Company is being organized among western men and a large number of the principal Farmers, Cattle Ranchers and Commercial Men of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba have already joined the undertaking as founders, others are coming in rapidly.

Note.—The whole of the capital derived from the sale of shares is devoted to the Company's use and requirements for building, organizing, and equipping canneries and packing houses, etc.

Money Circulated.—In addition to the above the purchase of the raw material required for the Company's operations will place large sums of money in the hands of the rural producing population.

Only Canner in Central Canada.—Strangely as it may seem this is the first undertaking on these lines attempted in Canada west of the Great Lakes.

Efficiency.—The Company, with its superior equipment, will handle in an efficient and organized manner the enormous meat, dairy and agricultural products supplies of the Province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

The control of the Company will be in the hands of its shareholders, each share entitling its holder to one vote at all General and Special Meetings.

Central Position.—Western Canada (being the great center of the agricultural and pastoral industries of the Dominion) will without doubt very soon become the center of the packing industry.

Remunerative Business.—So profitable has the business proved in the United States that most of the Canners are close corporations.

Government Supervision.—It is intended that each process of preparing the products of this Company's canneries shall be under Government supervision.

Demand.—Owing to the virgin field with the general rise in the price of Canned Beef and other foods, the profits of the Company cannot fail to be large.

Plant and Equipment.—This Canner is to be thoroughly equipped with a plant capable of packing 2,500 cases of goods per day.

Additional List of Foundation Shareholders can be obtained from the office of the Company, Winnipeg.

Foreign Market.—Whereas Chicago packers use almost exclusively inferior grades of meat for their canned goods, the select portions being reserved for the fresh meat home consumption.

Field Unlimited.—The field for the Company's operations is practically unlimited, and being the only beef cannery existing in Western Canada, it assures a practical monopoly of the field covered by its operations.

Output of the Western Canneries.—On completion of the machinery and plant the capacity of each cannery will be 2,500 cases of four dozen cans per day.

Prospectus and applications for shares will be supplied at the office of the Company, No. 26 Aikens-Pepler Block over Imperial Bank of Canada.

Government Supervision.—It is intended that each process of preparing the products of this Company's canneries shall be under Government supervision.

APPLICATION FOR FOUNDERS' SHARES MUST BE POSTED TO THE OFFICES OF THE COMPANY, WINNIPEG, NOT LATER THAN 14 DAYS OF THE DATE OF THIS JOURNAL

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Government Supervision.—It is intended that each process of preparing the products of this Company's canneries shall be under Government supervision.

British Imports.—The above statements are amply confirmed by a late order issued by the British Government authorities, dated London, June 8, 1906.

Automatic Sewing Machines.—The Canning Department will be equipped with both the rapid delivery continuous automatic soldering machinery, having a capacity of 160 cans per minute.

Government Supervision.—It is intended that each process of preparing the products of this Company's canneries shall be under Government supervision.

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TALKING MACHINES

We have a number of slightly used Talking Machines, which we have taken in part payment for new ones. These are all in first class working order and have been thoroughly overhauled by our expert. The following prices should interest you:—

1. Victor Talking Machine, Rigid Arm, Plays either 7 or 10 inch Records, Concert Sound Box, 16 inch Horn, including 300 Needles and 5 ten inch Records. Regular Price \$20. Special Sale \$10.
1. Ohio Talk-o-Phone in good playing order, plays 7 or 10 inch records, including good horn, 300 needles, and 5 regular 65c. records. Special \$8
1. Columbia Disc Machine, oak case oxidized copper trimmings, large horn, plays 10 inch records, including 300 needles, 5 regular 65c. records. Special \$10
1. Columbia Cylinder Machine, type B, with 6 columbia records, a brass bell horn. A big bargain at \$8.
1. Columbia coin slot machine, (a fine machine for a hotel or shop, will pay for itself in short time) with 6 Columbia records. Regular Price \$25. Special Price \$12.50
1. (New) Talking Machine, with 10 inch plate, 24 inch brass bell horn, with 6 regular 65c. records. We have been selling this machine at \$25, to clear the last one we will make it, special, \$18.

PIANOS

We have a number of slightly used Pianos purchased from the former agents at reduced prices which we want to sell at once in order to make room for fall stock.

Read the following prices and write us for particulars regarding the Piano you think you would like.

Mendelsshon.....	regular	\$400	.....	special	\$325.
"	"	\$400	.....	"	\$290.
"	"	\$375	.....	"	\$280.
"	"	\$350	.....	"	\$275.
"	"	\$350	.....	"	\$260.
"	"	\$350	.....	"	\$250.
Cable Nelson.....	"	\$325	.....	"	\$260.
"	"	\$325	.....	"	\$240.

We can give you good terms on the above pianos and would be pleased to correspond with you.

Each instrument is guaranteed and can be returned at our expense if not entirely satisfactory. Write at once—

NORMAN LINDSAY, Limited

284 PORTAGE AVENUE

A GENUINE BARGAIN —IN A GUN—

Our gun No. 2291 is one we can highly recommend and guarantee to give satisfaction. It is fitted with top lever, has fine quality twist barrels, left barrel choke bored, reinforced breech, rebounding locks, pistol grips, and patent fore end. It is a splendid long-range gun and will stand years of hard use. For a limited time we offer this gun in 12 and 16 gauge at \$12.00 and in 10 gauge at \$14.00. Exhibition visitors will have an opportunity to call and examine this or any of our large stock of guns. To those who do not intend coming to the city we offer to prepay the express charges on these guns to any station in Manitoba and the North West,

**THE HINGSTON SMITH ARMS CO., LTD.
WINNIPEG.**

When Writing Advertisers Kindly Mention The Western Home Monthly.



Motto for the month.

The maple leaf our emblem dear,
The maple leaf forever.
God save the King and heaven bless,
The maple leaf forever.

THE MAPLE LEAF

In the death of the author of our Canadian national anthem, Canada sustained a loss greater than she at present realizes. Alexander Muir was not a Canadian by birth, as he first saw the light in Scotland, but he was one of the truest Canadians that ever lived. Some of the would-be musically wise have condemned the "Maple Leaf Forever" as bad poetry and bad music, but this criticism has not prevented the thousands of Canadians who have sung, and will sing it, feeling it to be a truly patriotic song. The blending of love for our own land with loyalty to the mother country is its strong point. Whatever memorial Canada may see fit to rear to Alexander Muir, and I am glad to see that the Canadian clubs are already moving in the matter, his best and most lasting memorial will be the song itself. It is a great thing to write any song that a nation may take up and make its own, but to write a National Anthem is one of the great achievements. The influence that a writer of such a song wields can never be measured by time or space. The unborn millions may be enthused by the song, long after the writer's name has passed into oblivion. This is the case with the writer, or more properly speaking, the writers, of "God Save the King." Its origin is not definitely known and yet how many millions have been stirred to loyalty and devotion to country, even to the death, by the singing of those words to that particular music. In the case of "The Maple Leaf" Alexander Muir composed the music as well as the words. All his life an instructor of youth, he seemed to have been inspired to write a song that, while it appeals quickly to children, is quite as well suited to the grown folk.

HARVEST. Before another issue of the Monthly is out the harvest will be in full force and the women of the West will be feeling once more, in all its entirety, the fearful lack of help in the household. From all I can gather the great influx of population has helped very little in supplying the ever growing demand for assistance in the farm homes. My heart goes out in keenest sympathy to the women who have this great undertaking of feeding harvest hands to battle with year after year.

It is hard enough for the women who have been in the country for years, it is doubly hard for the women who have come strangers and who have little knowledge of the best methods of working, and few, if any, conveniences for doing the work and preparing the meals for crowds of hungry men. With the hope of being of some assistance to the new comer, I have decided to devote this month's page to some useful hints as to simple dishes and methods of arranging work and food.

PLENTY OF FUEL. There is one portion of the work that should be undertaken by the men of the family and if it has not been attended to, it is not too late to do something even now. This is the supply of fuel for cooking. It is hard enough to cook in hot weather, in small and often slightly built houses, where the heat penetrates every nook and corner, but it is much more difficult if there is not a sufficient supply of fuel, and that too, in a handy place. If there is plenty of light wood, the fire need not be lighted so early or kept up so long as if

there is only green or partially green fuel. It more than doubles a woman's work if she has fuel to provide as well as cooking to do. Dear men on farms, while you are making sure the binders are ready, do not forget the wood pile. See that your end has been kept up.

WANT OF ICE One of the terrors of the hot weather in the country is the absence of ice. Older settled farmers have long ago provided against this difficulty and either have good cellars or ice houses. To the new comers, however, the hot weather possesses the added inconvenience of having no proper place in which to keep food, so instead of being able to prepare somewhat ahead for harvest hands, everything must be cooked from meal to meal, butter is soft, milk is sour, and there is no comfort anywhere. If you have a good well or a good water supply on your place it is not so difficult to keep butter and milk as might be supposed. Get the men to dig a good sized hole for you, on the side of the house that gets the least sun during the day. Let it be three feet deep and two feet wide or four feet long. Unless the soil is most unnaturally hard a man can dig this hole in a couple of hours. Get him to save the tough sods or cut others from the prairie, hunt up sufficient boards to cover up the hole and nail the sods close together on them. Invest in three or four large sized granite ware pails with close covers. This may be difficult to compass where cash is short, but make the men understand that some things are as necessary to your work as plows and binders are to theirs. Wooden pails will do, but they are not so good. Put your butter and milk in to any jars or pots that can be covered closely, fill one of the pails half full of water and set them in it, put on the lid and put your pail down in the hole. For cold meats, etc., make sure they have lost all the stove heat, then put them in another pail, roll a piece of old flannel wrung out of cold water around it and pop it also in the hole and put on the cover. On very hot days wet the sods two or three times. For rainy days get a few yards of that cheap floor oil-cloth that comes at 15 or 25 cents per yard. Have it wide and long enough to extend well over the hole and throw it lightly over it. This will carry off all the rain and prevent it making a puddle in the bottom of the hole. You will be surprised how well and cool things will keep in this improvised cellar.

KEEPING LETTUCE. A few yards of cheese cloth is a good thing also to have round. If you want to have a nice cold salad, gather your lettuce early in the morning, wash it well and wrap in a piece of cheese cloth wrung out of cold water and lay it also in the hole. By noon it will be crisp and cold.

A piece of damp cheese cloth rolled round a loaf of bread or laid over a pile of cut bread will keep it moist and nice for many hours. Other closer weaves of cotton may do, but personally I have got the best results from cheese cloth.

SUMMER COOKHOUSE. It is always terrible to have to cook and eat in the same room in the summer time and yet it has often to be done. I saw a little cook house last summer which a woman and a twelve-year old boy had

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put up themselves. This was how it was done: Four stout uprights were put in, covering a space of about six by six and eight feet high, at one side of the house some strips or small poles nailed between and for something like rafters, the poles at the rear being shorter than in front to give drainage. This frame was then covered with very cheap oilcloth already spoken of. That for the roof was well lapped over and fastened with little wooden cleats and left about four inches over the edge to form eaves. The opening for the stove pipe in the roof had a tin flange to prevent fire. The oilcloth was nailed over the sides the same way, but one strip on the opposite sides was only nailed tight at the top, the sides being held in place with little wooden buttons turning on screws. This was so that on clear days these strips could be rolled up to admit the air. It did not take long to make, it was watertight, and the cooking was all done here for a good large gang of men, without heating up the small house. There was no floor, only a few odd pieces of board laid down. The stove was set up on wooden blocks to save bending as much as possible.

A drape of mosquito netting at the entrance is a good thing if you can manage it. To the woman from the old country who has never been accustomed to handling hammer and nails, this may sound like a very formidable task, but it really is not, and even though you do bruise your fingers it is not half as bad as having to do your cooking in a small house and then attempt to sleep in it afterwards.

WHAT TO COOK. I have gathered together a few plain dishes that I know from experience are liked of men, and that are easy to cook. Let me say that gingerbread, if put in a stone crock in the cellar hole will keep indefinitely and though there may be men who do not like ginger bread, I think they are few

and far between. I am giving a receipt for the making of soft ginger bread that is very popular with us and with all our friends who have tasted it.

Soft Gingerbread. A half cup of brown sugar, half a cup of black molasses, one heaping tablespoonful of lard and the same of butter, two eggs, one even tablespoonful of soda, a large tablespoonful of vinegar, two meagre cups of flour, a little salt, ginger and cloves to taste, one cup hot water. Cream the butter and sugar together, add molasses, hot water, soda and vinegar, and then the rest of the ingredients. Where there is a large family or a number of men, it is not too much to use six times the quantities here given and bake all at one time. Cut in squares and put in a stone crock, as suggested; it will keep for weeks if need be.

Veal Stew. This is a somewhat poetized edition of the old New England boiled dinner. It is appetizing, even on a very hot day, and has the recommendation of being all cooked in one pot when the other parts of the stove may be needed for washing and ironing.

In proportion to the family to be fed, cut up the neck and breast of veal in moderate sized pieces. A pound of veal will make an excellent stew for four people, so that this will be a guide. Put the veal on in a large pot, say four-quarters for three pounds of veal and add a quart of water to start with. Let it come to a boil and simmer gently all morning, adding more water as the liquid diminishes. Forty minutes before dinner add equal quantities of new potatoes (small whole ones are best) large green onions and small carrots. Cook until the vegetables are quite tender and then thicken the gravy with flour rubbed smooth in butter. Season with pepper and salt and a dash of red pepper if you have it. This is not only a dish good to the taste of

hungry men, but it looks tempting, the contrast of the white and green onions, the potatoes and the carrots, with the delicately colored veal is as pleasing to the eye as the flavor is to the palate. Spring lamb may be substituted for the veal if desired, but lamb does not make as rich gravy as the veal.

Lamb Stew. A single dinner dish can be made from lamb if it is to be had on the farm, and on some of the farms they now keep sheep and are wise enough to save lambs for their own eating.

Take a portion of the breast of lamb with the knuckle in it and simmer gently, in a very small quantity of water, until it is tender. Half an hour before dinner add green peas with a small bunch of spear mint. When the peas are tender take up the meat and set it in the middle of the platter, season the peas with pepper and salt and a little butter, take out the stems of mint and arrange the peas round the meat on the dish. This is another dinner that looks as good as it tastes and tastes as good as it looks.

When there are many mouths to feed and enumerable other household duties to attend to, dinners that can be cooked in one or, at most, two pots are a convenience. I would advise the poorest housewife in the land to invest in one or two asbestos mats. They can be had for five cents each in the city and if you cannot get them at your local hardware, you can always get them by sending to the stove department of the Winnipeg Electric and Gas Light Company. These mats allow a pot to keep simmering without danger of burning, and if you are making beds upstairs it is a saver of time, strength and worry, to feel that the dinner is cooking without danger of burning.

Balm Dumplings. We have already the story of the Saxon King, who was, according to tradition, remonstrated

with by his subjects for being so vulgar as to eat dumplings and who replied, "King I am and dumplings I will have."

Balm dumplings were one of the delights of baking day in my youth and I fancy they are still as good to taste as ever. They are a handy dessert for baking day anyway. When making up the loaves of bread in the morning save a lump of the dough and put it where it will get as much light as possible. Have a large pot of hot water on, so that it will be boiling hard just at the time the family are ready to sit down to dinner. The dumplings should be made by pulling out little pieces of dough about the size of a small egg and rolling them between the hands until round. Never, on any account, cut the dough, it makes it sad. Just before sitting down to the table drop the dumplings, one by one, into the boiling water and leave them boiling hard. In twenty minutes they will be done. Take them up one by one with a wire or perforated spoon. They will be three times the size they were when put in the pot and light as puff balls. They should be eaten with cream and sugar, fruit syrup or maple syrup. No knife should touch the dumplings, they should always be pulled apart with two forks, as otherwise they will go sad. Made in this way they will prove a most acceptable dessert, easy to get and satisfying. I hope that every woman on the farm will come through the harvest time without illness and that an abundant crop safely harvested will be their reward, and that the men of the family will remember that the women have as good a right to a full share in the money received from the crop as they themselves.

E. C. H.

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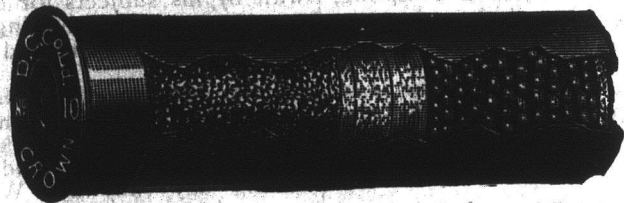
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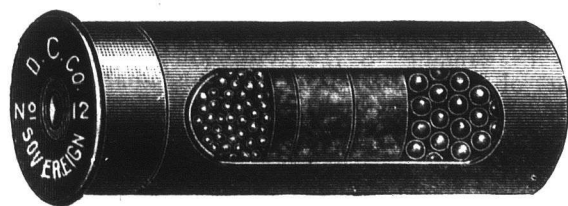
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What to Wear and when to wear it

Fall Suit Openings.

One of the Winnipeg department stores arranged their semi-annual opening of coats and suits for Fair week, with the result that the women from outside had the opportunity of seeing the very latest from Paris, New York and Montreal. Over one hundred models were displayed, no two exactly alike.

Dressy Coats.

The dressy coats, for receptions and elaborate functions of all kinds are the most sumptuous garments that can be imagined. One that stands out in the memory is a seven-eighths coat of cream chiffon, cloth lined throughout with rich white satin. The lines of this coat are particularly charming, for, while it is quite loose, it is cut in such a way as to fall to the figure at the back, giving a semi-fitting appearance, while there is not a seam to be seen. The front revers are turned back broadly, and faced with rich applique of Irish crochet in dead white. The coat is closed with a vest of the cloth buttoning diagonally with buttons of white crochet and little cord loops. The whole vest is decorated with a dainty embroidery of blue forget-me-nots, outlined with golden brown silk threads. The sleeves of the coat are a feature in themselves, being full straight three-quarter sleeves, with heavy turned back cuffs of the cloth outlined with cream soutache, the centre front of the sleeve being slashed above the elbow, and the hole filled in with billows of chiffon ruffles edged with val. The combination of deep cream, dead white, with hints of pale blue and brown, is very fetching, and the coat will be a temptation to every woman that sees it.

Another, almost as pretty, is in Alice blue, with decorations of soutache in a darker shade of the same color, and another share to the straightened purse is one of champagne lined with creamy pink satin.

Street Coats.

The street coats are the smartest things seen in Winnipeg for many a long day, the women with tall willowy figures will be able to feel that they are distinctly "It," for while Etons, Norfolks, loose and tight fitting, three-quarter and seven-eighth coats are all good and all in style, the real "It" is the Prince Chappe in seven-eighth length, and made of fancy broken checks and plaids. A tall woman will look regal in one of these coats. In the back they have the French seam to the shoulder, and the centre width is reduced at the waist by four tiny, upstanding tucks with a strap across. The fronts are loose and have four patch pockets, and the double-breasted closing is fastened with large wrought metal buttons. One of the smartest of these coats was a broken basket weave check in cream and grey with minute flecks of green and orange. The collar, pockets, and cuffs, panelled with pale green broadcloth, edged with narrow black and white soutache braid, and the buttons all gilt.

Another beauty showed a square check of cream and dull green with broken lines of carmine, decorations of carmine and big buttons of carmine with gold and silver.

The colors for fall are first, grey, particularly in the very light, and gun metal shades, then plaids in all combinations—carmine and dull green, golden brown and green leading; then, solid golden and seal browns and navy blue, and finally quite a sprinkling of reds. The plain circular skirt has

passed into the limbo of the forgotten, not one single skirt of that ilk being shown. Their place has been taken by skirts cut circular but laid in side and box pleated and snugly stitched down to or even below the knee, or the gored skirt laid in box pleats. Every skirt shown is pleated and stitched, and all are very wide at the bottom. On the Etons and shorter coats the vest effect is still much in evidence and there is a great deal of soutache braid, touches of velvet, hints, merely hints, of gold and silver applique and many buttons, either wrought metal or covered with velvet.

Suits.

The suit that will lead is the suit with the Chappe coat. The special charm of these coats is that they are cut on the lines of a man's sack coat and yet they have the most bewitching feminine air. They come just to the bottom of the hips and all have three or four pockets, a feature that would render them very popular if they had no other claim to consideration. One of the very smartest shown was a broken quarter inch check in light and dark shade of gun metal grey, lined with pale grey taffeta. A more elegant garment it would be impossible to think of, so plain that it could be worn with propriety to go to market, and so stylishly cut that any woman would feel sufficiently dressed for an afternoon reception. Though this particular suit was perfectly plain, there were others on the same line of grey finished with touches of green velvet on the pockets and cuffs. A very smart light grey plaid with a Norfolk jacket had half belts of black velvet, velvet collar touched with silver applique and silver buttons.

College Sizes.

One of the interesting things about this opening is the number of college-sized gowns, that is, sizes ranging for girls from 14 to 18. These are nearly all in the larger broken plaids, with the Chappe coats.

Fur Lined.

At this opening fur-lined coats were also shown, and, although it made one hot to look at them, it is nice to know the leading styles for the coming winter. In fur coats, the rat coats will lead, and they are either loose or tight-fitting. In fur-lined coats, the Empire effects are still maintained and there is a preponderance of rich, dark blue and grey. Mink collars continue to lead, but sable and dyed coon make the mink good seconds.

Hats.

One very smart style of hat that will be much worn with the Chappe coats is a Fedora, but the crown, instead of having the usual centre dip, is laid in three folds with the top perfectly flat. The effect is very good.

Colors

I see by the leading millinery journals that black, white and black and white combined will be leading colors in millinery this fall, and after them browns, ranging in shade from golden to deep seal, and then gun metal greys. Blue, that verges on Royal, will also be a leader. In reds, the bright cerise tones will prevail, but generally, colors promise to be more subdued than last fall. In spite of this, however, there will be a good deal of yellow worn and the shades will be canary, buttercup and orange. This color, however, will appear only in touches.

Do Not Delay

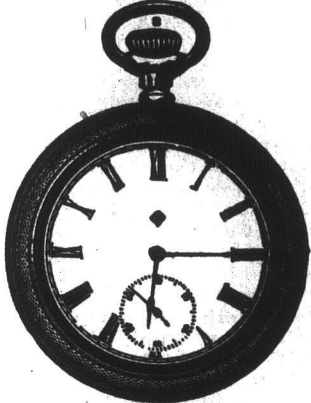
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4724—A Wee Gown.

One of the chief delights of dressing a baby is in the fashioning of the small garments. Such dainty fashions and fabrics are necessary that every mother loves each small garment the more of it is the work of her own hands. Here is a little dress having a square yoke extending to the armholes on the sides. This makes it easy to construct, as the skirt portion is one full straight piece. A dress of this kind may be made as elaborate or as simple as desired, and will be doubly attractive if made by hand. The garment is so small that it means but a short distance to run tucks and sew insertion. Several narrow tucks may adorn the lower part of the skirt and make it more dressy. Lawn, dimity or nainsook may fashion the dress. For the medium size the pattern calls for 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.



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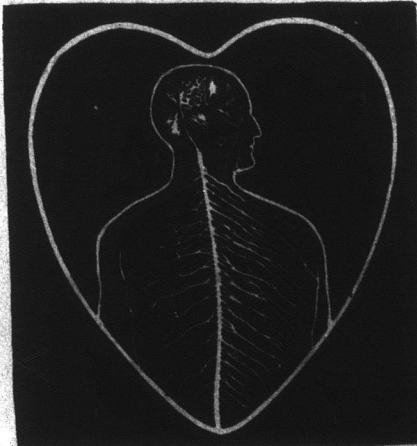
Special Offer—This pattern, with any one other pattern in this issue, together with one year's subscription to The Western Home Monthly—all three for 50 cents.

Cherry Roll Pudding.—One pint of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, one large spoonful of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one tablespoonful of butter, milk or water to moisten. Work as little as possible. Make a soft biscuit dough, divide into five parts, pat flat, lay in a handful of stoned cherries on each and roll. Place in a pan and pour over it the following sauce: One tablespoonful of butter, one cupful of sugar. Cream these together and add a pint of boiling water. Stir and pour over the rolls. Bake half an hour with a cover over it. Then remove the cover; brown and serve hot.

French Pancakes.—Put six heaping tablespoonfuls of flour in a dry basin with two whole eggs; beat the eggs with a little milk into the flour, using three parts of a pint of milk. The batter must be as thick as double cream. Melt a lump of nice sweet dripping, or butter, in a frying pan. When it frizzles, put in two tablespoonfuls of batter. This quantity is sufficient for a frying pan that is as large as a tea plate; for a larger pan enough batter must be put in just to run over the pan of not more than one-eighth inch in thickness. When a delicate brown on one side, turn it over and brown the other. Put on a hot plate, spread some raspberry jam over the pancake, roll up and keep hot until all are finished in the same way. Serve on a folded napkin.

Mince Pie Candy.—Take the white of one egg and mix with it powdered sugar until it forms a creamy substance stiff enough to mould; into this press nuts, raisins, chopped figs, dates, preserved ginger, citron and some of the different spices used for mince pies; pack into a tin box lined with paraffin paper and leave it for a while to ripen, then cut with a sharp knife into cubes the size of caramels; do them up in paraffin paper and pack into a fancy box, labelled "Mince Pie" on the outside.

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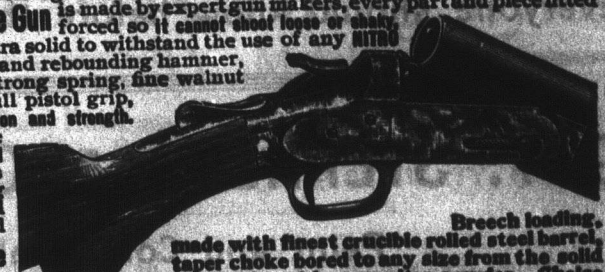
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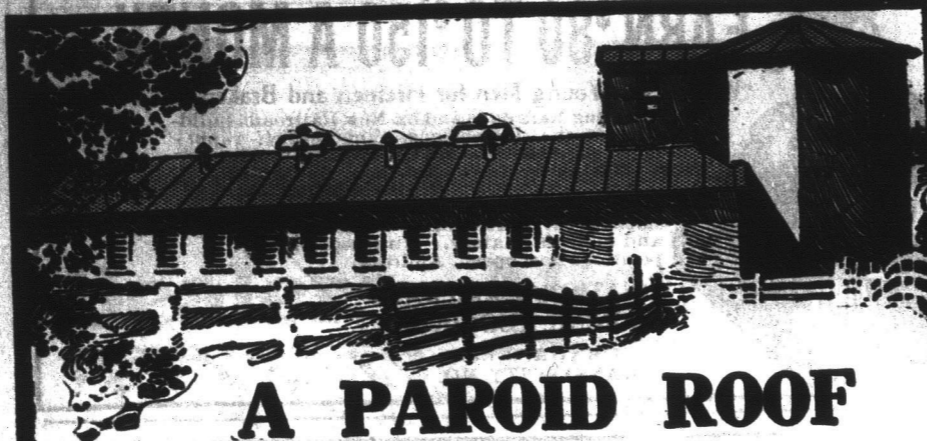
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A company in a formative condition has just made a very important announcement in the advertising columns of the Western Home Monthly. The prospectus which they have issued invites subscription for stock in a company to be known as the Western Canneries, Limited. The capital of the company will be one million dollars, but at the present time subscriptions only for \$100,000 are being asked for. Not more than ten shares, which are fixed at \$100 each, will be allotted to any one subscriber, but these shares carry with them the important privilege of admitting the holder into a practical share in the management. They will be known as the foundation shares. The limitation of any one holder to ten shares is done with the object of interesting and bringing into the company as many westerners as possible. A careful reading of the prospectus makes it quite evident that the promoters desire to bring into the company as many ranchers of the west as they can interest. It really concerns them more than anyone else, for the simple reason that their operations have been limited by the character and narrowness of the market for the cattle they raise. In this respect the farmer of the United States has had a very decided advantage over the rancher of western Canada. With the institution of packing houses the farmer of the Canadian west can look forward to a better market, and it is apparent that if he is wise to his own best interests, he should give the prospectus which has just been issued, his very careful consideration.

This company is controlled by no one but the stockholders, or, in other words, the holders of the foundation shares. The more of these that are held by the western farmer the more likely will the proposed packing houses be operated in the interests of the seller and the breeder of cattle. This is rather important at the present juncture, just at a time when prices are falling in sympathy with the downward trend in the United States, following the diminished demand for the packing-house product consequent upon the revelation of the Jungle book.

In so vast an expanse of country that is peculiarly well fitted for raising cattle, it is somewhat surprising that packing-houses have not been started earlier. At various times they have been talked of, but no practical steps have ever been taken towards their establishment. This is all the more surprising in view of the obvious fact that the same business has created some of the largest individual fortunes in the United States. There is, or appears to be, no reason why the natural product of the luxuriant pastures of the west should not be turned to the advantage of the farmer and rancher to a greater extent than it hitherto has been and this company in course of organization offers an opportunity of so doing. It is a matter in which all westerners are vitally interested, and the success or non-success of the proposal depends entirely upon themselves. They have the raw material, and it remains to be seen whether they have the enterprise and the business ability to turn it into profit. The prospectus which appears elsewhere in this issue should be carefully studied.

AN INEXPENSIVE WAY

To Increase The Value of Land.

Probably no single business house in this country has done more to increase the value of all grain and grass land than has the Manson Campbell Co., Ltd., of Detroit, Michigan—makers of the world famous Chatham Fanning Mills.

By employing experts to devote their entire time to the problems and difficulties experienced by farmers and then applying the knowledge so gained to the designing and production of a machine which takes weed seed out of grain ("cockle" and oats out of wheat) and separates one kind of grain from another, these people have prevented the sowing of weed seed and "mixed crops" over wide areas in many parts of the country.

For—whenever one Chatham Fanning Mill is brought into a neighborhood, and people see what it will do, many other Chatham Machines are soon wanted.

This is only natural, however, for when one farmer finds a Fanning Mill which works as this Chatham Machine does, all his neighbors wish to enjoy the same benefits he is getting from it.

is not by any means a common mill. Years of work and experience on the part of its makers have perfected it. No other machine made is so thoroughly suited—and in every way—to the work this Chatham Mill will perform.

It is, in all senses of the word, a complete Fanning Mill. It has seventeen screens—all of which come with it. You don't buy the mill first and then have to get additional screens, as is the case with so many cheap mills. The Chatham Fanning Mill is "all there" from the start.

And the Manson Campbell Co. deal direct with the farmers, so they may be in close touch with actual users of their mills. You can write to them and have sent to you by return mail, post paid, full particulars of what is probably one of the most liberal selling plans ever thought out.

This is the generous offer they make—upon receipt of your order, they will ship you, at their own expense, a Chatham Fanning Mill which you can use for 30 days, FREE.

In this way, you have a chance to test the mill thoroughly, on your own farm, with your own work, at the maker's expense. But—the most astonishing part of their liberal offer is this—if you are not satisfied, during the month's trial, that the Chatham Fanning Mill is exactly as represented, you can return it and the use you have had of the mill will not cost you a penny.

Every farmer who is interested in getting better and cleaner crops and increasing the value of his grain-raising land, should send at once for particulars of this New Selling Plan; for the Manson Campbell Co. is a thoroughly responsible concern (as may be learned from the Commercial Agencies or any Chartered Bank) and would not make such an offer unless ready to stand squarely behind it and do exactly as they say.

But this is in keeping with their whole business policy, which has always been a fair and liberal one, as their hosts of friends among farmers who have dealt with them will testify.

If you mail your name and address to the Manson Campbell Co. at once, and mention the Western Home Monthly when writing, they will send you FREE and post paid a copy of their book "How to Make Dollars Out of Wind."

This book tells all about the world famous Chatham Fanning Mill, gives full details of their New Selling Plan and generous FREE Trial Offer, and contains a lot of useful, valuable and interesting information about the care of grain—and particularly seed grain.

The book also tells how best market prices may be obtained for your grain crops and how grain should be handled to command most money.

No up-to-date farmer should be without a copy of this valuable book in his collection of money making Agricultural reading.

You can get it by merely addressing the Manson Campbell Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont.

Sir Charles A. Cameron says Gin is good for the Kidneys.

Sir Charles A. Cameron, ex-President and Professor of Hygiene and Chemistry at the Royal College of Surgeons says: "Extract of juniper berries will be found valuable in affections of the kidneys and allied maladies."

Only the very finest quality of juniper berries is used at the Melcher's Gin Distillery for making the "Red Cross" brand. Moreover, in order to produce a really medicinal and agreeable liquor, the "Red Cross" Gin is kept for years in bonded warehouses in order to have it thoroughly matured and free from fusel oil. Its absolute purity and great age has made it the favorite with the doctors who recommend its use with the greatest confidence because each bottle has its quality, age and purity guaranteed by a Government official stamp. Melcher's "Red Cross" Canadian Gin is the only Gin having this guarantee.

A History of Progress.

Fifteen years ago in a little frame house on Rosser Avenue, Brandon, was laid the foundation of an immense business in Marble and Granite monuments extending in territory from Fort William to Nelson, B. C., covering the whole of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The founder of this establishment was Mr. Thos. J. Somerville, who is now the sole proprietor of the

business known so well as Somerville and Co.

Finding that the old method of hand made work was very unsatisfactory, this firm adopted the use of compressed air, which force they now use to letter, carve and finish their work. On a recent visit to their establishment our representative was informed that at that time they had upon the railway, en route to Brandon, two cars of Scotch granite that were the first cars of that material ever shipped into Manitoba. Altho' the dealers have used this material for several years, these were the only carloads that had ever been received by them or any other dealer.

Two years ago, finding that the middle men, who reside in Eastern cities, were charging too much for their goods, this enterprising firm sent their manager over to Aberdeen, Scotland, to open up dealings with the quarry owners direct. All who know of the "canniness" of the Scot will readily see what an immense advantage accrued to the firm from this transaction. They are now buying 25 per cent. cheaper than before, and as they are the only firm receiving carload lots they can give their customers the advantage of low freight rates and cheaper buying.

This firm has increased its business from 6 or 7 headstones in 1891 to about 750,000 pounds weight of raw material manufactured in 1905. At the time of writing, even these immense figures seem as though they were to be increased 100 per cent. during 1906. Fair and square dealing with the public has brought its reward. The appearance of the cemeteries throughout the country is enriched by the presence of beautiful monuments erected for the most part by this firm. Go where you

of the tank, and it is on this account that so many wood tanks give way. When the closet is placed in a damp place, the dampness also causes the woodwork to crack.

The great advantage of the enamelled tank is that it is made in one solid piece (the top of course being separate) and is enamelled both inside and out, making it an ideal fixture for the service to which it is put, as it becomes, as it were, a porcelain water vessel, and does not sweat, crack nor craze, is not affected by heat or cold. It has no lining to weaken and break away creating leaks and can be readily cleaned both inside and out. The beautiful design and finish of the porcelain enamelled tank make it a most attractive article. In short, the advantages of the enamelled tank are the advantages of the china water vessel over one of wood or copper.

In the matter of cost the enamelled tank is slightly higher than the wood one, which is of course to be expected, as the former is coated both inside and out with a heavy body of porcelain enamel, and in its construction only the very best materials are used. Moreover, the life of the wood tank is short, while the enamelled tank will in the ordinary course of events, last a lifetime. There is really nothing to affect it, owing to its being impervious to heat and cold, no linings to rust out, etc. the durability of porcelain enamel being well known.

The greatest feature of the new tank, however, lies in its enhancement of sanitation. It is another demonstration of the uses to which porcelain enamel may be applied in the equipment of the bath and toilet room. Its advent is especially notable, being significant of



The Booth—Okotoks Fair.

will through the country, the name is known and honored as a firm who will do what is right by their customers and who, if Jack Frost, drought or hail should hurt the crop of their customers, are always ready to be good fellows and wait better times for the money.

The shops and yards are located on Rosser Avenue, Brandon, are well worth a long journey to see, and our readers should not miss paying them a visit when they will be courteously received and shown around whether they are intending purchasers or not.

The Porcelain Enamelled Water Closet Tank Have Many Advantages.

The Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co., Pittsburg, Pa., are now manufacturing a line of Porcelain Enamelled Tanks which are highly approved by sanitary experts the world over.

The advantages of the porcelain enamelled tank over wood tank are so numerous and evident that it scarcely would appear necessary to call attention to them. A few important points may be cited, however, inasmuch as the subject is one of marked importance in sanitation.

The wood tank, as everyone knows, is very easily scratched, marked or defaced, the surface being polished or varnished, and the polish will rub in cleaning. Moreover, the tank is made in several parts. The linings in wood tanks in most cases are of 8 or 10 oz. copper, through which the water will in time eat its way. When this occurs the wood is destroyed, the water leaking through the seams, destroying the polish and running over the floor of the bathroom.

The heat of the bathroom has a natural tendency to crack the woodwork

of the advancement of taste and knowledge of practical sanitary equipment, the discarding of the false and unsanitary for the durable and sanitary. The water closet, which has always been a fixture more or less unsightly on account of the ill appearing but necessary wood tank, will in the future bear an aspect more in keeping with up-to-date sanitary methods, and will add to the beauty and cleanliness of the bath and the toilet room.

Engaged as Lady Principal.

Mrs. Jean Wylie Grey has been engaged as Lady Principal of Alma College, St. Thomas, Ont., in succession to Miss Clara M. Woodsworth, B.A., recently married to Rev. Prof. Blewett, of Victoria University, Toronto.

If attacked with cholera or summer complaint of any kind, send at once for a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial and use it according to directions. It acts with wonderful rapidity in subduing that dreadful disease that weakens the strongest man and that destroys the young and delicate. Those who have used this cholera medicine say it acts promptly, and never fails to effect a thorough cure.

Reporter—"Now that I have described your dress and those of your maids, the house decorations and the presents, what shall I say of the bridegroom when we print the account of the wedding?"

Bride-elect—"Well, I suppose his name must go in; you might say that he was among those present."

Satisfy Yourself

The home is the proper place to test a range or stove. Smooth tongued salesmen invariably claim they have the best and will say a great many things in favor of their goods, but that does not prove their goods any better, and the only way to do is satisfy yourself in your own home by actual test. We ask you to use the Wingold Range in your own home for 30 days. During that time put it to every test; compare it with ranges used by your friends and neighbors and if you do not conclude, size for size, kind for kind, the Wingold Range is a more economical fuel consuming range, and you have saved from \$10 to \$40 in cost to you, return the range to us at our expense and we will refund your money together with freight you have paid.



Only \$34.65

This range has 6 nine inch lids, 20 inch oven, 15 gallon reservoir, large warming closet and high shelf top cooking surface, 30 x 40 inches. Weight 500 lbs. Guaranteed to reach you in perfect order and do its work equal to or better than any Range you can buy elsewhere at any price.

Don't buy a range from anyone at any price, until you get our catalogue. We are manufacturers and sell direct to consumer at one small margin of profit. Write for further particulars.

Wingold Stove Co.

311 NOTRE DAME AVE.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Ottawa Clothing Styles

BY MAIL

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



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

Samples and measuring blanks on application. Our \$20 Scotch Tweed Suits and Overcoats, made to order, are the best value on the American continent. "No fit, no pay—The 2 Macs' Way."

Livery makers to the House of Commons and Senate of Canada.

The 2 Macs Limited

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



"Artisan" the Shoes that Wear.

"ARTISAN" SHOES are built of tough sole leather throughout—in plain, blucher and congress shapes. Both blacks and tans.

Tell your dealer you want to see "ARTISAN" shoes—if you want easy, long wearing footwear made especially for workingmen.

Look for the trademark on the sole.

The Ames, Holden Co. of Montreal, Ltd.

THE LARGEST SHOE MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, TORONTO, VANCOUVER, ST. JOHN

\$3 a Day Sure

Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in 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. IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 909, Windsor, Ont.

SOUVENIR POST CARDS View, Comic, Leather, etc., also albums at the lowest prices. Our large catalog (5,000 subjects) and full value in hand—some samples for ten cents. NATIONAL POST CARD CO., 138 LOGAN BLDG., PHILA., DELPHIA, PA.

ORIGINAL PLANS

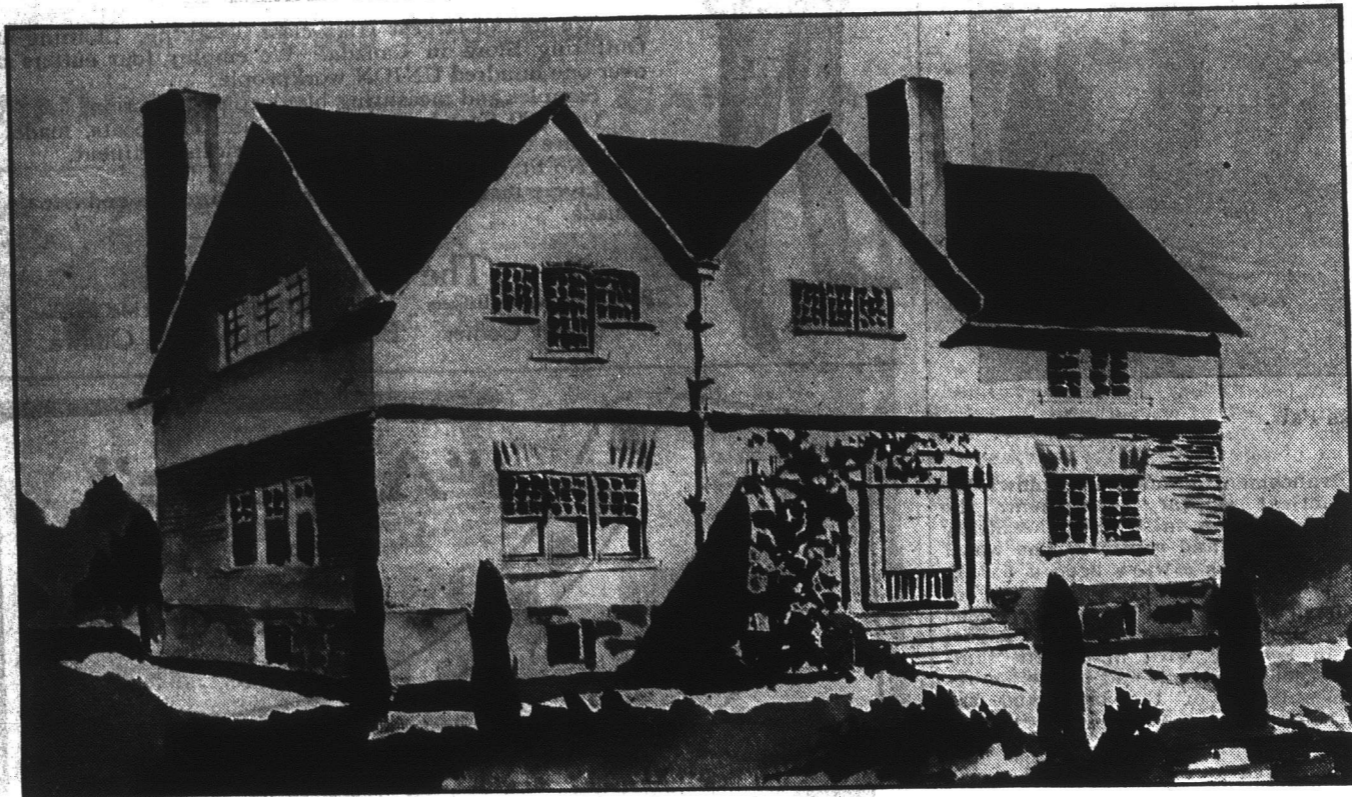
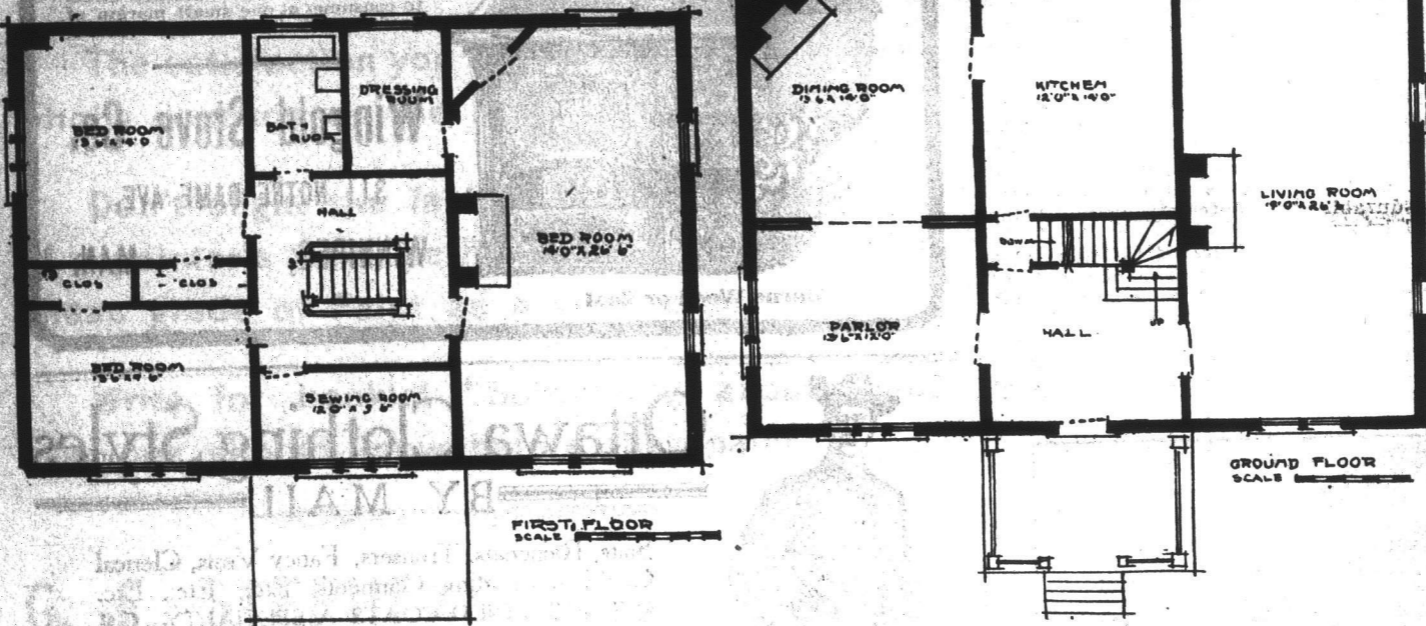
Prepared Specially for The Western Home Monthly
by V. W. Horwood, Architect, Winnipeg

In building a house, to a certain extent, the surroundings are not considered with the idea that if the house looks well that nothing more is to be desired. In building your house, the best scheme to follow, is to have a plan made, placing the house on the plan in the position it is to occupy on the lot, and then plan your paths and garden. The surroundings make many artistic buildings beautiful, nature's tones and proportions making up for

man's lack. This house would make a charming farm house and would grow old gracefully, being built of brick and plaster and shingles, three materials which will take the tone of their surroundings very readily. The drawing shows a few paths and bushes, which if intelligently placed, would add much to its finished appearance. The interior is well and simply planned, and the large living room with its ample fireplace in which a log may be burnt,

is the feature of the plan. A formal parlor is generally a mistake in a country house, but I have placed a small one next to the dining room, for guests whom you do not wish to give all the privileges of the family life in the living room. The kitchen is convenient to all rooms, and near the stairs. There is an outside entrance to basement, a very necessary arrangement in a farm dwelling. Upstairs I would paper in cheerful colors. A woman's taste, of course, can generally be relied upon for the proper schemes of decoration and furnishings. In the living room you need a strong table, easy chairs full of comfort for tired limbs, some well filled book cases,

and, if possible, a rack around the walls to display curios upon. The simpler your furniture the better. If your rooms are designed properly it takes very little furniture to furnish it, and keep in mind that rooms having a sunny exposure should be kept in cool tints, those having a north exposure in warm tones. There are many methods, but I think if simplicity and utility are given the first place in the plans and elevations, that the most satisfactory home will soon be evolved.



Statement of Winnipeg's Assessment for Year 1906.

Ward	School Population	Total No. Residents	VALUE OF				Total Assessable Value	Exemptions
			Land	Buildings	Real Property	"Personal" Capitalized Rental Value		
1	1,516	8,067	\$4,584,300	\$2,381,150	\$6,965,450	\$162,750	\$7,128,200	\$558,950
2	2,092	12,958	8,743,430	5,754,700	14,498,130	2,497,710	16,995,840	3,832,200
3	3,294	17,211	6,836,540	4,953,000	11,789,540	268,290	12,057,830	777,200
4	2,929	19,294	11,361,200	7,453,650	18,814,850	5,817,230	24,632,080	2,391,250
5	4,226	25,439	7,318,630	4,301,050	11,619,680	1,904,500	13,524,180	7,102,200
Old pt 6	2,012	14,780	3,408,960	1,703,410	5,112,370	198,330	5,310,700	446,760
New 6	172	623	.....	.....	179,490	4,740	184,230	5,000
7	735	2,685	.....	.....	645,040	33,625	678,665	14,470
Total	16,976	101,057	\$42,253,060	\$26,546,960	\$69,624,550	\$10,887,175	\$80,511,725	\$15,128,030

Windsor SALT

is all salt. Every grain is a pure, dry, clean crystal. That is why it never cakes—dissolves instantly—and goes farther than any other.

Insist on having
—WINDSOR
SALT.

Our Plaster Mill at Gypsumville has been burned. We are now building in Winnipeg the most modern Hard Wall Plaster Mill on the continent. We will have everything running this fall, and will be in a position to supply HARD WALL plaster, WOOD FIBRE plaster, PLASTER of PARIS, etc., at prices that will defy competition.

Meantime we can supply all our customers with imported plaster at the lowest possible figure.

Write us for particulars on this.

The MANITOBA GYPSUM Co., Ltd.

806 Union Bank - Winnipeg.

WANTED

Reliable men as salesmen or local agents to sell Fruit or Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Small Fruit Bushes, and Forest Seedlings.

OVER 600 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION.

We offer HARDY, TESTED VARIETIES approved at BRANDON and INDIAN HEAD EXPERIMENTAL FARMS, and grown expressly for our Manitoba and North West Territory trade. All shipments accompanied by

GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATE.

Good opportunities for farmers and other reliable parties wishing permanent or part time employment. Write for terms.

PELHAM NURSERY COY.,
TORONTO ONT.

\$25 A WEEK Made easily at home in spare time. Get plan free if you send 25c. for formulas for two valuable household preparations.
E. S. McKAY, Hempstead, N. Y.

Garden and Flowers

How Outdoor Plants Should Be Watered in Summer.

In wet weather no plants need watering. As long as the ground is moist artificial watering is unnecessary.

In protracted droughts watering is imperative. Well water, and rain, spring, creek or river waters are all excellent.

Instead of dousing and drying out the ground every day it is far better to soak the ground well now and then and try to retain the moisture in it. This is done by watering at night and the next morning scarifying the surface deeply with a steel rake; or by mulching with short manure, lawn mowings or half-decomposed tree leaves.

In watering, give enough water at a time to penetrate the lowest root; little dribbles do little good. Water plants when they are dry, no matter what time of day it may be, but the best time is in the morning and late in the afternoon and the evening. In dry, hot, sunny weather do not water plants overhead in the heat of the day; some may stand it with impunity, but others, funkias, for instance, may blister.

In watering from a hose or a watering-pot, no matter how great the flow may be, let it fall gently, and never so forcibly as to rut the ground, and do not dash it against the ground or against the stems or roots of the plants. But a good forcible dashing or hosing of water over the plants and in among their branches and leaves is excellent; it refreshes them and keeps them clean from dirt and insects, and enough may fall upon the ground to satisfy the roots.

Particular care should be shown in having flower-beds and borders so arranged that rain water shall never stay in pools about them; have perfect surface drainage. In artificial watering never let the water run off in ruts.

Scarcity of water and hot, dry weather give enervated constitutions and stunted growth, and are very conducive to the spread and evil of the red spider.

Monthly Roses: Water copiously once a week all summer.

June or Hardy Perennial Roses: Water generously once a week if necessary prior to midsummer, but after that only now and then—just enough to keep the plants from wilting.

Kroenpfer's Japan Iris, being semi-aquatic, should be watered generously once or twice a week.

Dahlias: Make basin holes around the plants and soak them liberally twice a week.

Geraniums: Until the end of June water copiously, say once a week; this is to make roots and growth; after June water only enough to keep the plants from wilting. Much water causes rank growth; moderation in water, much bloom.

Heliotropes: Once or twice a week.

Nasturtiums: Once or twice a week, and hose the plants overhead at the same time.

Petunias: The fine, big, fringed singles, and the full doubles especially, should be watered heavily once a week; the commoner singles half as often.

Scarlet Salvia: Never let it taste drought. Water once or twice a week.

Verbenas: If in moist ground they last in bloom all summer. Soak the ground once a week.

Chrysanthemums: Drought in summer makes constricted hard wood, and this means small blossoms. Make basin holes around the plants and water heavily at least once a week. Fill in the holes next morning to keep in the moisture.

Cannas: Water heavily twice a week.

Sweet Peas: Drought means a short, quick crop, and devastation by red spider. Give a heavy soaking of water once or twice a week, and keep the ground along the rows mulched with short manure.

Golden Glow Rudbeckia: It is a perfect toper. If you would have it seven or eight feet high and to bloom through August you must deluge it with water every third or fourth day.

Flower-Beds in General: Every now and then give them a thorough soaking of water, and next morning scarify them with the rake; repeat this as often as they show signs of dryness. Treat mixed border plants in the same way. But if there are any particular plants, as Neumann's cone-flower, and mistflower, that show early effects of drought, water them especially and oftener than the general collection.

Porch Plants: In the case of palms, rubbers, screw pines, Boston ferns, bamboos and other plants grown in pots or tubs, and set here and there on the verandas, watering will probably be necessary every day; and where the plants are large and their tubs comparatively small, watering may be needed twice a day in hot weather. Hose them overhead every day.

Outside Pot Plants—that is, large palms, cycads, dracaenas, rubbers, screw pines and the like, grown in large pots or tubs as specimen plants on or about the lawns or flower garden, and the tubs plunged to near their brims in the ground—should be watered every day or second day.

Hydrangeas in Pots or Tubbs are exceedingly thirsty. Soak them every day, and if the water is slow to pass into and through the soil, bore a few holes with a stake down through the ball of earth, then mulch the surface with rotted manure. To get big, fat foliage as well as massive flower heads you must feed the plants generously and continuously and set them where they are shaded from the noonday sun.

Grass Lawns: The fields burn up of drought in summer, and so, too, will our lawns if we do not water them. Soak them every day, if need be. Keep the hose at work day or night—it will not hurt the grass.

Lilacs the Year Round.

A writer in the English Garden states that lilac plants grown in pots can be brought into flower at any season of the year, summer or winter, by placing them in a temperature of from 26 degrees to 28 degrees Fahr. after their growth has been completed. When brought out they are given a temperature of 50 degrees at night and 60 degrees in daytime, under which conditions the flowers will last for five weeks. The plants are of miniature size, well ripened, and occupy 4 1/2 inch or 5 inch pots. The best varieties for such treatment are Marie Legray and Charles X.

Geranium Fungus.

Geraniums grown in shady windows in winter, subjected to extreme and sudden changes of temperature, are often troubled by fungus which attacks the leaves, causing them to become rough and unsightly, thus destroying the beauty of the plant. As soon as the disease is noticed remove the affected leaves promptly and burn them, then stir a layer of flowers of sulphur into the surface soil. This, with favorable temperature and occasional sun baths will mostly eradicate the disease, and effect a healthy, growing condition of the plants.



Draft control—perfect draft control, that's one thing you'll like about this range. Specially big fire door has an extra draft slide at top. Inside that slide there's a shield that carries the draft DOWN under the fire—and up again.

OXFORD
The Right Steel Plate Range

There's no range that gives you so much kitchen comfort for the money—so much certainty that it WILL cook right and can't help but BAKE right. Won't you call and see it?

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Limited—Toronto Montreal Hamilton Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

either wood or coal with real economy, because the draft system is always under your control—easy to handle as to set a clock ahead or back. Big copper-lined reservoir, utilizing heat other ranges waste, gives an always ample supply of hot-water, —more economy and more convenience. You really ought to see this range,—it's so handy in every detail.



EASY TO OPERATE

HECLA FURNACE

Ask your Hardware dealer for prices. If he cannot supply you with the information desired, write us for catalogue, etc.

CLARE & BROCKEST,
WESTERN AGENTS,
246 Princess Street, - WINNIPEG, MAN.



\$30.00 Cut this ad. out **\$1.00** and send to us with State whether you wish Men's or Ladies' Bicycle, height of frame and gear wanted, and we will send you this High Grade 1906 Model Eagle Bicycle by express C.O.D. subject to examination. You can examine it thoroughly at your Express Office and if found perfectly satisfactory we will send you a GENUINE EAGLE BICYCLE HIGH GRADE, 1906 MODEL — pay to the Express Agent the balance due — \$29.00—and Express Charges. The Express charges are only 20 to 75 cents for each 500 miles. No extra charge for Ladies' Bicycles. **EVERYONE KNOWS THE EAGLE BICYCLE.** They are Highest Grade wheels made; big favourites with best Bicycle Clubs; the leading wheel with professional riders. Built on honor, flush joints, finest hanger, hubs and bearings, highest grade equipment. Fitted with Dunlop double Tube Tires. Height of frame—Men's 20, 22 and 24 in.—Ladies' 20 and 22 in.—enamel Black. **WE OFFER** splendid chance to a good agent in each town. Send for catalogue and ask for Agents' Discounts. Wheels slightly used, \$6.00 to \$25.00. Secure Agency at once.

T. W. BOYD & SON, 27 Notre Dame St. West, MONTREAL.

STEVENS FIREARMS

Our Free Catalog

tells all about them and all other Stevens Firearms, including Pistols, Rifles, etc. Every man who is interested in outdoor sports should have it. It is sent free on receipt of 4 cents in Canadian stamps to defray postage.

We also send a beautifully lithographed hanger—a pretty hunting scene done in ten colors. In every way a work of art worthy to be hung on any wall. Enclose 6 cents in Canadian stamps.

Stevens arms have a reputation as wide as the world. All good dealers have them. If you have difficulty in getting the genuine where you live, refuse to accept a substitute and write direct to us.

J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL COMPANY
Pine Street
CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.



For a long shot and a sure shot, a Stevens Double-Barreled Shotgun every time. It will bring a bird down if it's within powder distance. Stevens Firearms are made in graceful, handsome design, best workmanship and material in every detail, high pressure barrels and bored to shoot hard and straight.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT

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

4012—A Pleasing Little "Empire" Gown.

What a world of beautiful fancies are to be found in frocks for the tiny lassies. They are indeed beloved by Mistress Fashion, and the fond mother who creates the small garments may justly be proud. Here is a little dress



wanderer returns home and desires her "40 winks" with ease of body as well as of mind. The most sensible models in these comfort gowns are simple in design as any great amount of frills and furbelows will only be crushed and soon lose their dainty freshness. Here is a gown hanging straight from the neck and shoulders and belted loosely with a ribbon girde. A broad round collar lends much grace with its ruffle of lace or pleated silk which continues to the lower edge of the garment in front. The neck is sure to be becoming, yet not so open as to expose one to the cold. 8 1-8 yards of 36-inch material are needed to develop the pattern in the medium size.

6404—sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

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

4038—4039—A Dainty Summer Frock.

The most beautiful gowns this year seem to be built on very simple lines and made individual and exquisite by the manner in which they are trimmed. The idea is especially practical for the young girl and a suggestion from one of the new models is given



of sheer white mull, which is pretty enough for any tot's best. Groups of tiny tucks, separated by strips of embroidery, form a deep yoke effect, while the soft ribbon threading the front in short waisted style makes it a real Empire gown. The short puff of the sleeve is very fetching and quite in keeping with the present day styles, but a full length one is also provided for in the pattern. A dress of this kind may be made as elaborate or as simple as one may wish and the result is sure to be pleasing. Any of the soft woollens or washing fabrics are suitable to the design. 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch goods are needed for the medium size.

4012—sizes, 1 to 6 years.

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

6404—A Graceful Neglige.

There is nothing so essential to feminine comfort as a pretty negligee that can be donned for the morning repast or put on when the weary



here. Nothing could be prettier than the simple round waist with a deep round yoke. The latter is tucked and in one piece and prettily inset with lace insertion. The three-piece skirt is gathered about the top as far as the front gore, which is made to resemble a panel by the arrangement of the trimming. For any material, thin or thick, the design would prove pleasing. In the medium size the pattern calls for 4 3-8 yards of 36-inch material.

Two patterns: 4038—sizes, 12 to 16 years. 4039—same sizes.

The price of these patterns is 20 cents but either will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents.

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

4024—A Little Slip and Guimpe Dress.

Those who fashion little people's clothes appreciate the amount of labor involved in the garbing of little busy-bodies who are continually getting into dirt of some kind and must yet

THIRTY DOLLARS BUYS THIS BEAUTIFUL STEEL RANGE

Complete with High Shelf, Warming Closet and 15 Gallon Reservoir.



BURNS either COAL or WOOD

SOMETHING NEW—Mail us your name and address. Say, "send me your new Range offer," and you will receive by return mail a most wonderful offer.

To convince you that the WINGOLD STEEL RANGE is just what we claim for it, we will furnish you this handsome range, which is better made, better finished, more lasting, a more economical fuel consuming stove, and guarantee it to do its work equal to, or better than, any steel range you can buy elsewhere at any price, we make you this **THIRTY DAYS, FREE TRIAL OFFER.** Send us our price, and we will send you the range with the understanding and agreement that you can use the range in your own home for THIRTY DAYS, during which time you can put it to every possible test, compare it with other stoves you have used, and with stoves used by your friends and neighbors, and if you do not conclude that, size for size, kind for kind, the range we send you is in every way better than any range you can buy from your dealer at home or elsewhere; if you are not convinced that you have made a **BIG SAVING IN COST TO YOU**, you can return the range to us at our expense and we will immediately refund your money with freight charges you paid.

THIS WINGOLD STEEL RANGE has six 8-inch lids; 18 inch oven, made of 16-gauge cold rolled steel; 15-gallon reservoir; large warming closet and high shelf; top cooking surface 30 x 34 inches; guaranteed to reach you in perfect order. Shipping weight 400 lbs. Thousands now in use and every one giving satisfaction. **DON'T BUY A RANGE FROM ANYONE AT ANY PRICE** until you get our catalogue. We are manufacturers and **SELL DIRECT TO THE CONSUMERS** at one small margin of profit. You will save the dealer's and wholesaler's profit by buying a range from us. Every range guaranteed. Write for further particulars.

WINGOLD STOVE COMPANY,
311 NOTRE DAME AVE., WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

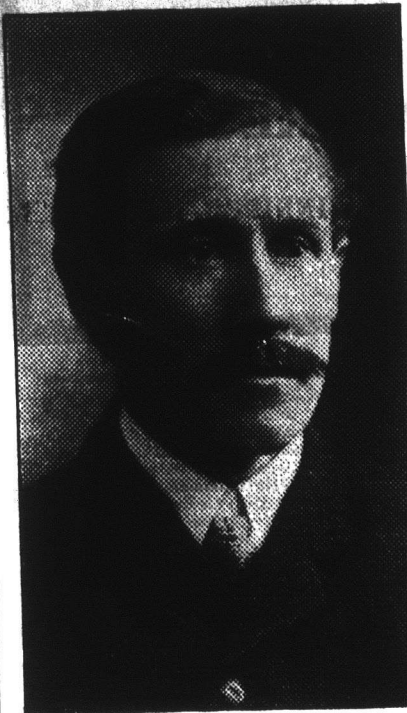
OUR WAY

We start young people in life. Give us six or eight months of hard work. Then we get you a position. In a short time you have your money back and have started to climb. That's quick work isn't it. What other line offers the like?

You become efficient. We will give you the start. Thirty-five calls for help in July alone tells the tale.

Get full information and ask for our catalogue "A". Address the

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
WINNIPEG, MAN.
WOOD & HAWKINS,
PRINCIPALS.



When Writing Advertisers Kindly Mention The Western Home Monthly.

COLONIAL TEA SET AND TOAST RACKS



Special attention is directed to this Colonial Tea Set. The illustration by no means does it's beauty justice. It is comprised of a highly-glazed English Pottery of a rich brown coloring, upon which is placed by a secret process delicate and artistic traceries of Sterling Silver as shown. This Silver is hand-engraved to relieve the plainness, and adding much to it's beauty. We will refund the full amount paid, providing the pieces are not Engraved with initials, if, when you receive the articles, you do not care to keep them.

HENRY BIRKS and SONS, Limited GOLDSMITHS SILVERSMITHS 350-352 MAIN St., WINNIPEG.

PRICES.

- Sterling Silver Toast Rack with 4 spaces
Order No. 22551 - \$ 6
 - Colonial Coffee Pot, height 6 1/4 inches
Order No. 22552 - \$11
 - Colonial Sugar Bowl diameter 4 1/4 inches,
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 - Colonial Cream Jug, height 3 inches,
Order No. 22554 - \$ 6
 - Colonial Tea Pot, height 6 1/4 inches
Order No. 22555 - \$15
 - Sterling Silver Toast Rack with 6 spaces
Order No. 22556 - \$10
- These Prices include free delivery to any part of Canada.

present a pleasing appearance all of the time. The little guimpe dress has been a favorite for sometime because it enables the small lady to be daintily clad in some soft white stuff next the face while the frock proper consists of dark material which will not show soil. A guimpe is a small thing to launder yet it gives the effect of a fresh dress every day. The small dress portrayed consists of a slip made of dark plaid gingham or serge and a guimpe of white lawn daintily tucked in yoke effect. The slip fastens in back or on the shoulders. It is finished at the waist by a narrow stitched belt. A novel idea for trimming consists in bands of plain or



contrast.ing material which face the neck and armhole edges. The design is a very practical one as it is easily made and easy to keep clean. For the medium size the slip requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch goods, while the guimpe demands 1 1/4 yards.

4024—sizes, 5 to 12 years.
Special Offer—This pattern, with any one other pattern in this issue, together with one year's subscription to The Western Home Monthly—all three for 50 cents.

6421—6422—One of the New Suits.

There is a certain fascination about the jaunty little Eton coat suit which makes the wearer seem doubly attractive. A charming little suit is shown developed in the modish black and white, and trimmed with straps of white. The sleeves are long—which will please the woman of Puritan descent who likes her clothes to be practical as well as fashionable, and the neck is finished without a collar. The coat can be closed so as to protect the chest and ends at the top of

the high girdle. The skirt is circular with a double inverted box pleat in front and back. Flat stitched bands of white trim the bottom of the skirt



6421

6422

and are finished in points at each side of the centre in front and back. A suit of this kind is not difficult to make

and is suitable to a great variety of materials. Any of the light woollens, such as Panama, voile, serge or chiffon broad cloth might serve as well as linen, Rajah or the other summer suitings. In the medium size the suit requires 8 yards of 36-inch material.

Two patterns: 6421—sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure. 6422—sizes, 20 to 30 inches waist measure.

The price of these patterns is 20 cents but either will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents.

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

6498—A Blouse of Rajah.

The shirt waist was originally designed for convenience and comfort, and nothing has been found to take its place, which accounts for the popularity this garment enjoys. The term shirt blouse has so broadened in meaning that almost every sort of separate waist now ranks under this head. A shirt blouse of excellent style is sketched here, which will prove becoming to the slender and full figure alike. The outward-turning tucks lend breadth to the shoulders and tapering lines to the waist, while those of the sleeve suggest a deep cuff. The novel front trimming strap proves a very attractive closing and provides field for trimming. Any washing fabric, silk or soft woollen material may serve for the waist. 3 1/8 yards of 36-inch goods are needed to

develop this pattern in the medium size.

6498—sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.



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

Rex Flintkote Roofing

Is worth more than it costs and is therefore an

Investment 365 days of each Year.



Of handsome appearance; light, lasting, fire-resisting and weather proof.

Write us and we will send you samples and a booklet which will tell you all about REX FLINTKOTE, how it is made, how to lay it, and how to take care of a roof.

LOOK FOR THE BOY ON EVERY ROLL.

MACKENZIE BROS., Winnipeg.

CLARK'S

VEAL LOAF



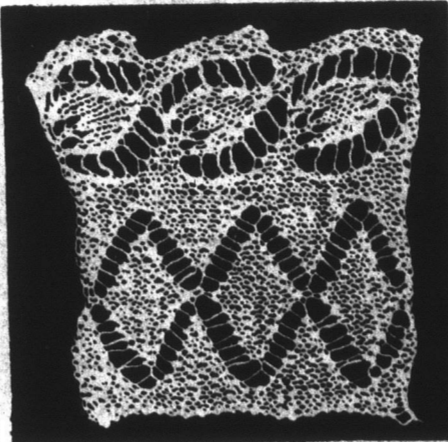
CLARK'S
Ready Lunch
Veal Loaf

made from carefully selected veal, eggs and savoury herbs and then perfectly cooked - most appetizing - can be sliced thin as wafers for sandwiches.

WM. CLARK, MFG.
MONTREAL 6-1-06

last row make shell in shell, turn.
 5. Like 3d row.
 6. Like 2d row; do not turn, but chain 12, turn, fasten with a single in 6th chain to form a loop, chain 12, a treble in 8th stitch, chain 2, a treble in 6th stitch of same chain, 11 trebles and 1 double over remainder of same chain, double in loop; turn, * chain 6, a treble in 9th treble of preceding spoke, chain 2, a treble in 12th treble, chain 2, a treble in next treble, chain 5, turn; a treble in treble, chain 2, a treble in next treble, 11 trebles and 1 double over 6 chain, 1 double in ring, turn; repeat from * until you have 12 spokes, then make 1 double and 12 trebles on the 1st half of the original 12 chain, or stem, completing the "palm."
 7. Like 3d row, beginning with shell in shell.
 8. Like 2d row.
 9. Chain 3, shell in shell, chain 8, catch over the 4 preceding chains with 1 double in corner of block, turn, make a block on the 8 chain as described in 4th row, shell in shell, chain 1, treble in treble, chain 2, treble in 3d stitch of 5 chain, turn.
 10. Like 2d row to scallop; after shell in shell, chain 2, shell of 2 trebles, 2 chain and 2 trebles in loop at end of 1st "spoke." * chain 2, shell in loop at end of next, repeat from * 10 times, chain 2, catch under 3 chain between 2d and 3d rows of insertion, turn.
 11. * Chain 1, shell of three trebles, 2 chain and 3 trebles in shell of preceding row, chain 1, a double under 2 chain, repeat from * 11 times, chain 1, shell in shell, and finish like 3d row.
 12. Like 2d row to scallop; * chain

6. Knit 4, purl 9, knit 5, narrow, over, knit 11, over, narrow, knit 4.
 7. Knit 3, narrow, over, knit 13, over, narrow, knit 2, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit 5, narrow, over twice, knit 2.
 8. Knit 4, purl 9, knit 3, narrow, over, knit 15, over, narrow, knit 2.
 9. Knit 4, over, narrow, knit 11,

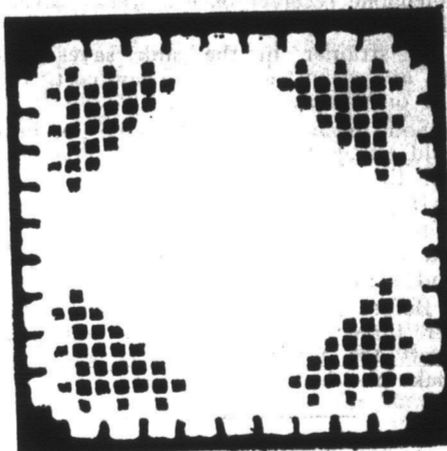


MINNEBOSA PRIZE LACE.

narrow, over, knit 5, over twice, knit 3, together, knit 3, knit 3 together, over twice, narrow, knit 2.
 10. Knit 4, purl 7, knit 7, over, narrow, knit 9, narrow, over, knit 5.
 11. Knit 6, over, narrow, knit 7, narrow, over, knit 8, over twice, knit 3 together, knit 1, knit 3 together, over twice, narrow, knit 2.
 12. Knit 4, purl 5, knit 10, over, narrow, knit 5, narrow, over, knit 7.
 13. Knit 8, over, narrow, knit 3, narrow, over, knit 11, over twice, knit 3 together, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit 2.
 14. Knit 4, purl 1, purl 2 together, purl 1, knit 13, over, narrow, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 9.
 15. Knit 10, over, slip, narrow and bind, over, knit 21.
 16. Bind off 3, knit 30.
 Repeat from 1st row.

Doily in Hardanger Embroidery.

This is simple enough to be undertaken by a beginner, yet very pretty when completed. The design may be used for much larger pieces. Take a square of Hardanger cloth 7 1/2 x 7 1/2 inches, and overcast the edge to prevent raveling. Beginning at the edge, work a block-stitch, or, rather,

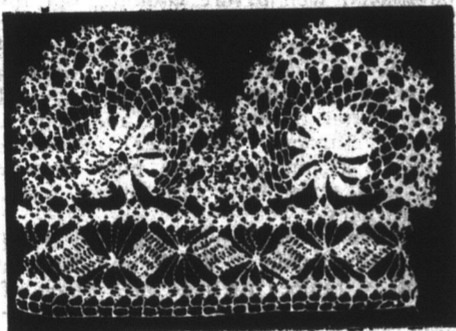


DOILY IN HARDANGER EMBROIDERY.

a block of stitches, turn the corner by putting 3 stitches in same place, make a block toward the center, then horizontally, every block being started in the same mesh in which last stitch of preceding block was taken. As explicit directions have already been given for this work it seems useless to repeat them. As in the case with drawnwork, patterns are followed from looking at the illustration, and detailed instructions are often confusing to the worker.

Easter Lily.

The Bermuda Easter Lily sometimes makes a diminutive growth of foliage, and is useless as a flowering plant. When bulbs are affected in this way they are not worth preserving, and may as well be thrown away or planted out.



PALM LACE.

2, shell of 3 trebles, 2 chain and 3 trebles in next shell; repeat from * 11 times, catch under 3 chain at end of 1st row of insertion, turn.
 13. * Chain 1, a double over 2 chain, chain 1, (1 treble in shell, chain 5 for picot, fasten in 1st stitch of chain) 4 times, 1 treble in same shell, repeat from * 11 times, chain 1, fasten under 2 chain, chain 1, shell in shell of insertion, and finish like 3d row.
 This completes one scallop. Repeat, making a block every 5th row as directed. When completing the next leaf, join the 2d and 3d picots over 1st 2 shells to corresponding picots in preceding scallop, thus: Chain 2 of a picot, join to corresponding picot of preceding scallop, chain 2, and fasten in 1st stitch of 1st 2 chain; repeat.
 The insertion is made to match by having both edges alike, with the row of blocks and chains through the middle; if wanted wider, add another row of blocks and chains, simply repeating the directions.

Minnedosa Prize Lace.

Cast on 31 stitches, knit across plain.
 1. Knit 9, narrow, over, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 8, over twice, (knit 1, over) twice, knit 1, over twice, narrow, knit 2.
 2. Knit 4, purl 7, knit 9, narrow, over, knit 3 over, narrow, knit 8.
 3. Knit 7, narrow, over, knit 5, over, narrow, knit 6, narrow, over, twice, narrow, (knit 1, over) twice, knit 1, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit 2.
 4. Knit 4, purl 9, knit 7, narrow, over, knit 7, over, narrow, knit 6.
 5. Knit 5, narrow, over, knit 9, over, narrow, knit 4, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit 5, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit 2.

Tobacco Habit.

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

Liquor Habit.

Marvelous results from taking his remedy for the Liquor Habit. Safe and inexpensive home treatment; no hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business and a cure certain.
 Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 75 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.



A SWEET FACE

Is often marred by hair that is scanty or unhealthy; while many a face of only ordinary beauty is often made conspicuous for its attractiveness by a good healthy growth of soft, flowing hair. Our Pompadours and Transformations are the pride and glory of our lady patrons.

FOR MEN

Our specialty is the Invisible Toupee for gentlemen. These are light and porous, and therefore cool and comfortable—beside solving the annoying riddle of the bald head.
 Ladies and Gentlemen, Send for our free booklet The Care of Hair.

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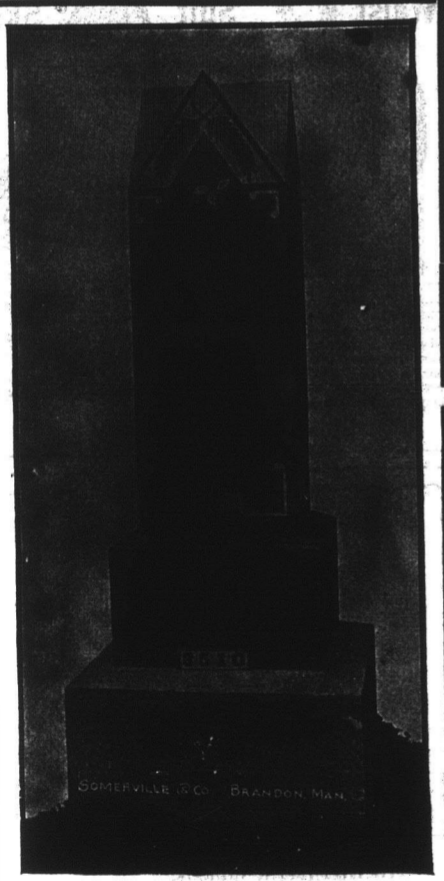
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Reliable men in every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter; salary \$800 per year, or \$75 per month and expenses,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

If you are employed as an office clerk, a farmer, a business man, and are not satisfied, and \$158 a month salary and expenses or commission will be an object to you, introducing and advertising our goods, tacking up show-cards and distributing advertising matter, local or travellings, write us for particulars.
SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ontario, Canada.

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BRANDON, MANITOBA
Scotch Granite

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 We want you to remember that you can save your railway fare and a good many dollars besides by coming to see us at our yards in Brandon. Our travellers have designs of a large number of stones that will be included in the next car. You are safe in doing business with them, but be sure that they represent Somerville & Co., Brandon, who will give you a square deal.

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LAXA LIVER PILLS

Are a combination of the active principles of the most valuable vegetable remedies for diseases and disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

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Sick Headache, Jaundice, Heartburn, Catarrh of the Stomach, Dizziness, Blotches and Pimples.

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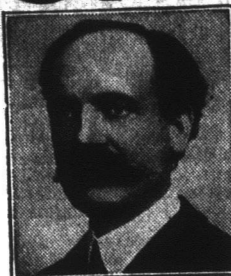
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If what they say about Canned Meats is true, I don't want to use any of the ordinary Toilet Soaps—made from the refuse of animal fats. As "Baby's Own" is, I believe, the only Soap on the market made with VEGETABLE Oils I must be careful to get it.

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For Your Farm, Home, or Other Property, No Matter Where It is, or What Its Worth. IF YOU WANT A QUICK SALE send us the description and price of the property you want to sell, and we will write you by return mail, explaining how and why we can sell it. IF YOU WANT TO BUY a property or a business of any kind, anywhere, write for our free catalog of bargains.

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LUBY'S

Parisian Hair Renewer restores gray hair to its youthful natural color and beauty. Cures Dandruff and makes the hair grow strong and healthy.

All Druggists.

Hints for the Housewife.

On the August Firing Line.

The woman behind the preserving pot is surely deserving of fame; She's not like the man behind the gun, But she's "getting there," just the same. The hero is trying to maim or kill, And great is his show of nerve; But praise should go, too, to the woman who is using her skill to preserve. No time is she wasting in drill or march, Which fits the brave soldier for strife, But she gathers round her whatever she'll attack, And then gets to work with her knife. She pares and she cores, and she slices with care 'Till fingers and muscles are sore. Then, hither and thither in other tasks, She skirmishes over the floor. She gallantly stands at the firing line, Unmindful of heat and toil; All flushed in her face and her fine eyes strained By watching the things that must boil. She spices and sweetens and stirs and skims, 'Till weary from head to her feet; But bravely she stands till her work is done. With never a thought of retreat. She carefully gathers the harvest of sweets Her deft hands have patiently made; The marmalades, pickles and jellies, preserves, In jars, glasses, crocks or chaplets, She works not for plaudits, or chaplets, or praise; Yet, while she no laurels may claim, The woman behind the preserving pot is surely deserving of fame.

HELPERS.

Strong vinegar and hot will take the paint off glass. Do not keep your spices in paper bags. They will soon lose their strength. A little kerosene in the water will help to clean off fly specks from the woodwork. You can make a faded muslin dress pure white by boiling in cream of tartar water. Wipe out the mouthpiece of the telephone receiver once a week. Every day is better. A strainer in the sink saves lots of unpleasant work. They cost, the tin ones, only 15 cents.

Soup meat should always be put into cold water, but when for a boiled dinner the water should be boiling.

If raw potatoes are to be fried they will cook better, and be more puffy, if cut a quarter of an inch in thickness and slantingwise.

Before frying bacon soak it in water for three or four minutes. It prevents the fat from running and will make the bacon go further.

HOUSEFLIES A NUISANCE.

We are told that flies, the common household pests, are not all bad, but it is hard to make the irritated housewife see any good point to them. We know they are disease-carriers, and a nuisance, no matter whether in kitchen or parlor, and we are glad when we can get them shut outside. But they swarm most only in places where there are kitchen wastes and unslack methods of housewifery, such as ill-smelling garbage or decaying waste matter. When you find them swarming around the kitchen, go and look for the cause, and by scrubbing and cleaning until the attraction is removed, you will get rid of the army, though a few inquisitive ones may still be on the lookout for "forage." There is always, even in the best regulated houses, enough of such matter to attract a few, but if all foods and water are covered from them, and all waste matter of whatever kind taken from the house, the floors and wood work kept well wiped and clean, they will be in a beautiful minority.

THE KITCHEN.

Green peas and string beans make an appetizing blend.

For a green omelet, mix minced parsley with the beaten egg before turning it into the pan and then cook without browning.

Potato omelet can be made by frying a minced onion in a little butter and adding to the plain omelet and hashed potatoes. Creamed chicken can also be added in the same way and minced ham.

A fig filling for layer cakes can be made by chopping a pound of figs and putting them over a slow fire with a teacupful of water and half a cupful of sugar. Cook until soft and smooth, then spread between the layers.

A quick and delicious desert can be made of sliced oranges and bananas sweetened, or sliced bananas with cream poured over them when serving. Bananas require little sugar, and oranges little or much, according to their own sweetness.

A very simple and palatable cup custard can be made by beating very thoroughly two eggs with one cup of sugar, a pinch of salt and bit of nutmeg, if it is liked. Pour over this mixture a pint and a half of hot milk, stir rapidly and pour into butter cups. Set cups in a pan of hot water and bake slowly.

Dried peas, or canned ones, make an excellent soup. The dried ones must be soaked well before cooking, but the canned ones can be prepared in a few minutes. It is well to wash the canned peas before cooking. Boil ten minutes in small quantity of water, then add milk, butter or cream, salt and pepper. Strain through colander, pressing through as much of the pulp as you can, and serve hot, with bread, toast, or crackers.

Tapioca or sago jelly are very good and easily made. Wash and soak a cupful of tapioca or sago in a quart of cold water. After soaking three or four hours, simmer until it becomes clear. Unless it is cooked in double boiler or in dish placed in hot water, it will be necessary to stir often. When it is clear, add the juice of lemon, a little salt and sugar to taste. If rice is used in place of tapioca or sago, only use one-half the quantity.

HOW TO PRESERVE EGGS.

Eggs may be preserved so as to keep from August until warm weather of the next spring, and be so fresh that they cannot be told from newly-laid ones, by following this recipe:—

Buy of your grocer or druggist a few pounds of paraffin and melt same in a kettle over the stove, slowly, until it is all perfectly melted, but do not have it hotter than necessary to keep thin like water. Put the eggs into a wire spoon, a few at a time, so that they do not touch each other. Dip them quickly but thoroughly into the melted paraffin, letting them get thoroughly wet in it, but not enough to cook them any. Raise the wire spoon or basket over the kettle and let all drain off that will run from them. Set them on a table or board for the paraffin to harden, which it will do within fifteen minutes, sealing all the pores of the eggs perfectly air-tight, so that they will keep for months in a cool, dry place. They keep best packed in salt or put in egg cases on a dry cellar shelf. If they do not keep it is because the paraffin did not cover them well, so practice to leave no spots on them uncovered by it. If they are to be kept very long, turn the box or barrel in which they are kept once a week to prevent yolks from settling to one side.

Merchant "Do you think you know enough to assist me in the store?" Smart Boy "Know enough! Why? The first time I had was compelled to let me go home—I knew more than he did!"

2 in 1

SHOE POLISH

Black and White

You will hardly believe how good it is for ladies' shoes, or how easily applied. Shining your own shoes becomes a positive pleasure with "2 in 1." Don't take a substitute.



Black in 10c. and 25c. tins. White in 15c. glass.

\$12 WOMAN'S SUITS \$4.50

Suits to \$15. Silk jackets, raincoats, skirts, waists, and linen suits at manufacturers' prices. Send for samples and fashions. Southcott Suit Co., Dept. 78 London, Can. Send for our catalogue, which lists everything you use tomorrow.

\$1.75 Waist \$4.50 Suit \$3.25 Skirt



This beautiful shirt waist suit of skirt and waist from excellent lustre, any shade and size desired, reduced to \$1.50. Waist alone \$1.75. Skirt alone \$3.25. Made exactly as pictured. Buy direct from the manufacturers. Money returned if not entirely satisfactory. Same suit in lawn, linen or duck, any shade, \$3.50. Waist alone, \$1.25. Skirt alone, \$2.25. We have this style waist in China silk, any shade, \$2.50. Taffeta, any shade, \$2.25. Add 15c. postage on waist and 30c. postage on skirt. Southcott Suit Co., Dept. 78 London, Ont.

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**Diarrhoea, Dysentery,
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Summer Complaints
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Don't experiment with new and untried remedies, but procure that which has stood the test of time. Dr. Fowler's has stood the test for 60 years, and has never failed to give satisfaction. It is rapid, reliable and effectual in its action and does not leave the bowels constipated. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. THEY'RE DANGEROUS.

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BOYS AND GIRLS.

Never Say Die.

Two gay young frogs, from inland bogs, Had spent the night in drinking; As morning broke and they awoke, While yet their eyes were blinking. A farmer's pail came to the swale, And caught them quick as winking. Ere they could gather scattered senses, Or breathe a prayer for past offences, The granger grave—that guileless man— Had dumped them in the milkman's can: The can filled up, the cover down, They soon are started off for town. The luckless frogs began to quake, And sober up on cold milk shake. They quickly find their breath will stop Unless they swim upon the top. They swim for life and kick and swim, Until their weary eyes grow dim; Their muscles ache, their breath grows short,

And, gasping, speaks one weary sport: "Say, my dear boy, it's pretty tough To die so young, but I've enough Of kicks for life. No more I'll try it; I was not raised on a milk diet." "Tut, tut, my lad," the other cries, "A frog's not dead until he dies. Let's keep on kicking, that's my plan— We yet may see outside this can." "No use, no use," faint heart replied— Turned up his toes and gently died. The braver frog undaunted still, Kept kicking with a right good will, Until, with joy too great to utter, He found he'd churned a lump of butter; And climbing on that chunk of grease, He floated round with greatest ease.

The moral:—
 When times are hard—no trade in town, Don't get discouraged and go down, But struggle still—no murmur utter— A few more kicks may bring the butter.

Two Big Snakes Got Loose.

One day an express man brought a big box to a store in Chicago where they keep birds, rabbits and monkeys for sale. In this box were two immense snakes, each about fourteen feet long. They belonged to a circus man and had been left at the store until he could call for them. The box was put in one corner, and the owner of the place locked his door and went home to supper.

In the evening he and his wife went to the theater and when the play was over, he said, "I guess I'll go round by the store and see if everything is all right." So he walked on till he reached the door and there he heard the most curious sounds. Everything was in commotion. The canaries and red birds were chirping, the parrots talking as fast as they could, the pet dogs were whining, and the monkeys chattering like crazy men.

As the proprietor unlocked the door and stepped inside he fell over something soft and "squirmy." Quickly turning on the electric light he saw, to his horror, two great snakes gliding round the room. They had escaped from their box and had been having a fine time. Cages were overturned and their occupants were screaming with fright. The cage which had held two little monkeys was empty and a big bulge about half-way down the body of one reptile showed what had become of them. The other snake was making for two pretty white rabbits, who were crouched in a corner of their cage trembling with fright.

Hurriedly the storekeeper ran to the telephone and called up the animal keeper at Lincoln Park. "Come quick," he said, "the snakes are eating up all my pets!" Then he tried to capture the slippery things, and finally got one in a corner and fastened him in. When the keeper came he caught the other snake round the throat with his bare hands and soon had him inside his box. Then he seized the other in the same way and soon both the unpleasant visitors were put where they could do no more harm. You see, he has worked with all kinds of animals and reptiles and birds for so many years that he knows just how to handle them and not get hurt himself.

What would any of us have done if we had found ourselves in a room with two big snakes loose? One would have run away as fast as ever he could. It is a great thing to know just what to do at such a time, and to

do it quickly. That is what we call having "presence of mind."

A New Version

"Give an account of the life of Hannibal" was one of the questions in an examination of the eight-grade pupils recently.

"Hannibal," wrote one youngster, "was one of the patriots of the Revolution and led an African regiment in the battle of San Juan Hill. He helped to write the Constitution and By-Laws and fought a twenty-round draw with Aaron Burr. He afterward built the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad, but he died a poor man because Pierpont Gates beat him out of it."

Our Foolish Alphabet.

Why, think of it! We've not even a reputable alphabet; the letters are all tangled up. J is J when it isn't Y, and more than half the time Y is doing duty for I. S is sometimes Z, G is J, and poor C is always either S or K. We've got four distinct ways to express the N sound—gn, pn, kn, and n; four ways to write the terminal syllable "er"—e-r, a-r, o-r, and i-r; and five ways to sound the letters. o-u-g-h—uff, awf, ow, oo, and o. And there are no rules! Each of the myriad cases must be separately hammered into a student's head. And this is work for babes!

Give Mother a Vacation

We hope our young readers will take these thoughts to heart, for there is not a boy or girl who, in looking back in later life, will not think: "Oh, mother, mother; if I only had you now how I would work to save your dear hands! Why couldn't I see then?"

During the hot days now upon us it is better to feed the family on bread and milk, or let them "forage" for themselves awhile, and give the tired mother a vacation, than to keep her grilling over a hot cook stove, turning out roasts, pies, cakes, and other "cooked things" to please the capricious or voracious appetites of the family. Mother is the last of the family to think she needs a vacation. Indeed, if you hint such a thing to her she is usually surprised into speechlessness at the folly of such a suggestion. She would tell you that such a thing was utterly impossible. There is so much necessary work these hot days that cannot possibly be shirked, she thinks, and really, when you sit down and think of it, you are almost persuaded that she is right. No one could be so illy spared as mother. She must not neglect the putting up of her fruits, and filling her shelves with the abundance of fields and gardens; then there is butter and, in many families, cheese to make, and nobody can do all this but mother. The poultry must be looked after, too, and in the multitude of her duties she forgets that she owes a duty to her family far higher than merely to look after their material wants. She forgets that it is her duty to look after herself; to attend to keeping herself wide awake, wholesome and healthful, both mentally and physically. Mother too often becomes a machine and grinds away, as any other machine does, until it breaks down or wears out, and then, patching herself up temporarily with drugs or drenchings, she goes on a little further "even unto the end." And the pity of it is that her family will let her do it; they even get to expecting it of her, and, accepting it as their right, go blindly on, always pushing her into the background which she seems to like best, until some day the cord will snap, the wheel get out of gear, and they will sit helplessly down and wonder how they can ever get along without mother.

Now, girls, just give mother a thought. See that she has her vacation, too. She won't get many more of them, but she ought to have at least a rest and a change of scene. Cannot you advise one for her?

Diabetic Institute

1550 ST. CATHERINE ST., MONTREAL

Dr. J. E. BERGERON, Medical Director.

SWORN STATEMENT OF A POSITIVE CURE OF DIABETES.

Affidavit:—

I, J. F. Garcheyne, Merchant, certify that I have been completely cured of Diabetes by Dr. J. E. Bergeron's treatment. I have been well now for two years—I have recovered my former strength and am able to attend again to my business.

J. F. Garcheyne, Merchant,
 491 Chaplain St., Montreal

Sworn before me
 J. U. PITT, N.P.

This needs no comment.

Maison, Jules & Charles.

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We have the hair trade of Canada in our hands for no other store handles such large amounts. We buy the best in immense quantities on the world's market of the old country, and retail from 25% to 50% less than anywhere else. We are the masters and makers of all hair creations. We do the largest mail order trade, and you will be well pleased. Our hair tonics for falling hair or dandruff is the only cure. Use our Gray Hair Restorer. Our Capilline removes safely superfluous hair. \$1.00 by mail.

Advice and Catalogue Free. Write.

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Your Fall Underwear

For Autumn Underwear "Jaeger" Pure Wool is the safest, because it is adaptable to all changes of weather and temperature. It keeps you cool during the warmth of the day and protects you against chill in the cool evenings.

It is the ideal underwear for Autumn.

Made in all sizes and weights for ladies, gentlemen and children; obtainable from leading dealers in all principal cities.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE No. 36.

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Bed Bug Chaser

Drive the Bedbugs Out. Bed Bugs, Fleas, Ants, Chicken Lice, Cockroaches and all insects. No matter how many other kinds you have tried and failed. "Try This." We guarantee it to rid a house of insects or money refunded. One package will kill 1,000,000 bugs. Leave no stain, dust, dirt or disagreeable smell. Appreciated by every good housekeeper. One pkg. in plain wrapper by mail prepaid \$2. (Wholesale price to agents and druggists \$1 per dozen.) DOMESTIC MFG CO., Dept. 32. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Woman and the Home.

The Church in the Woodlands.

It nestled 'way down yonder, in the shadow of the pines,
Where the south winds waded the blossoms of the mornin'-glory vines,
And the birds were always singin' and the lilies ever seemed
Like altars bright to heaven, where the angels knelt and dreamed.

A beacon of life's highway its silence seemed to say:
"The peace of God is with me forever and a day!"

Here rest, ye worn and weary, with red thorns at the breast;
Here find, when life seems dreary, your refuge and your rest.

World-echoes faint and dying—we heard glad notes arise
As the sweet old songs of Zion went ringing to the skies!
And all the place around it a glory seemed to win,
And earth was like a heaven to go to heaven in!

Oh, fair was every pathway that led us to the place
Of Love's own benedictions—of Love's angelic face!
The glory seemed to greet us from the window of the blue,
And heaven came down to meet us, and joined the singing too!

No more we hear that singing in all life's gloom and gleam.
The old paths are deserted—the old church but a dream.
But still it's mem'ry lingers, and ever shall abide
Till the happy lights of Canaan shine from the other side.

QUIT—

Gossiping.
Fidgeting.
Grumbling.
Hairsplitting.
Saying that fate is against you.
Finding fault with the weather.
Anticipating evils in the future.
Pretending, and be your real self.
Going around with a gloomy face.
Faultfinding, nagging and worrying.
Taking offence where none is intended.
Dwelling on fancied slights and wrongs.
Talking big things and doing small ones.
Scolding and flying into a passion over trifles.
Boasting of what you can do instead of doing it.
Thinking that life is a grind, and not worth living.
Talking continually about yourself and affairs.
Depreciating yourself and making light of your abilities.
Saying unkind things about acquaintances and friends.
Exaggerating and making mountains out of molehills.
Lamenting the past, holding on to disagreeable experiences.
Pitying yourself and bemoaning your lack of opportunities.
Comparing yourself with others to your own disadvantage.
Work once in a while and take time to renew your energies.
Waiting around for chances to turn up. Go and turn them up.
Writing letters when the blood is hot which you may regret later.
Thinking that all the good chances and opportunities are gone by.
Thinking of yourself to the exclusion of everything and every one else.
Carping and criticising. See the best rather than the worst in others.
Dreaming that you would be happier in some other place or circumstances.
Belittling those whom you envy because you feel that they are superior to yourself.
Dilating on your pains and aches and misadventures to every one who will listen to you.

Speculating as to what you would do in some one else's place, and do your best in your own.

Gazing idly into the future and dreaming about it instead of making the most of the present.

Longing for the good that others have instead of going to work and earning them for yourself.

Looking for opportunities hundreds or thousands of miles away instead of right where you are.

THE POSITIVE NEEDS IN A SICK-ROOM.

Having had a special talk with a trained nurse as to the real needs and duties devolving upon one in the sick-room, I will give her views for the benefit of our readers. First of all, she says, have plenty of fresh air and sunshine, and select a room that the sun shines upon in preference to a shady one. Statistics show that, all things being equal, there are fewer deaths and patients recover more rapidly on the sunny side of the house.

While sunshine and air are very important yet you must never chill the patient. A low bed with one thin, comfortable mattress, with light cover is best for the sick. A great deal of moisture is thrown off from the body, and where feathers are used and heavy bedding, they can not be properly aired.

Do not keep food in the sick room, and put all medicines out of sight. Never use hard water, but keep soft rain water to bathe sick patients and wipe them off dry and powder with Mennen's talcum powder, as it softens and refines the texture of the skin and is perfectly healthful. Some baby talcum powders are unsafe and not pure.

Many object to flowers, yet they are not unhealthful, unless the odor of lilies, etc., is objectionable.

THE MANY-SIDED WIFE.

Why should a woman want to hold more offices than she already holds? Why should she desire to engage in other business than that of a woman?

The woman who is a true wife, holds more offices and transacts more business than any dozen men.

She is a financier. No statesman studies his budget closer than she. She knows to a cent the revenues and the expenditures of her household. When she brings in a bill for an appropriation, it usually passes the house. Her expenditures require no auditing.

She is a ruler and a wise one. She is a judge who sits impartially and whose findings are, seldom reversed. She is sometimes judge and jury, and is judge of both the law and the facts. And she is her own officer of court to carry out her own decrees.

She is a capable designer. Given a fashion-plate and a few suggestions from a neighbouring woman, she designs, if indeed she does not build, her own clothes and those of her children, keeping an eye betimes to the architecture of her husband's garments.

Viewed commercially, the average wife is credit woman, correspondent, buyer, bookkeeper, and clerk. In some instances she occasionally does the work of a porter or roustabout.

In the parliamentary sense, she is chairman of the ways and means committee. Her committee sits constantly, and frequently constitutes itself a committee of the whole to carry out its own report.

She is doctor, lawyer, preacher, and what is more important, teacher of her brood. Her course of instruction comprises both morals and manners. Her curriculum is a practical one, adapted to the needs of the occasion.

But the greatest office, perhaps, is that of queen or helpmeet. She cooperates with mind and heart in all the hopes and plans of her king. She shares his fears, divides his responsibilities, and multiplies his joys.

Age,
Quality and Flavor
Equalled by none.

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RED CROSS

Canadian Gin

The Only Pure Gin

that has been matured for years in Bonded warehouses and that is bottled under Government supervision as certified on every bottle by an official stamp.

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THE BEST WHITE STAR BRAND IS A GUARANTEE THAT THE GOODS ARE THE BEST.

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IS

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Health is more important than business, yet it gets far less attention.

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PERFECTION
COCOA

(Maple Leaf label, our trade mark).

Is healthful and nutritious, and very digestible. It is good for old and young.

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MUSIC LESSONS FREE at your home. For a limited time we will give free, for advertising purposes, 16 music lessons for beginners or advanced pupils on either Piano, Organ, Banjo, Guitar, Cornet, Violin or Mandolin (your expense will only be the cost of postage and the music you use, which is small). We teach by mail only and guarantee success. Established seven years. Hundreds write: "Wish I had heard of your school before." Write to-day for booklet, testimonials and free tuition blank. Address: U. S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Box 63F, 19 Union Sq., N. Y.

When Writing Advertisers Kindly Mention The Western Home Monthly.

HOUSEHOLD SUGGESTIONS

SUPERVISED BY THE CHEF OF THE MARRIAGGI, WINNIPEG

Cooking Recipes.

Molasses Candy.—Two cupfuls of maple molasses, two teaspoonfuls of butter, one cupful of maple sugar, one-half cupful of water. Boil all together until done; be careful not to stir while cooking. When done, pull.

Dolpettes of Meat.—Prepare the meat as for a hash; add some bread crumbs, enough to stiffen. Bind together with the yolks of two eggs, shape it into small balls, dip into egg, roll in bread crumbs and grated cheese, and fry brown. Glaze or serve with tomato sauce.

First o' July Cake.—Cream together one scant cupful of butter and one and one-half cupfuls of sugar. Beat in two eggs and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; add three cupfuls of flour, roll thin and cut into flag shape or cut into rounds; cover with a white icing and trace a flag in red and blue sand on each.

Raspberry Sponge.—Open a can of berries and strain one cupful of juice. Mix with it one cupful of sugar, one-third package of gelatine dissolved in one cupful of water, juice of one lemon. Heat these together, and when at boiling point cool quickly and beat until thick; add beaten whites of four eggs, harden in small molds and serve with whipped of plain cream.

Dutch Salad.—Two slices of bacon fried and cut up fine, one beaten egg, one-fourth cupful of vinegar, one-fourth cupful of water. Have ready two sliced cucumbers previously soaked in salted water, a small cabbage, and two stalks of celery which have been chopped. Mix vegetables together, then add whipped cream to salad dressing and pour over vegetables.

Pickled Onions.—Take the small white multiplier onions, wash carefully, cover with strong brine, set in cool place for three days. Then drain and put in boiling brine in a porcelain-lined kettle, and boil five minutes. Drain and cover with clear water. Drain and pack in glass fruit jars, and fill the jars with boiling spiced vinegar and seal immediately.

Blackberry Charlotte.—Soak one-third of a package of gelatine in a cupful of cold water for half an hour. Have ready one pint of cream whipped to a stiff froth. Sift into it then a cupful of powdered sugar; add the gelatine and the juice of half a lemon. Stir in one pint of fresh blackberries, which must be very ripe, and beat until stiff. Serve ice cold with whipped cream heaped on top.

Shortcake Dip.—One quart of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a little salt, butter size of an egg. Wet with milk or water to soft dough, roll out, cut in squares and bake. For the dip: One quart of milk, two tablespoonfuls of flour, a good-sized piece of butter; boil two or three minutes; split the cakes and put into dip; when soaked through put in a dish and pour dip over them.

Scalloped Potatoes.—Wash, pare, soak and cut five medium-sized potatoes in quarter-inch slices. Put a layer in a buttered baking dish, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and add a few drops onion juice; dredge with flour and dot over with a half-tablespoonful butter; repeat. Add hot milk until it may be seen through the top layer. Bake one hour. You can use cracker crumbs or bread instead of flour.

Raspberry Charlotte.—This is a nice way to dispose of stale sponge cake or macaroons. Line the bottom of a mold with pieces of the cake, moisten with a little raspberry juice and spread a layer of whole sweetened berries over it.

Add more cake, then berries until the dish is a little more than half-full. Pour over the cake and berries a pint of boiled custard, roll a few macaroons and spread over the top, and set on the ice to chill.

Steamer Rice.—Look over and thoroughly wash one cupful of rice. Drain, spread lightly on a shallow dish and dry in the oven. Introduce the rice, into two cupfuls of boiling water; place the dish containing it on a steamer and allow it to cook one hour without stirring. Serve with a sauce prepared by rubbing well-cooked dried apples through a colander, and afterwards evaporating, if necessary, to the consistency of marmalade.

Quick Waffles.—One pint boiled rice, one pint milk, one saltspoonful salt, three eggs, one and one-half pints flour, three teaspoonfuls baking powder, one cupful butter and lard melted. Beat the yolks of the eggs with part of the milk and flour to a smooth batter; then the butter and rest of the milk and the remainder of the flour, with the baking powder sifted in it; lastly, the whites of the eggs. Put them in a pitcher and pour into hot, well-greased waffle irons.

Spinach Pate.—Cook in a saucepan a tablespoonful of butter and one of flour. To this add chopped spinach with pepper and salt to taste and cook for five minutes. Butter the inside of muffin rings or pate pans and press the spinach into these firmly. Set in the oven to keep cool while you make a white sauce. Turn the forms of spinach out carefully on a hot plate, lay on the top of each a slice of hard-boiled egg, and pour a white sauce around and over.

Kidney Omelet.—Six eggs, one cupful stewed chopped kidney, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful cold water, one tablespoonful melted butter. Separate whites and yolks of eggs and beat well; then into the yolks put water and salt. Have ready a heated skillet that has in it the melted butter; pour the eggs, after mixing whites and yolks, into the skillet; when the omelet is nicely browned on the bottom sprinkle chopped stewed kidneys over it, fold over and serve immediately on a heated dish.

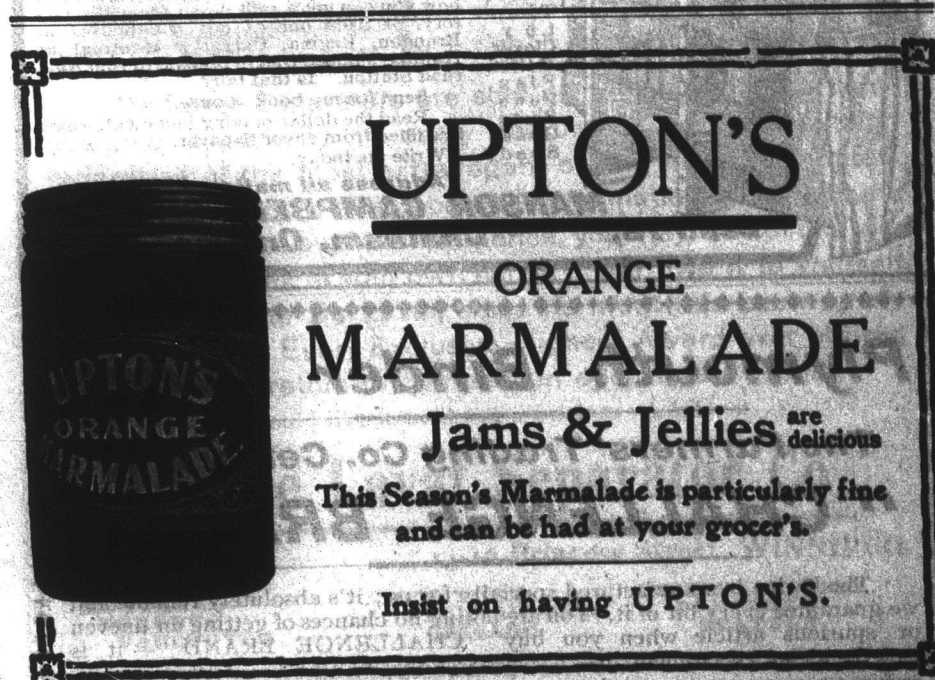
Asparagus and Ham.—Take equal quantities of cooked asparagus, cut into bits, and cold cooked ham, chopped into small pieces. Cut the asparagus into pieces by hand before cooking. For each cupful of material make a sauce of two tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour, a cupful of the liquid in which the asparagus was cooked, and a teaspoonful of lemon juice, with salt and nutmeg to taste. Add two beaten eggs, also the ham and asparagus. Turn into individual casseroles, or cups, buttered, and bake in oven to a golden brown. Serve in the casseroles as a luncheon dish or as an entree.

Pineapple Fritters.—Select very ripe pineapples, peel them carefully, remove the eyes and grate the fruit, being careful to save the juice. Sift a pint of flour, add enough cold water to the pineapple juice to make a pint in all, and mix this with the flour gradually to a smooth batter; add a half-teaspoonful of salt and the well-beaten yolk of one egg. When the deep fat for frying has been tested with a bit of bread and found just right, stir into the batter the well-stiffened white of the egg. After mixing, drop enough of the batter into the fat to make the sized fritter desired, and when brown remove with a skimmer and allow it to stand for a moment on brown paper to drain, being careful that it is kept hot. Pile on a hot platter, dust with soft sugar and serve. The pineapple flavor will be brought out by a little added lemon juice.

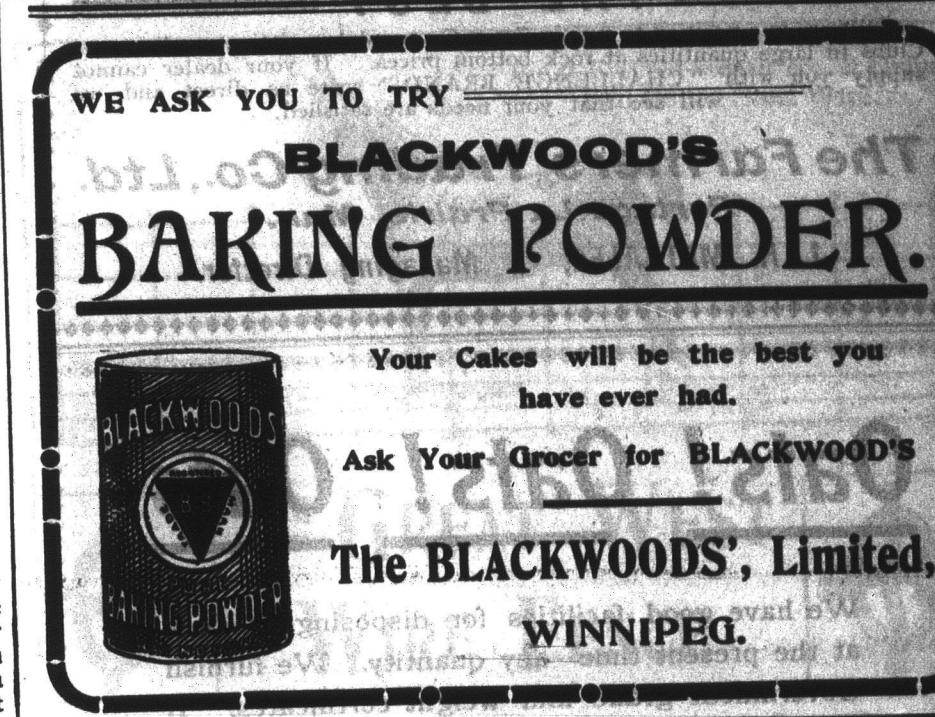
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A CUP OF
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Black, Mixed or Green 40c, 50c and 60c per lb.
At all Grocers.



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ORANGE
MARMALADE
Jams & Jellies are delicious
This Season's Marmalade is particularly fine and can be had at your grocer's.
Insist on having UPTON'S.



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BLACKWOOD'S
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Your Cakes will be the best you have ever had.
Ask Your Grocer for BLACKWOOD'S
The BLACKWOODS', Limited,
WINNIPEG.



THE BEST STARCH
Is none too good for the careful, tidy housekeeper
THE BEST STARCHES
ARE **Edwardsburg "Silver Gloss"** AND
Benson's "Prepared Corn"
Remember this when buying
Edwardsburg Starch Co. Ltd.

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You can get first price for your grain if you clean it with a CHATHAM FANNING MILL. It will weigh more to the bushel.

A CHATHAM FANNING MILL takes Cockle and Oats out of Wheat, or any one kind of grain from another.

It takes all chaff, weed seed and withered kernels out of seed-grain.

You don't get "mixed crops" nor "sow weeds" if you clean your seed with a CHATHAM FANNING MILL.

It will save you money and become a source of profit, for you can sell seed grain to others instead of buying it yourself.

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Dept. 7B,

Chatham, Ontario.

Alsike, Blue Grass, Red Top, Buckwheat, and everything of this kind.

My FREE Book

"How to Make Dollars Out of Wind" tells all about the CHATHAM FANNING MILL and how it puts money in your pocket.

It tells about my factory and how I have been making CHATHAM FANNING MILLS for many years.

The book tells all about these mills—how I make them and why they are best.

It tells why I sell on time and how I can afford to do it.

But send for the book today and read the interesting story for yourself.

Your name and address on a post card mailed at once gets it by return mail postpaid.

I have responsible agents nearly everywhere in Canada.

If I have no agent near you, I will tell you how you can get a mill direct from the factory, or from one of our warehouses at Brandon, Regina, Calgary, Montreal or Halifax; shipped freight prepaid to your Railroad Station. Is that fair?

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Read the dollar making facts with which it is filled from cover to cover.

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Plymouth Binder Twine

The Farmers' Trading Co. Celebrated

"CHALLENGE BRAND"

The Twine is manufactured specially for us; it's absolutely reliable and we guarantee every bit of it. You are taking no chances of getting an uneven or spurious article when you buy "CHALLENGE BRAND"—it is exactly as we recommend it.

THE BEST

We are in a position to supply Grain Growers' Associations or Farmers' Clubs in large quantities at rock bottom prices. If your dealer cannot supply you with "CHALLENGE BRAND," write us direct and we will see that your needs are satisfied.

The Farmers' Trading Co., Ltd.

Portage La Prairie, Man.

J. H. METCALFE, Managing Director.

Oats! Oats! Oats!

We have good facilities for disposing of Oats at the present time—any quantity. We furnish Government grade and weight certificates. If you have Oats to sell write for "market prospects" and shipping instructions.

Thompson, Sons & Company

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

WINNIPEG

P. O. BOX 77

Story Pictures For the Children

Send 50 CENTS for a set of seven Story Pictures, beautifully printed and mounted. The little ones will spend happy hours weaving their childish fancies into stories of their own.

For 10 cents we will send one sample picture.

JUDGE COMPANY,
225 Fourth Ave. New York City

**Central
Business College**

WINNIPEG, MAN.

CATALOGUES FREE

About the Farm.

Picnic.

Hi, there, Bill, untie the span;
Jump up, Jimmy; hop in, Dan;
Mother, hand that basket here;
Kate, yo' set there in the rear.
All right, Bill, get on the seat,
Grab them lines an' brace yer feet;
Take the whip an' let 'em go—
Gee! where's Eddie? Comin', whoa!

Jump in, boy, now right away;
Caused us all this here delay.
Let 'em go, we've got the bunch—
Hi, there, Ed, you're on the lurch.
Take that seat 'longside uv Lil;
Mind, boys, walk up every hill;
Don't git cranky, stop that, Joe.
All right, Bill; now make 'em go.

Whoa, there, Billy; here's the ground,
Pile out, folks! don't monkey 'round.
Wait now, ma, ye'r pretty stout;
Hurry, Joe, an' he'p her out.
Git them bottles an' that cake,
Don't leave them, for goodness sake!
Take the harness off the team,
Then come over by the stream.

Here, now, folks, it's time to eat;
Git that cloth beneath the seat,
Spread it out here on the ground—
All you children set around.
Baby's bottle! Fetch it, Dan—!
Stop his howlin' if you can,
Lil, please hand that pie about.
Pitch in, folks, an' clean it out.

Where's them pickles? Here now, Nell,
Keep your fingers out that jell;
Pass around that cider jug.
Mother, Joe's done et a bug;
Well, 'twont hurt him, never fear.
Bill, quit kickin' Dan; you hear?
All through eatin'? Well, I swan—
Ought to be, though; grub's all gone.

Hop in, folks, jest anyhow—
Fun's all over—homeward now.
Quit yer scrappin'; stop yer noise—
Never saw sech girls an' boys.
Bill, strike up a lively gait—
Get us home by half-past eight.
Here we are; whoa—whoa! I said.
Good-night, folks, it's time fer bed.

Planning the Country Home.

The country home must be built upon a beautiful, healthful site, preferably upon a gentle knoll and a cheerful outlook over some part of the farm or surrounding country. All swamps, frog ponds, and the like should be avoided, especially towards the southwest or west, as the prevailing winds will bring malaria into the house.

The ground on which the house should be built should be free from stagnant water. To find out if the subsoil is dry, dig down six or eight feet and see if the hole will remain dry for a day or two. There is a direct connection between consumption and certain fevers and the approach of the water-line to the surface of the soil. It is impossible to build a healthy home on a water-soaked subsoil. If the soil and subsoil are not free from stagnant water make them dry by under-drainage.

In planning the house, the living-rooms should be on the eastern side, where they will receive the first sunlight in the morning and be in the shade in the afternoon. Even in summer time our mornings are often chilly, but the afternoons are very hot, the hottest time being about two o'clock. The worst exposure, both for heat and wind, is the south-west.

Winds from the east and south are usually gentle, but those from the northeast and southwest are boisterous, and the house should be shielded from those winds by evergreens. But these should not cover up or over-shadow the house so as to exclude the sunlight. One imperative demand of health is sunlight. No plant so much as man demands light and air. The sun must shine at some time of the day on every wall of the house.

Horses.

The demand for mules is growing. The jack should have a fine head, good quarters and short legs. A suck of the scrubbed or per-

cheron mare will produce snappy, nimble mules.

Great care should be taken in the selection of sire and dam in order to get an ideal and valuable mule.

The mare selected for breeding should be sound and smooth with straight legs and a good temper.

Mules are more sagacious and possess a keener instinct than horses and are therefore more easily trained.

It is no more necessary to have a kicking mule than a kicking horse, they are both caused by bad management and training.

A horse is often gotten "off his feed" on account of sour or mouldy feed being left in the corners. See that the mangers are kept clean.

Not only will it be a waste of time and money, but it will be breeding disappointment to try to raise good mules from old, crooked, broken-down mares.

The training must begin shortly after birth. A halter should be put on the colt so that he can be caught and handled every day. Never tease him.

It isn't wise to allow the colts to follow the mares up and down the field while working. They are easily spoiled this way, because they will keep going until their muscles are tired out. Their bones being soft, such treatment will make large joints and put them out of shape.

Notes.

Regularity in feeding and work makes long-lived horses.

Irregular feeding makes thin horses, no matter what quantity is given.

When oats are fed unthrashed they make a better balanced ration.

The pure-bred animal makes from scrub conditions no more than the scrub does.

Clover is richer than grass in the muscle formers; for young animals it is the better feed.

Cream should have uniform consistency as well as uniform ripeness when it goes to the churn.

No animal of any breed or species of domestic animals will uniformly produce young that are of a superior order.

The pure-bred animal is the more valuable simply because of its greater capacity to appropriate favorable circumstances.

At no other time in the life of the animal is the influence of liberal or of scant feeding so great as when the animal is young.

It takes longer and costs more to make up a pound of loss than it does to add five pounds of gain under favorable conditions.

The age of the animal has much to do with the gain, and, other things being equal, a young, growing animal will make a greater gain from a bushel of corn than one near maturity.

A free use of the whip when unnecessary will make stubborn horses.

Young, growing animals have more hearty appetites than mature ones, but this is because the impulse of their natures is to grow. To stand still is unnatural for the young.

An End to Bilious Headache.

Biliousness, which is caused by excessive bile in the stomach, has a marked effect upon the nerves, and often manifests itself by severe headache. This is the most distressing headache one can have. There are many other causes, but the most excruciating of all is the bilious headache. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will cure it—cure it almost immediately. It will disappear as soon as the pills operate. There is nothing surer in the treatment of bilious headache.



Stacking Rye at John Quirks, Lineliam, Alta.

In the Dairy.

Don't try to clean the separator with a rag. A small brush with stiff bristles is the thing.

A cow is a creature of habit. Feed and milk her at regular times if you would have her do her best.

The last pint of milk in the udder is the richest pint. Getting the last spoonful keeps up the milk flow.

Farm butter may be as good as the best creamery can make, but usually it is not. It is only a matter of method.

Keeping in a good humor while working about the cows is necessary for best results. Nothing makes this so easy as keeping good cows.

Seventeen million cows in America. If the poorest half were sold the profits of our dairymen would be doubled. How many cows should you sell?

It requires boiling water, not just hot water, to sterilize thoroughly and keep clean the milk things. First rinse them with cold water, then clean with boiling water.

Persuade the men folks to be good friends with the milk cows. "Milk stool treatment" and loud sounding words mean a correspondingly low yield of milk.

Down at Springfield, Ill., they have a Woman's Butter Makers' Association? The members of that association have improved the quality of their butter until it sells above the best creamery butter. Such associations should become numerous.

If it costs \$35 a year to feed a cow and butter sells at 20 cents a pound, it requires 175 pounds of butter to pay first cost. How much butter does your best cow make in a year? How much does the poorest make? Do you know? You ought to know. On the answer much depends.

Do you want your cows to come up and lick your hand in the pasture or yard? Just one way you may teach them to do it—be kind, true and honest with them.

Milk with dry hands. Don't allow the milk to stand in the barn.

Don't overwork the butter. It injures the texture.

Salt the butter by weight or measure, not by guess.

In packing butter use parchment paper, not wax paper.

Use dairy salt in salting butter. Do not use cheap barrel salt.

Wash the separator thoroughly after

using each time. Scald with boiling water the last thing.

Cool and stir the cream immediately after separating. Do not mix warm and cold cream. Cool the warm cream first.

Have a butter-worker. It saves labor and improves the quality of the butter.

Put butter up in rectangular prints. They pack better than circular prints, handle better and sell better.

It is getting milk cooled quickly that counts. A can of milk will cool faster in water at 45 degrees than in air at 35.

Keep tight covers off the cans while cooling the cream or milk to allow escape of animal gas and heat. There is no objection to a light cloth cover to keep out the dust and flies. Be sure the air is pure where the milk is exposed.

Rules for Milking.

The following rules of the Michigan Experiment Station are worthy of adoption by every farmer.

1. The cow should be sound, no disease should exist in the animal.

2. The feed should be good and free from aromatic substances. If these aromatic foods are used they should be employed according to those methods which will not cause doors or bavors to appear in the milk.

3. The cow should be groomed and hair about the udder preferably clipped.

4. The udder should be moistened during the milking.

5. The milker should be a neat, tidy person.

6. The milker should be free from disease and should not come in contact with any communicable diseases.

7. The milker's hands and clothes should be clean while milking.

8. The pail should be sterilized.

9. The stall should be such as to reduce the amount of disturbance of dust and dirt.

10. There should be good light, good ventilation, and good drainage in the stable.

11. The stable should always be clean.

12. A dustless milking room is desirable.

15. Milk should not stand in the stable.



"Nitchie" Tribe of Indians.



"HORSE SENSE"

Only the tenderfoot buys a horse simply because his color and markings are attractive, and his coat sleek and shiny. To the genuine horseman this fellow is appropriately known as a "sucker."

Apply ordinary "horse sense" to the purchase of a cream separator, and you won't buy one which has little more than paint to recommend it, nor be deceived by the misleading claim of "cheap." The cheapness is invariably at the manufacturing end.

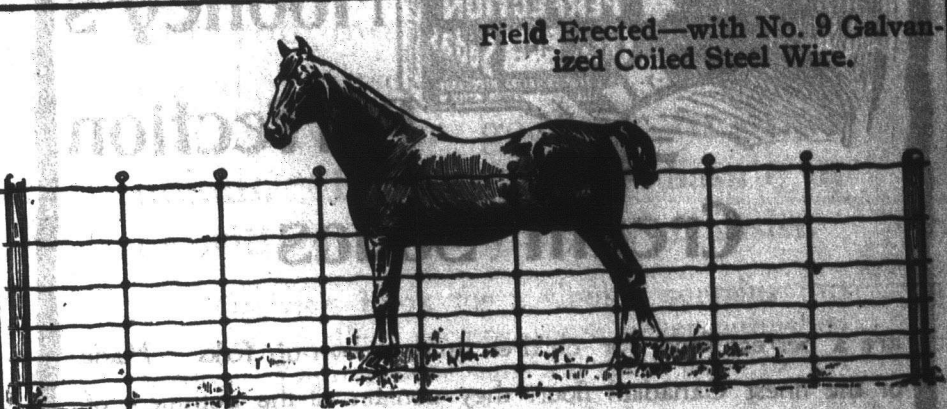
De Laval Separators are sold on the guarantee of unqualified superiority in every feature of separator utility, regardless of the most extravagant claims made for imitating machines, and if after a careful examination there remains any doubt of De Laval pre-eminence, you may, free of charge, try one for a week in your own home. You owe it to yourself to investigate the De Laval, since its merit has been amply sufficient to win Every Exclusive Highest Award ever offered for cream separators in competition open to the world.

We would like to mail you a catalog. Ask for it.

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You can start this fence with three or four horizontal wires for turning large stock, and later on, if necessary, make it hog tight or sheep tight by adding a few extra wires without altering the posts or increasing their number.

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"Many physicians of Canada are now prescribing ABBEY'S SALT. It is particularly useful in cases of obstinate Constipation and chronic liver trouble. It is especially effective in kidney trouble. It corrects acidity of the stomach, making it a specific in certain forms of dyspepsia and in gout and rheumatism.



We consider Abbey's Salt absolutely the best effervescent salt made in any country. 25c. and 60c. a bottle.

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

Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas

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

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- \$2,000,000 - HEAD OFFICE - - - WINNIPEG - \$1,500,000 -

In Lighter vein.

The Optimist.

"I'm just a silly optimist with cheerfulness galore. For I'm tired of hearing people say that everything's a bore; I'm tired of melancholy moans, and so I point with pride to the inspiring axiom that I am satisfied. If there's anything I love to eat it's food; if there's anything I love to wear it's clothes; and in times of relaxation I have proved by demonstration there is nothing half so restful as repose."

Absent Treatment.

Ulysses was off to the wars. "But," protested Penelope, "why go away to fight? Why not stay at home?" Preferring the foreign article, however, he hastily started forth.

A Kissing Duel.

At some amateur theatricals in Victoria two people in the stalls, whenever the heroine was kissed, kissed each other loudly and with ostentation. It turned out that the man in the audience was the husband of the heroine, who disapproved of her theatrical tastes, and (with the help of an amiable friend) took this way of reproving them.

A Bent Pin.

Little Mary sat on the floor beside her mother's chair, busily dressing her doll. "Please give me a pin, mamma," she said, and her mother handed her a pin from the cushion, not heeding that it was bent. "Oh! this is a wilted one, mamma," she exclaimed. "Can't you give me a fresh one?"

The Man Who Failed.

A man had been sent by the house agents to take an inventory of the drawing-room furniture. He was so long about his task that at last the mistress of the house went to see what was taking place. She found the man slumbering peacefully on the sofa with an empty bottle beside him; it was evident, however, that he had made a pathetic though solitary attempt to do his work, for in the inventory book was written, "One revolving carpet."

Chopping Him Off.

Mr. Coopah (passionately) -- "Miss Smoot, when I am in yo' hilarious vicinity I feels so influential and delusive dat I can't explain de altitude of muh cohesiveness! Miss Smoot-- Gladys! -- I -- I --" Miss Smoot (coldly) -- "Dat's all right, Mistah Coopah! O' cou'se, I likes a gen'laman to be cawdial, and all dat, but don't jump up in muh lap, sah; dess please don't jump up in muh lap!"

How it Happened.

"So you are a hermit, eh? Well, if you don't mind, kindly tell me how you came to adopt such an under-crowded and nonremunerative profession?"

"Well, you see, my auto broke down near here, and rather than endure the jibs and joshes of the triumphant farmers of the neighborhood, I took the machine to pieces, carried them to this cave, and have remained here ever since, trying to put them together again. Looks a trifle like rain, off to the northeast, don't it?"

The Sphinx Smiled.

Captain Lambton, when contesting Newcastle, told a story of a ride which he and Lord Charles Beresford took on donkeys in Egypt. The latter had the misfortune to be thrown to the ground by his handsome mount. "When Beresford" shouted Lord Charles. "The beautiful form of the address aroused Captain Lambton's curiosity."

"What are you calling that Egyptian 'moke' Tipperary for?" he asked. "Well," was the reply, "Tipperary also unseated me when I stood for Parliament!"

The Other Kingdom.

The teacher had been instructing the class about the three kingdoms of the universe, and to make it plain she said, "Everything in our school-room belongs to one of the three kingdoms--our desks to the vegetable kingdom, our slates and pens to the mineral kingdom, and little Alice," she added, looking down at the child nearest her, "belongs to the animal kingdom." Alice looked up quite resentfully, and her eyes filled with tears as she answered, "Teacher, I fink you are mistaken, for my mamma says that all little children belong to the kingdom of heaven."

Falsely Charged.

A little Northern boy was visiting the South for the first time. His awe and admiration for the darkies knew no bounds. Meeting a little negro boy one day, he screwed up his courage to ask him his name. "I is dun called David," promptly replied the little negro. "Oh!" exclaimed the little fellow, his face full of delighted surprise, "are you the David that killed Goliath?" The little negro gave him a terrified glance, and sticking his dusky knuckles in his eyes, shrieked out, "Naw, I ain't nebber teched him."

He Surprised Eliza.

A story is going the rounds of the territory press of a farmer, living a few miles from Henryetta, who wore his old suit until everybody was tired of it, and his estimable wife was almost ashamed of him. But one day, when selling produce in town, he determined to buy a new suit, and a happy thought struck him. He would surprise Eliza. So he bundled a new suit into the wagon, hurried toward home, and at the bridge, two miles from the town, he stood up in the wagon and "peeled" and threw the despised old suit into the creek. Then he reached out for his new clothes. They were gone--had jolted out of the wagon! The night was cold and his teeth chattered as he hurried home. He surprised Eliza even more than he anticipated.

A Typical English Anecdote.

A pleasant story of Sir William Bull, M.P., has just come to light. One morning recently the member for Hammersmith boarded a London United tramway-car, but found when the conductor came for the fare that he had no money. The conductor politely offered to pay it for him and also said if Sir William wanted any more he would be pleased to lend him some. But Sir William only wanted his fare.

Next morning the conductor was agreeably surprised to receive a silver match-box as a gift from Sir William, and his card, with this inscription:

To a courteous gentleman, who not only lent Sir William Bull a penny, but offered to lend him as much more as he wanted.

On the reverse side was: A friend in need is a friend indeed. Receipt for one penny, kindly lent without security.

Our Colored Belles.

"My stahs, Lowindy, but yo' is suttinly got nice hahh. How yo' mek it so long en straight?" asked woolly Miss Geawgiana of her friend Miss Lucinda. "Doan' yo put somefin' on it, now honess' truf?"

"Nevah done nothin' to it, true as I stan' hyar, only done wrop it up in cup-towel when I sweeps or dusts. Ef' yo' goin' tuh have nice hahh yo'll have it, en ef yo' ain't yo' ain't, yo' tek my wold foh hit, honey. W'y, yo' all knows my sistah Evaleen. 'Chah to goodness, dat chile's lots neahah wite 'n' I am, but huh hahh's as bad as 'youahs 'n' she's jes' plumb crazy to piek it long en straight. W'y dat po' nigguh she spen's houahs on it. She jes' ma-a-nicu'hs hit, en ma-a-nicu'hs

hit, an' still hit adn't nuffin' but jes' wool. No'm, ef yo' goin' to have hain yo'll have hain, en ef yo' ain't yo' jes' nachelly got to put up with wool.

Corroboration.

Each man around the store had told his tale of the "hardest rain he ever saw fall out of the sky." Tom Limkins was an easy winner with his of the great harvest rain in '93. "It began with big drops kinder scatterin'-like," he said. "Then it got to a shower, and I just thought I'd crawl under the canvas of the reaper till it was over—know'd the team would stand. But, sir, when the lightning took to hittin' right at that bindur I concluded to get out from there. I had a gallon-and-a-half bucket on my arm and I lit out for the mule shed. When I was about half-way there the thing begun to get heavy. I looked down, and if the blamed thing wasn't full of water I'm a l—"

The lank individual who had been leaning against a barrel broke in: "Well, now I reckon that must 'a' been the day I am thinkin' about. What made me know it was rainin' some was seein' them ducks had folded their wings and was just naturally paddlin'."

For the space of two minutes not a sound was heard save the purring of the cat asleep on the counter; then silently, with bowed heads, the crowd dispersed.

Giving the Grocer a Lesson.

A resident of Madison, Ind., said of the boyhood of David Graham Phillips, the novelist: "Phillips was a quick, bright boy,

you go down to the post-office, bank or store everybody will stop and stare at Farmer Wilson, and pretty soon you'll be the most-talked-of man in the whole county."

"That may be so," replied the farmer, "but I tell you I'm a-needin' a good cow mo'n I am one o' them things you're a-talkin' about."

Nevertheless, the agent extracted a promise that the old man would save up his money and purchase a bicycle when the agent came around in the fall.

According to promise, the agent was on hand in the fall with the wheel. The farmer took him in charge and carried him out to the lot and showed him a fine Jersey cow.

"Thats what I bought with the money I saved up for you," said the farmer. And without waiting for the agent to recover from his surprise he went on, "I lowed that I needed the cow mo'n I did the bicycle, an' there she is. Ain't she a beaut?"

When the agent recovered his breath he said, "You'll look funny riding that cow to town, won't you?" "Ya-as," drawled the old farmer, "but I'd look a darned sight funnier tryin' to milk a bicycle!"

A Faithless Lawyer.

A lawyer tells how he once played a client false.

"I shall have to make a lawyer out of that boy of mine. I don't see any other way out of it," declared the well-known attorney, with a laugh.

"He came into my office on his way home from school and laid a nicker down on the desk before me.

"What is this for, son?" I asked. "Retainer," he answered, soberly. "Very well," said I, entering into



Artesian Well, of M. Bohman, Ridge View, Alta, Depth 170 feet, flow 20 gallons a minute.

eminently a successful boy. What he wanted he got always; and he wanted only sane things, things that were good for him.

"One day, having one cent, and being hungry, he decided to buy with it, not foolish, frivolous candy, but a piece of cheese.

"Accordingly, he walked into a grocery, threw down his coin, and said:

"A cent's worth of cheese, please."

The grocer smiled.

"We can't make a cent's worth, senny," he said.

"What's the smallest you can make?" asked little David Graham Phillips.

"Two cents' worth," said the grocer, and he cut off that quantity.

"Now, I'll show you," said the boy, "how in future you may make one cent's worth."

"And he took up the cheese knife, cut the two-cent piece in two, pointed to his copper, and walked out, munching calmly."

The Farmer and Bicycle Agent.

Some years ago, soon after bicycles began to be freely used throughout the United States, an agent for a New York house turned up at a village in central New York. He expatiated to an old farmer upon the virtues of the new machine, dwelling upon what a time saver it was, and withal how fashionable it would be for the old farmer to be able to ride down the village on one of the new-fangled machines whenever he wanted to. "Why," said the agent, "whenever

the joke, 'what have I been retained upon?'

"My boy dug down into his pocket and produced a note from his teacher and placed it before me without comment. It was to the effect that he had been 'cutting up' and advised a whipping.

"Now, what would you advise?" he asked, in a businesslike voice, after I had read the note and saw the trap that young rascal lead me into.

"I think that our first move should be to apply for a change of venue," said I.

"Very well," he answered, 'you're handling the case.'

"Then we will turn the note over to your mother," said I. I saw the young imp's face fall at this, but he braced up and said:

"See here, pop, you're bound to see me through on this, 'cause you've accepted my retainer, you know."

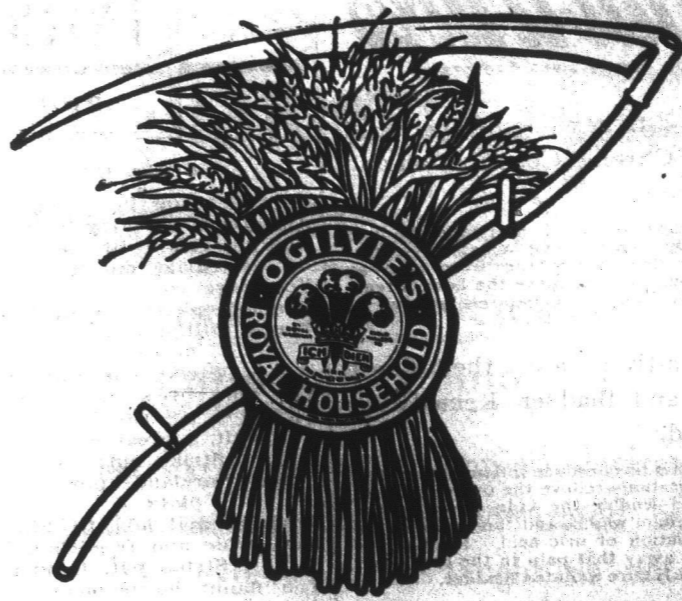
"I'll argue your case before the court," I answered, 'but you'll have to accept the decision. I would not dare to attempt to influence the court.'

"Well, I pleaded the boy's case, promptly had it thrown out of court, and the boy got what he deserved—a good whipping. It was the first time I ever played false to a client.

Casey—The doctor sez what I hov is "insomny."

Cassidy—Oh, sure, Ol've had that trouble mesel' an' there's only wan cure fur it.

Casey—What's that? What d'ya do? Cassidy—Jisht go to sleep an' furgit all about it.



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those baking qualities which make it the choice of discriminating housewives everywhere. Cheaper flours cost you more in the end. Give Royal Household a fair trial and you will never go back to other brands. If your grocer hasn't it, he will get it for you if you insist.

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OR "FRUIT LIVER TABLETS"

Fruit-a-tives will cure the worst case of Chronic Constipation and Biliousness.

Because Fruit-a-tives are the true liver tonic. They strengthen and invigorate the liver—make the liver give up enough bile to move the bowels regularly. The bile is nature's laxative.

Fruit-a-tives are the finest Kidney and Bladder Remedy in the world.

Fruit-a-tives reduce inflammation and congestion—relieve the over-supply of blood—enable the kidneys to rid the system of waste—and thus prevent the formation of uric acid. Fruit-a-tives take away that pain in the back—and quickly cure irritated Bladder.

Fruit-a-tives completely cure Headaches and Rheumatism.

Headaches and Rheumatism both mean poisoned blood. Either the skin, kidneys or bowels are not ridding the system of waste matter. Fruit-a-tives invigorate and strengthen these organs—start up healthy, normal action—rid the system of poisons—and purify and enrich the blood. That means away with Headaches and Rheumatism.

Fruit-a-tives are the ideal tonic for everyone.

Fruit-a-tives build up, strengthen, invigorate. They sharpen the appetite—steady the nerves—enable one to sleep well—and keep the whole system in perfect health. They are fruit juices concentrated and combined with tonics and internal antiseptics.

50c. a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Sent on receipt of price if your druggist does not handle them.

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Burdock BLOOD BITTERS CURES Dyspepsia, Boils, Pimples, Headaches, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, and all troubles arising from the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

Fistula and Poll Evil

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VARIOUS SUBJECTS CLEVERLY TREATED

Strike Out, Canuck!

The old grim lion's whelp you are, And yours to carry wide and far— The old grim will that gains its star— Strike out, Canuck, strike out! You have your untold miles to take, Your sleeping fires and mines to wake, Your million-homed new lands to make— Strike out, Canuck, strike out! You hold life's future in your hand, Clear lies the path our fathers planned: You wait, a great ship newly manned— Strike out, Canuck, strike out! From Noreland pine, to sun-bathed plain, From brumal lake to seas of grain, Here wide and free shall life remain— Strike out, Canuck, strike out! You flaunt no momentary lures— All time this silent North endures!— So, since a new world now is yours, Strike out, Canuck, strike out!

The Handorgan and Wealth.

An Italian and his wife were arrested in New York the other day for playing a handorgan without license. The woman showed the magistrate bank books showing deposits of \$7,000 and explained that this sum represented the income from grinding the handorgan, and would enable the couple to live in comfort in Italy to which country they were about to return. The citizen who gives the monkey a penny, to amuse the children gathered about the handorgan, need not, apparently, bestow any particular pity upon the members of the outfit, unless it be the abused little animal.

Strange Things.

Why is it that your impoverished friends have no scruples in borrowing from you, when they claim that they are too proud to let their rich relatives know they are in want? Why is a kiss something which, once given, cannot be taken back, but is often returned? Why is it that the fellow who thinks he knows it all is usually the one who knows nothing? Why should the prohibitionist kick when he finds water in the milk? Why is it that when we expect trouble and it comes not, we are angry? Why is it that the man who asks for your candid opinion, does not want it— if it is not already his own? Why is it that some strong men only receive a weekly salary? Because some pretty girls are only plain cooks?

Below the Falls.

To many the gorge is the most wonderful part of the Niagara. It is the great chasm through which the river flows after its plunge of 160 feet at the falls. The gorge proper extends from the cataract to the cliff at Lewiston, a distance of six miles only, yet within its limits there occur more startling and awe-inspiring features than in any similar river channel. This chasm, which has been dug by the action of the river itself wearing its channel backward, is, in some places, of a depth of over 300 feet and of a width varying from 250 to 1,500 feet. Through it the surging waters of the Niagara rush in a tumultuous flood. In the narrowest and steepest part occur the Whirlpool Rapids, extending from the great railway bridges to the whirlpool, a distance of a mile or more. Here the channel narrows to its least width, about 250 feet, and there is a fall of ninety-eight feet in the bed of the stream.

Napoleon's Birthplace.

Historically, Ajaccio, Corsica, is of the utmost importance, for here it was that, on the fifteenth of August, 1769, Napoleon Bonaparte was born, and here it was that the future emperor spent his youth, enlightened by an intelligent and lovely mother. The "Casa Napoleon" is one of the—or I should say the principal building in Ajaccio. It is a solid three-story building, with grey stone walls and a number of large windows. Situated in the old part of the town, one would scarcely think it was not for the boys who tended their oxen to guide the streets in the day.

Although built in 1793 by the

partisans of Paoli, the heroic Corsican fighter for liberty, the house still contains a few reminiscences of the great warrior. Besides a number of ordinary rooms, each containing some furniture, one finds the bedroom where Napoleon was born, as well as Napoleon's sleeping and study room, with his bed and table; his father's study, still beautifully furnished, and the drawing-room in which are his mother's piano and her sedan chair.

Items of Interest.

Wives of Siamese noblemen cut their hair so that it sticks straight up from their heads. The average length of it is about one and one-half inches.

One hundred and sixty dollars was paid recently for the pen used by the emperors of Prussia, Austria and Russia in signing the holy alliance treaty.

In India, elephants over twelve and up to forty-five years of age are deemed the best to purchase, and will generally work well until they are eighty years old.

It is said that Paderewski, the pianist, ordered ten thousand photographs of himself before he left Australia. He expected to sell them all while making his tour of this country.

A plan is now on foot to connect some of the scattered islands in the South Sea by wireless telegraph. It is thought that it will be of great benefit, as there is now no means of communication between them.

The young Japanese who wishes to enter the public service, a profession, or even to rank as educated, practically has to learn four languages—pure Japanese, Japano-Chinese, epistolary Japanese, and colloquial dialect.

A California woman, Miss Mabel Adams Ayer of San Francisco, has succeeded in training a number of butterflies. Sugar and water are the inducements, and the little winged pets go through quite a few cute performances.

The California State Library is now ready to issue embossed books for the use of blind people. A list of the blind in the State is being prepared and notices will be sent out telling them that they can get standard books from the library.

Horticulturists have succeeded in raising a new variety of potato in Uruguay said to be free from the diseases that usually affect the vegetable. It is a purplish-green in color, and contains an extraordinary amount of nutritious elements.

Paper bags are used by Japanese soldiers when they wish to boil water. The bag is filled with water, and then water is poured over it. It is hung over the fire, and in ten minutes the water is boiling. The bag can be used eight or ten times, and the cost of it is about a penny.

Hindoo children are remarkable for their precocity. Many of them are skillful workmen at an age when European children are learning the alphabet. A boy of seven may be a

skillful wood-carver, while some of the handsomest rugs are woven by children not yet in their teens.

George Raper, an Indiana boy, is blind, and yet he has obtained a position as a typewriter operator. His employers like his work. In learning, he had his machine fitted with raised dots, representing the letters on the keys. Thus he acquired a knowledge of the position of the keys, so that he can use any standard machine.

Housewives in Florida scrub their floors with oranges. In almost any town in the orange growing districts women may be seen using the fruit exactly as soap is used. They cut the oranges in halves, and rub the flat, exposed pulp on the floor. The acid in the oranges does the cleaning, and does it well, for the boards are as white as snow after the application.

Serpent worship still survives in India, and a snake shrine is said to be as much an attraction in a house on the Malabar coast as a garden in the case of a country home in the United States. Serpents are, however, most unobtrusive, and unless one walks noiselessly and bare-footed in the dark, as Hindoos do, snake-bite is an improbable contingency.

Some curious experiments have been made at one of the royal institutions in Copenhagen. For three years the young people in the place have been weighed carefully every day. It has been shown that they gain weight mostly in autumn, and on through December. From that time till the end of April there is scarcely any increase. Then comes a diminution till the end of summer.

One of the largest of the mammalia of Tibet is the yak, or grunting ox. Standing between five and six feet high at the shoulders, the bulk of this strange looking creature is not a little exaggerated by the enormous growth of hair upon the lower part of the body and tail. Beneath the outer coat, moreover, there is a layer of wool known as pushim, which is highly prized for the making of cloth.

A curious kind of insurance has been started in Denmark. By paying down two hundred and forty dollars at the birth of a daughter, her parents insure for her an annuity of twenty-five dollars if she should not be married at thirty, of fifty dollars at forty, of sixty dollars at fifty, and so on. If, however, she marries before her thirtieth year, the whole two hundred and forty dollars is paid over to her.

In Paraguay the women are in the proportion of seven to one as compared with the men. The consequence is that the men are taken the greatest care of, and everything which is unpleasant or might be risky to the life of a man is done by the women. The streets are cleaned, ships are loaded, oxen are driven by them, and it is even said that they have taken part in their country's wars, acting as substitutes for their men folk.

Three missionary cows have been landed in China. They travelled across the sea from California under the care of a missionary. When he went to Hinghua, China, fifteen years ago, there was not a cow in that part of the country used for dairy purposes. He succeeded in getting one cow at last for milking, and the natives soon learned the value of milk. Now quite a number of native Christians in the district are making a living keeping cows. The object of importing three American animals was to improve the quality of the stock.

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Realizing Venice.

The realization of Venice comes slowly, piece by piece, and it is long before one has a properly definite sense of the traffic, and of what that traffic means, in these streets of water, which seem at first to be made for no more than ornament and the promenade of strangers. The dust-carts, when one grazes them in the side canals, begin to suggest other uses in this decorative water; and one day, meeting the gondola of the post-office, rowing hard from the station, one sees another, as it seems, transposition of things. Going under the Bridge of Sighs, one sees the rough, iron-bolted prison gondolas, with their square, felzi of solid wood, pierced by air holes on each side. Crossing the Rialto one looks down on a procession of gondolas that approach slowly, and under the tufted black hoods one sees the white flowers and favors of a wedding. Funerals cross between the Fondamenta Nuove and the cemetery island of San Michele, and the dead people still go in their gondolas, under the last narrowed felzi.

Uncle George's Philosophy.

The hen that does the most cackling don't always lay the most eggs. Money is the root of all evil, but we're all after the root jes' the same. If you got occasion to hit the mule do it when you're a-going up hill. The dog that's so durned lazy he has to lean agin the wall to bark, is always the dog that's busiest aroun' meal times. A feller will always find the best side of a saloot is the outside. The music of the hog is sweeter in the pan than in the pen. Whiskey don't say much in a bottle, but it talks a powerful lot when it gets outside. It's a heap sight less trouble to do a thing, than to squat aroun' an' wish it was done for you. The feller that starts a gossiping, generally ends up by lying. If you can't help—don't butt in. Only a durned fool runs when he's on the wrong road. The feller that drinks the health of others, always ends up by losing his own.

An Electric Despatch System.

Various systems for the rapid transport of mail and small parcels have been devised from time to time, and to exploit one of the latest of these a company has recently been formed in Paris. The method consists of an underground conduit or tunnel about 7x12 feet, with two tracks, one placed above the other so that cars can pass simultaneously in either direction. The cars are about twenty-five feet in length, and have a square cross-section about 3 1/4 feet on each side, the ends being pointed. The wheels run on an upper and lower rail, against which side wheels also press in order to keep the cars on the track, especially on curves. There are triphase-current electric motors with which it is hoped to develop a speed of 150 miles an hour. On such a railway a much greater volume of business could be handled than on any pneumatic system, and the precautions are such that the rapid and safe transportation of goods for considerable distances can be accomplished.

Facts and Figures.

About 200 oysters would be required daily to supply sufficient nourishment for one person. The Empress of Russia has a handkerchief which it took seven years to make. It cost her \$5,000. Of the near 200,000,000 souls that go to make up the total population of Africa less than 2,000,000 are white. The railways of the United States employ an army of 1,500,000 men, and the earnings of the various companies last year reached a total of \$2,000,000,000. During the lifetime of a healthy hen she will lay from 300 to 500 eggs. Her best laying capacity is during her second year. Stuttering children have lately become alarmingly numerous in Germany. The public schools contain 80,000 of them. The increase in the number is largely due to mimicry. Japan has a wonderful avenue of trees fully fifty miles in length, and the trees are the tryptomera. Each tree is perfectly straight, and from 130 feet to 150 feet in height and 12 feet to 15 feet in circumference.



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Prof. O. S. Fowler, in his work on the treatment of nervous diseases, says: "Sufferers little realize how far they are restorable, yet they seek relief in wrong directions, for medicines cannot cure this class of disease, but, on the contrary, they almost universally prove injurious. They are no more adapted to reach these cases than a dose of opium or laudanum is to assuage a mother's grief for the loss of her darling babe, for the disease, being largely local, the restoratives must be applied directly to those prostrated parts; and, since electricity is undoubtedly the instrumentality of all life, it necessarily follows that this element constitutes Nature's own most potent remedy in these diseases when rightly applied."

The first impulse of a man who discovers that he is afflicted with a degeneration of one of the important functions of the body is to plunge into a drug store and purchase a box of pills or a bottle of some patent medicine. Failing to get more than temporary relief from this, he next consults his doctor, who is probably of the old school, and sticks to the old methods. He writes a prescription, which more than likely calls for the same drugs contained in the patent medicine the patient didn't diagnose his case right, and he comes to the conclusion that this doctor didn't diagnose his case right, and he goes to another, with the same result, and so on until his stomach and nerves are wrecked. Nature gives us electricity with which to build up vitality. Electricity is the life of the nerves, and every organ depending upon them, and DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT is the most scientific, up-to-date and economical way of applying it.

Dr. McLaughlin.

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(Translated from German.)

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WIT, HUMOR AND FUN

LIFE'S COMIC SIDE TREATED BY CLEVER PENS

"She told her father that George was the light of her life." "What did her father do?" "Put him out."

"Mamma, why do so many ladies cry at a wedding?" "Because most of them are married."

Visitor—"Johnny, give me the name of the largest diamond?" Johnny—"The ace."

'Arry—"Wot does 'Not transferable' mean on this ticket?" Pat—"Shure, it means that ye won't be admitted if ye don't go yerself."

Tom—"Say, when a dog howls under your window, that means death, doesn't it?" Fritz—"Yes, if he stays there long."

Professor—"Suppose an irresistible force should meet an immovable body, what would be the result?" Student—"A merger."

Tommy—"Papa, what is a consulting physician?" Papa—"He is a doctor who is called in at the last moment to share the blame."

Bills—"How do you know those doctors held a consultation?" Wills—"I saw a smile on the face of the undertaker."

Mistress (to servant)—"Be careful not to spill any soup on the ladies' laps." Biddy (new to service)—"Yes, mum, where shall I spill it?"

"Dorothy, you get your pretty hair from your mother, don't you?" "I don't know, but I think I must have got it from papa. His is all gone."

"What an eccentric sort of a woman Mrs. Binksley is." "I know it. She has never gone to a hospital to be operated on for anything."

Lawyer—"Has there been any insanity in your family?" Witness—"Well—er—I have a daughter who jilted a plumber and ran off with a poet."

Jones—"Do you believe that cures can be wrought by the laying on of hands?" Smith—"Yep. That's the way I cured my boy of the cigarette habit."

Teacher—"What are the three personal pronouns?" Pupil—"He, she and it." Teacher—"Give an example of their use." Pupil—"Husband, wife and baby."

Judge—"Now, Rastus, you tell the jury the whole truth about those chickens." Rastus (the prisoner)—"Yo' honor, I'd rather hab de jury render its verdict fust."

"So you'll make a dash for the North Pole by airship? Have you the ship yet?" "No—o, not exactly." "How far along are your preparations?" "We have the air."

Elsie—"What is the matter with your little sister?" Gracie—"Chicken-pox, I believe." Elsie—"What makes you think that?" Gracie—"Cos I found two feathers in her bed this morning."

"You never bought a gold brick, did you?" asked the admiring friend. "Not exactly," answered Mr. Cumrok. "But I once came mighty near having a French count for a son-in-law."

Grandpa—"Yes, Willie; I have dyspepsia, rheumatism, neuralgia and lumbago." Willie—"Gosh, grandpa! don't you wish you was a boy again? Why, you could stay out of school most all the time!"

Mrs. Farmer Whiffletree—"Do you remember our courting days, Silas? You was five years proposing to me." Mr. Whiffletree—"Haw! haw! yes. And you was two years more saying 'This is so sudden.'"

Howell—"Are you going to let your boy have any fire-crackers this year?" Powell—"All he wants; he's going to spend the fourth with my wife's mother."

She—"Do you know I've induced my husband to give up cigars?" He—"Is that so? Well, I've known him for seven years and I never saw him give up one."

Mr. Ghout—"All my money cannot give me health, doctor." Dr. Bolus—"No, perhaps not; but it is of inestimable value, nevertheless. It gives your physician great confidence."

"What is your favorite play?" asked the girl who quoted Shakespeare. "Well," answered the youth with long hair, "I believe I like to see a man steal second as well as anything."

Ma Twadles—"Tommy, how many times have I told you to stop that racket? Now, don't let me speak to you again." Tommy Twadles—"I wouldn't if I knew how to stop you, ma."

Aunt—"Now, Charles, you must be a very good boy. You have a nice new brother. Arent you pleased?" Charles—"Oh, I don't know. It's always the way; just as I'm getting on in the world competition begins."

"Johnny," said his mother, severely, "some one has taken a big piece of ginger cake out of the pantry." Johnny blushed guiltily. "Oh Johnny!" she exclaimed, "I didn't think it was in you." "It ain't, all," replied Johnny. "Part of it's in Elsie."

"I believe," said the cheery philosopher, "that for every single thing you give away two come back to you." "That's my experience," agreed Phamley. "Last June I gave away my daughter and she and her husband came back to us in August."

"John, dear," wrote a lady from the Continent, "I enclose the hotel bill." "Dear Jane, I enclose a check," wrote John in reply; "but please don't buy any more hotels at this price—they are robbing you."

Fisherman's Luck. "Does this seem to be a pretty good place for fish?" asked the newcomer down on the pier. "I guess it is," replied the angler with the cob pipe. "I can't get them to leave it."

"Bridget!" (No answer). "Bridget!" (Again no answer). "Bridget!!!" "O'm comin', mum." "Well, why didn't you come when I first called?" "Shure, an' O! only hurd ye call th' thurd toime."

"After all," said the transcendentalist, "what is art?" "I don't know exactly," answered Mr. Cumrox, "but in a general way I should say it was most anything that cost you more than two dollars a seat to look at."

"Sir, I understand there is a sort of a courtship on between you and my daughter?" "Yes, sir; I—"

"Well, I don't approve of it; cut it short!"

And that night the young man eloped with the object of his affections.

Parson Bagster (solemnly)—"Does yo, Claud Kinsabby, take dis yuh lady, Miss Gladys Poots, to be yo' lawful wedded wife, for bettah and for wuss—"

The Groom (uneasily and hazily)—"Uh-cou'se, I does, if I has to, sun; but ain't dar some way of taking her kindah on an av'rage?"

"The evening wore on," continued the man who was telling the story. "Excuse me," interrupted one of his audience, "but can you tell me what the evening wore on that occasion?" "I don't know that it is important," retorted the other. "But if you must know, I believe it was the close of a summer day."

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